PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

S. R. WARD, EDITOR. WINDSOR, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 2. VOL. I—NO. 1.

The Provincial Freeman

Shall be issued weekly after a sufficient number of Cash Subscribers, at 7s. 6d. currency ($1 50) per annum, shall have been obtained.

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Letters must be addressed, *Post paid*, to MARY A. SHADD, Windsor, Canada West; Rev. J. B. SCOTT, and J. BAKER, Travelling Agents.

INTRODUCTORY.

It was my intention not to connect my name with the Press ever hereafter. A very severe and painful experience had induced me to this conclusion. But the earnest solicitations of influential friends, and the considerations of the very great necessity of such a paper led me to consent to edit a paper for one year without fee or reward, as my humble share in the promotion of an object, in which I feel the incalculable deepness of single penny. I have decided that after a year shall have passed the fate of the paper, and the success of the publication will be able to find a much more competent than myself to fill the duties I now endeavor to discharge to the entire satisfaction of the Editor, as well as the public generally.

The *Provincial Freeman*, will be devoted to the interests of the Colored People; and while it will reflect this object, it will advocate, IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, in the strictest acceptation of that term, in the United States, as are the well-known principles of the Editor, and partly because the success and the elevation of my people depend upon it. For like reasons, the *Freeman* will be the firm advocate of a straightforward, outspoken, PEACEABLE, BUT BOLD voice and action in denunciation of the INFAMOUS COMPROMISE MEASURES, passed by the American Congress, in September last, and to which the Fugitive Slave Bill belongs. It will be made welcome and acceptable to the friends of Freedom in the United States, and many take from him at will, if he dares to [illegible] Art. 9.

It may be said, however, that five acres are given on certain conditions to Fugitives by the R. H. S. This does not alter my proposition. For the Government, upon conditions quite as favorable, give to actual settlers, without distinction of color, 50-acre grants, in a fine agricultural district known as a part of Huron Tract, near Lake Huron. The Refugees' Home Society give five acres, the Government give fifty. I have before me a letter from the Government agent, G. Jackson, Esq., to this effect. Besides, if you examine the August and September Numbers of the Voice, you will see that the Government offer lands for sale to actual settlers, at from 8s. to 7s. 6d. the acre, i. e. from 60c. to $1 50 per acre. The land is all in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada it goes down to 20c. the acre.

You may not agree with me, but my mind is that fugitives who choose to be farmers, can find abundant facilities for acquisition of land in Canada, without the aid of the Society in question.

2. I object to the Refugees' Home Society because it misrepresents, through its agent, the condition of the blacks in Canada.

To go into no specifications—the fact that it sends an agent to the United States to beg money to buy lands for them, *is of itself* a representation that they cannot acquire such money for themselves. While the truth is, that so soon as fugitives come here, they can get work at fair wages, and so can by by enough to buy land for themselves, NEEDING AID ONLY, allow me to repeat, NEEDING AID ONLY upon their *immediate arrival*, until they can get work, which in no instance that I know of is longer than three days! To represent such a people as having to have Rev. C. C. Foote beg money to buy lands for them, is sheer falsity, in my humble opinion. And I beg leave to add, that a free friendly conversation with the Fugitives, in their settlements, and at public meetings, during the past summer, not only confirms me in this opinion, but assures me that it is theirs also. I repeat, that immediately on their arrival, they are destitute, and most grateful for a few days aid we may have from the U. S. or Canadians, in supplying their immediate wants. But we do not want boxes and barrels of old clothes, which cost twice as much for transportation, as they are worth, nor do we want a set of land-jobbers to lay society to pay lands for them.

3. I object to the R. H. S. because of its *injustice and tyranny*, and I may possibly, *under the sacred name of benevolence*, to towards negroes.

It first sends forth an agent—(who is said to receive twenty per cent of what he buys) to beg for the poor refugee blacks money to buy land, without the power of transferring it, "and if you transfer it, land and money both belong to us, and you shall be robbed of both." The Refugee Society stands down on this.

[illegible] pro-slavery.

At any rate, in other parts of the United States, [illegible] Rev. C. C. Foote, agent of the society, replied, in a letter [illegible] of the Free[illegible] letter, signed [illegible]

as betwixt Messrs. Foote and Ward. We publish the whole that our readers may judge of the controversy, so far as it has gone. More may be said on the whole matter hereafter.

LETTER FROM S. R. WARD.

Toronto, Dec. 18th.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—You speak of Rev. C. C. Foote, the Bibbs and the Refugees' Home Society. You ask me to write about them such facts as influenced my mind in respect to those persons and their organization. Allow me to say that distinct from their action in public matters, I have nothing to say against them. My opposition to the Refugees Home Society of course is opposition to the *special acts* of Messrs. Foote and Bibb. But against them *personally*, though differing much from them on many points, I have nothing to say in this letter.

I oppose the Refugees' Home Society for the following reasons, to wit:

1. There is no need of any other land-buying or land-selling organizations in Canada, for fugitives or others, than those provided by our laws. In the very neighborhood of Mr. Bibb's residence, in every township of the county of Essex, wherein he resides, the Government has lands quite as good as (if not better than) that owned by the Refugees' Home Society, for sale at a lower price than the Refugees' Home Society will sell, and the purchaser can obtain them with equal (if not greater) facility, and hold them by a much better tenure. P. McMullin, Esq., M. D., is the land-agent of the Government for the county of Essex. He lives within a half-hour's ride of Mr. Bibb's office door. I have examined maps of lands for sale, in his office. I have strolled over those lands. There are none better in North America. They are for sale at $1, some of them, and others at $1 60 per acre. One hundred acres would, therefore, cost $160, or $200 as the case might be. One-tenth is to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest on sums unpaid. Hence you see that with $16 a fugitive can obtain possession of one hundred acres of land, and in ten years, by paying $16 per annum, and the interest, at six per cent., and erecting a small house, clearing five acres a year, &c., he has the entire possession, by patent, of the freehold.

The Refugees' Home Society bought at two dollar and a half, they therefore sell at that price, though without interest. [Constitution Art. 5.] But they, the Refugees, have but 25 acres, a very limited farm, and 20 acres of that will cost them $50, and, when paid for, they cannot transfer it in five years! Art. 8. In the former case the man has ample land for his family, to be his, and theirs, as soon as paid for; in the latter, he is confined to 25 acres, which the R. H. S. may take from him at will, if he dares to [illegible] Art. 9.

It may be said, however, that five acres are given on certain conditions to Fugitives by the R. H. S. This does not alter my proposition. For the Government, upon conditions quite as favorable, give to actual settlers, without distinction of color, 50-acre grants, in a fine agricultural district known as a part of Huron Tract, near Lake Huron. The Refugees' Home Society give five acres, the Government give fifty. I have before me a letter from the Government agent, G. Jackson, Esq., to this effect. Besides, if you examine the August and September Numbers of the Voice, you will see that the Government offer lands for sale to actual settlers, at from 8s. to 7s. 6d. the acre, i. e. from 60c. to $1 50 per acre. The land is all in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada it goes down to 20c. the acre.

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the society as such. The Society, according to its own printed Constitution, is a fair subject for criticism. If not, why is it published to the world? But I do say, that a society of such professions, with such constitutional features, ought not to be expected to act any better than, through its constitution, it professes to act, nor ought the public or the society to expect agents of such a concern to be any better than the Society employing them.

I have thus, as briefly as possible, given you my objections to the Refugees' Home Society, and the reasons for them. I will only trouble you with an additional fact or two.

You see from the published proceedings [illegible] discussed the Constitution, at Detroit, on the 25th of August last. My personal experience in that meeting was of great service to me, in enabling me to form an estimate of the Refugees' Home Society. The following facts impressed me: When it was objected to the locating of the Fugitives on many small pieces of land, as making them poor and dependent, a sort of peasantry, the answer was, that the money was begged partly from poor people in New England, who would regard 25 acres as enough for a fugitive family.

When I complained that to cause the land to revert to the society if transferred under 15 years from the time of being purchased, "would be unjust, dishonest and tyrannical, reducing the fugitive to a sort of serf, it was pleaded by Rev. C. C. Foote and others, that unless the Society maintained this sort of control over them, they would suffer speculators to get their lands away from them. When I complained that this was equivalent to saying that men, who had bought 25 acres of land were unable to take care of themselves—the old pro-slavery story of the negroes—they virtually admitted it. Expressing my astonishment at such doctrines, from the lips of professed abolitionists, and declaring my belief that none other than black men would be so regarded and treated, Rev. C. C. Foote replied that were they legislating for white men, they would make the rule still more stringent. When I expressed my gratification that the reversion clause had been omitted, as it had in one of the readings of the Constitution, Rev. M. Baker, of Detroit, Editor of the Wesleyan Evangelist, and a Wesleyan Minister, and a professed abolitionist, immediately moved the adoption of that abominable clause. When I entreated them to make the inability to transfer to apply only to the time the land was unpaid for, the Treasurer, Mr. Hallock, opposed it, and said that should a man, say, fugitive or free, be in debt, he ought not to have the power of transferring it under fourteen years from the date of his deed.

Being utterly disgusted with so monstrous a piece of unprecedented land-jobbing and tyranny, I refused, when a committee reported to that effect, to allow my name to appear before the public as one of the officers of such a concern, who, upon the name of Hon. J. R. Giddings was moved as a substitute for my own. Rev. C. C. Foote objected to Mr. G. on the ground that he had to beg the money of many persons opposed to Mr. G.'s course, and such persons would not give so readily, if that gentleman were an officer of the Society. I then saw the whole concern to be not only pro-slavery in its doctrines concerning the capacity of negroes to hold and take care of property, but false in its declarations concerning the condition of Fugitives, and mean enough to pander to the pro-slavery appetites of such men as opposed Mr. Giddings on account of his anti-slavery course in Congress. To give any countenance, or support to such a society,—nay, to withhold my solemn and earnest protest against it, were to be false to my abolitionism, to my love of truth and to my manhood.

And now, my dear friend, you are at liberty to use this letter, as Lord Carlisle says, "just as publicly, or just as privately as you may deem most fit."

I am, with sincere regard,
Your obedient servant,
S. R. WARD.

The Fugitives in Canada.

MR. EDITOR.—The article in your paper of the 6th instant, from Samuel R. Ward, is still fresh in your memory. I have carefully read the article, and re-read it, without anger and without surprise, but not without grief. The friends of the colored people have not yet learned to agree; whether they ever will is problematical. Nor have they learned to avoid the use of unlovely epithets, and the impugning of motives. If Mr. Ward doubts this, let me regale him with a few random specimens of his own preparing: "Diabolical, tyrannical, pro-slavery, abominable, mean, whose falsity, injustice, monstrous, unparalleled, land-jobbing and tyranny." [1] This is the nomenclature selected by a Christian gentlemen to designate the deeds of a Society composed of Christian gentlemen and their agents, "no better than the society employing them." Mr. Ward is not a gentleman of Billingsgate. Why then, resort to such a diction? [2] Does he read this kind of ordinance to advance *humanity* of the humane in his circle? However successful he may be in that direction, he surely will commit a [illegible] body else. The friends of the [illegible] to be moved by them will be [illegible] by Garrisonians and Abolitionists.

Mr. Ward talks [illegible] advocates of man worth all [illegible] a justification of the [illegible] of the R. H. S. [illegible] "just distance from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

WINDSOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1853.

Relations of Canada to American slavery.

Do we need anti-slavery labor in Canada? We say, Yes: and so do

"The why is as plain as way to parish church."

And that is, because this Province and its inhabitants bear very important relations to American slavery. Hear us, good readers, while we discourse a little about some of these relations. We shall now speak of two, viz., the antagonistic and the friendly.

1. The fact that this is a British Province, and that slavery has no existence on British soil—the fact that this soil never was polluted by slavery—and the fact that since the ever memorable Somerset decision, the slave of another country became a freeman by touching our soil—place us in relations of antagonism to slavery. This was early seen and felt by the slave, and as early seen and felt by the slaveholder. Accordingly, so early as 1826, the attention of the U. S. Government was directed to this point. In the month of May, of that year, the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the President to enter into correspondence with the British Government, for the recovery of slaves who had escaped into Canada. The reply of President Adams to this resolution was, that his Excellency had, of his own accord, commenced such a correspondence some ten or fifteen days before. (See Jay's View.) From that time to 1842, the number of slaves escaping to Canada constantly and rapidly increased. Then, when a treaty was made between the two Governments, called the Ashburton Treaty, it was most earnestly sought, on the part of the United States Government, first to lay an article in the treaty which should authorize slave-catching in Canada; and, secondly, so to interpret the tenth article of that treaty, so as to make its slave-catching article, but the Court of St. James promptly refused in 1828, to allow the American slaveholder to use Canada as a park to chase human game in. So they decided the tenth Article of the Ashburton Treaty not to include slaves among "fugitives from justice," nor slaves as "felons," though they should use a horse or a boat to convey them on their way Canadawards, or though they should strike a blow to prevent some slaveocrat's impeding their progress. Canada therefore, from her connection with the British Crown, is legally and constitutionally in an attitude of antagonism to American slavery. She offers and secures to the American slave, the moment he arrives on Freedom's Soil, impartial Freedom. And when he has stood his seven years probation, and taken the oath of allegiance, Canada secures to him, at home and abroad, in law and in equity, all the rights and immunities of a British subject.

But there is another view of our relations to this subject, more painful to admit it. It is a deep disgrace to us; it is true, but disgraceful as it is it is useless to conceal it. —Friendliness to slavery is to be found in this Province in more forms than one.

1. There are some parties here who practised slave-driving in the South. They love slavery as they love the gain they derived from wielding the whip over its victims. A sprinkling of such customers is to be found here and there, the Province over.

2. There are others, too, who have unarmed heiresses to slave estates. Having received their wives and slaves by the same act of matrimony, they are strongly tempted to regard slavery to be as sacred as marriage itself.

3. Then there are persons resident in Canada who were once slaveholders in the West Indies. The glorious people of Great Britain, determined to have the great principle of British freedom applied practically to the enslaved, as well as to all others, like Job, they, through the Government, "broke the jaws of the wicked, and delivered the spoiled out of their teeth." But these ex-slaveholders were never convinced of the sin of slave holding—or, if *convinced* of it, they never were *converted from* it. Hence they are in spirit now, what they were in practice before the Act of '33. The influence of these parties is as deeply and wickedly pro-slavery as that of the vilest slaveocrats of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

4. As a born Yankee, we are ashamed of it, but it is true that too many of the natives of the United States have brought their pro-slaveryism with them, from the other side. Like the refugee slaves, they come here to enjoy an improvement of their condition; and like them, too, they enjoy the protecting ægis of this good British rule: but they turn scornfully upon the black man, and do what in them lies to rob him of the rights to which the latter is as fully entitled as themselves. From sympathy with their native country, and from their own negro-hate, they maintain a connexion and growing pro-slavery influence. They are settled. There are not [illegible] to this rule, for it is a rule. [illegible] may be safely said, while the [illegible] be from [illegible] the daily [illegible] [illegible] slavery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from the National Era.

Gentle Eyes.

BY MRS. E. S. NICHOLS.

Have you heard the touching story
Sadly of that climb
From its crimson glory
To the summer time?

Linger not long.

Though clouds should
Hide the myrtle of fruits,
Linger not long.

Though the grief by long delay
Should hear that sighs to have
Linger not long.

Still I watch thy
Though not though the eye that
Is tears that make it
Sometimes fear, when thou art
Happiness is all to full
Linger not long.

Shrouded in her misty grave.

Linger not long.

ADDRESS.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION
[illegible] TOWN.

[illegible] public
[illegible] Mr.
[illegible] author
[illegible] Linger not long.

Linger not long.

[illegible] home. Not home with
[illegible] tokens will make me mourn
[illegible] like a dream about thee,
[illegible] thou fly return.

Linger not long.

[illegible] though clouds should
[illegible] the myrtle of fruits,

Linger not long.

[illegible] for the grief by long delay
[illegible] hear that sighs to have

Linger not long.

[illegible] still I watch thy
[illegible] not though the eye that
[illegible] tears that make it pitiful,
[illegible] fear, when thou art
[illegible] happiness is all to full

Linger not long.

[illegible] into the world and
[illegible] will are
[illegible] sadness rest
[illegible] Linger not long.

[illegible] all things like a

Linger not long.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the Ohio Columbian

Slavery.

Why come those sounds of mourning
Far o'er the distant seas?
Those piercing notes of anguish
Borne swiftly on the breeze:
Why are those groans ascending
From sunny a southern clime,
The fiend of love beseeching,
To avenge their wrong and crime

Ah! 'tis the wretched Slave, that 'neath
The tyrants galling yoke,
Upon the heads of brutal men,
Such curses doth invoke
But men, alone in outward form,
Souls blackened, died in sin,
With demon passion reeking
The blood of fellow men.

With fiend-like fury binding
Round frail and suffering ones,
Their hellish chains of torture,
Then smiling at their moans.
Rending, regardless, ever this,
That to their souls is dear,
Touching their dark minds only,
Their creator's last fear.

The God that formed the *owners* soul,
Alike the captive made
Yet as some worldly merchandize,
He sold in *human trade*.
Thou dreadful curse! oh, slavery
When will thy influence cease
And in these sun regions reign
God's universal peace?

The Song of the Telegraph.

I have heard men say, that when winds were high,
And clouds were tossing about the sky,
Journeying over some lone morass,
Where the endless wires of the Telegraph pass,
They have stood, and listened and trembled with fear,
The song of the Telegraph to hear —
A sad and most unearthly strain,
A sharp, low moan, like a soul in pain,
Rising and falling fitfully,
Like the long wave after a storm at sea.
I have thought and wondered many a time,
What the wires would say could it speak in rhyme;
And thinking, musing and wandering long,
At length have found the Telegraph's song

Lo, the golden age is come
Light has broken o'er the world
Let the cannon-mouth be dumb,
Let the battle flag be furled!
God has sent me to the nations,
To unite them, that each man
Of all future generations
May be cosmopolitan.

I, the lightning—the destroyer—
I, the intangible, the proud,
I, the harnessed to the wire,
I have left my thunder cloud,
Harbinger of peace and union,
Messenger no more of wrath,
To establish sweet communion
Down its path I take my path.

With the olive branch extended,
I will go to every shore,
Soon all nations shall be blended
They shall learn of war no more
Peace and progress be forever
Printed on the hearts of men,
So that future time may never
See the battle-field again.

From beneath the deep Atlantic,
Far below the swelling waves,
Will my still small voice be passing
To the land that owns a slave.
Shame, all shame, that starry banner
Doth not yet the stripe disgrace
Shame, that green isle be defaced
With the lash, the chain, the groan

Now the world is growing better,
Now the Progress leads the van,
Is it not a burning question
To unite fellow man
Are we not the world's free rulers
Ourselves the free
Rise—annihilate this horror
This foul stain of slavery!

The Assyrian is forgotten
And the old race of the Nile,
And we stand amid their ruins
Gazing on each wonderous pile
As the glory is departed
From the bright Hellenian shore,
And though Rome is still in being
Yet the Roman is no more.

But Britannia stands forever
Throned upon the stormy seas
Nailed to every mast her banner
Floats forever on the breeze;
And we laugh at our old quarrels,
All our foolish deeds of yore;
We are older grown and wiser,
We are children now no more.

Let America with England
Hand in hand, behold the "right,"
Be their path the path of progress
And their hands shall know no blight;
For they are the noblest nations
That the sun hath ever blest,
Brave Old England and her children
In the broad lands of the west!

English Paper.

A Recent Tour.

On the 14th of January last we started upon a tour of some six weeks time, and some 500 miles (travel), in the western and frontier districts.

At Hamilton, on the 11th of January, we found a protracted meeting in progress, under the charge of Elders Hawkins and Brown, aided by Elder Garrett. This was in the colored Baptist Church. Arriving at St. Catharines on the 12th, we were a little curious, but many anxious, to see for ourself what is the actual regard here to that letter of the Legislature of the St. Catharines Young Men's Association, inviting Garrison, and all such, to keep away from the vicinity, and all such, with high and holy zeal.

At the Institute of the Rev. Hiram Wilson, we had the pleasure to be, [illegible] Anti-Slavery Anniversary, was the most numerously attended, and the best patronized of all the anniversaries. Captain Gardner, of the Royal Artillery was on the platform, and he seconded one of the resolutions. The Captain sat side by side with A. B. Jones, Esq., a gentleman as black as ourself. It did look like an European meeting, that anniversary.

At the same meeting it was announced, that William Horton, Esq., would address a meeting the following Monday evening, and that, if the afternoon of that day, the agent of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society would address a meeting of ladies, preparatory to the formation of a Female Anti-Slavery Society. Both meetings were largely attended, and Mr. Horton's debut was most triumphant. A most valuable accession to our cause is Mr. H.

On the evening of Feb. 1st, we went to Soho, in company with my excellent host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones and a few other friends. The meeting was one of the best country meetings we ever attended. Rev. Mr. Turner was in the chair. The black people in Soho are doing as well as the farmers of Middlesex generally.

In London the blacks are as well off as their neighbors. A. B. Jones could, at any time, retire from business, live in the style of an amateur farmer, and his property in town would yield an income that would support his family. A. T. Jones is progressing as fast as any other young druggist in that town. Nelson Moss is doing as good a business, as a cordwainer, as any man need do. Moses B. Smith and Henry Garrett, get on, as bakers, quietly as well as others who follow the same business. Energy and enterprise are all that our people need in London to enrich themselves. Those now toiling will be the artificers of their own fortune, as might others be if they chose. We know of no town where a black mechanic or artisan could do better than in London. He would find some of the meanest sort of whites there, but they are so very few in number as you can imagine. Folks who are [illegible] are free from [illegible] as any people on earth can be.

We went from London, as the [illegible] vote, to speak again the next evening. The meeting of the 14th was also a large one, and, at the close, a vote of thanks was offered us by Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and carried unanimously. In company with our excellent friend, Wilson, we went to Niagara on the 15th, where, through the activity of William Barr, Sen., Esq., a large assemblage was ready to hear us at the appointed hour. Mr. Barr occupied the chair with great ability. A most encouraging meeting was that at Niagara. Returning the same night to St. Catherines, we accepted the invitation of Rev. Mr. Cooke, of the American Presbyterian Church, to preach for him. We spoke, the same day, in the two colored churches, Rev. Mr. Helmsley's and the Baptist.

We must confess that we found things better in St. Catherines than we had feared. The prejudice against our people was not so strong, so prevalent nor so unprovoked as we had thought, from what we had heard. Personally, we were treated by persons of all classes as well as we ever were, anywhere. Our people in St. Catherine's are not the poorest in the town, by a good deal. Many of them own little houses and lots, and enjoy a comfortable maintenance. Mr. J. W. Lindsay and Mr. James Harris live as comfortably as any one needs to live. Each of them has a good team, and they are making as rapid progress in worldly weal, as the majority of their white fellow subjects. As much may be said of Mr. J. W. Taylor and others, on whom we did not have time to call. The "Negro Village," of which so much has been said, we expected to find in a swamp or a mud-hole. But the settlement, if such it may be called, is on a street running parallel with the main street, and within one hundred rods of it. The site is good, the property valuable, the part of the town respectable, and whites live in the most immediate vicinity of it. Some foolish actions of our people have given occasion for some prejudice, and there are too many who would rather cringe than contend for what law and right entitle them to. It is true too, that there are some natives of the U. S. there, who act the part of fools and knaves towards our people. Having aided in trampling negroes under foot at home, they seek to engraft their pro-slavery negro hate upon British stock. It is also true, that they now and then find a Canadian soft sapling that will bear inoculation; but we are quite convinced that when our people shall have done all they ought to do, in St. Catherines, towards their own elevation, the whites will be right enough.

We had a most tedious, comfortless journey from St. Catherines to London. Our business at the latter place was to attend the anniversary of the London Anti-Slavery Society. But all the anniversaries had been postponed a week later than we had supposed, and that week we must wait. In the meantime, we held meetings in the vicinity.

The London anniversaries embraced the Bible, Tract, Sabbath Schools, Temperance, and Anti-Slavery Societies. How unlike Yankeedom! Besides, the same gentlemen who are officers of the other benevolent societies, are officers of this. Again, how unlike [illegible] Anti-Slavery Anniversary, was the most numerously attended, and the best patronized of all the anniversaries. Captain Gardner, of the Royal Artillery was on the platform, and he seconded one of the resolutions. The Captain sat side by side with A. B. Jones, Esq., a gentleman as black as ourself. It did look like an European meeting, that anniversary.

At the same meeting it was announced, that William Horton, Esq., would address a meeting the following Monday evening, and that, if the afternoon of that day, the agent of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society would address a meeting of ladies, preparatory to the formation of a Female Anti-Slavery Society. Both meetings were largely attended, and Mr. Horton's debut was most triumphant. A most valuable accession to our cause is Mr. H.

On the evening of Feb. 1st, we went to Soho, in company with my excellent host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jones and a few other friends. The meeting was one of the best country meetings we ever attended. Rev. Mr. Turner was in the chair. The black people in Soho are doing as well as the farmers of Middlesex generally.

In London the blacks are as well off as their neighbors. A. B. Jones could, at any time, retire from business, live in the style of an amateur farmer, and his property in town would yield an income that would support his family. A. T. Jones is progressing as fast as any other young druggist in that town. Nelson Moss is doing as good a business, as a cordwainer, as any man need do. Moses B. Smith and Henry Garrett, get on, as bakers, quietly as well as others who follow the same business. Energy and enterprise are all that our people need in London to enrich themselves. Those now toiling will be the artificers of their own fortune, as might others be if they chose. We know of no town where a black mechanic or artisan could do better than in London. He would find some of the meanest sort of whites there, but they are so very few in number as you can imagine. Folks who are [illegible] are free from [illegible] as any people on earth can be.

We went from London, as the [illegible] the best mechanics and artizans in the county of Kent. J. M. Jones stands head and shoulders above any gun-smith west of London. Thomas Bell, as a builder; J. L. Brown, as a mason; R. Charrily, as a cordwainer; W. Moore, as a chandler; Mr. Smith, as a blacksmith, need fear comparison nor competition with any of the same crafts in that part of the Province. Then we see more buildings, new ones, too, that we saw last September, owned by black men. We asked the old man, who ran away from slavery a few years since, what he could get for his property? He said he had been offered £300; he confessed, that it cost him but £30. The advance in the price of property was no greater in that, than in several other instances, in the same town. We spoke twice in Chatham, and met many of the brave blacks of Chatham stand by the cause.

Buxton, in more points than one, is the model settlement, not only of the colored people, but of Canada. There are 120 families there, and almost every family is settled on land in their own possession. In clearing, building and improving, most considerable progress is being made by them. Generally they came in poor, they are making their way to independence with zeal and perseverence. They beg no old clothes from the States, they receive none begged by others professedly for Canadians. They lately held a bazaar to raise money to aid their own poor. They have been there but three years, and they are doing all that any people could do, in the same time. But the efforts of those settlers to educate themselves and their children are most praiseworthy. In the day school you find both children and adults, in some instances, parents and children, earnestly intent upon the acquisition of knowledge. The evening school is attended by parties who walk miles through the forest by torch light, but they are determined; they have counted the cost, and they will rest nothing short of what they desire. In morals the settlement has no superior. There is not a drunkard in the settlement;—and, if any fall to drinking, they keep it to themselves. No person sells, no person is allowed to sell—the accursed stuff. The Maine Law is in full force in Buxton. We spoke twice in Buxton, preaching, on Sunday, for Rev. Mr. King, and speaking in a public meeting, Mr. Wesley in the chair. The day is not far distant, when that settlement will contain 1000 inhabitants, and when the land for which they pay 12s 9d. per acre, will be worth £6 per acre.

But for our illness we should have gone to Dresden, but must defer our visit thither till some future day. Our tour satisfied us abundantly that the colored people of Canada are progressing more rapidly than our people in the States,—that the liberty enjoyed here makes different men of those once crushed and dispirited in the land of chains;—that, alone with the other poor classes who come here, and improve themselves in wealth and status, the black people will also arise in some cases, very rapidly, but generally slowly, though surely,—that the day is not far distant when we shall put to shame the selfish, systematic charity seekers who go to the States, *and some of them to the South*, to beg, partly for fugitives, but chiefly for their own pockets,—that more money has been begged, professedly in behalf of Canadian Blacks, than said blacks ever did, or ever will receive, by a thousand fold,—that unless persons going to the States, begging for us, are the accredited agents of some duly organized society, with honest, unselfish men at its head, our friends should hold them, at arm's length;—that what the recently arrived refugee most needs, is not land-buying societies, not old clothes, not any substitute for labor, but stimulation to *self-development*.

From the Voice of the Fugitive.

PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.—We take great delight in all our anti-slavery exchanges. From the noble cause they labor in, their high moral tone, and the general impartiality, with which all questions are treated and discussed in their columns, they are the beacon lights of the American press.

From them we receive what little light we possess to guide us on our way. But we are now compelled to notice an exception to this general rule, by the conduct of the Pa. Freeman in relation to the Refugees' Home Society. It has been warped on the side of a mischevious set of factionists, and calumniators, to retail in its columns, their disgraceful slang; and then it has sprung the *humor*, (if we may use this expression) in excluding the defences of those who have been vilely assailed. The *Freeman* commenced by publishing some resolutions of a turbulent caucus of ignorant men, led on by a *designing* individual whose duplicity is sufficient to prove a genealogical descent from the serpent that beguiled mother Eve, in the garden of Eden, and after publishing them indulged in some rather non-committal remarks. It then raked up a letter addressed by S. R. Ward to a private individual in Philadelphia—a letter containing mis-statements about the Government lands in this township—and published this letter to the world of the same time taking its stand on the side of the latter. The Rev. C. C. Foote wrote a reply to the letter of S. R. Ward, which the Freeman published, but it was so [illegible] that it [illegible] the Home Society and thereby endeavor to impede brother Foote's progress in its vicinity. We may conclude this delicate subject feeling that we have done a just though mournful duty, in recalling those unpleasant recollections.

Mrs. America answers Mrs. England.

The Duchess of Sutherland, it is known, with a silent wave of her hand, gathered together in Stafford House, ladies of birth [illegible] station; and, there assembled, [illegible] discussed and agreed upon an [illegible] and Christian address to their sisters of the United States of America, a persuasive appeal to their sympathies and affections to vindicate the domestic power of women, and so to break the chains of the American slave. America's sisters were conjured by English sisters assembled in loving sisterhood in Stafford Palace, to gentle rise out of the accursed wild cursing blot of slavery, telling their loathing and to charm away the sheer gating into their social state. Well, sisters of America have answered sisters of Stafford House, and how? Why, as might have been expected: with a "marry come up," and it's like your impudence, style and air. The document how ever is not wholly feminine; half-scolding, half-satirical, it wants the true shrillness of the female organ. It would be a very ill compliment to the sex to believe the answer the pure response of woman. To be sure, it smacks somewhat of *Lucy Locket* provoked by the self-asserting virtue and conjugal truth of *Polly Peachem*.

Why, how now, Madame Flirt!
If you thus must chatter,
And are for flinging dirt,
Let's try who best can spatter;
Madam Flirt!

Now as *Lucy Locket*—on special occasions, has been played by a man; so, assuming the feminine guise, Jonathan answers for his sister. The *Lucy* may wear the bob cap, tucked up gown, and black mittens; but we see the broad bold face of Paul Bedford staring from the muslin; and cannot mistake the masculine stride that distends the petticoats.

No matter. Let us assume that they *are* our sisters of the United States who make answer to Christian sisters of England. They reply by satire. Puckering their mouths, and with a prolonged, laborious, country, they begin by politely begging their English sisters to reform their husbands and brothers. Old, reckless unscrupulous dogs, who carry fire and murder into Southern Africa, to Southern Asia, and the Southern Seas. Yes! English sisters ought to wind their arms about the creatures' necks—detain them from war—snatch their muskets from their grasp, and, with the teapot or anything at hand, deluge their ball-cartridges!

Sisters in America will not speak to sisters in England of the opium war in China; or of the horrors of Ireland. No: with a truly feminine self-denial they swallow their indignation, put down the rising heart with a strong hand, and proceed with the catalogue. Sisters in America are so sisterly towards sisters of Stafford House!

American sisters next assure their English kindred that their land is filled with slaves—slaves to ignorance, slaves to penury, and slaves to vice. Mrs. America plunges boldly up a London alley, and drags to the light a wretched tatterdemalion child. "Look at it!" she cries to Mrs. England, "Can it read? Can it write? How does it live? Why, like a wild beast in a hole—though not half so sweet. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to own such a child! Pah! Look at its rags—look at its head—look at its feet—look at its hideous little face, with want, and cunning, and ignorance, all staring from its eyes—its young wolf's eyes! And you, Mr. England, with thousands of such children, you—but I won't be in a passion, certainly not—you to talk of my black slaves—property as carefully looked after and as clearly kept, as your mahogany tables—every bit! I'll keep my temper, but its tarnation like your impudence to compare your white vermin of children—your *Jack Sheppards* of six, and ten years old, to my fat, sassy, comfortable little Sambos, black as ink, and every bit as polished."

Thus Mrs. America—wiping her [illegible] from the consequences of late contest, with a shake of the fingers, giving her [illegible] a poke—[illegible] the look abroad in [illegible] and now, the majority of [illegible] votes in question, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 2.

The Provincial Freeman is published every Saturday, at the Office of the paper, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 5s. 6d. ($1.50) per annum, *payable in advance.*

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Selections.

AN APPEAL

TO THE WOMEN OF THE FREE STATES OF AMERICA ON THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The Providence of God has brought our nation to a crisis of most solemn interest.

A question is now pending in our National Legislature which is most vitally to affect the temporal and eternal interests, not only of ourselves, but of our children, and our children's children for ages yet unborn.

Through our nation it is to affect the interests of Liberty and Christianity throughout the whole earth.

Of the loss, the injustice and the misery of Slavery, it is not needful to speak. There is but one feeling and one opinion on this among us all. I do not think there is a mother among us all who claims her child at her breast who could ever be made to feel it right that that child should be a slave. Nay, a mother among us all who would not rather lay that child in its grave.

Nor can I believe that there is a woman so unchristian as to think it right to inflict on her neighbor's child what she would think on her own death were as nothing to what her own. I do not think there is a wife who would think it right that her husband should be sold to a trader, and worked at the whip, out, right and without wages. I do not believe there is a husband who would think it right that his wife should be prostituted, by law, the property of another man, and for his own. I do not think there is a father or mother who would believe it right were they forbidden by law to teach their children to read. I do not believe there is a brother who would think it right to have his sister held as property, with no legal defence for her personal honor, by an unfeeling master.

All this is inherent in Slavery. It is not the abuse of Slavery, but the legal nature of it. And there is not a woman in the United States, when the question is fairly put before her, who thinks these things are right.

However ambition and the love of political power may blind the stronger sex, God has given to woman a deeper and an more immovable knowledge in those holier feelings which are peculiar to womanhood, and which guard the sacredness of the family state.

But though our hearts have bled over this wrong, there have been many things tending to fetter our hands, to perplex our efforts, and to silence our voice. We have been told that to speak of it was an invasion of the rights of other States. We have been told of promises and of compacts, and the natural expression of feeling has in many cases been restrained by an appeal to those honorable sentiments which respect the keeping of engagements.

The warm beatings of many hearts have been hushed, our yearning and sympathies have been repressed, because we have not known what to do; and many have come to turn a deaf ear to the whole tale of sorrow, because unwilling to harrow up the soul with feeling, were action was supposed to be impossible.

But a time has now come when the subject is arising under quite another aspect.

The question is not now, Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? but shall we permit them to be extended over all the free territories of the United States? Shall the woes and miseries of Slavery be extended over a region of fair, free, unoccupied territory, nearly equal in extent to the whole of the Free States?

Nor is this all: this is not the last, that is expected or intended. Should this movement be submitted to in silence, should the North consent to this breach of solemn contract on the part of the South, there yet remains one more step to be apprehended, viz. the legalizing of Slavery throughout the free States. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the Louisiana case, it may be declared lawful for slave property to be held in the northern, free States. Should this come to pass, it is no more improbable that there may be, four years hence, slave depots in New York City, than it was, four years ago, that the South would propose a repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Worst of free States! the question is not, Shall we remonstrate with Slavery on its own soil? but are we willing to receive Slavery into the free States and territories of the Union?

Shall the whole power of these United States go into the hands of Slavery? Shall every State in it be thrown open as a slave State? This will be the final march and issue of the question of Slavery extension.—This is the fearful [illegible] which the women of a country can [illegible] the events of free States what [illegible] do in this time of our danger? [illegible] Did not liberty in those [illegible] the inspiration of woman's heart.

[illegible] not fail for good or for evil. At the time when the struggle for the abolition of the slave trade was convulsing England, women contributed more than any other laborers to that great triumph of humanity. The women and children of England to a great extent, refused to receive into their families the sugar raised by the suffering slaves.—Seventy thousand families refused the use of sugar, as a testimony to their abhorrence of the manner in which it was produced.—At that time women were unwearied in passing from house to house, distributing tracts and books, and presenting the subject in families.

One lady alone called on and conversed in this way with more than two thousand families, and others were not behind her in their labors.

The women all over England were associated in corresponding circles for prayer and for labor. Petitions to Government were gotten up and signed by women.

"During my recent visit in England I was called to the bedside of an aged mother, in Israel, whose prayers and labors on earth are well nigh ended, but who had borne this sacred cause in her heart from the very commencement. I was fewer more impressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemnly in prayer to God that He would bless the labors for the cause of the slave in America, and at last bring on the final abolition of Slavery through the world.

"Women of America! we do not know with what thrilling earnestness the hopes and the eyes of the world are fastened on our country, and with what intenseness they desire that we should take decided ground for universal liberty. That the word and deed is spread through the lower and working classes of other countries, as well as through those in higher ranks.

"I still was in England, although I distinctly stated that the raising of money was no part of my object, and on account of the state of my health, declined to take any responsibility of that kind, yet money was actually pressed upon me unsolicited from the mere impulse to do something for this cause. Most affecting letters were received from poor working men and women, inclosing small sums in postage stamps, for this object.

Nor has this feeling been confined to England alone. In France, Switzerland and Germany, there has been the same deep emotion. A lady in Stuttgard undertook to make a collection for an American Anti-Slavery fair, and, while contributions from all ranks freely flowed in, a poor peasant and his wife in the neighborhood took down from the walls of their cottage two prints, probably the only superfluities they possessed on earth, and sent them to the collection.

Dickens, my stay, I heard from Christians of all denominations how deeply their souls had been moved in prayer for America, in view of this crisis. A Catholic lady from the old town of Ol[illegible] wrote of her intention to offer special supplications after the manner of her faith in a circle of Protestant pastors and Christians in Switzerland, I heard the French language in eloquent in pleadings with God that America might have grace given her to right the cause of the oppressed.

Why all this emotion in foreign lands? Is it not because the whole world has been looking towards America with hope, as a nation specially raised up by God to advance the cause of liberty and religion?

There had been a universal expectation that the next step taken by America would surely be one which should have a tendency to right this great wrong. Those who are struggling for civil and religious freedom in Europe speak this word *Slavery* in sad whispers, as one names the fault of a revered friend. They can scarce believe the advertisements which American papers bring to them of slave sales, of men, women and children traded like cattle. Scarcely can they trust their eyes when they read the laws of the slave States and the decisions of their Courts. The advocates of despotism hold these things up to them, and say, "See what becomes of republican liberty!"—Hitherto the answer has been, America is more than half free, and she certainly will, in time repudiate Slavery altogether.

But what can they say now, if, just as the great struggle for human rights is commencing throughout Europe, America opens all her free territories to the most unmitigated despotism? This will be not merely betraying American liberty, but the cause of liberty throughout the world.

And while all the nations are moved in view of this subject of American Slavery, shall we only be unmoved? Shall even the poor laboring man and woman of Europe be so pressed in view of the wrongs of the slave as to inquire, what can we do? and we wives and mothers, and sisters of America, sit down content to do nothing in such a crisis as this?

What, then, is the duty of American women at this time? The first duty is for each woman *for herself*, thoroughly to understand the subject, and, so feel that as mother, wife, sister, or as member of society, she is bound to give her influence on the right side.

In the second place, women can make petitions to get up petitions in their particular districts to our National Legislature. They can take measures, in communities [illegible] can take measures, in communities [illegible] [illegible] in their power, to express [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1854.

Agents.

Rev. Wm. Wilson, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. H. J. Jones, Hamilton.
Rev. Wm. King, Colored Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

We cannot send papers to subscribers, unless the terms are complied with. We have no travelling agents, and do not employ any. Those who receive this paper, and do not wish to take it, will please inform us of the fact, by letter, post paid. Those who receive it, and do not inform us to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to take it, and will be held responsible accordingly.

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Twenty copies, " 35s.
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LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH, ESQ.

Washington, March 6th, 1854.

Friend Bibb,—Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill passed the Senate, on the 4th inst., by a vote of 37 to 14. It is now before the House of Representatives. It will be passed by that body, and become a law. Its friends are confident of this. I am not sure that they are not right in their confidence. Still, I am not without hope that they will be disappointed. Many of the Northern members, who voted for the bill, have been greatly alarmed by the indignation which it has excited at the North. They have been taught by it, that the people are not prepared for the passage of the bill. Many of them, I am told, have received letters from their constituents, threatening them with the displeasure of the people, if they should vote for

Excellencies.

HOW.

Ashby, for the day is passing,
While you lie dreaming; oh!
Your harbors are empt! In a moment
And forth to fight are gone
Your ships in the mists dwarfed, you
Know man has a part to play?
The greatest of leisure are mother

Ashby [illegible]
Of [illegible] brought help
Of exceeding the best fortunes
Of bidding the giant yield
Your future has dreams of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past draw on you,
Her vanished joys and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As the e of vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away;
Your book, heed, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing
The sound that you dimly hear
Is your enemy marching to battle,
Rise! rise! for the foe is near!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken to find it past.

[*Household Words.*

The Gypsy Slaves of Wallachia.

All travellers who have journied from Kustendje on the Danube to Bucharest, agree in pronouncing the country they are obliged to traverse in the most sombre colors. Once out of sight of the lines of trees that border the Danube, you enter upon an interminable dismal plain, with a level horizon that surrounds you like a circle, of which you are ever the centre. There are no objects behind, to mark your progress by their gradual disappearance; there is nothing ahead to encourage you on; no mountains of blue rising higher and higher, becoming substantial as you advance, breaking up their long line into peaks and valleys bristling with crags or clothed in forest. If you would know that you are in motion you must look upon the ground beneath your feet and see the pebbles and plants pass slowly backwards as your wagon moves sleepily on, or whirl dimly by, as the kotoutchor pursues its mad career. In winter time, an additional dreariness is given to this desert by the absence of the sun, which is hidden from view by one vast cloud, stretching from horizon to horizon, low down, so as almost to resemble a mist just risen from the earth. Here and there, a few slight elevations, a foot or two high, indicate the presence of an underground village. At various distances, tall poles rise into the air, marking the positions of wells, around which the sky is speckled by flights of crows and vultures. Now and then you meet parties of peasants clothed in sheepskin, and wearing prodigious mustachios, wandering across the level. At night the only sound is the wind whistling through the low bushes, occasionally bringing to the ear the report of a volley of musketry fired by some party of travellers who amuse themselves in this murderous way.

It is not uncommon in crossing these sad plains to come upon groups of wild looking individuals, black as Ethiopians, scantily covered by old rags, stepping painfully out, waving their arms, nodding their heads, rattling fragments of song and clattering together as they go, the black smith's tools which they bear upon their backs. Further on, perhaps, when night has fallen, six hours or two after these odd-looking people have passed ahead of your wagon (they take two strides for one of your oxen), the ground about will probably become spangled as with glow-worms, and presently a sort of whirlwind of strange sounds, half song, half shout, will be borne by the night breeze to mingle with the buzz of your own caravan, and the creaking of the wheels. You have come upon a village, and encampment, a burrow of gipsy troglodytes (dwellers in caves), who are either sitting around the remains of the fires they have lighted to cook their evening meal, or, with open doors or trays, by the dim light of a candle stuck in the ground, are engaged in smoking red clay or cherry-wood pipes, and drinking the harsh wine of the country.

These people are of the most humble and most unfortunate section of the Wallachian people, the Zigans, who of old formed a flourishing little state, paying tribute to the Greek empire, but who are now reduced to a condition of abject slavery. Their history is most obscure, and it is not with certainty known whence they came or by what steps they descended to their present level. It seems certain, however, that they belong to the same family of wanderers who are known in Egypt as Gayens, in Hungary as Zingari, in Germany as Zigeuner, in Spain as Gitanos, in France as Bohemians, and in England as Gipsies. Their own traditions derive them from Syria, whence they were transported in the eighth century, by one of the Greek emperors, to Thrace. On account of some peculiarities in their manners, perhaps of some strange forms of doctrine, they seem to have become detested and despised by neighboring nations, and especially by the Mohammedans. When the Turks penetrated into their territory instead of merely requiring tribute from them, they smoked them with fury, dispersed them, hunted them down like wild beasts, and condemned them to perpetual servitude whose fires they spared. In this persecution they were encouraged by the Christians, who shared, indeed, the greater part of the spoils with the Turks. Some of the Zigans fled to the mountains, and there formed themselves into [illegible] bands, which [illegible] Wallachia, compelling about a hundred and fifty thousand souls, A. D. [illegible] of these, belonging to the State, [illegible] are employed in [illegible] public works, and the Boyards. Some of [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible] as five or six [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

"Let Each Man Think and Speak as He Will."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 4.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

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Selections.

SLAVERY RAMPANT.

The following is an extract from a sermon recently preached by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, one of the few clergymen in the South, who take a bold and open stand against the iniquitousness of Slavery.

I remember perfectly well, when, I was young, and the subject of Slavery was then coming up, men shook their heads and looked grave, and said that was the curse that would blast the hopes of the country and bring ruin on this land. Mr. Jefferson said, I tremble for my country when I think of justice of Heaven." And it was another thing then, the way in which this great question was to work us woe, would be by bloody insurrection, by a fierce war between the two races, black and white. But now it would work our ruin in a more cunning form, by stirring up the slaves to deeds of blood, by taking advantage of our own internal prosperity to extinguish the spirit of freedom in the hearts of millions, to obliterate all sense of the difference between Freedom and Oppression, by having us up with its gilded cotton, and making us all directly slaveholders, if not slave drivers. This is the way in which the free feelings of this land of our fathers are now being reached.

Now, all friends, the picture of this day's passing events are pointing. I see a dark cloud appalling, that although I am struggling against hope, I cannot but think that the people of these States, still calling themselves free, are not yet so blinded and infatuated by their material success, not yet so lost to all parts in the divine worth of freedom and of humanity, but that they will rise, and in the name of God, and for the honour of their country, and for the honour of their country, and for the honour of their country

(From the London Patriot.)

Fugitive Slaves and their Sable Advocate.

In the valuable Report on the last Census of the American States, to which we have more than once referred, there is a paragraph devoted to "Slaves" which deserves especial notice. "The number of slaves who ran away from their masters within the year ending June, 1850, was 1,011." Of these, it is asserted, many were retaken. This is a loose way of stating the fact; and while we can have no doubt that the number who effected their escape was much larger. But it is well to have the fact admitted, that slaves were making their escape from American *Institutions* at the rate of at least a thousand a-year, while the boasted manumissions, by which the American Colonizationists have pretended that Slavery was to be *gradually* abolished, were, in the same year, only 3,268, of whom some were sent to Liberia." Of the 1,508 manumitted, 1,130 were from the four old States of Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, where slave-labour has long ceased to be profitable in working the exhausted soil. The fugitives were chiefly from the Southern States, in which the rising "property" is more valuable. The slave-population of the United States has increased in the last ten years at the rate of 25 per cent., having risen from 3,487,808 to 3,204,089; while the free colored have increased only 10 per cent. and now number 434,963. We leave our readers to calculate how long it will take to get rid of Slavery in the United States, by the combined operation of manumissions and the "underground railroad," or "taking French leave."

In listening however to Mr. S. R. Ward's simple and touching anecdotes of the escape of the poor fugitives from American freedom, it occurred to us, that one of the pleasantest sights that a philanthropist could well pitch upon for a residence, would be near the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara, on Queen VICTORIA'S side of the river, or on some spot commanding the ferry. It must be a sight worth crossing the Atlantic for, to see a brave fellow, sufficiently transformed by the act of crossing that stream, from a mere chattel, a vendible commodity, a beast of burden, into man. The old legendary superstition, which tells us, that witchcraft is dissolved by running water, is here realized. Many a poor HANK or SHANTER fleeing for his life, has been known to save it here as by a neck. Mr. Ward tells us of a poor fugitive lad, who, on approaching the ferry, recognised to his dismay, his owner, and was seen by him. Away he flew to the Suspension-bridge, his master after him, and never looked behind him, till he stood upon British soil. In another instance, the fugitive was in the ferry-boat, when his owner, riding up, threatened to shoot the ferry man if he pushed off. The slave (as he still was) snatching up a bar of iron, declared he would kill him if he did *not* cut away. The ferryman remarking that, if he must lose his life, it would be best to lose it in doing right, pushed off, when the pursuer, pistol in hand, remained paralysed by astonishment and yelling at the successful courage of his lost property.

When, however, we hear or read of these fugitive slaves, fancy is always apt to picture them as negroes, or at least of ebony hue. The Census recognises no distinction of complexion or race. There is a great difference, however, made in the market. A young quadroon girl, not darker than a European brunette, fetches a fancy price with American connoisseurs; and slaves may be met with, with the Anglo-Saxon blue eye and flaxen ringlets, who are just as liable to be seized as effects by a creditor, and sold to the highest bidder, as is any Uncle Tom. Mr. WARD mentioned the case of a lady who had to sue to fight with her daughter, both being the slaves of the girl's father; and so perfectly white was the child, that the mother succeeded in passing her off as her young mistress, and herself as her attendant, and thus effected the escape of both. The fact is, American Christians are very particular about colour in *free* persons; and in the North more especially, they have Black pews and Black churches; but they allow no such illiberal prejudices to disturb them in respect to white, brown, or black *property*. We are afraid, that we shall never obtain any honest statistics respecting the colour of American slaves. Yet it is a point not unworthy the notice of our Ethnologists, and Professor AGASSIZ himself. Possibly, they may have some ingenious hypothesis to explain the springing up of these anthropolgical varieties. He it observed, that the blue-eyed and flaxen-haired or olive-coloured slaves of the United States are not merely distinguished by colour, which may vary in the same race almost as much as the plumage of birds of the same genus, but by their Indo-European features and craniological characteristics. Away, then, with the cant about the separation between the races! Of the fugitive slaves, many have as little of the negro about them, as their Anglo-Saxon masters.

[illegible] to the friend, R. Ward, we are glad that he is unmistakably black; as black as an Ethiopian Arab; as black as was probably the Egyptian Mameon, or the Indian Gandharian, as black as the Moorish countenances of Carthage and Granada. We are glad of this, because we think his appearance among us, more perhaps than that of any colored Christian minister who has yet visited this country, tends to disabuse the public of the fallacious prejudice which attaches the idea of mental inferiority to a sable hue. Mr. [illegible] living demonstration of the [illegible] stamp fatally. We [illegible] living witness against [illegible] HAMILTON SMITH, and [illegible] Anthropologists [illegible] of both as parents [illegible] in Scriptures by his [illegible] to thousands among us, upon the Inspired declaration, that "God has made of one blood all nations that dwell upon earth," will not be forgotten; that the imaginary wall of partition between the races, will be seen to be a theory as unphilosophical and contrary to facts as it is anti-Christian in sentiment; and, above all that, when, henceforth, we hear of the encouragement of the execrable Fugitive Slave Law, and of the hunting down with dogs of the fugitive American Slave, Englishmen and Englishwomen will call to mind not any heroine of fiction, but the mother of WARD, fleeing with her infant charge to escape from being sold away from both husband and child, or, the slave-mother who starved as servants to her white slave-daughter, to avoid their brutal capture, or, the mulatto maiden fleeing to escape being put up to auction in the slave-market. Most sincerely do we congratulate Mr. WARD upon the success which has attended his patriotic effort on behalf of his poor Canadian fellow-subjects; and, when he leaves us, he may feel well assured, that the cause of the Fugitive Slave, which he has so eloquently pleaded, will not be forgotten by the Evangelical Churches of this country.

Religious Character of the Chinese Revolution.

The North China *Herald* of Dec. 17, contains the following interesting letter from Rev. Dr. MEDHURST, Missionary in China, to the editor:

DEAR SIR,—As every thing regarding the insurgents possesses a degree of interest at the present moment, I beg leave to send you the following account.

Having obtained admission into the city of Shanghai, this afternoon, I proceeded to one of the chapels belonging to the London Missionary Society, where I commenced preaching to a large congregation, which had almost immediately gathered within the walls. I was descanting on the folly of idolatry, and urging the necessity of worshipping the one true God, on the ground that he alone could protect his servants, while idols were things of nought, destined soon to perish out of the land—when suddenly a man stood up in the midst of the congregation, and exclaimed, "That is true—what is true—the idols must perish, and shall perish. I am a Kwang-se man, a follower of Tae-ping-wang, we all of us worship one God (Shangte,) and believe in Jesus, while we do our utmost to put down idolatry, every where demolishing the temples, and destroying the idols, and exhorting the people to forsake these superstitions. When we commenced, two years ago, we were only 3000 in number, and we have marched from one end of the empire to the other, putting to flight whole armies of the Mandarin troops that were sent against us. If it had not been that God was on our side, we could not have thus prevailed against such overwhelming numbers; but now our troops have arrived at Teen-tsin, and we expect soon to be victorious over the whole Empire." He then proceeded to exhort the people, in a most lively and earnest strain, to abandon idolatry, which was only the worship of devils, and the perseverance in which would involve them in the misery of hell; while, by giving it up, and believing in Jesus, they would obtain the salvation of their souls.

"As for us," he said, "we feel quite happy in the profession of our religion, and look on the day of our death as the happiest period of our existence. Which any of our number die, we never weep, but congratulate each other on the joyful occasion, because a brother is gone to glory, to enjoy all the magnificence and splendor of the heavenly world. While continuing here, we make it our business to keep the commandments, to worship God, and to exhort each other to do good; for which end we have frequent meetings for preaching and prayer. What is the use, then," he asked, "of you Chinese going on to burn incense and candles, and gilt paper, which if your idols really required it, would only show their covetous disposition? just like the mandarins, who seize men by the throat, and if they will not give money squeeze them severely, but if they will, they only squeeze them gently." He went on to inveigh against the prevailing vices of his countrymen, particularly opium smoking—"that filthy drug," he exclaimed, "which only defiles those who use it—making their house stink, and their souls stink, and will make them stink for ever in hell, unless they abandon it. But you must be quick," he adds, "for Tae-ping-wang is coming, and he will not allow the least infringement of his rules—no opium, no tobacco, no snuff, no wine, and no vicious indulgence of any kind. All offences against the commandments of God are punished by him with the severest rigor, while the incorrigible are beheaded—therefore repent in time!"

I could perceive, from the style of his expressions, and from his frequently quoting the books of the Tae-ping dynasty, that he was familiar with those records, and had been thoroughly trained in that school: no Chinaman, who had not been following the camp of the insurgents for a considerable time, could have spoken as he did.

He touched also on the expenses of opium-smoking, which drained their pockets, and kept them poor in the midst of wealth: "Whilst we," he said, "who never touch the drug, are not put to such expense. Our Master provides us with food and clothing, which is all we want, so that we are rich without money."

I could not help being struck, also, with the appearance of the man, as he went on in the fervent strain. Bold and fearless he stood, openly denouncing the vices of the people, his countenance beaming with intelligence, his eye flashing and manly, form the lofty stature of a Chinese, and every [illegible] very picture of a soldier. [illegible] and with [illegible] time be allowed to go their own way. It may not be [illegible] exactly the way which we could approve, but it does not appear to run directly counter to the objects. In the meantime, we can go on in ours, and inculcate such truths as they may forget, or state correctly what they fail to represent aright. Tae-ping-wang may thus prove a breaker-up of our way, and prepare the people for a more just appreciation of Divine truth, as soon as we can get the Sacred Scriptures freely circulated among them.

I am yours truly,
W. H. MEDHURST.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14, 1853.

Intemperance—what it Costs and what it Causes.

We extract the following from a circular sent us by John J. E. Linton, of Stratford. The facts are striking and conclusive against the liquor traffic, as productive of a very large proportion of the offences that are tried before police and criminal courts.

I hope you will approve of my thus publicly stating the following facts:

"The Sheriff of Albany has said "EIGHT TENTHS of all the commitments here are in consequence of the use and sale of Rum."

"The Sheriff of Dutchess county, "FOUR FIFTHS of the crimes here are immediately or indirectly the fruit of intemperance."

"The Sheriff of Erie, "During the several years that I have kept in jail, Nine Tenths of all the crimes committed have had their origin in intemperance."

"The Sheriff of Niagara, "Three Fourths of the petit offences have been committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor."

"The Police Justice of Buffalo reported that "for several years intemperance has been the cause of Nine Tenths of all the crime brought to his notice;" and so on.

In Massachusetts it was said, that of 12,000 crimes, in one year, Three Fourths were the fruits of intemperance.

Sir Matthew Hale (the great and good Chief Justice of England) after twenty years observation, declared, "That, if all murders, and manslaughters, and burglaries, and robberies, and riots, and tumults, and adulteries and fornications, and rapes, and other great enormities which had been committed within that time, were divided into five parts, *four* would be found to have been the result of intemperance. And so on.

What do the records of cases before our courts in Canada testify?—of Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto (recently published) and before magistrates' quarter sessions, police courts, recorders courts, or assizes, Readers of Newspapers, of Temperance papers, of official reports, and of returns of convictions,—what say you?

In this county of Perth, in 1853, the sum of £600 was allotted for the "Administration of Justice," and taxed upon you as a county tax, and it is supposed the sum required will be between that and £800 for 1853. Will it be less in 1854? What is the sum for?

There were 85 cases returned by the Magistrates in the "Returns of Convictions" for 1853, to the Clerk of the Peace, and it is well known there were very *many* cases of complaints, besides, not reported or returned.

What proportion can be, near the truth, put down for crimes, &c., tried or produced in the county of Perth for 1853, as resulting directly or indirectly *from the traffic in intoxicating drinks?* The proportion may be stated as nearly Nine Tenths!

What was the rate to you, the taxpayer of this county, and to the individual parties —loss of time, &c., as to these crimes, great and small, in 1853?

The sum of £166 15s is the total amount for tavern licenses for 1853, as returned by the county Inspector (payable to the townships,) and £37, 10s. for shop keepers, and £45 four distillers (payable to the Government)—in all, £246 5s. Would it have been cheaper to have taxed the county a similar sum as the tavern licenses or the whole, or to have had the Maine Liquor Law in operation, with no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks? Shall the system be continued? You have *the power* in your hands—see the Act 16 Vict., cap. 184, sec. 4, and the form of by-law to be passed can be now furnished to your reeves, the same as in operation, and when it is being proposed by others to the inhabitants.

WHO WROTE THE HULSEMANN LETTER?

(Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.)

BOSTON, April 4, 1851.

Dear Sir: A few of the Solid Men of our City were thrown into a terrible state of excitement during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, by an unexpected claim set up by him to the honor and glory of the Hulsemann letter. This seemed, indeed, to have been the principal purpose of his visit, for soon after he arrived he addressed a letter to Fletcher Webster, in which he stated what he said Mr. Webster was probably aware of, that he was the author of the Hulsemann Letter, and that the original draft, in his handwriting, would be found among the papers of his father, who, in consequence of his laboring under one of his periodical colds at the time, had requested him (Mr. Everett) to prepare the answer to Mr. Hulsemann. Mr. Everett went on to say, that he had not kept all his letters to Mr. Webster, and he regretted that this draft was among the missing ones; and as he was anxious to retain, the evidence of his being its author, he requested Mr. Webster to send it to him.

Mr. Webster did not hesitate, I believe to do so; at least Mr. Everett received it on the following day. In the course of a few days, and before Mr. Everett's return, he sent Mr. Webster a printed copy of his draft on one side of [illegible] sheet, lined on the other with the [illegible] amended by Mr. Webster, as it [illegible] whose portion of the document [illegible] much reputation, and with [illegible] having thus happened to have a thousand copies struck off, in order [illegible] any [illegible] to the friends in order [illegible] to say [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...They have already passed the Rubicon, and, as far as we know, they have no reason to regret it. If they cannot boast with the old Roman, "I came, I saw, I conquered," they can at least say that they have in many instances succeeded well, and in all, the prospects are flattering and satisfactory. It would, in such circumstances be the height of folly for them to seek any further emigration.—The Call became to us to be defended for quite another class—those namely, who think it desirable to emigrate.

D.

An Affair of Honor.

The House of Representatives of the United States, as our readers are probably aware, furnish'd the other day a rather curious episode, in the shape of a quarrel between two members, which created much excitement at the time, and almost, as some say, resulted in a duel. The aspirants to the honor of being shot at were Messrs. Cutting, of New York, and Breckenridge of Kentucky, two of the most talented men in the House, and in some sort leaders of their respective factions. The affair arose out of the circumstance that Cutting proposed the motion to send the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole, which motion prevailed, greatly to the chagrin and irritation of Breckenridge and other slavemongers, who appear to have been determined therefor to settle a personal quarrel upon Cutting. And in this way it was done—Cutting in a speech replying to an assault made upon him by Breckenridge, said that that gentleman had "skulked" whereupon Breckenridge arose in great wrath, insidently defrauding that the phrase should be retracted. This Cutting refused to do, and Breckenridge thereupon charged him with falsehood. To this charge Cutting rejoined that he would make explanation at another place. "Out of this arose a correspondence (surprising in all fifteen letters, which has been read over the world through the columns of the New York *Herald* and at any time, we presume, may be found there by those of our readers who are desirous of knowing new matters of this kind and conducted in a D. fine, gentlemanly manner. The affair was finally settled in honorable fashion, each party having received satisfaction, and a bullet hole in some vital spot, and the, in consequence, like a gentleman of honor, declined to fight. In this case, however, the powder was not all in the bullets also. The gentlemen came to the conclusion that it had better not fight, after all Mr. Cutting forbore the satisfaction of practising upon the body of Mr. Breckenridge, with an ordinary rifle at sixty paces as proposed, and Mr. Breckenridge, very sensibly, no doubt, pulled up his better judgment in the service of his friends, and did not take a shot at Mr. Cutting with an ordinary duelling pistol, at ten paces, as he very generously, though his second, touch said to do. The goose quill was brought into requisition, instead of those dang rous weapons Mr. Breckenridge expressed his regret to Mr. Cutting that a misunderstanding should have occurred, Mr. Cutting replied in an affair of honor.

GLEANINGS.

—The proprietors of the Times have had to pay damages to the amount of $450 for publishing a telegraphic despatch from Boston, reflecting on the character of Mr. Thatcher.

—The Ohio State Agricultural Fair will be held on the 20th inst. and 22nd of September next.

—A train is running on the Hudson River Railroad, a few days ago, in consequence of the falling a large mass of rock upon the line at the time the train was playing. The locomotive and two baggage cars were smashed to atoms. None of the passengers were injured, but the persons in the Company's employ were badly bruised—three of them so severely that their lives were despaired of.

—The Hutchinson Family are singing in Portland.

—On the 4th of March an earthquake was felt in Cincinnati, which shook the building in which the Legislature was in session.

—Fighting between the Omahas and Sioux Indians, have taken place near Council Bluff.

—A Canadian schooner, name unknown, was upset a few days since, off Oswego.

—The colored citizens of Norristown, Pa., have presented Rev. Samuel Aaron, of that city, with a purse of gold specimens in a silver case, as a small token of regard for his late successful efforts in dissecting the pretensions of the Rev J. Morris Pease and the Colonization scheme. Except the speech of Mr. Aaron, the colored people seem to have had it all their own way. The large Baptist church was densely crowded, but under the management of Mr. John Williams everything passed off pleasantly. Rev. S. Amos made the presentation, and after the eloquent response of Mr. Aaron, Messrs. Ware and Brown, and Prof. Robson, made short, but appropriate speeches. The affair wound up with music from a good choir.

—Ex-President Fillmore is making a southern tour.

—The Indians have been committing depredations near Laredo and Fort Chadborne, in Texas. Near Laredo they stole a quantity of goods. Not knowing what use to make of pepper-sauce and catsup, they threw them over the cows, but secured for their own use some bottles of Jamaica rum.

—The Greek insurrection has been suppressed.

—The House of Representatives of the United States refused, by a vote of 119 to 75, to receive the following resolution from Mr. Campbell:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause negociations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain, with a view of ascertaining upon what conditions that Government will consent to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States of America.

The 119 were ostensible men. "Manifest destiny" agitators, of which school Mr. Campbell seems to be an adherent, ought to be more than thirty in a single different cities—Boston, Buffalo and Mexico. Yankee sense may be strained pretty occasionally before it cracks, but it is not to be stretched to the extent of annexing Canada to the United States. Not supposing, however, that it is going to negotiate, what time of Canadians would ever consent to be annexed to the United States? Mr. Campbell seems to be "fast" in his sentiments, but we fancy Toryism and attachment to the Queen would be found to be a little stronger than the desire to join Brother Jonathan.

—Thousands of admiring spectators witnessed the launch of Victoria, in her yacht, preceded the British fleet, on Saturday last.

—Agitations, so called the Contemplators, has sprung up in Sweden.

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—Abolitionism

Miscellaneous.

One Spot of Green.

When the winter bloweth loud
And the earth is in a shroud
Blurr'd rain and blinding snow
Dripping every drain below,
Cheerily! cheerily!
There is ever a spot of green,
Wheresoe the heavens may be seen.

When our purse is shrinking fast,
And our credit is not the best,
And the world doth poor it pass
Sharper than the bitter rain,
Cheerily cheerily!
There is still a spot of green
Wheresoe the heavens may be seen.

Let us never greet despair
While in sight of spot is there
For Winter brighter cannot be
And stiller night than summer day
So, cheerily, cheerily!
Hopeful patient, fearless,
Wheresoe the heavens may be seen.

Household Words.

BREAKFAST WITH THE BLACK PRINCE.

We were going on and on, the lee-gangway bulwarks and top gallant bowlines looking three feets out, the night lying down to the land breeze, but the water smooth as a mill pond. It was a fine weather morning, and we were all for the boats, pulling away for the land, the nearest point to which was that of Cape Henry, standing forward along the shore of St. Domingo. Navassa lay far to leeward, and Cape Tiburon to windward, the Sharks was lying off and on, under us. Thank you, thought I, after shoving yourself. I think I will not bathe to-day, my friend.

I landed again, and rejoined our party just in time to witness a strange hubbub. They were hauling in the seine, a great commotion was inside—fish jumping in every direction, and the water was lashed into foam by some great fellow. An alligator was entangled in the net. We happened to be near the mouth of a small stream which these creatures had entered. The net was landed, and the big fellow despatched by the third lieutenant, who struck it on the head with a hatchet, smashing its skull. It proved to be a young one, of about nine feet long, and was afterwards taken on board the corvette. We were then new to the West Indies, or we certainly should not have killed it on board. The smell of musk emitted by the creature was so strong, that the observation was soon skipped into the water again. Those who experience the sensation, will not be surprised to learn, that the English parks and hills, and their English flowers, with respect; they no longer contrast with the richer

I shall be sparing my years, one single [illegible] I will go back [illegible] the mansion of Cape Henry. The [illegible] of the Commodore, [illegible] a drinker [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is Power." "Truth Must Prevail." "Free Mouth is Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M. ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 5.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

is published [illegible]

The late Deputation from the Society of Friends to the Czar.

Ballston, March 18.—Last night the members of the Mechanics' Society in this village were treated to a lecture by Mr. Henry Pease, one of the late Deputation to the Emperor of Russia on the subject of peace.

The Central Hall, the largest in the village, was crowded to overflowing. Ladies and gentlemen were present from Saratoga, Ballston, Milton, and other towns in the vicinity.

Mr. Pease said that he could not help feeling that that large audience had been brought together by the unusual degree of interest manifested in regard to Russia. He had collected some interesting details of what happened to the deputation on their journey, and in the presence of the Emperor, which he would communicate to the audience. He was happy to say that the deputation was treated with the greatest kindness and attention by the Emperor and Empress, and by all with whom they came in contact. They were also treated with kindness by the people of Russia, and by the newspaper press in that country. The same could not be said of the press in England, which had pursued, in reference to this visit in question, a course calculated to arouse and embitter against the Czar, instead of reasoning calmly and appealing to sound argument. He could not believe that the impressions which were conveyed to the public through the press were entirely unfounded and erroneous as regarded the Emperor and Empress. The effect which these misrepresentations had on the minds of both was painfully apparent. He did not give them as his own opinion merely, but many of the most respectable British residents in St. Petersburg were of the same opinion and expressed their sorrow at the aspersion at the course pursued by the press in this country. From what he saw of the Emperor and Empress he was convinced that the description in which the former was held here was incorrect. He believed that the Czar was kind and temperate. His own people were devoted to him, and he was very often out among them unguarded, when he was always received with the greatest enthusiasm. The speaker said the river commanding a view of St. Petersburg was very strongly fortified indeed. He characterized war as inhuman, unnatural and unreasonable and expressed his conviction that after thousands of lives had been sacrificed, the question would remain precisely where it now was.—*Lonely Patriot.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.—Nearly the whole press (says the Pa. *Freeman*) of Wisconsin, Democratic, as well as Whig and Free-soil, while expressing regrets at a resort to such violence, condemns the Fugitive Law, and declares the recent action of the

1. Senate in repealing the Missouri compromise to be the cause of this popular feeling in this State.

2. Assistant Crescent (a Democratic paper) says:

"It ends an arrest of the first fugitive in Wisconsin. We do not believe that if the

3. Senate had not interfered to break down the Missouri Compromise, this slave would have been rescued, and the law trampled under foot."

The *Burr Oak*, which is edited by a prominent Democrat, who was a Cass Elector in 1848, remarks:

"It is not very surprising to us that this thing should be. The public of this region is indignant at the attempted repeal of the Missouri Compromise. An attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law at this time, would meet with but little co-operation. This open resistance may be laid to the charge of those engaged in the Nebraska affair."

The Ozaukee Co. *Times*, (Dem.) after stating that Glover has escaped to Canada, exclaims:

"Good! But just think of it,—a man to have to flee from the land of the *free*, to the realms of Monarchical and Aristocratic Britain, to enjoy even personal freedom!"

It adds:

"The spirit which incited and effected the rescue of Glover is the same which incited and effected our national liberties. The revolutionary fathers rose in arms against unjust and oppressive laws, which were unbearable; the citizens of Milwaukie arose in their might against a law which deprives human beings of personal liberty, and tore from its relentless grasp a victim. That spirit wherever it manifests itself we honor. We honor the revolutionary fathers, so do we honor the citizens of Milwaukie."

Letter from Ledrú Rollin, Mazzini and Kossuth, to George N. Sanders.

GEORGE N. Sanders, London.—Dear Sir: We have learn from the public papers the astounding and unexpected news that the Senate of the United States declined to communicate information to the United States Minister at London.

We feel prompted to express this our regret, both from private feelings of affection which we are owing in return of the hospitality we and our fellow exiles at large have experienced from you, but we are likewise compelled to do so on weighty considerations of a public character.

For, while the European cabinets combine against the triumph of the republican principles, we consider it as well from expediency of interest as also from consistency, not to lose from our remembrance the assistance received in trying days by the true and political party of republican America to maintain the democratic principle, and, to said, it not more, at least her moral aid to the republicans of Europe.

This expectation—sir, is so conformable to nature and so logical that it enters in the appreciations of the monarchical classes and in the hopes of the oppressed nations equally.

However, though popular manifestations of public opinion in the United States, and presidential messages, and corresponding resolutions of your legislative government, may certainly justify the expectation, sir, yet it was not to be doubted that it is the diplomatic agents of the United States in Europe who are called upon to represent most efficiently the power and virility of the republican principle in the very eyes of monarchical Europe, and to assert its competent juxtaposition as well in social as in political regards, provided they always act, (likewise as well as possible) in accordance with that same republican principle upon which the foundation of your country rests.

Unfortunately, sir, it was until now but by rare phenomenality, (exceptions, that public opinion in Europe was gladdened by the view of such a representation of republican America—a fact certainly of the advantageous to the interests of republicanism in general, nor adding to the consideration abroad of republican America.

What is you, sir, we had the high gratification to see a gentleman perfectly consistent in the representation of your country's democratic character—such, in a word, as European democracy wishes to see the representatives of republican America—true, not only in their official activity, but also in their social life, to the character of America.

Besides, sir, it is a duty on our part thankfully to acknowledge your prompt and hearty readiness to advance the cause of democracy in Europe with all the means consistent with the duties incumbent on your official position; and while we can but applaud the discretion you never fail to use in paying due regard to the established relations of your Government, we in the same time beg leave to assure you of our grateful appreciation of all the valuable and important services you have rendered during your short stay amongst us, as well to the cause of democracy in general as also to many of its representatives in particular; services the more important and the more valuable as it is obvious that the political conjunctures of Europe have come to an essential turning point, when that concord and union which, amongst other particular services, you so happily succeeded to cement between the different fractions of European democracy, cannot prove, but vitally beneficial to the cause.

And it is at such a moment, sir, that the vote of the Senate of the United States reverses the leaf, and gives full scope to the misrepresentation that it is precisely on account of the marked sympathy you have shown to the democracy in Europe, that your confirmation has been withheld.

That is a hard and mischievous blow to the prospects of that democracy just at this moment, dear sir; we regret to say that it will cause great rejoicing in all despotic quarters but will also cause in democratic quarters a regret and a discouraging disappointment, such as ours is.

We cannot believe, that you, sir, will could have left the United States, but with honorable effect, and we cannot further to hope that the knowledge of that lamentable bearing may yet induce a reconsideration, which we most fervently wish.

Yet, however that be, dear sir, we are on the eve of great events; some of those who now address yours exiles may probably soon be called upon to act with the authority of their triumphant respective nations; and in that event, sir, we beg you to be assured that there will be more than one amongst us who shall prove to you that the republics of Europe are not forgetful of received services, and know how to appreciate their true friends.

In the meantime, please to accept once more the expression of our profound regret, as well as the assurances of our high appreciation and sincere thankfulness.

(Signed,) LEDRU ROLLIN,
JOSEPH MAZZINI,
L. KOSSUTH.

London, March 1, 1854.

Public Opinion in the States.

In a late number of the *Tribune* we find the following encouraging paragraph on the state of public sentiment on the slavery question. May the improvement here spoken of be permanent. So, then, however, has the Northern mind been united to the demands of the slave power, that while we hope not to see tears and forced vigilance are even stronger than ever, and while the idea gets possession of us, on the one hand and another, even in the parlor of the Northern ministers and politicians, that we are almost ready to emigrate and find a new world where we can breathe freely.

In what period of our great struggle has there been a crisis so momentous as the present—an occasion so imperatively demanding the thrilling presence and solemn deliberation of the tried and unfaltering friends of bound and bleeding humanity—such an opportunity to strike an effective blow at the hellish power of slavery. The state of the Northern mind is now symptomatic and notable towards our different unpopular movements; the current of public feeling has vastly changed its course; the defenders and apologists of the loathsome slave system are not to stand forth, as once they did, on Northern soil, but skulk for shame and confusion of face; it is now second fair to be a reflection upon the intelligence and slander upon the character, to be pro-slavery in spirit or position; the subject is universally discussed, and has swallowed up all other topics of national interest. As Aurelius said all the gods and goddesses may plan mischief, but there is there is such a will in heaven to help the advocates of impartial freedom, or so ready an response echo in our hearts, as when we plead in behalf of the most enthusiastically. These are indeed cheering signs of the times. Nowhere can education mould them when we believed. For while the son is apt to be as impatient to any great moral enterprise, as if in fashioning any carnal weapon or instrument of husbandry. And what an enterprise is that in which we are embarked! So comprehensive, so immeasurable, so indissolubly connected with human redemption, so fearful for the honour and supremacy of God, so imbued with the world-reconciling spirit of human brotherhood! And what a revolution is to be accomplished! A Democratic nation, and every sixth person in it the property of some other person! A civilized nation, and millions of its population doomed by law to ignorance and utter degradation! A christian nation, and the Bible a prohibited volume, the institution of marriage abolished, the souls and bodies of men daily in the market for sale and barter, and all parental and filial ties dishonored, among a population greater than that of all the New England States! And finally, the Slave Power omnipotent over the whole country, animated by the spirit of infernalism. Against all that is holy, just and true—uttering the foulest blasphemies against Heaven, and plotting for its extension wherever the American flag extends, or by conquest or annexation can be carried round the globe!

The States and the Emperor.

(From the Pennsylvania Freeman.)

There is a good deal of sympathy pretended in this country for the Turks in their present struggle with Russia. We believe that there are few, if any, persons that have openly taken the part of the Czar. But, still, the general feeling of the governing influences of the country are with him. It is of no consequence how the numbers are, but the influences that decide our public conduct must wish him success. Of course, our nobility and chivalry of the whip and branding iron, disguised as demagogues, with their northern serfs of the press and the caucus, would rejoice in nothing so much as the humiliation of England and the consequent check of free discussion and free principles throughout the world. What a fine world it would be if Despotism in America could shake hands with Despotism in Russia, so that order should reign in Philadelphia as well as in Warsaw! Just imagine all Anti-Slavery papers suppressed, martial law proclaimed, treason against slavery punished summarily, and the institution of the country stolen on a broad and "National" foundation! For our own part we do like the way the Russians deal with their enemies. He is only killing his enemies. When we cannot some more terrifying method than shooting them down we want to war and helped ourselves. And this is just what he is doing. This method of proceeding suits Presidents of General Taylor and of our presentillustrious Chief Magistrate. Why, then should we be righteous overmuch, and tell him to stand farther off, for we are holier than he? We really think that the less the American people have to say against the Autocrat, the better for their character and their consistency. Our rebukes of him may rebound and knock ourselves over.

LETTER FROM A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

The following letter from David Jewell, who was executed in Pittsburg, two weeks ago, for the murder of Samuel Mitchel, is worth reading. It shows that rum is the cause of crime and murder.

COUNTY PRISON, PITTSBURG, }
6 March, 1854. }

Dear Will:—In a few more short days the existence and history of your friend will end on earth, and before I leave, dear Will, I have a few words of advice to leave with one whom I loved as a brother, and you appeared to be to me, and have acted as such, during my long and painful incarceration, for which return to you, and your wife, my most profound thanks.

I trust what little I have to say to you will not be deemed wrong nor out of place, it may be a benefit to you in years to come, and you may profit by it, which I hope you will. Only look to the morning of the 5th of July, and picture to yourself the happy man I was on that glorious and happy day to me. I left my little family under the promise to be back again in the course of an hour to accompany them on a railroad excursion, from there I met in the company of some young friends, took a social drink together, and from that to another, and another, and yet another, (I then forgot my purpose to those I held it as near and dear to me. And it is to this hideous curse and cause, its use, I wish to draw your attention. You are younger than I am, and I know you will bear with me in warning you for ever ever touching it. I know you are not in the habit of it, but you are kind open generous and free hearted, and it is this that makes me write to you on this occasion, and you will admit right no one knows your generous disposition better than I do.

My first piece of advice to you is never drink liquor in any way; never if it is from the time you read this last words of one who always was a firm friend, and I think God, you have proved it the same to me. But, for many say liquor drinking is an evil in what every man, woman and child will readily admit, and to say the liquor drinking is the cause of, intemperance, is also saying what no living man will deny, and intemperance produces either directly or indirectly much the largest part of the misery and wretchedness in our happy country. Its blighting, withering curse is so wide and long as every grade of society. It makes the rich poor, and the poor destitute. It separates the tie that binds husband and wife, it destroys the natural affection existing between the parent and child, it brings husband and wife, parent and child, to an untimely and even often to an ignominious death. But it is unnecessary for me to depict the evils attendant upon the use of intoxicating liquors, I will from experience say that I could have been with my family and my liberty, as I have since seeing and since studied. There are but few persons, I am satisfied, but can call to mind in their own recollection, some friend or some loved acquaintance, whose bright future has been hopelessly blasted by the vice of drinking liquor. I will say no more to you on this subject, only remember this—

"How many sorrows are laid low in one,
Which darken life's rough pathway than that of
being (let me pause)
Far closer than a brother's they do cling
Drive not that mortals once within thy power,
Who strive to shake them off—evade thy sting,
And 'scape the threatened clouds that round them
lower,
Which darker, gloomier grow with each succeeding hour."

I will say no more in regard to this, but my last word to you is, never never drink liquor and you will be a happy man. Leave off running with fire engines, they are the means of bringing many a good young man to shame and disgrace. Let your evenings be spent in the society of your wife and child, and my word for it, you will be the happiest of the happy.

I can say no more, my heart is too full. Farewell, Billy, farewell. Ever and truly yours, &c.

DAVID JEWELL, Jr.

HELP FOR RUSSIA.—We have been informed of a curious and extraordinary movement for the benefit of Russia, which contemplates nothing more nor less than the destruction of the allied fleets in the Baltic. It will be recollected that on the last outward trip of the steamship *Baltic*, alderman Wesley Smith, Jr. accompanied a Russian officer, bound for St. Petersburg, ostensibly with the view of fulfilling a contract for supplying the imperial government with 6000,000 words of ship timber. We now learn that some ten or twelve other Americans went out with Mr. Smith, and that they are employed in a secret contract with Russia for the destruction of the British and French fleet in the Baltic, should they appear? sufficiently near Cronstadt for the purpose.] By means of Torpedoes submarine explosions, and Congreve rockets only. The plan, we understand, is to [illegible] armor. He fastens the battery to the bottom of the ship, and returns to the shore, when by means of an electric wire, the battery is fired, and the ship is blown up. It is said this submarine armor and battery company are to receive one hundred thousand pounds sterling if successful in clearing out the allied squadron, and are otherwise to receive a stipulated sum for every hostile vessel destroyed.

We give the report for what it is worth. There may be something in it. The *modus operandi* of the submarine armor and battery is calculated to be tremendously destructive, if the ships for whose benefit they are intended are only sufficiently accommodating to run near enough to the shore and wait long enough to give the man in the submarine armour a fair trial. This, we should think, for the sake of proving the efficiency of these submarine inventions as coast and harbor defences the British and French fleets ought to allow. The Submarine Armor and Torpedo Company only ask a fair trial. Why not let them have it?—*N. Y. Herald.*

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

Somebody has made up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture. I bought calculated for the Eastern States, many of the facts are of general application:

1. All lands on which clover or the other grasses are sown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. If matters little whether be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in cultivation will be benefitted by application of phosphate of lime, and it is important whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of flesh, ashes, or shell of oysters, shell lime—or marl—if the land needs it.

4. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of the best mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits produced by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in full bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require dunning or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into a compost with clay. In slacking lime salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more, and by improving the health of the neighborhoods.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer, than when stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes tends to keep up the integrants of the soil, by supplying most, if not all of the organic substances.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of the crops.

20. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the land products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressing, and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughings, but should never be ploughed when wet. If of small ploughings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in water, and sparing quantities of long provender, being unnatural to them in a fair condition, to avoid that the functions of [illegible] digestion, [illegible] and consequently exercise.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated stables. And, are entitled to a daily supply of water by a pump situated in convenient

26. The [illegible] of [illegible] ments of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be properly used in farming, as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements is necessary to an agriculturalist, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer, or physician with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.

30. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should never follow each other in course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe-crop between them.

From the Anti-Slavery Reporter.

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

A curious document has been kindly placed in our hands, of which we subjoin a translation. It is the original bill of sale, by which a Chinese lad, born free, was transferred, as a slave, by his own father, to a third party. We are informed, upon the very best authority, that such transactions are by no means uncommon. It is notorious that slavery is one of the domestic institutions of China.—We hope ere long to be able to lay before our readers some further particulars on this subject, and trust that the appointment of Dr. (now Sir) John Bowring, to the important office of governor of Hong Kong, and chief superintendent of British trade, may be the means of introducing the question of emancipation in that ancient empire, the strong barriers of which modern civilization is rapidly breaking down. Sir John Bowring has in past times rendered essential service to the cause, and his recent unsparing and vigorous exposures of the nefarious dealings of the Chinese Coolie-emigration agents at Amoy and elsewhere, prove that he is still on the alert in behalf of humanity. It is difficult, to foresee what the opening of the Chinese empire, under a semi-tyranny, is likely to do; but we may hope that the introduction of even the spurious Christianity of the "rebel party," may prove the precursor of freedom to those who are in bonds. It would be a singular spectacle to see China renounce domestic slavery under the influence of a semi-christianity, whilst America, boasting of her freedom and her religious and political institutions, clings to the abomination.

A SON SOLD AS A SLAVE.

"I the executor of this deed of sale, Le Wan Foo being destitute of funds for the purchase of food, became desirous after consultation with my wife, of selling as a slave my own begotten, second son, named A Chaou, and aged fourteen years, having been born in the noon watch of the 15th day of the 5th month of the Woo Kea year, the 14th of Tuon Wang. I therefore gave information of my intention to the chief of my clan, and first sought for a purchaser among my relatives without success. Since, by the instrumentality of the middleman Kwang Wei Pang, a purchaser has been found in Chang Pih Jin. It has been agreed by the two parties in the presence of the middleman that the price should be 40,000 copper cash, and I, Le Wan Foo, have this day taken my second son A Chaou, and delivered him over as a slave to Chang Pih Jin, by whom his name is to be altered at pleasure, and whom he is to serve to the end of his life. Should his master hereafter give him a wife, and he should have born to him sons or daughters, they shall from generation to generation be attached to the house of Chang Pih Jin as slaves, and be in all things subject to the control of their master without interference on the part of my, Le Wan Foo's, family. I, Le Wan Foo, have already received in full with my own hands the sole price of the person. Should there in future be any quest on about his origin, the seller and middleman shall be themselves answerable, the purchaser having no concern therewith. This is a distinct sale and purchase, without objection from either side, not a transfer in redemption of debt, nor a case of constrained sale or of forcible seizure. As an oral agreement affords no proof, I have specially drawn up this deed of sale, attached to it the impression of my fore finger, and my signature, and handed it to the purchaser to be held by him in witness of the above. This is the truth.

"Truly paid over into the hand of Le Wan Foo by Chang Pih Jin in purchase of a slave, the price amounting to 40,000 copper cash.

"2. Truly negociated by the middleman Kwang Wei Pang, who witnessed the distinct sale of Le A Chaou as a slave, and the delivery of that person and of his price to the respective parties.

"[Signed the middleman, Kwang Wei Pang.

"Deed of sale of the son [illegible] executed on the 21st day of the third month of the 37th Taou kwang year, by Le Wan Foo.

"Signature and impression of the fore finger of the left hand of Le Wan Foo.

[illegible]

It has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

have ... power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the building, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in the refusal or neglect, then the committee shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

Art. 15. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the travelling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 16. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting, and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various conferences. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 17. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of auxiliaries or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council Constitution.]

Resolved, That the council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer premiums for essays on different subjects agreed to by Congress.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions, and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature, and mechanical arts, this Convention is this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and seperate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

(From the Correspondence of the Montreal Advertiser.)

A Gigantic Railway Project: General Intelligence.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.

I promised in my last week's communication to forward you a few particulars with reference to the Grand Trunk Railroad, its progress, and its prospects, feeling assured, from the English correspondence I have received on the subject, that the vast undertaking is watched in the British metropolis with much interest, as it possibly more in a social than commercial point of view. It is at this moment totally impossible to predict the changes and consequent benefits to the colony, which the running of this line will accomplish, spanning as it does the whole length of the two provinces, besides providing an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean for the produce of the magnificent Western States, which now in its southern neighbor's territories.

I know that in the midst of your present political difficulties it is no easy task to discuss the question of social improvement, whether at home or in the colonies; but I am equally alive to the fact that when the war does break out, which now appears inevitable and which even threatens as immediate outburst, there will be thousands of persons who will at once withdraw their Continental investments, to deposit them in some other and safer security. To what point of the globe, then, will they turn, to find so great a desideratum as a safe investment at these times of approaching war? Certainly not on the eastern side of the Atlantic. America, then, and all British North America, must be most naturally pointed at, as being the oasis of the desert. Here a thousand different works are now being pushed on with vigour, which, when completed, will yield to their supporters a far higher rate of premium than has been obtained for similar security in the Old Country for many years past.

And amongst others, I would certainly place the Grand Trunk Railroad as the first on the list. To give an idea of the vastness of this work, I may mention that it engrosses the traffic of a region extending 800 miles in one direct line, from Portland to Lake Huron, containing a population of nearly three millions in Canada, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. And before proceeding further, it would be well to observe that it is, for the whole of its length, protected from the possibility of injurious competition not only by legislative enactment, but by what is of far greater security against rivalries, viz., natural causes. To continue then at Portland it connects with the system of railways running eastward towards the province of New Brunswick, and, hereafter to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, as well as south, by lines already existing, to Boston and New York. At the frontier of Canada it again unites with other lines to Boston and the great manufacturing districts of New England. From Richmond it runs eastward to Quebec and Trois Pistoles, 193 miles, giving direct access to the great shipping port of Canada in summer; and hereafter by rail to the Atlantic at Halifax, by Trois Pistoles and Miramichi, forming the only route to the great fisheries of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the eastern timber, coal, and mineral district of New Brunswick.

At Montreal it again meets three railways now in operation to Boston and New York. At Prescott the tributary line from Bytown, and the vast timber districts of the Ottawa, will shortly be in course of early completion; and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, the Ogdensburg New York road to Ogdensburgh will pour its stream of passenger traffic upon the main line. At Kingston, the Bay and St. Vincent Railroad, also from New York, becomes tributary. From thence to Toronto, it runs through the entire centre portion of the rich country of the Ontario, through the cities of Belleville and Peterborough (the latter already in connection, and all tributary to the main trunk road. At Toronto the Ontario and Huron Railroad, 100 miles now in operation, opens out the fertile districts of the counties of Simcoe and Georgian Bay, and at the same point is also met the Toronto, Nipissing Railway, by Hamilton to Guelph, 50 miles, now in forward state for completion, by which communication is had with the southern part of Western Canada, as well as with the railways in operation from Detroit to the State of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. From Toronto, westward, the line passing through the heart of the western peninsula of Canada, ensures to the Grand Trunk the exclusive traffic of the finest part of the province, while at its terminus on Sarnia it debouches at the very outlet of Lake Huron avoiding the shallows of the Detroit and St. Clair river below—a point the most favourably situated for the navigation extending through Lakes Huron and Michigan, and hereafter through Lake Superior. At Sarnia, the American railroads now in course of construction, place the Grand Trunk Line in the most direct communication with the great lines to the Great West and the Mississippi, a region whose advance in population and wealth has been regarded as almost fabulous, and whose resources are still very partially developed; while the traffic of the copper and iron districts of Lake Superior, the most valuable and extensive in the world, with the coal of Michigan, will accumulate on the railroad at this point, reaching ocean navigation at Montreal in much less time, and by the same mileage, that it can now pass by boat to the waters of Lake Ontario, 350 miles above that city.

It will, therefore, be seen, that the road commencing at the debouchure of the three largest lakes in the world, pours the accumulating traffic in one unbroken line throughout the entire length of Canada, into the St. Lawrence, at Montreal and Quebec, on which it rests at the north, while on the south it reaches the magnificent harbours of Portland and St. John's on the open ocean. The whole future traffic between the western regions and the east, including Lower Canada, part of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, the whole of the State of Maine, and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, must, therefore, pass over the Grand Trunk Railway.

Another feature in connexion with the road, and which cannot fail to produce summer traffic, will be the Montreal Victoria Tubular Budge, which, when erected, will be the greatest achievement of engineering skill yet accomplished on either side of the Atlantic. Thus far have I endeavoured to give a faint outline of the country this line is to be carried through.

Its contractors are Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson; its directors some of the first men in Canada and London, its directors are Messrs. Baring, Glyn, McCalmont, &c.; and its managers are Sir C. F. Roney, Mr. Alexander Ross, and Mr. S. P. Bidder, men who have engaged for the last twenty years either in the construction or management of railways. Having said this much of the prospects of the unfinished portions of the road, I have now to draw your attention to the section which is at present open and working, and also to the sections which will be opened in the ensuing spring. The lines open extend from Montreal to Portland, a distance of nearly 300 miles; and in the course of a couple of months the line between Montreal and Quebec will be completely finished. It is right to remark that had it not been for the disastrous shipwrecks of last autumn, the road would have been opened last year; but as four vessels, which were laden with iron for the bridges, &c., along the road, went to the bottom of the sea, the delay could not be avoided. I am given to understand that already contracts have been entered into for the conveyance of the enormous amount of two hundred thousand superficial feet of timber daily from the district alone.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND FREE COLORED PEOPLE.—The assumed anti-slavery preferences of the present Legislature have emboldened the abolitionists, and they have petitioned for several laws for their exclusive interest. Some ten days since two or three New York lawyers sent in a request that the treasury of the State might be made to disgorge a large amount of fees, claimed by them as counsel in the celebrated Lemmon slave case. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning reported against the application. On Friday, the abolitionists through Mr. Crosby, asked the Legislature to extend the elective franchise to the colored, or negro population. Yesterday morning the Judiciary committee also reported against it. Mr. Crosby hoped the report of the committee would not be agreed to; he called the ayes and nays. Several Senators then aroused, and inquired who the petitioners were. It is now the first time it was heard of here, and several were not prepared to vote. Mr. Crosby (whig) stated that he presented the petition on Friday. Mr. Hopkins, (whig,) who presented the report, stated that the subject had been thoroughly debated in the convention which formed the constitution of 1846; the question had since been submitted directly to the people, when it was decided against by a very large majority and he was not aware that since there any change had taken place in public opinion.

Mr. Putnam (whig) said this subject was canvassed and debated for six weeks in the constitutional convention, and here we are asked to vote upon it in a moment, and take action upon it. It has occupied the attention of the greatest minds in the State, and for one, he was not prepared so hastily to vote upon it, and asked to be excused. It was not granted, and he voted to sustain the report.

Mr. Z. Clark, dem. soft shell, was unprepared to vote. The bunkers pressed him. He said he should not vote, unless compelled by the Senate. He was excused, 19 to 8. The question was taken, and the report against allowing negroes to vote adopted as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Danforth, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Lansing, Putnam, Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Whitney, Yost—13. Six whigs and seven democrats.

Nays—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H. Clark, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson, E. Field, Munroe, Rickards, Williams—13. All whigs,—showing the Seward strength in the senate, which has never before been tested—three or four dodging.—*Albany corr. of the New York Herald.*

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Norfolk *Beacon* of March 31st, notices the escape of a slave the property of Mr. Richard Doyle, of the city, and adds:—"We are called upon to announce almost daily the escape of this species of property to the North. The counties of Norfolk and vicinity have within the last twelve months contributed a ton of $2,000 of slave property by the aid of Kidnappers, and other large stockholders in this kind of property are about to follow Dixon's lead. We would ask if Hon. Dudley, Benson, or any other conservative Abolitionists were losers in any kind of property, would they sit so quietly, and not call for redress from the powers that be? It is time that the South should take some action. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue."

The forbearance here alluded to, as having ceased to be a virtue, is that of the slaveholder,—not of the slave.—*National Era.*

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Nor is this all. This change in the principle underlying the Constitution changes our relations to the civilized world. The great question which is henceforth to agitate the nation is the question of Human Rights. It has been the glory of this country, thus far, to stand forth everywhere in defence of human liberty. It is the position which we have taken on this question that has given us our influence among nations, and taught down-trodden humanity everywhere to look up to us for succor. But establish slavery, not as the exception, but the rule—make slavery the law of the land, the pivot on which legislation turns—and we must by necessity ally ourselves with despotism. We expose ourselves to contempt, even now, by swaggering about human liberty while a pious and benevolent lady is at this moment imprisoned in a dungeon in Norfolk for no other crime than that of teaching children to read. What will it be when such an act of oppression is sanctioned by the whole country?

I value the Union as much as any man; I would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but truth and justice and liberty. When I must surrender these as the price of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing which I abhor. To form a union for the sake of perpetuating oppression, is to make myself an oppressor. This I cannot be, for I love liberty as much for my neighbor as for myself. To sacrifice my liberty for the sake of the Union is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be true to my own Union. Therefore I hesitate not to be the opponent of the Free States, and thus to be a protest against this bill.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. WILLIS NEWBY, Toronto.
Rev. WM. H. DAVIS, Toronto.
Rev. H. J. JOCELYN, Pastor of Sayer Street Chapel, Will canvass this city for Subscribers, forthwith.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. HIRAM WILSON, St. Catherine's, C.W.
M. G. W. TAYLOR,
ROBERT BROWN, Hamilton.
A. B. JONES, London.
WM. HAMILTON,
HAMILTON HOWARD, Chatham.
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, Detroit, U. S.
[illegible] Windsor.
JAMES HARRY,
Rev. A. T. BOWEN, Cincinnati.
[illegible] Pittsburgh.
Mr. FRED. W. BROWN, Harrisburg.
WM. SPEED, Philadelphia.
[illegible] Brooklyn.
ISAAC CAMPBELL, Morrison, Lorraine Co., Ohio.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office, No. 6 Court Building, King Street East.

Travelling Agents Wanted.

Several respectable active persons are wanted to canvass for THIS PAPER immediately. Liberal terms to the right will be allowed. Application, if made in person, at this Office, or if residing at a distance, address by mail.

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents have this week been so numerous with their communications, that our table is literally groaning under the weight of their favours. Thanks friends, for the interest you manifest in our enterprise. We will publish all we can, and we all, of course, among such a mass of matter, there must be a great deal unfit for our columns. Let us hear from you again. What we want chiefly, however, from our friends in Canada, is items of news respecting the doings of the people of colour. These will, since than anything else to the interest and instruction of the paper.

Please to write on one side of the sheet only, because if you do we cannot understand you.

Avoid allusions to other papers, or communications that will tend to place this paper in an unpleasant attitude. We want to be on friendly terms with all papers whether this paper or the editor thereof be favorably spoken of in them or not. Deal as severely as you please with the principles and doctrines of other papers or Editors, but spare the men, as long as you know them to be honest. If you do not, you will be sorry for it. Leave a blank page on your letter, and have a beginning and an end to your remarks, otherwise, (as annoy the printer, the compositors no great credit. Do not let the remarks deter you from writing at all, but try to have your letters better and better. Please send your real name also, if you assume a name or signature.

SPECIAL.

T. H. of London will please read the above attentively, but be not disparaged.

C. O. of Chatham, we forbear to give the other initials) may do better at poetry next time.

H. is hardly up to last standard this time.

Cin. of this city, will also take a gentle hint. Never, despair but try again all of you.

W. S. shall appear in our next, also, S. of Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.—Wesley Furlong, now resident in this city, is desirous of hearing of or from his brother, John Furlong, some time resident in St. Catharines C. W. He has disappeared from the locality, and has not been heard of for about three months. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received. Address WESLEY FURLONG, at this Office.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN TORONTO.—As several of our subscribers in this city have not given their addresses, we will send their papers through the post-office, until further instructed.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—A correspondent informs us that the revival meetings which are now being held in the 2nd Richmond street church (Rev. Mr. Hatfield's) have so far been attended with great success. Many converts have been made.

THE NEW MECHANICS HALL.—On Monday last the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Hall was performed, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators. The day was bright, and the procession of Masons, with their insignia, appeared to the best advantage. Addresses were delivered by the President, T. J. Robertson, Esq., Dr. McCaul, President of the Toronto University, and by Patrick Freeland, Esq., Vice-President, of the Institute. The Hall will be a large and handsome edifice, equally ornamental as useful.

THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.—We are indebted to some one of our friends in the Quaker City, for daily copies of this independent, outspeaking paper. Thanks! It is to us as the smiling face of an old acquaintance. Long may it flourish!

CHANGE OF NAME.—The citizens of London, C. W., propose changing the name of their city to Westminster, alleging as the reason, that their correspondence largely finds its way to *the* London, England. That is inconvenient.

DAVIS, "the fugitive, threatened the "Salt Water Fugitive," has been remanded to the chain who claims him as a slave. This is about the most outrageous case of injustice that has ever been perpetrated by the Northern tools of slavery.

The meetings on the great Western railroad, between Toronto and Hamilton, [illegible]

About Canada.

We give in another column, a letter from a correspondent in Montreal, to the London *Advertiser*. Our readers in the States will peruse it with attention, as it contains some facts in relation to these Provinces such as we presume some of them are desirous of becoming acquainted with. We might enlarge upon the subject of Canadian progress and Canadian prosperity in agriculture, commerce, population, education, &c., we might talk of the free and cheap government of Canada; we might even adopt the words used in a contemporary, and say, that "Canada is the freest country in the world. The oppressed of all nations even those of the United States can come to us, for as soon as their feet touch Canadian Soil, that moment they are free. In the eyes of justice both white and black, slave and free-born, rich and poor, learned and unlearned are the same."

The truth of this statement is apparent, and the proof easy; but, as we do not wish to give our readers too much on one subject at a time, we forbear. We will often, however, have occasion to return to this matter, as we intend to redeem our promise and furnish our readers with facts respecting the condition and prospects of Colored Canadians. In the meantime, we may state generally, that we find colored men here following successfully every description of mechanical trade without let, difficulty, or hindrance. In the more western parts of the Province, many are prosperous as farmers, millowners, &c., and their prospects for usefulness, comfort, and elevation, are in every way superior to what we have witnessed in any portion of the States. The reasons for this are obvious. First, and chiefly, in the Free States, generally, the law does not recognize the colored man as an equal with the white—the disastrous consequences of which partiality are every where patent to the most superficial observer, secondly, public feeling in the States is opposed to the colored man; in the church, he is colonized; at the theatre he is colonized; from the large majority of places of public amusement and instruction he is entirely excluded and if admitted at all to the public schools as he is in some of the Free States it is with a grudge and against much opposition. Not so in Canada. Here he is recognized by the law as a man—there is no such phrase as black man in our constitution; it is not in the Statute Book of the Province. The very idea is at once upon its face, without any discrimination of class. The schools by law are open to all, the sympathies of the public are with and not against the colored man as in the States, there is no prejudice, in its worst forms, does exist—but even that is not to be found openly as it does occasionally—it is not to be found in any public, American influence. If the colored man does not labor his very hair, his failure cannot be attributed to the institutions of the country.

WINDSOR, C. W.

DEAR FREEMAN,

The agency is over. You are up and out and are all pleased to see you. Our faith in your final appearance was at one time very small indeed, but now that we must admit your pros too, naturally gain quite large. Small calculations as to your success according to outstanding subscriptions from this place. Do you want the paper? Do you want the Colored people? Do you? If so, let us hear from you again. Do not let your heart fail you, and you know what to do. Don't help you low. But cheerily hurt and cheer the reader, to your better judgment. You see I have been thinking about getting subscribers for you, but that is getting rather too long, and as our plan is the hard one, I would ask to be excused from pressing matters as to persons who might show symptoms of my coming. If you do not know them, let me know. If you do not, I will. Leave a blank page on your subscription list, and have a beginning and an end to your pages, and have a beginning and an end to your letters, otherwise, (an annoy the printer, the compositors no great credit. Do not let the remarks deter you from writing at all, but try to have your letters better and better. Please send your real name also, if you assume a name or signature.

SPECIAL.

T. H. of London will please read the above attentively, but be not disparaged.

C. O. of Chatham, we forbear to give the other initials) may do better at poetry next time.

H. is hardly up to last standard this time.

Cin. of this city, will also take a gentle hint. Never, despair but try again all of you.

W. S. shall appear in our next, also, S. of Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.—Wesley Furlong, now resident in this city, is desirous of hearing of or from his brother, John Furlong, some time resident in St. Catharines C. W. He has disappeared from the locality, and has not been heard of for about three months. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received.

GUARANTEES.

Mr. Everett has denied being the author of the Statesman letter and says he merely consulted with Mr. Webster in regard to it.

John Mitchel is lecturing in the States on "the present condition and future prospects of the Irish nation." In his lecture on this subject in Philadelphia last week he took occasion to ridicule Miss Martineau's late letter in which she states that Mitchel and Meagher are misrepresenting the condition of the Irish people.

Mr. Douglass has been released from prison, in Norfolk, where she has been imprisoned for teaching colored children to read.

War has been declared by the Indians against the Mormons, who in consequence, were building a wall around the Utah city, for purposes of defence.

Gerrit Smith has recently announced that Dr. Beaumont of Oswego has manumitted a family of slaves which was living in Washington, D.C.

The N.Y. State Canals are to be opened for navigation on the 1st of May. The Journal says: The acres of canal boats and barges which have wintered in the Atlantic Dock Basin will soon be about and to prepare for the Summer trade. There were 650 barges ...

Navigation is now fairly open on Lake Erie.

The New Brunswick papers speak of the ... that province in consequence of the ... of hemp raised. Several bridges had been carried away, together with ... houses, &c. and ... where its chief improvements will be made ... and it need be, crushed. But I look for but little or nothing from our present leaders, from the ... I have assigned above. They are but little inclined to ... with the present the order of things. I look for improvement to be done for us by you Canadian ... refugees, in the event of the ... establishment of your paper, than from any other present available means. The despotic ... who think that we are quite low enough ... and that the result of our present ... will soon obliterate all lines of distinction. For this purpose they are willing to sacrifice their own manhood and yield up their claims on the basis of their ... and sacrifice their daughters ... voluntarily by placing them in a position where their chastity is neither appreciated by others nor enabled to protect it themselves. But we must ... for a new set of men in the field with new measures.

For the Provincial Freeman:

Mr. Editor,

I have seen and read several numbers of your very *valuable* paper, and I must confess that I am very glad to know that you have embarked in such a noble, and such a praiseworthy enterprise.

I hope you will pardon this seeming boldness in me in sending you this communication although I have not seen any intimation in your columns to justify this step on my part, yet I have ventured to address you, with the view of ascertaining whether you will receive communications coming from one of my sex. Belonging as I do to that class called the "weaker sex," you will not be surprised when I tell you that I have taken up my pen (with much trembling hand and a fearful heart) not knowing whether my communication will be received in a favorable or an unfavorable light. But this is my first communication for the press and you may very readily imagine that I feel no small degree of anxiety as respects its fate, however, from your well known intelligence, and your long tried generosity to ... (her with ... principles of staunch patriotism), I feel satisfied to commit my cause to your hands.

There is a beginning point with us all, and I am induced to believe from the very liberal tone of the leading editorials of your *excellent paper* that you will not regard me in the light of an aspirant, as one seeking to make innovations upon the long and time honored customs of society. Indeed, were I ever so well qualified for such an important task, it would seem like presumption for me to make such an attempt; I say presumption, because I know of no better term to use in this connection, for what would be thought of an humble individual like me, and belonging to the opposite sex, and who has been deprived of the advantages of even a common school education to attempt to do that which some of the most gigantic minds of the present century have failed to perform? Certainly, my position would not be a very enviable one, so far then, from cherishing a disposition or a desire to operate in a sphere for which I have neither the talent nor the ability, I am content to operate in this sphere to which my humble circumstances have assigned me, trusting that by so doing I may be ... successful in accomplishing a greater amount of good.

I have just seen the 4th number of the *Freeman* which is equal if not a little ahead of its predecessors. I read with pleasure and delight, the communication from your New York and Brooklyn correspondent. He says some things of which I highly approve. "After speaking of the performance of certain important duties, immediately connected with our elevation, he says, "Our papers must be surrounded by the ability of a number of efficient men and women too, each devoted to some specific field of investigation." Now sir, this is precisely my impression, for if this great work we have our share of it to perform. I hope Mr. Editor, that you will not for a moment suppose that I regard myself as one of those persons of ability, of whom your correspondent speaks; indeed, I am sure you will not, when you observe that in the foregoing part of this communication I stated what my acquirements are.

Hitherto, we have met with stern opposition from almost every quarter—the class of teachers under whom it has been our misfortune to be placed have been just a little better than none at all—but thank heaven a *brighter* and *better* day is beginning to dawn—the clouds of ignorance, and ... of error, are disappearing before the bright, and effulgent light of truth and reason. As a class, we make no unreasonable demands of those who style themselves our superiors; all we ask is to receive that encouragement to which our merit, entitles us.

But I fear I am making this communication too lengthy, it being as I said before my first for the press, I must therefore conclude with the wish ... Yours, &c.,

HENRIETTA W——S.

The Provincial Council.

The following letter previously sent to the *Voice of the Fugitive* has been forwarded to us by the author for publication.

London, 18th April, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Dear Sir:—

Will you give these few remarks a place in your paper. I have reviewed with care and attention the constitution of the Provincial Council, and have come to a firm conclusion that under the disadvantages which it now labors, it cannot do any good among the colored people in Canada. The people do not acknowledge the Council, and it is a matter of course, if they do not acknowledge it they will not acknowledge its doings; and being convinced that I cannot do any good in that newly organized body, I have came to the conclusion to withdraw my name from the same.

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

A. B. JONES.

Summary of News.

As stated in our last war has been formally declared by the Allied Powers against Russia The London *Times* of the 27th ult. gives an interesting account of the ceremonial. The avenues of Westminster Hall and of the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords, were occupied by a large assemblage, anxious to see her Majesty's Ministers come down to Parliament with the declaration of war against Russia. The House was filled by an unusually large attendance. The space below the bar being crowded with members of the House of Commons and others having the privilege of admittance.

The Earl of Aberdeen, whose rising was followed by a loud cry of "Order, order," advanced to the table and said, a message from the Queen.

The noble Earl having handed her Majesty's Message to the Clerk's assistant, Mr. Lefevre, it was by him taken to the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor, rising, read the message, amidst profound silence of the House as follows:

Victoria Regina

Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which her Majesty, in concert with her allies has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias have terminated, and that her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally, the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression.

Her Majesty has given direction for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of their negotiations. It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that endeavors have not been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty's expectations have been disappointed, and her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation in protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia.

The Earl of Clarendon then moved that her Majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration on Friday next. The Earl of Derby and Earl Grey followed, and the discussion upon the great event of the evening closed.

In the House of Commons shortly before five o'clock, there was an unusually large attendance of members, engaged in loud and animated discussion. As Lord John Russell entered and took his seat on the ministerial bench, the murmuring of voices was hushed in a moment.

Lord J. Russell having been called upon by the Speaker, announced, that he had to communicate to the House a message from the crown.

This statement was followed by a general cry of "hats off," and the demand was complied with by the great majority of hon. members. Mr. Hume, and several gentlemen sitting near him did not uncover, and the call of "hats off" was continued for some moments without producing the desired effect upon those members, who, however, removed their hats when the Speaker commenced reading the Royal message.

The Speaker requested ... Russel, in his usual form, to bring up the message, and accordingly the noble lord placed the document in the hands of the right hon. gentleman, who proceeded to read to the House amidst the most profound silence. The Royal message was then read, as follows:

Lord J. Russell rose and said—I beg to move, sir, that her Majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The motion was ...

DECLARATION

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on enemy's ships, and her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

The telegraph reports the arrival of the "Asia" at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. There has as yet been no hostile encounter on the Baltic. The Russians are disbanding their forces on the island of Aland. The Empress and the Russian Court intend removing to Moscow.

It is rumored that Austria will make the Russian passage of the Danube the cause of war. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontier of Servia; which statement is supposed to imply that Austria will join the Western powers.

Sir Charles Napiers fleet is at Kooge Bay.

The allied fleets entered the Black Sea, to effect a movement in conjunction with Omer Pacha, who goes to Varna, when hostilities commence in the Baltic.

The Turks were falling back in good order on Kalafat; they have been victorious in Bessarabia, and have also crossed the Danube between Wampolis and Hamschoek.

The fall in the income tax has placed the British Chancellor of Exchequer ...

The French papers state that the hotels of Paris have for some days been filled with British officers. They remain but a short time, but are continually replaced by fresh arrivals. Their destination is the East.

Professor Wilson, the celebrated poet and writer, is dead.

Government have resolved to call out the militia in Scotland to the amount of 10,000 men.

From Port au Prince.—Capt. Harper of the bark "Charles E. Lex," at this port from Port au Prince, furnishes the following statement:

On the 5th March, a French frigate, brig and steamer anchored off the harbor of Port au Prince, under the command of Admiral Duquesne, who at 10 o'clock that night demanded an audience with the Emperor, which was, of course refused. When a most threatening letter was delivered, threatening that if certain demands there was not accorded within 48 hours, that the French would resort to the most severe measures.

On the morning of the 7th, at 6 o'clock, all the foreign consuls were requested to meet immediately at the house of the Minister of War, who told them what had taken place, and that if the French Admiral resorted to the measures that his letter said he would, the Haytien Government could not be responsible for any damages the citizens of their respective countries might sustain, but that the Government would never submit to the exorbitant demands of the French.

On the night of the 9th, at 9 o'clock, the Emperor gave his final answer, which was, that rather than submit to the French Admiral's demands, the Haytien government should cease to exist. Which declaration seemed to have a satisfactory effect, for at 10 o'clock the next morning, the French frigate hoisted the Haytien flag and saluted it, which was answered from the forts on shore.

During this critical time his Majesty acted with great judgment, prudence, and determination. The forts and fleet were got immediately in good condition as to guns, ammunition and men, and were heartily visited by the Emperor in person.

The excitement alone was very great among the foreigners as well as the natives.

The Trouble in Hayti.

[Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis.]

Kingston, March 28, 1854.

We learn from Hayti that it required but little to provoke a war between France and this great empire. The Emperor Soulouque would have found in the acquisition of an auxiliary such as this, a mighty support, and would probably have precipitated his subjects to war the day after the arrival of the French squadron at Port au Prince.

The French fleet is now at anchor in the roads of Port au Prince, in the following order:

On the 6th March, Rear Admiral Duquesne, Commander in Chief of the Naval Division of the Antilles, entered Port au Prince in the frigate L'Artemise, accompanied by the brig Mellagere, and schooner L'Actif. Immediately after the arrival of the Admiral of the force under his command, the Emperor Soulouque was informed that the sum of 500,000 francs, (\$100,000) was required by the French Government, as indemnity for the losses sustained by the subjects of France and the Haytien people.

The Admiral Duquesne and M. Rouanet, Consul General of France, were received in private audience by the Emperor and Empress. M. Rouanet, after having been announced, first entered, followed by the Admiral. Minister of Foreign Affairs pronounced the following address:

Sire—The clouds that had arisen between the government of your Majesty and that of the Emperor of the French are happily dissipated. Your Majesty can count on the sincere desire of my government to see continued the most amicable relations that subsist between the two governments.

The admiral has different propositions to make to your Majesty, and I hope God in his goodness will ... between us.

In the evening the band of the Iphigenie was sent to the Imperial Palace, and executed several pieces of music in presence of their Majesties, the princesses, the ladies of the court, and the grand dignitaries. On the following day the Emperor inspected the troops of the guard, and assisted in solemn service with a grand mass at the end of which Mgr. Mesa, vicar of Port au Prince, sang a *Te Deum*, and gave the benediction.

Washington April 6th 1854.

Mr. Douglass—Among the most pleasant and gratifying features in Rufus Rockwell Wilson's Mr. Chandler's Philadelphia is that a scholar and as a classical and graceful writer, he probably has no superior in this country.

Mr. Chandler and Gerrit Smith, have become mutually interested in each other, and are often seen conversing together. In the speech which Mr. Chandler made yesterday in the Nebraska Bill, are the following lines. I send them to you, that you may know Mr. Chandler's appreciation of Mr. Smith.

A brief experience in this house has taught me that a man who is a professed Abolitionist may, nevertheless, be a hospitable gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a powerful orator, capable of masterly efforts, even on subjects not connected with his speciality.—*Frederick Douglass's Paper.*

Cronstadt.

The *Tribune* gives an article on the European war, thus describes Cronstadt, which is probably to be the grand point of attack by the British fleet in the Baltic:

Cronstadt has the form of an irregular triangle. It is strongly fortified. It has three harbors running on the South side of the Island. The outer or main harbor, is entirely fortified by a mole in a rectangle stretching out into the sea, and capable of holding, besides, smaller vessels, thirty five ships of the line. It is so shallow at low water that many of the ships are obliged to anchor in the middle harbor, which is properly intended for the fitting out and of repairing vessels. It has a powder magazine, a manufactory of pitch, tar and so forth. The third west or innermost harbor also contains ship merchandise, for which there is besides, a spacious quadrangular and immediately outside the ports defended also by the citadel, constructed on a rock in the middle of the sea of Cronstadt. The permanent population is not considerable, during the summer it, amounts, government functionaries, strangers and sailors, to 40,000. After the Russians, the English are the most numerous. It is very lively in the warm seasons but the reverse in cold. Peter the Great founded it in 1710. Such is the place the English fleet must operate against, either by cutting off its trade, or measure balls, shells, bomb and infernal ingenuity generally with it. If the war continue in good earnest it may take precedence of the Danube, even for the stirring horrors of which it will be the theatre.

The Cause of Temperance in England.—Mr. J. B. Gough has been spending the past month in the enlightened city of Edinburgh, where he has been received by all classes with unbounded enthusiasm. He has addressed 13 meetings in the city, many of which have been attended by audiences of 2,000 persons. As the result of his labors the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society has added 1,150 members to its roll during the month; the University Abstinence Society about 60, and the Free Church Abstinence Society has also made large additions to its roll.

Perhaps the most interesting meeting was the one held at the requisition of the students attending the University of Edinburgh. The place of meeting was the Brighton Street Church, the chairman was the far-famed Dr. Guthrie, the minister of St. John's Free Church, and the audience numbered, at the lowest calculation 2,000, nearly all young men, and fully one-half of them students of the University and New College. The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Principal of the New College, opened the meeting with prayer, Dr. Guthrie, in a few felicitous remarks introducing the lecturer, and then followed the oration of Mr. Gough. It is described by those who heard it as characterized by all that fervid eloquence and marvellous power of illustration, that relating of human sympathy, and deep-toned piety, which have gained for him such a wide-spread and honorable reputation. A goodly number of names promising young men, pledged themselves at the close of the address to enroll themselves as members of the Abstinence cause, and to set an example to their companions from all the following figures.

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.

We noticed the fact on Saturday, [says the *Old Countryman*,] that the frequent instances of property moving north of Mason's and Dixon's line, are leading to sad complaints in the south. Southern papers urge that the south must take some action, as forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The following paragraph affords "a new case for sympathy," and the commentary on it, from the pen of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, will be read with interest:

Another Fugitive.—A negro man, belonging to Mr. Richard Doyle, made his escape to the north a few days ago. He had been a corn measurer for some time. We are called upon to announce almost daily the loss of this species of property.—*Norfolk Beacon, 31st ult.*

COMMENTARY.

1. This is a case which shows the want of religious instruction among slaves. Have they read their Bibles? A copy of Dr. Spring's "First Things" might be abridged, for circulation South—*a plantation edition*. The Tract Society, and the Sunday School Union, issue *plantation editions* of other works—why not this? At any rate, as soon as the Nebraska matter has been settled by that sober second thought of the North which the *Journal of Commerce* was confident would soon reverse the apparent indignation of the North, ought not the Southern Aid Society to send a missionary to Norfolk and neighbourhood?

2. Southern families, in their summer residence at the North, delectate us with assurances of the fondness of their slaves. Why, they would scorn liberty if offered to them! The distraction is only fit for white folks. Are the slaves about Norfolk of a different breed?

3. As a remedy for this peripatetic leprosy of their contented slaves, we would suggest to our noble brothers of the South, *division*. That would cure everything. The Quakers then keep their slaves so much better, or get them so much easier.—*Independent.*

New and Destructive Engines of War.

The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following account of new engines of destruction, which will be brought into requisition by the present European war. He says:

The new invention for the more rapid destruction of human beings, which the war is bringing to light, especially in England, will surpass all expectation. The arsenals of England have been long unwillingly closed to visitors, even to members of Parliament, while these new and terrible machines were being constructed and experimented upon, and no knowledge of their existence even was permitted until now called forth by actual service. Many years ago the English government had a proposition before them to adopt Wagner's floating gun, and hesitated. A member of Parliament exclaimed: "He demands but £300,000, and yet you hesitate! Hasten to buy this machine, declare war against France, and you will destroy her marine in a few days time." No attention was paid to this apostrophe at the time in France, and apparently none in England. But this terrible invention, of which the public has ceased to talk, and which was even ridiculed at the time, has been maturing in concealment in the arsenals of Woolwich, and is now ready to go out on its work of destruction.

The Count Lavalette, captain of military marine in France, who knows the construction of this gun, it is said, made endeavours to have it adopted by the minister of marine under Louis Philippe. It is simply a long Congreve gun which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury. When the fire attains this reservoir, it explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter, which it is impossible for them to close up as they do the round holes made by cannon balls.

In admitting that the Russian fleets shall retire under the inapproachable fortresses of Cronstadt and Sebastopool, they cannot be in safety from this terrible Congreve gun which carries to almost any distance within reach of the aim, and far beyond the reach of any other gun. It cannot be prevented from passing through the most contracted straits where ships pass.

The submarine boats are so perfected at this moment, that they can reach and attach a burner to an enemy's ship, without running the least danger. Experiments are also being made with an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill, but which paralyzes an entire crew for several hours, or until they are made prisoners. They are embarking also a large number of burning explosive balls, which explode invariably when they strike, even in the body of a horse, for they inflame at the moment of explosion, when they may apply fire to the ammunition chests and other inflammable material, as easily and as surely as if they were to fall in a stubble field.

They are furnishing also two small steamboats of a singular appearance, which will carry only two enormous Paixhan guns placed on the forepart of the vessel. The walls of these little vessels have a thickness of six feet made of oak, standing upright, and this covered, with a mattress of cotton substance, a foot and a half thick, is impenetrable to a bullet, and this again covered with a sheeting of iron and lead. Its prow has the angular form of a cuirass, intended to turn bullets; the roof or deck is covered in the same way, so as to allow the bombs to glide into the sea, without doing damage.

The fire-ship, very heavy, and a bad sailer, will be towed and let loose at the proper moment, to approach near the enemy's vessels, either when at anchor or lying to, which it will attack fore and aft with bombs thrown between wind and water, and sprinkling the ship with showers of Grecian fire. One of these burners, taking by surprise, a fleet of vessels in a calm, could with ease destroy the whole fleet, and yet it only requires the labor of ten determined men to operate it.

The peace society have agitated the question in England of how far a nation is justified in employing other and more destructive methods in war than those employed by the enemy. Admiral Napier has replied to these propositions, with irony: "If you fear to hurt the enemy, put into your guns balls of cotton, and into your cannon cakes of rice."

The British fleet is largely provided with ... provided to carry ... to ... Russia, with the small force ... Admiral ...

All the real ... of which the ... has not yet been made known, except in a very small number of persons, is about to be sent out to destroy the Russians. All these inventions are highly curious and interesting in the history of war, but rather afflicting for humanity.

A Victim of the "Scalpers."—A poor, half clad, Irish girl, stood shivering at the Depot last evening, awaiting the cars for Charlotte to take her to the Toronto steamer. So freezing was the blast, that the tears almost congealed upon her cheeks as she briefly recited the tale of her suffering since she left her home in the Green Isle.—Eleven weeks she occupied the steerage of a ship in crossing the ocean; but a stormy passage against wind and wave was nothing to the hardships reserved for her on landing in the commercial metropolis of America. Alone, friendless and unprotected, she fell into the clutches of those merciless wretches, the "scalpers," who dignify themselves with the appellation of "passenger agents." They robbed her of what little means she had, and gave her passage tickets to Rochester, and left her to get food and lodging on her way here as best she might. She had a sister residing at Toronto, to meet whom she has braved all danger so far, and is doubtless ere this, at her destination, as she left in the steamer last night. This is only one, and one of the most aggravated, of the ten thousand instances that occur yearly, in which the unfortunate emigrant is plundered by the hounds that scent them on the ocean, and strike their trail as soon as they set foot upon our shores. Thus far legislative action has done little towards protecting the emigrant against fraud, and nothing short of a total abolition of the whole passenger agency business will ever effect the desired object. The only security to the traveller is to pay on board the conveyance he takes, and this will be found the cheapest in the end.—*Roch. Un.*

New Discovery of Artificial Light.—Another remarkable discovery now occupies the attention of the scientific world in Paris.—The gentleman who made this discovery, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, exhibited the light two evenings to a private party.—

Into a glass which had been prepared to resist the action of heat he poured water to the extent of about two-thirds of the capacity of the vessel. He then added a small quantity of powder, and stirred up the mixture. He then added a few drops of liquid, and in a few seconds combustion took place. The flame, which was perfectly white, and 5 or 6 inches in height, illuminated the room, and continued so for four hours. The author of the discovery stated that the cost of the mixture was less than one sou, but that he considered the thing as yet in its infancy, and that, with a little time, every objection that can be made to this new light for practical use would be removed.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada, may be estimated at from thirty thousand to fifty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and upon a most summary process sent back to bondage, a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which the Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore, not intended to be set aside to maintain able bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattels, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be spared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equality of the negro for self-advancement when he has a proper meentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitives in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in the several Provinces of Canada, and the necessity for immediate assistance to enable them to avail themselves of the openings for employment which are presented to them on their arrival in that country, this Meeting is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions and donations in aid of the Fugitives, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL NORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ. M.P. G. F. WHITE, ESQ. REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M. JAMES SPICER, ESQ. REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. TIDD BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ. W. FOWLER, ESQ. JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ. W. JOSEPH, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted —

That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received —

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	5	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	5	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Ashland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	5	0	0
Mr. S. Bevir	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	0	0
Miss Copley	1	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	16	0
G. F. White, Esq. and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Stringe, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Breton & Co.	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Stringe, Esq., and Friends	10	0	0
James Cruddle, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	10	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq. M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq. M.P.	5	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq. M.P.	5	0	0
E. Ball, Esq. M.P.	5	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
T. Tallis Tyler, Esq. (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq. M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	0
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Noble, Esq.	1	1	0
C. Gray, Esq.	1	1	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	5	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	0	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. M'Intosh & Gordon	5	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	1	14	6
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions concerning the right, in an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions of projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to unpress emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that no reservation shall be made in favor of, or censure, difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is completely supplied with the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and most fashionable style of accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to Mr. Brousseau, in former years; fully assuring them that the Office will continue to maintain the character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

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BROWN & SLAMER,

Late of Philadelphia,

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES MANUFACTURERS, No. 3 King Street East. All work warranted to fit. Repairing done neatly. Opposite Myrtle Hotel.

Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

CHARLES MARCH,

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business at the above premises, where he will be happy to receive a share of their patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done with neatness and despatch.

Toronto, 5th April, 1854.

D. PARKES & CO.

Albion, April 20th, 1854

New York and Brooklyn Correspondence of the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Editor:—

The past winter has been long and severe, and must have been more severely felt by many than ever by others—many whose scanty means of subsistence did not allow them to prepare for such ordinary emergencies as long and cold winters. Being rejected access to workshops and all lucrative pursuits they are mainly devoted to dredging and mental occupations. And to these, a class still more dependent are rapidly taking from them. Our sons enfeebled by these pursuits and unaccustomed to labour an undertaking, are not ...

Miscellaneous.

TEMPERANCE AND FREEDOM.

Up! up with our banner, all spotless and white
In folds which no guilty and tyrannous blight
Has ever been seen on its field, cast free on the wind,
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

The true motto and legend of "master" and "slave,"
Engraved on the free hold the home of the brave;
To give all to the Heaven designed—
No chains for the body—no chains for the mind!

Down with that foul traffic in man's blood and bones,
Which supposes in his direst sorrow and groans—
The wail of all Nations known to mankind—
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Great God! shall this curse all our country
Enslave,
Darken the sun of Man's Hope thicken thus in the
grave?
NO! thunder the voices of freedom combined—
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Down with the enmeshing mansion of sin,
Where hell's fiercest foes are revelling within!
Down all the miseries and crimes there con
fined—
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Up! every woman which calmes this woe!
Up! with the fountain from whence it doth
flow!
Onward with them! spare not—resting Satan be
blind!
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

Then up with our banner, all spotless and white!
Let noble, unspoiled, pure and its waves ripple
in light!
And we thrill to its motto cast free on the wind!
No bonds for the body—no chains for the mind!

The late Mr. Justice Talfourd.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The readers of these pages will have known many days before the present number can come into their hands, that on Monday the thirteenth of March, this upright judge and good man died suddenly at Stafford in the discharge of his duties. Mercifully spared protracted pain and mental decay, he passed away on a moment, with words of brotherly eloquence, of brotherly tenderness and kindness toward all men, yet unfinished on his lips.

As he died, he had always lived. So simple a man, so gentle, so sweet-tempered, of such a noble simplicity, so tenderly unspoiled by his labours and their rewards, is very rare indeed upon this earth. These lines are traced by the faltering hand of a friend, but none can so fully know how true they are, as those who knew him under all circumstances, and found him ever the same.

In his public aspects, in his poems, in his speeches, [illegible] at the bar, in Parliament, appreciated, honoured, [illegible] sensible as he was of the great and various [illegible] from himself, in all its yet to himself and not to them, [illegible] affection in his [illegible] of naturally [illegible] they remain [illegible].

The chief delight of his life arose from [illegible] light to others. His nature was so [illegible] entirely kind, that to be kind was its highest [illegible]. Those who had the privilege of seeing him at his own home when his public [illegible] were greatest—so modest, so combined with little failings, so interested in humble persons and humbly efforts, so surrounded by children and young people, so [illegible] in remembrance of a domestic [illegible] and greatness of heart too sacred to be [illegible] here, can never forget the picture of that sight.

If ever there were a house in England justly celebrated for the reverse of the picture, where every art was lavished on its own sake, and where every visitor was received for his own shame, and merits, that house was his. It was in this respect a great example sorely needed in a time sorely missed. Rendered by all legitimate difference in rank and riches, there never was a man more completely, unaffectedly, quietly, immovable by such considerations than the subject of this sorrowing remembrance. On the other hand, nothing would have astonished him so much as the suggestion that he was any body's patron, or protector. His dignity was exempt from that highest, purest sort, which has no occasion to proclaim itself, and which is not in the least afraid of losing itself.

In the first joy of his appointment to the judicial bench, he made a summer visit to the sea-shore to share his exultation with the gratification of his long-cherished ambition, with the friend [illegible] now among the many friends who mourn his death and lovingly recall his virtues. Lingering in the bright sunlight at the close of a happy day, he spoke of his new functions, of his sense of the great responsibility he undertook, and of his placid belief that the habits of his professional life rendered him equal to the [illegible] discharge; but above all, he spoke with an earnestness never more to be separated in his friend's mind from the murmur of the sea upon a sunlight night, of his reliance on the strength of his desire to do right before God and man. He spoke with [illegible] of heart, and his solitary [illegible] to his Maker and to the purpose [illegible] as what after [illegible] that [illegible] he would [illegible] And ah! within [illegible] it is all-[illegible] a dream.

But, by the strength of the desire to do right, he was animated to the last moment of his existence. Who, knowing England at [illegible] time, would wish to utter with his last breath a more righteous warning than that its every temptation, or a miscalled education which leads half or worse, and a want of the exchange of [illegible] grace and [illegible] [illegible] orders of society, [illegible] unto cash and hold-[illegible]? Well will it be for us and [illegible] children, if those dying words be never henceforth forgotten on the Judgment [illegible].

[illegible] his social intercourse to [illegible] station, an example [illegible] who is for themselves [illegible] this class to stoop to stupid [illegible] upon its eminence, [illegible] the road by which it got there, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Co. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 6.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Letter to the Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada.

Exploration of the Amazon and Designs of the Slave Power.

Mr. Mechi, the eminent English agriculturist, has, we understand, a large share in the patent rights, which have already been secured in Europe and the colonies, and which Mr. Romaine is now engaged in securing in the United States. It is said that Major Campbell is likely to make a trial of the plough, so soon as its qualities have been tested in England. We heartily wish success to our fellow citizen and fellow craftsman in the important industrial revolution, which he seems so likely to bring about.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

(From the Supplement to the London Gazette March 28th.)

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that her majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the sublime Porte has been persevered in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and equitable, her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honor of her crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her majesty, in justification of the course she has adopted in pursuing, refers to the transaction in which her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem, and its neighborhood. To the complaints of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian government. But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the government of her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he, in the first instance endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the privileges of the millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their sovereign the sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the sublime Porte.

Two assurances have been given to her Majesty—one, that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of his majesty the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects; and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when her Majesty learned that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negociations bore an amicable character her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Reschid Pacha, of the 19th (31st) May, and restated in the despatch to Baron Brunow, of the 20th May (1st June) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The despatch to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople authorizing him, in certain specified contingencies, to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, the order sent direct from England to Admiral Dundas, to proceed to the Dardanelles, and the fleet arrived there on the 13th of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, not taken before the Russian troops had actually crossed the Pruth, and the order for the advance of the fleets of England and France was subsequent to the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops.

The object of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops was declared by the Porte to be a material guarantee, to be held by Russia, for the attainment of her demands. The object of the advance of the fleets of England and France was declared to be the protection of the Ottoman dominions against the aggression of Russia.

Steam Plough.

We (*Montreal Herald.*) have had the pleasure of inspecting the model of this invention—Canadian inventory as we may call it—since its author is Mr. Romaine, formerly of the Canada *Gazette* office. Plough is not a word that strikes the character of the machine very well understood. I should rather be called a digger, since that part of it which is intended to turn the soil consists of a number of prongs fixed on a sort of barrel, by the revolution of which they are made to enter and to turn up the earth. The hollow barrel on which these are fixed is made to revolve by a steam engine of peculiar construction, which may perhaps be well enough name l the perpendicular. The steam boxes and valves being all fixed to the side of a boiler, which is set up on end over the fire in a cart attached to the plough. Thus instead of the alternate rising and falling of the diverse ends of a beam hung from the centre, as we see in steam-boats, the first motion created by the issuing of steam from the boiler is that of a bar which rises and falls perpindicularly. It will be easily understood that this form of engine is exceedingly compact, requiring in fact, hardly any more room than is necessary for the boiler itself. In rising and falling it communicates a circular motion to the cranks, which turn the toothed barrel. The locomotive power is given by horses, which are attached by chains to the cart in which the steam engine is to be carried, and which, as we have said, is attached to but does not form part of the plough. There is, therefore, no gearing from the steam engine to the locomotive wheels of the machine; all the power generated by the boiler is employed in turning the digger. There is a large rudder going up through the centre of the plough, by which the fore-part, carrying may be raised or lowered so as to make it penetrate more or less deeply into the earth. To the plough a coiling machine may be attached, which will cut the sward before it. There is no picture to this, it is perfectly intelligible without one. [illegible] Romaine has [illegible] and relief in one day.

the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice was this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the four Powers, once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna, on the 31st of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian government; to such a demand he will not submit, and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia; but her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the two Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting, she will have the cordial consent of the responsible; and that pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its pure precepts, and of its pure and [illegible]

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, with the blessing of Providence, peace may be established on a safe and solid foundation.

WESTMINSTER, March 29, 1854.

War is declared. A power which has insulted the unexampled forbearance of Europe for some years, which many fondly hoped would rest as many more in an end, and three of the most powerful States of Europe are once more engaged in a struggle the duration, the end, and the results of which no man can tell; but which is too likely to produce disasters and sufferings, of which we are mercifully spared the foreknowledge. It is not for us to attempt to lift up the veil of futurity which must be sad in many respects; nor is there any need. No alternative is left us; the decision had been taken out of our hands, and, unless we would submit, with our allies, to crouch under the insolent dictation of a barbaric Power, and see the liberties of Europe disappear under the tramp of the Cossack, we find no other course than to do what has now been done in sad and solemn form. The sight of the document we publish to-day will call many to their senses, who have speculated on the chances of war as a remote contingency, or have looked at it only in its holiday aspects. If the mere sight of a manifesto, to which we are happily so little used might sober the most thoughtless, the perusal of it will remove every scruple from those who do not think all war unjustifiable. The document does justice to the long and anxious efforts of France and England to heal the rupture which the Czar had all along determined never should be healed, except by the subjugation of a neighbor against whom he had no longer a quarrel. With a sample collation of dates it convicts the daring attempts of the Emperor to falsify the chronology of the negotiation, and throw on us the odium of provoking the war. It meets with a just rebuke the impudent hypocrisy with which Russia has claimed to be the friend of religion and truth when it was spurning the pure precepts of one and outraging the laws of the other. There is not an Englishman whose thoughts are still free, and whose hand is not tied by some fanatical theory, who will not respond heart and soul to this solemn appeal. The greater part of us will only be called on to endure sacrifices, and thankful we should be that our part in this terrible struggle is not more severe. But those sacrifices all will make cheerfully and unrepiningly, from the conviction that Heaven has put them upon us, and that the only way to save ourselves, and fulfil our part in this terrible drama, is to strike with all our might, and let the great culprit see at once the strong determination and the tremendous power he has presumed to set at nought.—We have been slow to take the decisive step. The Russian has evidently concluded that we preferred negotiation to action; the very publication of St. Petersburg has been taught that we are too commercial to be real warriors, and to fend of profit too be keenly sensitive to wrong. ow that we have thrown away the sandboard, and stand face to face with our boldest antagonist, it only remains to [illegible] him promptly of this imaginary [illegible] of our valour and power. That we have no doubt will be done, but it will be [illegible] by our sailors' fleet [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] till soon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Summary of News.

A new proposal for negociations has been forwarded from the Czar through Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; but unconditionally rejected by the Allied Powers.

The fleet has sailed from Kiouge Bay.

On the reception of the news that war had been formally declared against Russia Sir Charles Napier issued the following address

"Lads—war is declared. We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Lads sharpen your cutlasses and the day is your own."

The negociations with Austria and Prussia are not yet closed. Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western Powers. Prussia leans more to the Czar.

Hanover sides with the Western Powers as also all the minor German states except Bavaria.

From the seat of war there is much confusion in the reports. It appears, however, that on the 20th of March a sanguinary encounter took place at Kalafat, which lasted for four hours in which large Russian forces were routed, also at Hirsova a large body of Russian troops having been allowed a free passage, were attacked in the rear, and after a hard struggle half of them were cut to pieces. The remainder retreated across the Danube.

It is also stated that 30,000 Russians had crossed the Danube at Galatz without opposition.

The English and French vessels on the coast of Circassia, have orders to search all suspected vessels and to seize those in which munitions of war were found.

Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 4th inst.

The Declaration of war of France and England had raise great rejoicing in Constantinople.

The allied fleets were in the Black Sea near Varna. Sir Charles Napier's fleet was sickly put to sea in consequence of the ice having broken up in the Baltic. The London Times of the 14th says, that Admiral Napier having received intelligence that sixteen Russian ships of war were anchored at Helsingfors, on the Northern side of the Gulf of Finland, Captain Yelland, of the Port of Revel, on the south side, had started on a pursuit of them.

It was reported that three Austrian ships were in the Baltic, which is to the Russian Fleet what Lake Erie is to the English navy, and that Admiral Napier was in pursuit of them.

It was reported that three Austrian ships were in the Baltic, which is to the Russian

The Life Gauge.

The Years who measure life by years
With line of thought as long as ours
Some hearts grow old before their time
Others are always young

It is not the number of the lines
On life's fair filling page,
That see the pulses throb and throbs
Which constitutes their age

Some souls are scarce among the free
While others not a day
Are ever stale, just where they were
Before they pass away

Others, all spirit, heart and soul
Tho' in the mystic span
Twelve thrill of joy or woe
A twelvemonth in an hour

Sorz, that the immortal spirit pass—
Like wood—to ashes—through a day,
Or burn like taper through a night
By fire of fancy fought

Live in some purpose—master key like
A gem of inestimable cost
Or jewel, rich and rare
Although only a grain

DR. DUFF ON CANADA.

The following extract from the address of the distinguished Missionary respecting the progress of Canada will be listened to with interest.

But now, as the time is brief, I must say one or two words with regard to this Canada of yours. I think I have remarked somewhere already that I cannot help feeling that since in one day the frontiers of the Rocky Mountains by land and by water are so multiplied, I do hope and trust that the day is not far distant when some of the folks across the water, in Great Britain, instead of going over and spending their five and six or eight weeks, wandering up and down, over Popish countries in Europe, will take the more rational plan of devoting ten days to the Atlantic—that is a great thing—and even though it were only ten days to Canada—the railways now-a-days would in that time carry them all over the country, and even into the backwoods. If any reasonable people would come over here and devote their five or six weeks to visiting Canada, they would go back with a world of new ideas, that would form new bonds of connection between the several members of our patriotic dissevered empire; that would bind them together as in chains of adamant, in love, and community of sentiment. For my own part, I simply and frankly confess, that though I had endeavored to read continually what came in my way about Canada, and attended meetings of committees, and heard addresses, and so forth, I do frankly confess, that for long enough the truth has been that I knew little in Canada. I have already got more light and understanding on the subject of Canada than I had got in the previous years of my life. My deepest impression just now is, that every colony in the east of the British empire, and methinks there is a great want in our educational system in Great Britain in this respect. I am led to think of this when I look at the state of things, among our own boys here. We are undoubtedly a great people, as to moral and religious worth and power. I am quite well how much of that power there is in keeping up the knowledge of what their country is, and what the United States are, and showing all this to them in their school books. I feel there ought to be every where in Canada and Australia, and India, in the provinces of Great Britain, donating and distributing them continually, until they were obliged at last to put, to their schools and other intelligible modes of the minds of the great British empire, facts concerning the lands of the future children with some proper ideas and conceptions on the subject, so that when they grew up to be men, whether as merchants or legislators, or governors, or what not, they would know the relative importance of every part of the British Empire. Why should we sink and sit as we do at this? I see nothing to prevent it, quite the contrary. I see a spirit as a shrine to our country, that we have such an empire, and that those who ought to be the heads and leaders of that empire are brought up from the days of infancy without knowing anything about it. Thousands of them could tell you everything about the siege of Troy, who could not tell you anything about the siege of Quebec. They will tell you everything about the endless little petty contests connected with the Peloponnesian war, and are able to tell you nothing of the contests that have been carried on in the Canadas, where so much has been done, and so much established for the preservation of the integrity of the British Empire. All this ought to be understood. It is not very long ago that some one published, with regard to this Metropolis of Toronto, that it was on the borders of Lake Ontario, overhanging Kingston. (Laughter.) Now, friends I am prepared to testify that there is nothing like seeing, and nothing like hearing. And when one comes to this region over the water, he is surprised at his previous ignorance, arising from the absence of instruction in schools and books, more especially as to what is to be found westward of Montreal. We hear of the Hudson's Bay Company, and bear-skins and such like, and we imagine that the whole region to the Pacific contains nothing but wild animals. Whereas, when you go westward, even two hundred miles west of Toronto, you find on a river called the Thames, although not quite as large as the original Thames, and at any rate not passing to many cities upon its waters, a towns calling itself London, and another calling itself Chatham, great and growing importance. Perhaps they appear on the [illegible] but not much bigger than the [illegible] of Scotland, that nine-tenths of intelligent men and women at home, have no idea that the United States and Canada are bigger than Scotland. The other day I was in [illegible] at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I found the [illegible] on a week day, such as would be [illegible] credit to any of the ordinary towns in England and Scotland. I found the [illegible] on a larger scale. Well, I [illegible] facts like these, would fall like [illegible] on the ears of the people at home, that they think there is [illegible] beauty, and beauty with [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 7.

[redacted]

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the distinguished patriot and exile, JOHN MITCHEL, in consideration of his exalted character, his pre-eminent ability, and just and expanded national sentiments, as particularly exemplified in his late letter on the subject of Southern institutions, be, and is hereby, invited to the seat of Government of this State.

Be it further Resolved, etc., that a committee of seven members, on the part of the House, be and they are hereby appointed, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to JOHN MITCHEL.

JNO. M. SANDIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved, March 16, 1854.
P. O. HEBERT.

MR. MITCHEL'S REPLY.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana.

GENTLEMEN:—Your very kind and courteous letter has just been received, making

Culture of Spring Wheat.

To be meditated upon by Drinkers of Intoxicating Liquors.

Woman's Rights.

Extraordinary Performances of a Lady

Compliment from the Legislature of Louisiana

Disunion at the North.

We give below a letter from a New England gentleman, well known to some of our citizens, taking ground in favour of Disunion. We presume it would not do much harm, if we of the North, who have so often been terrified by the spectre of Disunion, should now turn its frightful features towards chivalric braggarts of the South. Many of our people are beginning to believe that it is useless to try to live in peace with the South, and that a separation must come sooner or later. When a man sells us a house, pockets and spends the money, and then attempts to get possession of the house again, either by aid of the law or by force, we must set him down as a rascal and have nothing to do with him. The case is much stronger when the house was our own originally and we paid the money merely to buy our peace. There is just as little inducement to enter into or continue in partnership with such men politically as personally. Let the South secede.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The *Tribune* accompanied the publication of the letter with the following remarks:

Among the letters from the people which we this morning publish, is one, which merits particular attention as well from its subject as from the character of the author whose name is it. We refer to the communication of Mr. Foote, of New Haven, under the significant title of Freedom and Disunion. The writer is a retired and wealthy man of business, of ripe years and moderate and conservative tendencies. No person could be more unlikely to take extreme or fanatical views of any great public question, and yet we find him coolly advocating Disunion as the means of extricating the free States, not only from all participation in the crimes and evils of slaveholding, but from the degraded position of tools and abettors in the extension of the accursed system. At the same time he boldly proclaims what is no doubt true, that separation would be of great pecuniary benefit to the Northern States. We publish his communication as an evidence of the conclusions at which sensible and quiet men are arriving under the conviction that no agreement or compromise which the South may make on this subject can be relied on, and that Southern faith to-day is as worthless as Punic faith of old. If they say,—and there are thousands of such men, we say,—that Union is to be converted into a great instrument for the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, Let it Perish! Such is the effect of the Nebraska perfidy at the North and such is the spirit to which those conspirators have given birth among the most calm and reflecting classes of our people.

FREEDOM AND DISUNION.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: Can not a convention of wise and prudent men from the free States be had to take into consideration the propriety of their immediate separation from the slave-breeding and slave-whipping States. The painted Dove of Disunion has so long been held up by the South as a scarecrow to us Dough-Faces, that we are becoming accustomed to it, and we no longer tremble with fear at the sight of it, as heretofore. Perhaps it would be well for the South to look its own ghost in the face, instead of trying to frighten their neighbors with it any longer.

I can perceive no good reason that should induce the free States to wish to remain one day longer chained to the dead carcase of Slavery. They have all the elements of a great empire, and as much territory as can probably be well and safely governed under a republican regime. With unlimited quantities of wheat and iron and coal, their command of sugar and cotton will be unlimited; and with the enterprise and industry which free labor and a cold climate will always create under a free government, they must inevitably make slave labor tributary.

The struggle of the slave States for political supremacy in our National councils, is one of life and death to them, and they will inevitably succeed in it, because it is not a life and death struggle to the free States. Heretofore I have always considered a separation of the States as altogether impracticable, inasmuch as our great Western rivers all debouch through those States that must form a part of the Southern confederacy. But our railroads and canals have superseded the necessity of rivers, for any other purpose than that which Richard Brinsley said they were created, viz. to feed navigable canals.

I am not in the habit of writing political or any other kind of essays, but it appears that the pro-slavery feeling and the moral debauchery consequent upon it is so rampant that it becomes the duty of every man to raise his voice against it. As public journalists you have much power and influence, and if you would once look the subject of the separation of the States calmly and coolly in the face, you would perceive that it is not such a horrible monster as it has been represented, at least so far as the free States are concerned; and if you were once to be convinced that disunion and destruction are not convertible terms, and that it is better to let your Southern brethren enjoy the benefit of their peculiar institutions in peace and, by themselves, than it is to try to convince them of that of which they have long been aware, viz. That the breeding and whipping of negroes is not only dishonest and dishonorable, but it is also very unprofitable—then I think you could do much good.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL E. FOOTE.

New Haven, March 10, 1854.

A Visit to Dr. Duff's English School, in Calcutta.

RAIN? "R-a-i-n," spells one of the boys. What is rain? "Water from the sky." Has it been produced by the sky itself? "No!" How has it been formed? "Oh!" says one, with the characteristic smartness of the Hindu youth, "Do you not know yourself?" I do think I do; but my present object is to find out whether you know it. "Well," replies the teacher, with an air of manifest satisfaction, "it is quite plain that you have not been brought up in a Christian household!" Indeed: that is a new theory of the origin of rain, which I had never before; and I should now like to hear, what evidence it is founded. "Why, sir, you know that your Guru told us that rain must have some such origin." Did he ever prove the truth of his theory? "Oh, sir! the shastras tell us that rain is made in the clouds in the following way:—The sun draws the water up into the clouds like the cow sucks the milk from the udder; and then squirts it down again in the shape of rain." Now, my boy, you may be right, and your Guru may be right, but I am afraid that you are both wrong. Did you ever see the sun draw water up into the clouds? "No, sir, certainly not." Did your Guru ever see it? "No, sir, certainly not." Then how can you tell that it does so? "Why, sir, our shastras tell us so; and what the shastras say must be true." Your Guru has taught you a very different theory from that which my Guru taught me in Scotland. Would you like to hear it, and compare the two together? "Nothing would delight us more." reply several voices. In boiling your rice, what rises from the vessel? "Smoke—vapor." True; and when it gets very, very wet, does all the vapor continue to stick to it? "No; it falls in drops." Very good. What, then, would you say of the vapor itself. Is it dry or wet? "Wet, sure enough." Whence, then, does the wet vapor proceed? "It can only be from the water in the vessel." Is the vapor a different kind of substance from the water?—"No!" Why do you think so? "Because, when it gathers on the lid, it turns to water again." So you conclude that the vapor is just a part of the water in the vessel?—"Yes." What drives it off, then, from the rest, and makes it fly into the air? "It is nature to do so." Think a moment: when you hold a cup of cold water in your hand do you see the vapor arising from it? "No." What, then, makes the difference between the drinking water in your cup, and the water that boils the rice? "The one is cold and the other is warm." What makes it warm? "The fire." So it is from water warmed by the fire that you see the vapor ascend, and not from the cold! What must you infer from this? "That it is the fire which, in making the water warm, makes it go into vapor." After a heavy fall of rain on the heated ground, when the sun shines out strongly in the morning, what do you see? "Great vapors or mists." Where do they come from? "From the wet ground."—Where do they go to? "Up to the sky." Is it warm or cold up in the sky? "Very cold high up, so that the fakirs say the water grows hard in the Himalyay at the source of Gauga." When the vapors from the wet ground rise up to this wet place in the sky, what will become of them? "Perhaps they will form into drops as the vapors from the boiling rice do upon the lid of the vessel?" When a great many drops gather together, will they stay up in the sky always? "No, they will fall down." And when a great many drops of water fall down from the sky, what is it? "Rain, to be sure." Well, that is the theory of the origin of rain which I once learned from my Gurn in Scotland. "How natural!"—"How like the truth!"—"Surely it is true." "Ah! Ah! what have I been thinking? If your account be the true one, what becomes of our Shastra?—*What becomes of our Shastra? If your account be the true one, then our Shastra must be false. Our Shastra must either be not from God, or God must have written lies.* But that is impossible. The Shastra is true. Brahma is true, so your Gurn's account must be false; *and yet, it looks so very like the truth.*"

Now, here was the commencement or first germ of mental struggle which only terminated, in the case of some, with the entire overthrow of Hinduism. Up to that moment the very notion that it was possible for any thing in the holy Shastras to be false, had never been conceived even as the creation of a fitful dream. Even to *hesitate* on a point so sacred and fundamental must presuppose a degree of mental effort which those who have been pursued in the lap of truth and freedom in a Christian land, can scarcely conceive. And, yet, here was now the sudden injection of a doubt, where all doubt was believed to be impossible—the sudden starting of a suspicion, where suspicion was believed to be an insult to the memory of an immortal ancestry—an impious contempt for the authority of the gods. Yet so palpable were the facts, so natural the inference, and so like the truth, that in spite of such an array of antecedent antipathy, the mind strove in vain to shake itself loose from a dreaded and hated, but struggling and clearing conviction.—*Duff on Indian Missions.*

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A letter from Widdin, of the 2nd, in a Vienna journal says:—"The *tete de pont* of Tschernawdo, was cannonaded on the 30th ult. by the gunboats, and the Russians are said to have taken possession of a small redoubt on the road leading to Hirsova. On the same day, several French and English vessels were cruising off Mangalia, and the rear admiral in command of them, had put himself in communication with the gun-boat of Kustendje."

Letters from Constantinople fully confirm the previous reports of four of our English vessels having been fired upon by the Russian batteries on the Danube. The *Beilington*, first reported, received no less than seventeen shots, and sunk in eight minutes; the *Crescent* received seven, and the *Annie* three shots. The two latter were boarded and the crews taken prisoners, but were on the following day released. The master and crew of the *Annie* then took possession of their vessel, and arrived safely at Constantinople. The *Crescent*, however, was so severely disabled that it was found impossible to bring her into port, and she was afterwards standing within three miles of the batteries.

The Turkish corps at the command of Mustapha Pasha, who at the last dates stood at Karassa, consisted of 45,000 or 50,000.

At Kalarash, where the Russians are preparing to cross into Bulgaria, the Turks succeeded on the 1st inst., in totally destroying a whole bridge equipage, which the Russians had brought up to throw across the Danube. A letter from Bucharest, of the 4th, states that the contest which has been going on near Kalarash ever since the 28th was not then decided. Omar Pasha has set out from Silistria to Rassova, whence he would go on to Trojan's Wall, in order to conduct the operations against the Russians in person.—The Turks, at the date named, had still garrisons in the Dobrudscha, and were stationed at Kustendje, Pollas, Kostelli, Karassa, and Bouchakioi.

Below Silistria, but towards Rassova, the Turks have thrown up several batteries which for some time past have answered the Russians opposite with some hot fire. These guns must be silenced before the Russians can set about effecting the passage. In Silistria the garrison is fully prepared for every event. Since the 25th ult., all the gates have been kept shut and barricaded, one gate alone being excepted, through which in case of need, the guns planted along the ramparts may be brought to the fortress.

A Servian, who is in the Russian army in Wallachia, writes that the preparations for the passage of the Danube are complete. Russian officers, who have been in the Turkish camp, declare that the Turkish soldiers are in a most miserable condition. Many of them, having no shoes, are obliged to march barefoot, and, having neither coats nor great coats, suffer much from the cold. Many of the men were going into a decline. The shipyards smoke day and night with the baking of biscuits. The slaughter of cattle at Thrill and Galatz is incessant. This witness mentions the left wing of the Russian army as consisting of 84,000 men, referring doubtless to the corps at Kalarasch and in the Dobrudscha. He incidentally mentions that the hospitals are all crowded, a large proportion of their tenants being wounded.

The commercial ports and towns of Russia begin to fell the sad effects of the war. At Odessa, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, business is in a complete state of stagnation. The government has adopted the most severe measures against foreigners residing in the place, or who have come there on business. Some foreign merchants had requested the governor to give them some information as to the question of peace or war, received orders to quit the place within eight days. For several weeks past travellers arriving there—even those belonging to friendly nations—have not been allowed to quit their vessels. A Belgian merchant, whose papers were perfectly regular, had a sentinel placed over him on Board a Belgian vessel for six weeks. He then escaped from the vessel in a boat, and was picked up by her at twenty miles distant from the port.

Letters from Warsaw of the 24th ult. state that a very depressed state of feeling prevails there, notwithstanding the arrival with its attendant pleasures has been ushered in as usual. All trade is at a stand-still. Prussia's conduct excites amazement. The old Russian party views this power with mistrust, and it seems to their eyes as something perfectly astounding that Prussia should remain even neutral—that she should not instantly join the emperor.

The Military Union of France and England.

From the Paris Presse, April 12.

This event at which the Duke of Cambridge was present yesterday, was more than a brilliant military manœuvre—it had a political importance which did not escape the notice of any of the numerous spectators who thronged the Champ de Mars. English uniforms mingled with French uniforms, were for every eye the visible sign of that strict alliance which the same feeling of dignity and civilization, and the same interest has cemented between France and England—an alliance so much the more serious and durable that it does not result from those personal considerations, nor from those dynastic affinities which the slightest incident compromises and overturns, but rests on mutual sympathy and on a truly national policy. The presence of the English officers had besides been the occasion of manifestations altogether spontaneous, which attests at the same time the progress and the justice of public opinion. The acclamations which broke out on their passage demonstrated in an undeniable manner that the union of the two nations is not less cordial than that of the governments. There remains at present nothing of the ancient prejudices which aroused such lively and deplorable passions between England and France. All the classes of society in each of these two great countries are well aware that France and England are, in the whole world, the most worthy and disinterested representatives of right, justice, and moral and material progress; that they have the same interests to carry out, and the same interests to defend; that, in fine, as their contests have shaken all the states, so their alliance confirms the general equilibrium, and guarantees the security of modern nations. The first effort of this new and generous alliance has for its object to protect the right of Europe against the ambition of Russia, to maintain respect for treaties, to arrest in their invading march the heirs of Attila Huns, and to oppose to the barbarism of the races of the north the impassable barrier of civilization. The armies which march for the support of his noble cause may be proud of their mission; they will obtain not merely that glory of a military character which is sought for on the battle-field—they will also have that still more useful glory which great services merit, rendered to humanity by the triumph of principles which ensure universal peace. Such were the sentiments and impressions which yesterday filled every mind in seeing a prince of England by the side of the Emperor of France, and the superior officers of Great Britain and France confounded in the same ranks, at the same moment when they are about to undertake the supreme struggle of right against iniquity, and of the interest of all against the ambition of a single one.

Gallignani's Messenger of the same date says: The most remarkable part of this splendid pageant was not the appearance of the troops, however magnificent, but their bearing, and that of the multitude of spectators, towards the Englishmen. That our countrymen would be received with courtesy no one could doubt it, from the exquisite politeness and hospitality of the French. It was not, however, with mere politeness they were greeted, but with marked and even affectionate cordiality. As the Duke of Cambridge passed along the lines, loud and constant cries of "Vive l'Angleterre! Vive le Prince Anglais!" were raised both by soldiers and people, in conjunction with the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and during the filing off these cries were again repeated with marked enthusiasm by both. The bands too, of most of the regiments, frequently played "God Save the Queen!" Amongst the pedestrians—that is to say, the lower and most numerous part of the spectators—the friendly feeling towards the English was in fact so great as to occasion surprise. "Which is the Prince?" "Which is Lord Raglan?" were the universal enquiries, whenever the imperial *cortege* passed near; and whenever any good natured fellow said, (with, by the way, as regarded the Duke, a greater desire to oblige than, perhaps, his knowledge of English social distinctions warranted,) "Voila, Lord Cambridge, le Prince Anglais—celui-la a cote de l'Empereur!" or "Voila Milord Raglan—celui qui n'a qu'un bras!"—whenever such a reply was returned, up rose a shout of "Vive le Prince! Vivent les Anglais." One would have said, really, that "perfidious Albion" had never existed in the imagination of the French, and that French and English had been fast friends for ages.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Committee which was appointed on the Woman's Rights petitions in the New York Legislature have reported in favor of allowing married women, whose husbands shall, from drunkenness, profligacy, or any other cause, neglect or refuse to support and maintain their families, the right to collect and enjoy their own earnings. Also, that no child can be apprenticed without the mother, if living, shall sign the indentures. A timely act of justice, the manner in which it is proposed to be carried out.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. WILLIS NAZRET, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. JONES, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. YOUNG, Toronto.

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Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

A Northern Confederacy.

It will be seen by reference to the article headed "Disunion at the North," that the Disunion doctrine in the States, is making decided progress among politicians on the other side.

The Editor of the *Tribune*, who is a host in himself, whether on the right side of a question, or the wrong, endorses the sentiment at once as the plan for the times. The question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of negro slavery, does not seem to influence these New Disunionists at all, their own trade, as well as their own liberties, being in jeopardy upon the possible march of slavery. North, it is that gives scope to their visions, and point to their periods.

We cannot, in view of the position taken by the writer, regard it at all in the light of an anti-Slavery movement, for Southern brethren are distinctly told that if they will not be convinced that slavery is not only dishonest and dishonorable, but also very unprofitable, they may enjoy the peculiar institution in peace. We have often heard that to dissolve the Union to get rid of slavery, would be wrong, but the North has just as much right to set up for herself as the South, when a little trade is involved; the latter according to her leaders, and the measures advocated in the late Commercial Convention, intends to do so either at home or in Brazil; that is, after they get the "statistics" about everything, after Congress decides to help them to build railroads, given them everything preparatory to a successful rupture, and they feel strong enough in the joints to begin, and as it is throughout a matter of business, why may not the North forestall her? as a "speculation" it will evidently pay. The new Disunionists give us a clear demonstration of that, all but the figures.

When did the people North ever take hold of anything that they did not make the point turn upon the everlasting dollar?

Only prove to these men that slavery could be made *profitable* to the North, and before one month, measures would be completed to welcome it in every free State of the Union. What assurance have the oppressed classes in the States, that the new regime North, would be more endurable than the present? Principle does not take the paramount place with them—pay does. Sufficient enough, some squirming is made at the thought understood that negro-catching is disagreeable, especially, as "they are not our negroes, and as our Southern brethren are bad pay," but, no manly feeling is evinced against the institutions nor in sympathy with the victims. Again, the propositions come from those who are "thought to think liberally." Some of the greatest deliverers against the evils of slavery "away down South," have been known to change when offered better pay: the cases are neither few nor far between. The defection from the ranks of freedom, is so ordinary, that the question with the colored people of the North, is, who are our friends?—not are they unsound. They know that the numbers of *professed* friends, is on the increase, but they are not so certain that their *true* friends are. In view of the bearing the agitation of the question will have upon the Northern colored man, the subject to him, at least, assumes a significance immeasurably beyond computation in dollars and cents. In this movement to our mind, is his future subsistence involved. We speak not of political nor social recognition. The free North with unlimited ability to be generous, has barely and grudgingly eked out to the colored man a pecuniary subsistence—he is used to enough to keep from starvation, and they to give just enough and in such a way as to prevent a just verdict against them. There has been nothing in the situation of the Northern republics, to justify their littleness in this respect. Slavery and its attendants were proven to be unprofitable to the North; by what parity of reasoning then was it assumed that the alienation of a large body of those freemen, would be an advantage? As free States, they owe nothing to the South—not even according to Southern assertion, which boldly declares that the peculiar institution shall be let alone; but as voluntary tyrants they promote within their own territories, a prejudice more debasing than the worst ever before saw. Should the fears they now make, be successful—should merely commercial interests determine their action, what guarantee have the colored people of the North, that a work of expatriation may not commence, more terrible in its results than could possibly be effected even under the Union with the Southern States? The great confidence of the North is in accession of strength from foreign emigration, and in the slave labor monopoly of the Southern States.

Looking forward to an inexhaustible supply from the human store-houses of the old world, by reason of the encouragement to white emigrants to labor; she unhesitatingly labors to get rid of her colored population; the work of starvation is not to begin; already in many sections a tacit agreement obtains to withhold patronage from them. In the large cities and towns, they are not only prohibited from buying property, or renting in good locations, but often from living on their own premises; for land is sold with an express prohibition against selling to colored people, and every ingenuity that a monkey-like imitation to "use up" our negroes can suggest, is devised upon a pitiful scale.

Strange, that with the extension of these separation views there should not be some abatement of the rancor against their colored population, but there is not! Men now live who refer with a measure of satisfaction, to periods in the past, during which the freedom of the free men were the least worthy their care. Whatever opposition may do for the slave, it is very clear to our mind, at least, that but very little good may be hoped for by the freemen, so long as he continues numerically far in the minority, and so long as that minority can be effected, by a large influx from abroad, of a more highly favored class.

Our plan would be to save for a better country, Canada, for instance. But more of this next week.

John Mitchell's Reward.

The latest intelligence received of the above worthy, will be read with great interest no doubt, as why should not everything be which relates to him?

John is a "luckier" man than is often found among the every day advocates; he gets his pay nearly as generous as the work is done.

Webster, Clay, Calhoun—men to the manor born, generally and singly, failed of the reward they sought, but John Mitchell wants a plantation well stocked with negroes, and of course, the antecedents to the same and straightway come the antecedents in the shape of congratulations from masters, with a magnificent invitation at the end. Who will say, in view of the proverbial liberality of Southern gentlemen; when they do not have to earn the means, that the plantation and negroes will not come nearly in order?

It matters little, that other men sought to win the Presidency, by defending the "peculiar," which "high seat" some say is far above John's humble riches—that will not save their fame from unfavorable comparison with Mitchell, the convict.

He is decidedly the greatest genius of the whole of them—he has accomplished an *undoable* task and is sure of his pay. We think there is little apprehension in respect to the Southerners, they are usually said to be bad pay, but our opinion of them, founded on facts is, that they not only pay promptly, but well; provided there is no "bungling." True, indifferent sort of work pays poorly with them—your doughface or flunkey, though necessary to the corrupt, but thorough-bred politician, gets but little for his services, let the aim he makes be as high as it may, but the man who takes to the work from an inherent relish for it, and carves out his own course without their dictation, will not only be popular with them, but will receive a share of especial regard.

Mitchell is the man! His course has been the most successful of the many who have attempted to steer the dangerous way, because undertaken with a will, and independent of outside influence, he must have a plantation, if not, something nearly as handy.

Southern gentlemen never have much cash to spare—the Legislature now inviting him is without funds to pay its members, but, as it is easy enough to make change with negroes, he will probably return with pockets full of it.

The Representation of Kent.

As a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist as to the political complexion of this County, we may state that it is both largely and *stoutly conservative*, and that there is no question—unless there is some such accident as two conservatives running, omitting man of that party. We understand—and we make the announcement with very great pleasure—that Mr. Larwill will again contest the County, by the general desire of the Conservative party. He is a well-made man, thoroughly conversant with the interests of the country, sufficiently independent in Parliament, and strongly conservative in his principles. That we are not mistaken in the political character of this County we subjoin the returns for the different townships at the last election from which it will be seen, that Mr. Larwill had a large majority over the other two candidates. And there is little doubt, that had Mr. Rankin—who was a sort of John Vansittart and Francis Hincks politician—not run, Mr. Larwill would have been returned for the County Mr. Brown now represents.

Townships.	Larwill	Brown.	Rankin
Raleigh	109	29	69
Howard	94	55	53
Tilbury & Rowney	36	56	16
Camden and Zone	23	12	32
Dover	16	19	67
Harwick	90	90	65
Chatham Township	93	34	112
Orford	43	31	3
	504	326	317

Colonist.

We would call the attention of the colored Chathamites to the above, particulary the voting portion. The opportunity will ere long be given, to vote for or against the man who has been so long known to oppose the true interests of Her Majesty's colored subjects in Kent.

Politicians are seldom over scrupulous as to the means to be used to effect their purposes, and you of Chatham may, in view of past favours, reasonably anticipate the usual number of tricks, and extras gratis, in this instance. Remember the *Larwill Petition* against your settlement in the country. Remember the exclusive public school, from which your children are debarred admittance against all law and decency! and particularly remember the favor shown it by the prospective candidate for Conservative honors! Of what importance is *Conservatism* or any other ism to you, when the probabilities are, that against your peace and rights as British subjects, a war of opposition will be prosecuted, more annoying because directed by connivance of some political party? In negrophobia to lead off in Kent, in the person of its most quintessence representative, dressed in the sheep skin of *Conservatism*? But count not upon open and deliberate opposition before Election. No no! you may possibly find yourselves transformed into "good darkies," colored fellows, decent black men, colored men, colored gentlemen and even colored brethren, before the time for meeting at the hustings. Who doubts it? The different classes will be treated according to their status. Who doubts that? To the cheap character whiskey, to others, placards, flattery, &c., as the case may be.

Avoid the bait as you would the Upas. Do not permit yourselves to be disgusted by deceit or flattery, and then be caught with anonymous placards. They are then worse than all. Converts to the cause of equal rights, who take that way of showing it only, are not to be trusted. To be plain, your votes are wanted.

We dwell upon this point, because we think it deserves particular attention. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived into a vote for the man who stands committed to the Larwill petition, even should you be a Conservative. Neither listen to any overtures that will cause you to throw away your vote; but vote, by all means, for any Conservative Farmer, or what not, though a Reformer, you can find who is qualified, and who is honest enough to let you and yours prosper without molestation.

Do not, we entreat you, look at this subject indifferently, or resist in doing something now, through devotion to party names, or through ignorance, that will have to be undone. Sustain! Do not vote for Larwill! Vote for no one opposed to you! Persuade your neighbours to vote for a gentleman, a man who does not hate coloured people, not your enemy.

Do not vote for a moderate drinker, tippler, or confirmed brandy drinker. Do not vote for Larwill!!!

DISTRIBUTION IN BALTIMORE.—Bishop Nazrey, writing from Baltimore, U. S., says, "I left Philadelphia for this place, in company with Bishop Payne, and arrived here in season to preach in Bethel church on the 5th. After service in the morning, afternoon and evening, a collection was taken up to liquidate the debt on the church, and the sums received were: In the morning, $600-00; afternoon, $700-00; evening, $307-01; making the round sum of $1507-96 for the day. Wednesday following, $10-00 and the next Sabbath $64-00. Up to this date (17th ult.) $1581-96. This speaks well for the industry and general thriftiness of the people of Baltimore; but it is also a true indication of the pecuniary ability of the colored people generally, should they choose to exhibit it; though their funds are earned amongst unfeeling competition. People through much unfavorable competition. People who can command means so readily to pay for churches, do not need to be heralded the world over, as needing funds to build *colored* schools—they have the funds necessary for all the *exclusive* schools they need.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR: Dear friend.—As your interesting paper, I trust, has a wide circulation among the fugitives, as well as their friends, in Canada, it may not be uninteresting to all concerned to see a letter occasionally from this region, relating to "escapes," "arrests," &c. Hence you are at liberty, if you see proper, to appropriate this letter to your readers.

Yesterday another poor escaping fugitive was found secreted on board the Pennsylvania, near Newcastle, Del., within sight of the land of liberty. By the place, where he had doubtless so earnestly prayed that he might reach and be *free*.

This unfortunate man, evidently through great peril, had succeeded in getting on board of the Pennsylvania, at Baltimore, with high hopes of being able to escape the tormentors and oppressors, thereby winning for himself the inestimable prize which he had been so long robbed of—liberty. But how terrible and hopeless must he have felt when he heard the sound of infuriated voices of men, armed with crow bars, clubs and other deadly weapons, searching in every corner of the boat for him, as they would have done for a mad dog. A lady, who witnessed, with weeping on board of the boat, the terrible scene connected with the arrest, describes the savages who made the arrest as being armed as above alluded to, and the poor, heart broken hero, as looking of course very dejected and friendless. I can hardly conceive how he restrained himself from utter desperation, from taking the life of his captors, or his own. Certainly it must be beyond the conception of the human mind to fathom the bitter anguish which must pervade the bosom of any one placed in the situation he was found.

The *telegraph* was used in arresting him. A week ago four others were taken from a boat, near Richmond, who they were on what disposition was afterwards made of them I am unable to say, having heard nothing further of them than the simple fact of their having been arrested.

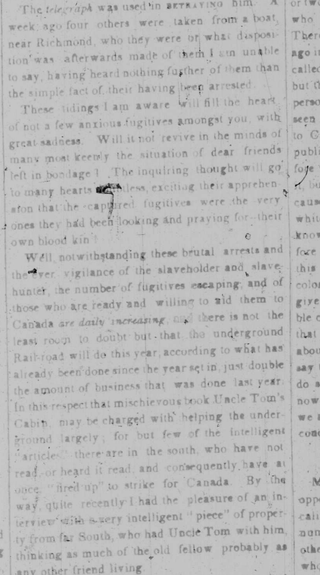
These tidings I am aware will fill the heart of not a few anxious fugitives amongst you with great sadness. Will it not revive in the minds of many most keenly the situation of dear friends left in bondage? The inquiring thought will go to many hearts of restless, exciting their apprehension that the captured fugitives were the very ones they had been looking and praying for—their own blood kin.

Will, notwithstanding these brutal arrests and the ever vigilance of the slaveholder and slave hunter, the number of fugitives escaping, and of those who are ready and willing to aid them to Canada *are daily increasing*, or is there is not the least room to doubt but that the underground Railroad will do this year, according to what has already been done since the year set in, just double the amount of business that was done last year. In this respect that mischievous book Uncle Tom's Cabin may be charged with helping the underground largely; for but few of the intelligent "articles" there are in the south, who have not read, or heard it read, and consequently have at once "fired up" to strike for Canada. By the way, quite recently I had the pleasure of an interview with a very intelligent "piece" of property from far South, who had Uncle Tom with him, thinking as much of the old fellow probably as any other friend living.

Since writing the above, *four* very hearty and "likely" looking young men and women have arrived; and will soon I hope swell the goodly number who are already counted amongst her Majesty's subjects.

You are already aware that Davis the "Salt water" fugitive has been sent back to Ga. That does not end the matter, however, for the friends. And there is some reason to hope that their efforts will not be unavailing. That Davis will stand as good a chance on trial for his freedom in Georgia, amongst the rankest slaveholders as he would be likely to do in Del.; where they think themselves quite well non-plussed, cannot for a moment be doubted, since it is now a fact that he was sent back by them notwithstanding the most unqualified proof of his freedom; and that he had been illegally deprived of his liberty, by going into Maryland, &c.

But I wish again to call your attention to "old Virginia." For some time past she has been letting off no small amount of fury on account of the "frequent escapes," from her dominion. The following specimen, taken from a Richmond paper, is about as moderate and reasonable as anything I have seen of the sort, and I hope, therefore, you will let it have room in your paper. It reads as follows:



According to the account [illegible] the Richmond paper, the "widow Eby," "Mrs. Louisa White," "has been left penniless" by the "rascality consequence," of a "sect of Abolition scoundrels," or by the unconsciously intelligent negroes, "who had been seized with the greatest indulgence." Poor soul she is to be pitied, truly!!

The writer in the Richmond paper forgot or omitted to tell his readers, however, that the very intelligent [illegible] Louisa White had once been in the possession of some thirty or more of the well trained, &c., but had sold one after another until the number had been reduced to these two "unfortunates," intelligent $1200 negroes, and stock worth $700 was at the time of escape hanging over the head of one of them. Of course being so uncommonly intelligent it was not a very hard matter for them to calculate how long it would be before their change would arrive.

Now it may be that they have been found out enough after all, to make away to Canada on the underground rail-road: if so, they should write and learn the "penniless condition" of their indulgent Mistress. Will they not be inclined to return, think you?

Your paper is read here with lively interest so far as I know, and I have seen and conversed with quite a number on the subject.

Yours truly,

WM. STILL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 13th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—Your paper is well received here and I hazard the assertion that in the event of its success for even one year, you will have done more for the slave as well as more to thwart the designs of colonizationists, than all the talk that the stay here men have done in seven years. I had no idea, until lately, that there was so many respectable and intelligent colored men, having Canadaward. I have no doubt but next year not will have an extensive emigration of that class from this state. Several will come out this summer to look, as they did last summer, from the Rochester Convention.

An intelligent and respectable man called on me last evening to get information in relation to Canada. This man told me that he had made the trip twice, during the past winter, (in house and each time) for about two thousand dollars. But in consequence of the embarassments thrown in the way, he had to give them up in the last instance, however, he made two hundred and fifty by the operation. He's determined never to attempt to buy again in the States, but is bound for Canada. Another man called on me today for the same purpose, who is also bound for Canada. The class of men whom you may expect in future will be men of enterprize and intelligence—those who will go to work, principally I think farmers. The old stay here do-nothing men's objections will have but little weight in the course of a year or two. There are others, and many of them, too, who begin to think and act, for themselves. There was a large tract of land sold a few days ago in the neighborhood of the colored settlement called Wilkesville, adjacent also to their cemetery, but they most abruptly refused to sell to colored persons. As soon as the effect of such refusal is seen by the act of our people leaving and going to Canada, it will produce a change at once in public sentiment in regard to us here. Heretofore we have had no resort but to grin and bear it, but now that we have begun to move it will cause a change of feeling with them. I mean the whites. A white gentleman who never was known to take any interest in colored people before now, told me that he was going to Canada this summer, expressly to see the fugitives and colored people of Canada, and wanted me to give him letters of introduction to some respectable colored fugitives there. I know of nothing that is doing more good than the general subject of emigration. It is infective of enterprize, say the whites, and they seem doubly willing to do something for us. They are satisfied that we now mean something more than talk and that we are really dissatisfied and mean to better our condition.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MR. EDITOR.—A short time ago, I had the opportunity and pleasure of visiting several localities West, in some of which I found large numbers of colored people interspersed among other classes of her Gracious Majesty's subjects who by their sobriety, industry and enterprize are gaining the respect and confidence of all who have any dealings with them, or in any way become acquainted with them, and thereby giving a most practical and palpable contradiction to the hypocritical cavil of slaveholders and their abettors, who are constantly prating about the incapacity of not only their slaves, but of the colored people as a class. Thus that which has been the sole pretext for perpetuating the accursed system of slavery, is, by such repeated and consummate evidences as are daily seen in this Province, and even in the U. S. most demonstrably proved to be without the last foundation in the truth. It is not my purpose however, at the present, to go into an elaborate argument to show how totally false and basely absurd, such charges are. But I will content myself with giving a brief statement of facts respecting the colored people of this Province, which have recently been within the range of my own observation. In St. Catharines there is a population of 500 persons, who are doing well, as mechanics and common laborers. Work is abundant and wages good. Many of them are owners of real estate property, and in comfortable circumstances, and the desire and determination of all is to become possessors of the like. In some kind of property. They have two chapels, a Methodist and Baptist. They have also a rather inferior school, in consequence of a few neighbors, who a few years ago took the advantage of their ignorance, and against the will of a large majority of the country assigned to them an old house for school. However they understand their rights better now, and the spirit of liberty has given them the courage to demand them. There is no distinction between the old and new colored population, whether between old and new persons who are not one whit behind those of Catharines. There are several mechanics, several in business &c. &c. They have two chapels in this place also Methodist and Baptist. They enjoy equal privileges &c. London, there are about 600 colored people in this, the handsomest large town in Canada West. The colored people are making most rapid progress in this place. Mr. A. B. Jones, a resident of London himself an owner of some very valuable property there, showed us a very beautiful piece of land laid out in half acre lots, many of which had been purchased by colored persons. There is a better location in London than this one of mine. Here, too, the colored people have two separate Methodist and Baptist. I suppose that by time you have concluded that we are all Methodists and Baptists, or that that is the extent of their religious divisions. If it is pretty much the case, I assure you, to which I am quite reconciled, it should be limited. But I must resume my pen, please, may in truth be said of London, and I depend to think, that London is a little ahead of the other two. But they are all doing remarkably well, when it is remembered that few years ago the most of these were slaves, some into this Province penniless, some of them almost naked; who have in a few years by their perseverance and industry raised themselves to respectability. In fact not in a few instances, but in a very fair to it. I have had the pleasure of seeing several colored farmers

going from 50 to 400 acres of land, many of which are now cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. I think that without doubt, farmers are for excelling every other class of men. They have a decided advantage over other classes, of which we may speak

ELEVATOR

[illegible] the Provincial Freeman

Education, with its numbers and [illegible] is always essential to the establishment of a great and prospering people. By education I mean not only political moral and all other virtuous nature. With this [illegible] shall proceed to make a few [illegible] will not help us, either un[illegible]

[illegible] and truth that we are [illegible] pleasure in literature, such [illegible] appreciate the indispensible [illegible] ourselves, our children, [illegible] improving [illegible] our mental faculties ex[illegible] and assuming an illustrious part [illegible] are to be a great people desire [illegible] figure in the world's history, [illegible] people without education. Can [illegible] and political affairs carry [illegible] commerce have proper influence [illegible] hearts of the world—estimate the [illegible] power of other nations, and thereby [illegible] surpass their prosperity, advance in [illegible] pace, along through the wide [illegible] in respect of others, or agreeable [illegible] which we were placed [illegible] Let us then, as an un[illegible] possessing wealth, numbers and [illegible] what must inevitably be their fate, [illegible] and prosperity of the intelligent [illegible] powers of the earth? Would [illegible] years collision rouse them to [illegible] and beautifying portions of the [illegible] this hemisphere who had wealth [illegible] but no education? What [illegible] want of mental cultivation reduced the [illegible] melancholy state?

[illegible] want of education, as soon be [illegible] to a state of wretchedness, what [illegible] those who are so [illegible] they [illegible] called a [illegible] earth cursed for [illegible] [illegible] ignorance, [illegible] [illegible] would educate we [illegible] [illegible] mental [illegible] [illegible] a trading people. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Man Who Does the Work and the Man who takes the pay

Where there is work to be done, there is always room for one man who will do it well. The world is full of people who are willing to do things poorly, and there is always room for one man who will do things well. Many years ago a certain publication offered a prize for the best definition of the word "success." Hundreds of people competed, and the prize was awarded to the one who said that success consisted in doing well the thing that lies nearest to hand. Success is not a matter of luck, nor of genius, nor of influence, nor of capital. It is a matter of doing well the thing that lies nearest to hand. Many men are waiting for opportunity to come to them, when they should be making opportunity for themselves. Many men are waiting for a chance to get rich, when they should be getting rich by the chances that are all around them. Many men are waiting for a position to be offered them, when they should be filling the position that is not filled. Many men are waiting for a salary to be raised, when they should be raising the value of the service they render. Many men are waiting for a customer to come in, when they should be out looking for one. Many men are waiting for a partner to appear, when they should be partners themselves. Many men are waiting for a clear sky, when they should be working in the rain. Many men are waiting for a favorable wind, when they should be rowing. Many men are waiting for a favorable tide, when they should be launching their boats. Many men are waiting for a favorable current, when they should be swimming. Many men are waiting for a favorable breeze, when they should be hoisting their sails. Many men are waiting for a favorable moment, when they should be improving every moment. Many men are waiting for a favorable opportunity, when they should be creating opportunities. Many men are waiting for a favorable wind, when they should be trimming their sails to the wind that blows. Many men are waiting for a favorable tide, when they should be launching their boats on the tide that flows. Many men are waiting for a favorable current, when they should be swimming with the current that runs. Many men are waiting for a favorable breeze, when they should be hoisting their sails to the breeze that blows

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the Only Road to Independence."

SAMUEL E. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. MARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 8.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

is published every Saturday, at the Office of the Co. Building, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms, 7s. 6d. ($1.50) per annum, payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All [illegible] intended for publication must be [illegible] during the absence of the [illegible] to Mr. M. A. Smith.

Published by JOHN DICK, at the Office of the Co. Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

The Neapolitan Revolution.

We reported recently the discovery of the assassination of Gen. Santana, President of the Republic. We learn by Bermuda papers, under date of the 23d of March, that the Government has proceeded with great fidelity toward the conspirators, have been exiled, and some executed. The condition of a London journal, under the above date, says:—

"The existence of a still more formidable conspiracy has just been discovered in Santiago, the principal town of the Northern Province of the Republic. There is, perhaps no country inhabited by a mixed population where, as in St. Domingo, the negroes enjoy in such a general respect the same liberty and political rights as the whites. All Government employments are open to them, and the great majority of the highest military grades are in the actual possession of blacks. Nevertheless a few of the ambitious and dissatisfied of that race have planned a revolt for the massacre of the whites and colored, sparing only the young women and girls for their lusts; and after having ordered and burnt Santiago, they proceeded to carry flame and sword to the different places, it being their ultimate intention to fraternize with the Haytiens, and proclaim Emperor Soulouque their chief. The plot, which had already far advanced, was providentially revealed by a negro woman, whose house some of the conspirators used to meet. Martial law has been declared in Santiago, and five of the principal leaders are now before the court, the trial not being, as yet known in St. Domingo. There are upward of forty persons that are implicated under arrest."

The Dominican Constitution, for which an extraordinary session of Congress had been convoked, is now complete, and will be promulgated on the 27th of February, the tenth anniversary of the Dominican independence. It is conceived in a liberal spirit, and its distinguishing feature is a considerable increase in the number of the Representatives and Senators, and the creation of a Vice President, eligible as President, who, in the absence or [illegible] of the latter, is to act in his stead. It speaks true, the British Consul at St. Domingo used every influence he could exercise to instil a liberal spirit towards foreigners, and to ameliorate some of the clauses that referred to them, since the term at which foreigners, after naturalization, become eligible as representatives and Senators has been changed from ten to three years in the first case, and from fifteen to five with regard to the latter.

The period that the President and Vice President remain in office is four years, but General Santana, the actual President, as a proof of the confidence the nation has in him, is to serve only two terms of office, and leaves the Presidential chair in February, 1861. Great preparations are being made to celebrate the coming 27th of February with all solemnities. The Dominican Republic is now recognized by treaties with Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Holland; and is in negociations for similar compacts with Sardinia and the Hanseatic Towns. General Casneau, a personage who, it is said played an important *rôle* in the Texan revolution affair, is now here from the United States, but whether he arrived only on affairs, or as an especial agent of the United States, is not known. He is probably to watch 'coming events.' St. Domingo remains healthy, but quarantine regulations are very burdensome to commerce. The communication with St. Thomas, the packet port of this city, is still interrupted, and very few vessels are loading on the coast. The fine British vessel Medora was lost, while leaving the harbor of Porto Plata. The cargo has been saved."

THE EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—Communications from Dr. Vogel, dated, Shimoetsaen, November 18, 1899,' have arrived in London. At that place, which is apparently situated near Bilma, in the Tibbu country, Dr. Vogel and his companions had safely arrived after a difficult and dangerous march of about three weeks from Teggury, the southernmost place of Fezzan. "The country now behind us," says Dr. Vogel, "is a most dreary region, consisting entirely of sand and black sandstone rocks, without a trace of vegetation for 600 miles, but which we, as happy to say, we have successfully traversed without injury to our men's health, and without losing any of our camels. How our eyes were gladdened by the first green trees we left Teggury, and hope we shall make a halt of three days for the purpose of a general rest of the caravan, and for collecting provisions of flour and butter. We are now only 17 days journey from the shores of Lake Tchad. I have been able to continue my observations in the same way as in the early part of our journey. My Barometers tell me that we are still on a table-land having an average elevation of 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. It is the great table land of North Africa, which commences on our route at Sukna and the Black Mountains and extends, at a nearly uniform level, and with scarcely any interruptions or inequalities, to where we now are. It is intersected only once, under the 22nd parallel of north latitude, by a range of hills attaining the height of 2,400 feet (this is probably the range crossed by Oudney, Denham, and Clapperton, at the pass of El Wahr). But Eastward of us, in Tiberly, there must be high ranges of mountains, as the wind coming from that quarter is very cold." Dr. Vogel speaks very favorably of the great kindness to the travellers, and solicitude for their safety and comfort, of Sultan Ibben, the Bornouese Prince, under whose protection they were performing their journey across the desert. They had also been so fortunate as to make friends with the Sultan of the Tibbus, and arrange with him about the transmission through his territory of their future communications from Central Africa.—*Athenæum.*

Expense of Tobacco.

If tobacco is *useful* or *necessary* to health, we need not be scrupulous as to the amount we expend upon it. If it were simply for the gratification of an animal appetite, without adding to or detracting from the sum of our health or happiness, to lay out expense on such an article would seem to us all, at best, a childish folly. But if it can be shown to be positively *hurtful*, prejudicial to the vital functions, endangering health and shortening life, then to expend money on it is worse than folly—it is *madness*, and should be classed with what is expended on the cup of the drunkard—an expense to which he is impelled by a depraved appetite, while he knows it is hurrying himself to ruin, and preparing beggary for his children. We are all stewards of possessions, greater or less, which God has entrusted to our care, and which we are allowed to use for our own good and the good of others; but never have we the right to use a farthing to our own hurt, any more than we have for the injury of our fellow men.

The young are apt to make very little account of small sums which they expend for their own gratification, or to comply with the fashions of the day. But in what is expended on tobacco, they should remember that there is likely to be a daily and constant demand upon them, which, in course of years, must necessarily swell to a considerable sum. Some expend but little at the outset; but the appetite once formed, no one knows to what extent it will carry him. If the very moderate cigar smoker who spends only 6 cents a day; and yet it amounts to $21.60 a year, a sum which would be called enormous tax, if laid on a young man for the purposes of government, or for the support of religious institutions. The same trifling sum, if put to annual interest, would, in thirty years, amount to $3,520,30; and who does not wish that cigars were banished from the world, when he thinks in how many hundred ways this sum might have contributed to the real comfort and improvement of a man in moderate circumstances; or how much good it might have done, if laid out in educating and elevating his children? Or what man would not like such a sum to leave as a legacy to his children, instead of leaving to them his own miserable, filthy, tobacco habit, kept, perhaps, by the father, within moderate bounds, but often, in the son, running beyond all bounds, without regard to expense.

But how many thousands on thousands are there in the land who spend on cigars 12½ cents a day, $45 a year, or more than $7,000 in thirty years! This is the sum which every free negro in Cuba is said to expend on this degrading luxury; which alone is sufficient to bind that class down to ignorance and degradation in all future time. Many, too, there are among us, not rich, who devote 25 cents daily to cigars; and some are miserable if they do not have 50 cents' worth to soothe their aching and distracted nerves. Let us remember, too, that this amazing tobacco taxation does not fall mainly on the rich; it falls equally on the middling and lower orders of society; on multitudes of hard-working men, who have to struggle with privation and poverty; who cannot afford their children the facilities of schools and academies, in this day of education; who cannot purchase even a moiety of the rich literature with which genius is filling every enlightened land; it falls on the hardy soldiers, and on the wandering sailor who puts his way over the ocean. It falls heavily, too, on students in every department of learning. "The cigar bill" we are told, "of many a student, clerk, and stripling, exceeds his board bill. The students of some of our colleges are estimated to pay annually from $6,000 to $9,000 for this vile luxury." It should be added, too, that tobacco is the great generator of idle habits in the world, and what is lost by idleness is always estimated higher than the money expended.

If we view this subject of smoking in some commercial, we shall be astonished at our statistics, and what to call in question the soundness of arithmetic. The consumption of cigars alone, in the City of New York, in 1850, was computed at $250,000 a day; while the whole city paid but $6,000 a day for the rental of the whole of the dwelling houses, stores, shops, &c. The Erie Canal, three hundred and sixty miles long, the longest in the world, with its eighteen aqueducts and eighty-four locks, was made in six years, and cost over $7,000,000. The cigar bill of New York city would have paid the whole in two years. If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the cigar-money of that one city rebuild the whole! The annual cost of tobacco in the whole United States is computed at $20,000,000. This sum would scarcely cover the labor of one and a half million men who are engaged in the cultivation of it; nor would it include all the idle days and hours of tobacco-consumers. Is there a benevolent man in the world whose heart will not be pained at the thought of such immense wealth expended on an unnatural, artificial, and absurd appetite—an appetite which can do nothing less than injure, to some extent, all who use it; and which on some falls with a blighting power, unnerving the body and stultifying the mind?

Tobacco broods like an incubus over every chew and smoker; it is a curse to the whole nation just in proportion as it is used. With the single exception of intoxicating drinks, there is no luxury that so debases man's character as the universal use of tobacco!

If the tobacco consumption in the United States goes on in future, increasing as it has for twenty years past, have we not reason to fear that the nation of active, inventive, enterprising, efficient Yankees, flying all over the world, will be actually smoked down into a nation as phlegmatic and stationary as the smoking Dutchmen of Holland!—*Rev. Mr. Dwight's Essay.*

The Wool Trade in England.

Some persons who are engaged in the production of wool in this country are apprehensive that the business may be overdone, and the market ruined. The same class of timid people expressed the same fears in England many years ago, but the business there is not yet ruined; but the interest of the manufacturers would have been injured, if it had not been for the importations of large quantities of cheap wool from other countries.

A large portion of this supply came from Australia, but owing to the absorbing interest of mining, there has been less attention paid to the flocks of sheep. Disease too, prevails to a considerable extent among the sheep, and we learn that the future prospects for wool from that quarter are far from assuring a fair supply.

The Cape of Good Hope wools are exported in a miserable condition, and rank low in market. The people in that region do not pay much attention to their flocks, or the preparation of the wool for sale. German wool has been declining in England, while it has greatly increased on the Continent, and prices rule higher than Colonial wools; and the Germans, Belgians and French are now regular buyers in the English markets, and their purchases at the last Colonial wool sales, were little short of £200,000. The consumption of Spanish wools has been smaller than Portugal wool of late years. Importations from the United States have been small, but the imports of wool from Buenos Ayres and the river Plate have been very large. The flocks there are improving, and the wool commands high prices in the English market. The growing of wool forms a large part of the occupation of the people in that quarter.

The receipts of Peruvian and Alapacha wools were also large last year. An attempt has been made to introduce the breed of these animals into Australia, but a favorable result is doubted.

There has been a very large increase in the consumption of East India wool. In 1850, the import was less than 10,000 bales, while for the last year it has exceeded 35,000. The receipt of wool from China is increasing; upwards of 7,000 bales arrived in England last year. Russia has also contributed largely to the supplies of the English market, and the quantity received last year far exceeded that of the previous year.

The Turkish provinces on the Danube and the surrounding States of Servia, Bosnia, &c., furnish large supplies to the English markets. The quality of the Egyptian wool is said to be deteriating, because it is not prepared for the market with the same care as formerly.

There has been a very considerable increase in the receipts of Mohair, or Turkey Goat's wool, and the Angora Goat is about to be introduced into the Cape of Good Hope Colony, and favorable results are expected; some parts of the Colony being peculiarly suited to that animal.

The import of wool from Iceland has been increasing for many years. In addition to these sources of supply, we may add Ireland, where the growth is greatly increasing, and the quality improving. But notwithstanding all these sources of supply, and notwithstanding the annual rental of land in England is greater than the fee-simple of some of the best sheep walks in this country, the English farmer produces wool at a profit greater, certainly, than is made by the wool-grower of this country. The reason is obvious to every man who thinks. That is a manufacturing country which protects the interests of its own people; this is a free trade country governed by men who advocate the system of exporting all raw materials, and importing all manufactured articles. There the farmer has a home market for his meat, as well as wool, in every village, as well as every other article of home produce. Here the farmer strips of the fleece, and raises corn for the foreigner, or for the manufacturer, to meet the demand in foreign countries, to meet the demand in foreign countries, to meet the demand in foreign countries

...the country, and a pass must therefore always...before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation.

We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are farther inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in that part of the globe to any one who did not look solely and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors without deserving them. Dr. Bowring may not be insensible to either, but he is less likely than any of his predecessors, or any Admiral we have seen on the station, to obstruct the opportunity of achieving a lasting reputation for himself.

Seven years ago an expedition on a large scale was projected under Sir John Davis, but was considered of little importance, that Sir Thomas Cochrane preferred remaining and the squadron to earn hard money in Borneo; and the scheme was never resumed. Subsequently a sloop of war has visited Japan, but without any important purpose in view, or one likely to accomplish it. Our last experience in short, since 1808, when Captain Pellew, in the Phoebe, "excited a fever" among in the minds of the Japanese having had a tendency to confirm rather than to...prejudices against our country. Now, however, that Japan is likely to be opened without aid, whether or not England may be excluded from the arrangements, we trust those upon whom they devolve, will enter upon such stipulations as shall best secure the true and enlarged interests of commerce with the least chance of creating misunderstandings with the Japanese, and to that end many of the one sided and...abused provisions of the China treaties carefully to be avoided.

Loyalty of Canadians.—Meeting in Montreal.

On the evening of the 4th inst. a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Montreal to give expression to a general sympathy of feeling for Great Britain and France in the war which they have now entered upon with Russia. Some of the most respectable inhabitants were present, and took an active part in the proceedings. The Mayor presided and delivered an effective speech, in which he declared that if Great Britain required the troops now in Canada elsewhere she might withdraw them from us, as we are prepared to defend our country. In this his worship is right. England need have no fears for Canada. We will stand throughout the struggle, however long that may be, to the cause of truth and loyalty and freedom. If there are any mad enough to fancy that the war will afford them an opportunity to disturb the peace of Canada, it is better that their mistake should be corrected at once. It is better that they should know, whatever may be our feelings towards the Queen and mother country, which certainly now are those of loyalty, that we never will be craven enough to take advantage of England's hour of need to do her harm. On the contrary our feelings and best wishes are with her and in the cause for which she has taken up arms—to fight the battle of the week against the strong oppressor. There are few things our American republican neighbors have done that serve to lower them more in the estimation of the Canadians than the tone of a portion of their press in relation to this war, but we hope, however, that the press in this instance does not give a true reflex of the feelings of the people. They always cried aloud against the grasping tyranny of the Czar, and seemed to pant that Great Britain and France should check him, and even spoke of the assistance which they would give. This, of course, new to be "bosh" as they would term it themselves, for they neither had the inclination or the power to assist. But when the war was found to be inevitable, then they raised the cry of Washington's warning to keep clear of entangling alliances—that European affairs could give them no concern—that the Monroe doctrine should be enforced, and that Canada would form a fine addition to the North Western States. Everything considered, all this was the most dastardly conduct that could be well imagined, and it is long before Americans will regain the good opinions which they have thereby lost in the estimation of Canadians. It is quite true that there are only a few of their papers that have adopted this ungenerous course, and these few journals have always pandered to the vilest passions of the vilest people. It is refreshing to observe that the tone of the respectable press is altogether different, and respectably educated Americans feel on the matter as we do in Canada—and their sympathies are with England. They will not countenance any plan to molest her, either through Canada or otherwise. However Canada is in a position to defend herself without a single British soldier, as all Americans who know us must be aware. In England they may have certain...notions of the power of the Yankee nation, but if so it must be because "distance lends enchantment to the view;" for here in Canada, where we are near them and know them well, we have no such opinion. When we were young and weak, and torn by divisions and factions, we gave them some examples of Canadian bravery that they never will forget so long as they remember Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane; and if we were able to make a stand against their hordes in those, our days of greater evil and darkness, there need be no apprehension but we can do so now with infinitely greater certainty and success before us, will not as one man. In any remarks we have made we have no desire to provoke offence, but merely to assure England that she need not be very anxious as regards Canada, and to assure all whom it may concern, that we are able and willing to take upon us the defence of Canada, and allow England to withdraw her armies from us if she should require to do so; and we will engage to uphold her this splendid Province in all its integrity.

We also wish to live in peace with all our neighbors, and we have no doubt all good Americans have the same feeling in regard to the...Russia and France on being...tion of those who, for all the...in the States, and before...

Australia as it is.

We have received the Sydney *Empire* and *Morning Herald* to the 21st of February. A destructive fire took place at Hobart Town, January 21st. Property to the amount of from three to five hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. Crown lands in certain localities appear to command a high price. In the township of Gladstone, land, the upset price of which was £10 per acre, brought £518, and on the price brought was over 200 per cent. over the government upset. We take the following paragraph from the Melbourne *Herald*:

"I'M OFF FOR CALLAO!" Such is the exclamation which greets the ear in passing through the crowds of diggers who now daily throng our wharves. True or false, the rumored discoveries of the precious dust near Callao, have induced many to abandon the Victoria mines, and ship at once for that port. The Melbourne packet, a small schooner lately employed in the Hobart Town Trade, sailed on Thursday, full of passengers, and the Gipsey steamer on the same day took two hundred on board the Launceston, a ship of one thousand tons, bound for the same port. Most of the vessels laid on, are filling up fast, and a change in the aspect of affairs has taken place at the steamboat landing-places on the river. Diggers' swags, straw mattrasses, tin pannikins, dirty blankets, double barrelled guns and savage bulldogs, half choking themselves at the end of long chains, are the things you are likely to tumble over now as you walk along; while the former obstructions, such as half frantic men and screaming women squalling children, stout carpet bags, rickety boxes, and all the heterogeneous mass composing the outfit of the "new chum," have almost entirely disappeared.

In the Legislative Council, the qualification of electors for the Upper House was fixed at £1000 freehold, or £100 a year, £300 leasehold. Barristers, physicians, ministers of religion of every sect, officers of the army and navy, and schoolmasters were also enfranchised. The clause relating to the qualification of members of the upper house was discussed. The Speaker proposed that the qualification for members should be the same as that for electors, but withdrew his amendment in favor of one proposed by Mr. Griffith, that the qualification for members of the Upper House should be the same as that for members of the Lower House, which was negatived. It was then successively proposed that the property should be £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, and £10,000. All were lost except the last. The division showed majorities of three against £5,000, two against £6,000 and one against £8,000.

Throughout the colonies the mining interest is reported as generally good. The correspondent of the *Argus* says, "The celebrated Monster Nugget, upon the fruits of which the lucky finders are now probably enjoying their *otium cum dignitate* in old England, and which gained for them an interview with that sovereign whose profile is now probably impressed on the greater part of the fruits of their labor, hardly produced a greater sensation than that produced in these diggings on Tuesday last. In an old hole, situated in a part of the old Eureka, and opposite Messrs. Hassell & Monetoa's London store, a place now almost totally deserted, there was found by Thomas Cordwell, Wm. Smith, and a party of five others, a nugget weighing fifty-two pounds and one ounce. Strange coincidence! The other monster was also found in a deserted hole. The nugget is nine inches long by about seven broad, has a striking resemblance to a tortoise, and is composed of pure gold, almost wholly unmixed with quartz. So strange is it that one should go to bed poor, and proceed to the Commissioners a comparatively rich man in the morning. The price of gold ranges from 77s. to 77s. 6d. The total amount shipped from Melbourne for London, from the 1st of January to the 11th of February, was 279,916 oz. 5 cwt. The rate of interest at the bank has been increased from four to five per cent. The rates of exchange at Melbourne have been altered; banks purchasing drafts on London at par and selling at two per cent. The total amount of gold brought into Sidney during the week previous to the 2d of February, was seven thousand ounces. The yield of the various gold fields was as great as formerly. The establishment of railways throughout the colony was being discussed with a commendable spirit. The American brig Ida arrived on the 3d of February, from Newcastle, Eng. The Altbar sailed for Melbourne same day.—*Panama Herald, April 22.*

PAYING THE MILITIA IN THE SLAVE CATCHING SERVICE.—When the alleged fugitive Glover, was put in the Milwaukie jail, the U. S. Deputy Marshal called upon the officers of the militia to order out the troops to prevent the rescue of the slave-catcher's property from the jail. But the militia men would not come out unless all the forms of the law were complied with, and some authoritative guarantee given that they should be paid. The forms were finally complied with, and the U. S. District Attorney signed the requisite certificates, that the United States should pay the troops. Two companies, consisting of 111 men, were then ordered out, and required by the Deputy Marshal to hold themselves in readiness at their armory "till further orders."

Three days after Glover had escaped, the commander of the troops visited upon the Deputy Marshal to know how much longer the troops would be required to remain at the armory. The Deputy Marshal in great surprise, replied, "You have'nt kept the troops at the armory all this while have you?" The commandant replied, "Certainly, you gave directions to keep them there till further orders." The slave catching officers found that the letter of their orders had been faithfully obeyed by the troops, and dearly paid the men eight dollars each—*eight hundred and eighty eight dollars in all*—for watching to prevent the escape of the fugitive, three days after he had left the jail for Canada. This is the way the people of the United States are made to feel the beauties of slave catching.—*Commonwealth.*

THE MAILS LOST IN RUSSIA.—By our English papers we observe that the Mails [illegible]

Loyalty of Canadians.—Meeting in Montreal.

give some extracts in another column. The Atlas, of April 1, contains a letter from Mr. Dow, addressed to the United Kingdom Alliance, for the Supression of the Liquor Traffic, of the reports of numerous meetings held in different parts of the kingdom. The Glasgow Christian News, a very able congregational paper, contains many excellent articles on the general Subject of temperance and on the Maine Law; they are very refreshing to us, who are accustomed in this south down East State to a very different influence from our Congregational paper. The News in every number brings the subject prominently and forcibly before its readers, not by way of sneer or reproach or fault-finding of the working temperance men, but heartily commending the subject to the attention of the people, as one every way worthy of the sympathy and active co-operation of all good men.

A movement is commenced there, to raise funds for a vigorous campaign (for the war) against the liquor traffic, and annual hundred pound ($500) subscriptions are rapidly coming in. The Maine Law movement is now fairly before Parliment under very favourable auspices.—*Maine Journal.*

Tradition of Nations.

The nations of the earth which have long[est] possessed a knowledge of letters, have given to the world the most distinct traditions of the great facts in the Bible history.

The Chaldeans, several hundred years before the Christian era, talked and wrote about the flood—the destruction thereby of the primitive race of man—the new peopling of the earth by the only family that was preserved. They spoke of the father of this family as having been warned in a dream, concerning the destruction which awaited the world, and that he built a ship, and went into this with his family, that when the flood began to abate, this man whom they called Xisinthrus, let out the bird, which at first returned to the ship, finding no resting place—that when the flood was fully abated, the ship rested on a mountain, when he went forth to offer sacrifices and strayed from the rest of the company or family, who went and settled in Babylon. Xisinthrus of the Chaldeans was evidently Moses' Noah. The Chaldeans reckon ten kings before the flood; while Moses counts ten generations.

The Chinese traditions, if they do not absolutely refer to the same persons under the name of Fohi as Moses Noah, are, indeed most singular. They describe their first king as having lived at a time which would make him a cotemporary of Noah, or so nearly so, that the difference is a matter of a few real moments.

They connect with the life of their first king Fohi, so much that Moses connects with Noah, that it appears among the greatest singularities that two nations so disconnected and so unlike, should have preserved the same matter of history or tradition from the ancient date, which they have, if indeed no such peculiar circumstances, as they relate had taken place.

The Chinese say their first king had no father; that his mother conceived him encompassed with a rainbow, which is an evident allusion to the rainbow's appearing to Noah; with other circumstances similar to the Mosaic account. The Chinese history supposes the residence of Fohi to have been in the north west province of Ararat, where the ark rested after the abatement of the waters.

The fact that the Chinese may claim to be descended from Noah, or to have had him for their first king, by no means militates against the Mosaic account; in as much as all living have descended from Noah.

The Greeks, in ancient times maintained a belief in the fact of a flood, which had long before destroyed the human family for its wickedness, with the exception of one man whom they called Deucalion, who on account of his piety was preserved and became the father of a new race.

They reported that Deucalion had a large chest into which he put his family and numerous beasts and floated safely on the water, until the flood was over.

On the first settlement of Mexico by the Spanish, they were surprised to find in the Mexican Memorabilia, which they obtained, an account of the fall of the mother of mankind, accompanied by a serpent, together with an idea of the flood, and a single family escaping on a raft. Among them the observance of every seventh day was maintained.

Familiar traditions have been found among other nations where the Scriptures had never been known, where the Gospel had never been published. Upon what imaginary ground can these traditions be accounted for, except upon the acknowledgement, that the grand items of Bible history had their origin in facts of existing traditions.

PROPERTY IN MAN.—The Nebraska Bill is not the only danger from the slave power. There is an organised and determined effort being made to have property in slaves placed upon the same basis as any other property. If they can obtain such a recognition under the Constitution of the U. S., they expect to be able to hold slaves in all the territories, and to be at liberty to carry them into any of the States. Hitherto the decisions of the U. S. Courts have been that property in slaves is dependant upon local, positive law, and the title is invalidated the moment the slave is taken beyond the jurisdiction of that law. But Mr. Calhoun and all of his school claimed that what the Constitution recognised as property in one State, was in law and equity property everywhere under the national jurisdiction. That doctrine is becoming universal at the South, and is advocated by many at the North. In the Lemmon case, which is pending before the courts, slaveholders expect to get an endorsement of this doctrine, and there is danger that they will succeed. If they do not win, we know not how even the courts may be in the hands of men who will give such a decision. A majority of the judges are from Southern States, as usual in the distribution of power. And as the Judges from the North are removed by death, their places are to be filled by the most pro-slavery men that can be found. It is the glory of every man who has opposed the slave power, to be maligned by the slave power. It would be wonderful if we should not come in for our full share of abuse, which dared to do battle for the right. Hence as new Judges are appointed from time to time, it is more than probable that a majority will soon be found who will decide that the Constitution carries the right of the owner of slaves into every State of the Union. Then the U. S. Courts [illegible]

The Loss of the Glasgow.

As no news of this long missing vessel has come to hand, and as there are many interested in her fate and many enquiries made regarding her, we copy the following letter which was addressed by Richardson Brothers to the Liverpool *Times*, and which contains many interesting particulars concerning her. It will be seen by the date of the letter 21st April, no apprehensions were felt by the agents in regard to her safety.

"Many enquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the *City of Glasgow* steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those who may have any friends on board that vessel. The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing. The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 officers and crew, the vessel being 1087 tons register. The water on board was the Government allowance for forty days, besides which there is a power of obtaining condensed water.

The provisions on board were 1lb per head of fresh and salt meats per day for 40 days for every person on board, and of bread, flour &c., 1lb for each person each day for 54 days, besides rather more than 6 tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 3½ tons of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as other small stores, &c. These provisions, with economy, are calculated to last 60 or 70 days. The coals on board, were for a passage of 26 to 26 days. We believe the vessel to be obtained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it, in corroboration of which view the *Baltic* steamer was three days in it, the *Charity* screwsteamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move. The steamers of our line have been before tried under canvass (and this steamer having been for several days under it against adverse winds,) are capable of going to the westward under it, and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement of the machinery, who we do not anticipate. Sailing vessels which left this port a month before the *City of Glasgow* has only just arrived. For these reasons we consider that no anxiety for her safety.

OFFER OF A POLISH LEGION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which being united with the auxiliaries of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to this effect was sent to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury for his approval; the following is the kind reply:—

Downing street, April 20.

[illegible] appeal. We shall be obliged to submit, or resort to arms in defence of Liberty and Justice.—*Morning Star.*

Object of Plowing.

The object of plowing is not fully understood and considered by a majority of those who perform the work; if it were it would be done more faithfully and thoroughly. It is not alone to kill weeds and grass, nor even to furnish a seed-bed of fresh-turned soil for planting or sowing—nor anything which looks merely to the invertion of the sod—which constitutes good plowing. Large plows, turning a wide and shallow furrow, will show a large day's work, but the work imperfectly accomplished when the true object of plowing is considered. The chief value of plowing to the preparation it gives the soil for producing vegetation—for giving to the plants sown or planted, the elements of growth and fruitfulness. It should thoroughly pulverize and "loosen the texture of the soil, and thus admit a free circulation of air and moisture, which, by chemical action, disintegrates or breaks down the stony or mineral portions of the same, so that they may be more readily dissolved and taken up by the roots."

In a soil thus plowed—thus prepared for yielding its support to vegetable life—plants can appropriate from afar and near, the nutriment needed for their growth. It is dissolved and ready for their use—not hidden in unbroken clods or slumbering in an undisturbed subsoil—but awaits their action in a friable and penetrable state, where every hungry rootlet sent out to gather nourishment for its parent plant, may find and appropriate it. It is truly wonderful how full of minute roots the soil of the cornfield becomes, and if that soil is fine and deep, the deeper and closer together will the fibres permeate and intersect it. This is true of all other crops, and while the leaves and fruit depend so intimately on the vigor and extent of the roots, these facts should always be taken into consideration among the objects of plowing.

Fineness and depth of soil are requisite in order to receive the full benefit of the manures applied. It is not fertilizing food in its crude state which assists vegetation—it must first become intimately mixed with, or in fact, a part of the soil. Barn-yard manure especially, seems of little worth, while forming visible layers between the clods of a half plowed soil—it is often dry and coarse—and rather shunned than sought by the roots sent out to forage for suitable food.—If a well prepared soil has any strength and virtue it will yield it readily, and poor land in good tilth is often more productive than better soils less perfectly prepared. The influences of air and moisture have freedom to work, and they are no laggards in gathering means to supply the wants of vegetation.

With those hints on the object of plowing we might connect others on the process, the best means of accomplishing that object—but prefer to leave it for other pens. Will our practical farmers, who have thought and experimented upon the subject, tell us what plow and what depth of furrow, taking also, soil, season, team and time into consideration, most thoroughly loosens, pulverizes and inverts the soil? This information would be of much value to every farmer, and is especially needed in the present state of agricultural progress, for taking the country at large into account, plowing is more imperfectly performed than any other part of farm husbandry.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Loss of Glasgow.

As no news of this long missing vessel has come to hand, and as there are many interested in her fate and many enquiries made regarding her, we copy the following letter which was addressed by Richardson Brothers to the Liverpool *Times*, and which contains many interesting particulars concerning her. It will be seen by the date of the letter 21st April, no apprehensions were felt by the agents in regard to her safety.

"Many enquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the *City of Glasgow* steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those who may have any friends on board that vessel. The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing. The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 officers and crew, the vessel being 1087 tons register. The water on board was the Government allowance for forty days, besides which there is a power of obtaining condensed water.

The provisions on board were 1lb per head of fresh and salt meats per day for 40 days for every person on board, and of bread, flour &c., 1lb for each person each day for 54 days, besides rather more than 6 tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 3½ tons of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as other small stores, &c. These provisions, with economy, are calculated to last 60 or 70 days. The coals on board, were for a passage of 25 to 26 days. We believe the vessel to be obtained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it, in corroboration of which view the *Baltic* steamer was three days in it, the *Charity* screwsteamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move. The steamers of our line have been before tried under canvass (and this steamer having been for several days under it against adverse winds,) are capable of going to the westward under it, and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement of the machinery, who we do not anticipate. Sailing vessels which left this port a month before the *City of Glasgow* has only just arrived. For these reasons we consider that no anxiety for her safety.

OFFER OF A POLISH LEGION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which being united with the auxiliaries of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to this effect was sent to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury for his approval; the following is the kind reply:—

Downing street, April 20.

[illegible] which, according to the Constitution, a war by England and France against Russia, you express a hope, on behalf of yourself and your countrymen residing at Portsmouth, that her Majesty's government will allow you to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with munitions of war shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy; and I am to acquaint you that your letter has been referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"CLINTON G. DAWKINS.

"Major Stawiarski, Grigg-street, Southsea, Portsmouth."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. CHARLES HARROP, Toronto.
Rev. WM. H. NORRIS, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. CHRISTMAS, London, C. W.
Rev. M. J. HARRIS, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. HIRAM WILSON, St. Catherine's.
Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, "
" ROBERT BROWN, Hamilton.
" A. B. JONES, London.
" WM. HAMILTON, "
" HAYWOOD DAY, Chatham.
" CORNELIUS CHARITY, "
" THOS. JONES, Windsor.
" COLEMAN FREEMAN, Detroit, U. S.
" GEORGE DE BAPTIST, "
" JAMES HALEY, "
" T. W. STARNES, Buxton.
" GEORGE CAREY, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. GARNS, Cincinnati.
" WM. WARE, Pittsburgh.
Mr. THOS. W. BROWN, Harrisburg.
" WM. STILL, Philadelphia.
" J. N. STILL, Brooklyn.
" ISRAEL CAMPBELL, Oberlin, Lorraine Co., Ohio.

Printed for the Proprietors by JOHN DICK, at the office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Our Covetous Neighbors.

For some weeks past we have been experiencing a sort of surface excitement, growing out of the rumored designs of John Mitchel, and others on Canada.

Tell-tale papers, and papers in sympathy with the scheme, have pretty liberally supplied Canadians with much that they desired, and more than they really knew on the subject; the result has been that a reply has been sent back to the U. S. by Canada papers and persons formerly thought to sympathise with Annexationists—sufficiently explicit, and we had thought satisfactory, to both enemies and well-wishers of both countries. However, in this as in many other things, it seems that we are mistaken.

We can, to a certain extent, excuse the miserable, inflated, mischievous crew, who with Mitchel for their leader, would aim to make Canada a part of their confederacy, and Canadians subordinate to such "Impartial Citizens," as themselves—we say their besotted ignorance and self-conceit is their excuse. But we see no excuse for a similar greedy, grasping, covetousness, respecting this country and her citizens, which we find by their writings and speeches, to be cancer-like—eating out the vitals of men long thought to favor freedom, and to respect the rights of nations to their own possessions.

John Mitchel's pitiful desire for a piece of British America, is not to say the least worse than Hon. Wm. H. Seward's desire for the same. The advocacy of the same, through the columns of his *Citizen* is as proper as through those of Dr. Bailey's *National Era*. It will be an easy matter to dispose of Mitchel, but not so easy, unless begun in time, to destroy the subtle workings against Canada, of men professing to be right on the subject of national honor, human freedom, and moral progress. Trust none of them after you get a sight of the fangs. The *National Era*, speaking of the "*Union*, and the *Cost of the Union*," says in illustration of his views, and bearing directly on this point:

"The whole history of the country, from its first settlement to its Colonial organization, from that time to the Revolution, and from the Revolution to our own times, shows that Northern people have been as intent upon territorial extension as home development. The vigor of one has but quickened the appetite for the other. Did not the articles of the Confederation make express provisions for the accession of the Canadas? Was not their acquisition a favorite object with Northern People during the last war—an object that might have been accomplished but for the imbecility of the Federal Administration? Were not the People of New England ready to go to war for a mere slip of territory claimed by Maine; and the People of Vermont and New York restrained with difficulty from joining with the patriots, a few years since, for the revolution of the Canadas? Is not their annexation still a popular idea in the North and West? And yet, we talk of the policy of the North looking to the improvement of what it has, not to the acquisition of what it has not!

Here then we have the views of political anti-slavery men, so-called, touching their aims and desires in respect to this country. Could the U. S. ever furnish any political body of men, or any number of individuals who have remained true to their professions of freedom; or even Canadians to doubt as to the measure of freedom enjoyed by the white citizens of the two countries—the one owning allegiance to a crown, the other professing though it does, Republicanism, a degree of charity might be exercised towards those whose zeal, not according to knowledge, had prompted them to volunteer Yankee protection to benighted Britishers; but as it is, what but ineffable contempt—something indigenous to an American mind, could perpetrate anything like it, barring John Mitchel and his disciples? Annexation to the United States, of these Provinces—to the Northern States if you please, is by interpretation, Yankee domination—Canadian subjugation. There is Mexican dissertation after the manner of the snake and toad—swallowed whole. So it will be we fear, of every project of that sort.

Men talk of a North and South. Further than the lines that divide the country, geographically, there is no North and South, save the great effort to make one; by people in the Northern section for mere slave, by those South for more negation, but like the rest of such, work it is sadly away.

No, to this words of Northern abolitionists as of Brothers, and the Grand Duchess of the two extremes to epitomize to speculative nonsense, that completely at variance the idea of Practical Christianity. They are told by their immediate rule to go away under "Free Constitutional Liberty" to their own, not our, country, or that by the time in the progress of events, they have made it what they desire it to be, they will be ready to come back to us. Yankee like, they will not buy cow in the bush, but will wait until they see how she will milk, and then if she suits, they will not buy cow unless they can get her for nothing, and then only as a stepping stone to a better one.

Even-handed Justice.

About thirty negroes came down on the Frankfort train yesterday from Lexington. They are on their way to Liberia, and were emancipated by parties in Fayette. The railroad company carried them free of charge.—*Louisville Journal, 20.*

A friend calls our attention to the above. It has been going the rounds of the papers on both sides of the line for some time, and like much of the same sort, has elicited approbation of the chivalry from many who do not make the case of the Negroes their own. We are told that Yankees are not so bad, after all, that we are too severe on them for their conduct to the colored people—that we should do them justice, when as, in the above instance, they deserve it.

Now we beg to say that we do not think we can be too severe on the negro-haters, slaveholders and colonizationists of the United States; their deeds are ugly and evil, and any half way expressions of ours would be ridiculous. White men would not resort to them, when treating of their enemies, and we shall not. If there is one lesson more easily learned from them than another it is the most fitting time to speak of, to talk to, and act towards an enemy. A keen sense of the amount of justice due them provokes the proper course. We know that to please them, we could not be two forbearing—too mealy-mouthed—we could refine the expression until nothing could be heard, from sheer delicacy, but that is not our forte, and in doing them justice now, we shall try to be guided by the realities of the case.

Thirty human beings made in the image of God have been kept in chains by these chivalrous Yankees, until whatever of his likeness remains, is in spite of their efforts purposely made to obliterate it. These thirty peices of skin and bone, are either unfit for labor from age, disease, hard usage, or unnecessary to their masters in a pecuniary point, or some moral coward, having the fear of "torment" before him, wishes to buy off Satan by giving him the offal; so a deed of emancipation is made, provided they will consent to go into Africa. They consent, of course. Who would hesitate, when the choice was between Hell in Kentucky, and the same place in Guinea if he could get a free passage? It may reasonably appear a gain, as it is leaving a certainty for an uncertainty. But the railroad companies give them a free ride! yes, but when did Kentucky free negroes get a free ride on the cars, unless going to Liberia? Does any one suppose that these men would have been liberated at all, if they had not consented to leave their native home? We do not. And what sort of gratitude for such favors must the poor creatures have for, to their considerate and liberal minded railroad benefactors? A free ride to the penitentiary—to the gallows or to the stake would be suggestive of like regard to the mind of a freeman. Free coloured people are called a nuisance by the promoters of colonization in the United States,—a "festering sore on Society;"—nuisances and festering sores generally get particular attention, and this case is not an exception. Free churches! God mate them men, but Yankee institutions defeat his purposes for a Note. But enlightened Yankees framed their own institutions, and foul and revolting as they are, they are but a reflex of the minds that originated them. How long their despicable conduct to their free and slave population will continue we know not, and have no means of "guessing;" judging from the colonization, Nebraska and other efforts, at present, however, we think it is a small matter. The duty of their coloured people is in our opinion quite clear. Our duty we know to be, to give credit only where it is due. There is not any duty to Yankees of the class we are now dealing with—none honest upright man there are in the States, but we would not go to Kentucky to find one—to any of the slaveholders or apologists for the institution for the land.

One hopeful sign of the times, however, is in the degree of sensitiveness, many colored citizens [illegible] in the United States, the free coloured people [illegible] Even before the [illegible] Canada [illegible] Canada [illegible] Canada

your Chatham correspondent will not take offence at his proclivity to use their "thunderer" as the good Queen's Bushers do not. No offence to gentlemen as you'd wish to know, but like the good people, they do not know everything about Canada and Canada lands. If no offence, allow me to meddle for? I hear you say Why, I know ——— will be meddlers

BENJAMIN.

For the Provincial Freeman.

LONDON, C. W. April 22, 1854.

DEAR FREEMAN,—Permit me through the medium of your columns to say a few words about people in London, C. W.

I delightfully encouraging to witness the efforts our people here to prove themselves men, in the strictest sense of the word. They have groceries, bakeries, boarding stores, &c., and are patronized by the genteel and gentlemanly of all classes of society. They are not the meanest—they are not the meanest people in Canada, by a good deal. The Temperance Society is as was Gideon of old sometimes faint, but always pursuing. Those who are really fond of the good creature give it up; neither do we expect it from such, while those who despise both bottle and dram-shop, and all such causes worthy of neither naming nor notice.

The Rapid Society has been growing of late years, and is a credit to the gradual accessions to its ranks. The passion is a good, but unable to labor as regularly as some, owing to the severity of a former life, the effects of which the will probably feel for many years to come. The Methodist may be proud of the efficient gentlemen they enjoy; and it is gratifying to state that things may be heard of, and prayed for, other than those ridiculous practices prevalent but now vanishing from the public schools are accessible to the colored children, and they don't stay away. The writer of about two weeks ago's communication from a gentleman of this town, and on perceiving the ladies made bold to ask whose name should do credit to that paper. The reply was that I——W——did the writing. That is not common, and lent amongst school teachers, irrespective of color, would blush were the same shown them as the writing.

Mr. Hall of London, has labored amongst the of the Baptist body for three weeks past. I might scarcely say that a sermon will please him, whether read spoken or preached, if not in favour of Success to the good people of London, I congratulate their praiseworthy efforts. I trust they will go forward, and they must, and to the blessing of the good one, as was said was called by the Saxons but an example to Christians and moralists, and urge on the Christian System, as does the model city Toronto.

PHILANTHROPIST.

The following is a specimen of advertisements quite common in New Orleans papers, from one of which it is taken:

"One Hundred Dollars Reward.—Ran away from my service about 4 o'clock Sarah Marshall, a light mulatto girl, about 20 years of age, with blue eyes and black hair, and might pass for white if not closely inspected. She is of medium size, and well dressed, wearing some jewelry. All steamboats, steamboats, &c., are cautioned against harboring her. The above reward will be paid to any person returning her to No. 135 Bienville street, in any of the city prisons.

JOHN J. LAIANY."

THE FATE OF CANADA.—There is no part of the United States, or of Great Britain, that we know of, in which the elements of strength, wealth and growth are more rife and more active than in Canada. Her internal improvement policy, her immigration, revenue system, agricultural interest, banking interest, and her home trade, all conduce to her developement.—Her taxes are light, and public burdens, of all kinds, are easy. Her cities are filling up to such a degree, that in Toronto, London, Hamilton, &c., a house or business stand can hardly be had.—These cities are full of fine, noble blocks of buildings, both of a public and private character, of seminaries, manufactories and schools. Mechanics' services are in active demand, and well remunerated, and everything betokens life, zeal and prosperity. This state of things has not existed very long, and is in truth in direct contrast with the past history of the provinces. It has been the result of *self dependence*, on the part of the people. The *rationale* of all these facts points to the distinct and palpable conclusion, that ere many years the Canadas will become separate from, and independent of, the mother government. The fact is just as certain as that the two Provinces continue to exist. Whether she will become annexed to the United States, is a question admitting strong doubts. We think not, for the reason that the utter repugnance in which the Canadians hold slavery, will for ever prevent it, so long as slavery lasts, while upon the other hand, the South holds the same repugnance toward the annexation of a powerful and rich territory where slavery cannot come. May she not be independent!—*Detroit Tribune.*

ENGINE BUILDING IN GALT.—The thing that makes a town, is what it can do, what it exports, or in other words, what it manufactures and sends abroad. A recent visit to the celebrated foundry establishment of Messrs. Cromby & Co., of this town, amply convinced us of this fact.—Here amid the busy din and constant whirl of swift machinery are forged, fashioned and finished, and endless number of substantial articles of world-wide utility, displaying alike the progressive character of mechanical talent, and the credit, wealth and renown which ever attend untiring diligence and laudable perseverance. No less than 17 steam engines are in various stages of progress in this establishment at this moment, and more orders are pouring in than the enterprising proprietors can possibly execute, notwithstanding a great increase of hands and extra hours of work! But the most prominent attractive monument of skill now to be seen in the finishing room by visitors, is a large engine on the horizontal system, of forty horse-power—intended for Mr. William's Car Factory, Hamilton.—All the patterns, &c., were got up expressly for this dainty giantess, by the aforesaid firm. It presents a very massive appearance, with much polished brass and clear work of a first-rate character. It is also fitted with Stevenson's patent cut-off, for working steam expansively, to which are added, some ingenious improvements by Mr. Andrew Scott, the presiding spirit of the practical department. The fly-wheel alone weighs over three and a half tons, and altogether, will well repay the curious for a visit of inspection.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

AN ENGLISH FARM HOMESTEAD.—There were few houses which more completely the outward show of comfort and prosperity than the Great Farm at Atherton. It was a large, square, substantial building, with fine fruit covering the upper part of the walls, and jessamine, honeysuckle and China roses clustering round the windows. The great court, which divided the house from the road, was gay during nine months of the year with flowers and flowering trees; and boasted still some lingering spikes of hollyhock, a stray blossom of clover and scarlet geranium, and bunches of that most fragrant of roses, which is called "of the four seasons." The mignionette too and the violet mingled their delicious fragrance. We see this in the poorest cottages, and here was no poverty to contend with. On one side of the court were the most affluent of all territories, an immense orchard, a perfect grove of fruit trees, cherry, apple, pear, plum, and walnuts at their tallest hight and fullest-bearing.—Behind was a large kitchen garden, and on the side opposite to the orchard a magnificent farm-yard and rick-yard, horse-pond and duck-pond, barns, stables, cart-houses and cow-houses, dovecots and pigsties, with all their inhabitants, biped and quadruped, feathered and unfeathered, of every denomination.—They who walk of the quiet of the country, can hardly have been in a great farm yard, towards sunset on a sunny day, when the teams are come back from the plough and the cattle from the field, and the whole population is gathered together for the purpose of feeding. I would match it for noise and dirt and jostling against Cheapside, and taking into account the variety of creatures, and the different keys combined in that wild chorus, I should have little doubt of winning.—"*Atherton,*" *and other Tales, by Miss Mitford.*

WHEN SHOULD TIMBER BE CUT.—What is the proper season for cutting timber, to ensure its greatest durability is a question of considerable importance to the farmer, who would avoid unnecessary labor, as it makes a great difference to a farmer if his fences have to be removed once in five years when by cutting his timber in a proper season, they would last ten.

The time settled on by tradition, appears to be in the month of February. Perhaps the reason is the winter is the most convenient season for doing such work, there being more leisure then than in summer, and because it has been generally done at that time, it is supposed to be the right one.—But if any one will be at the trouble of cutting a tree in the winter or spring, and one in June or July, and making them into rails and then see which will last the longest, he will not need any other argument to convince him that tradition is at fault, in this case at least. Perhaps the case may be different with some kinds of timber, but hickory, ash, basswood, beech, and maple, and some other kinds cut in the winter, when the bark is tight on the tree, becomes saprotten and wormeaten before they have time to season, and fall to pieces: in the summer, the bark being loose, and the sap near the surface, can easily be peeled, when it dries immediately, and becomes as hard as bone, and will no doubt last. Trees cut down in autumn, and left with the tops on, may be worked up at leisure with very good advantage.—*Other Farmer.*

RAILROAD IN RUSSIA.—The Czar Nicholas has been a great railway builder. In 1836 he first began by having one made between St. Petersburg and Sarkoselo, a distance of seventeen miles. He next undertook to open the great road between the Capital and Moscow—a distance of 400 miles. In this work, Major Whistler, the American was employed, along with several other of his countrymen. The track was completed in 1851, and the passage is now made in twenty-two hours. At present thousands of laborers are employed on a road 568 miles long, which shall connect St. Petersburg and Warsaw. A company has been formed at Riga to make a road of 128 miles, connecting that port with St. Petersburg and Warsaw. Another road is contemplated to connect Moscow with the capital of Poland. In Poland, workmen have been for years, at a road from Warsaw to Mrsolvitz, in Prusian Silesia. This line, of 200 miles in length, would put Warsaw in communication with Vienna, Berlin and Paris. When the road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg is complete, as it will be in three years, four or five days journey will carry a man from Paris to the Russian Capitol, and when these lines of railway connecting the latter with the Capitals of Austria and Prussia are in operation, the influence of Russia over Central Europe will be extremely powerful. Those three monarchies will form a military union which nothing can break—unless the present storm should tend to prevent the future league of despotism so formidable.—*Sat. Eve. Mail.*

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Margaret Fuller somewhere beautifully says:—"It is a marvel whence this perfect flower (the water lily) derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others."

HANNIBAL'S TREATISE ON THE ROOSTER.

De rooster am de he hen; and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickens, enny body would tink, by seein' him strut round de barn yard, dat he laid all de eggs and brought up all de chickens. He does de best to make you tink he does it all, for no sooner does a hen drop an egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin as de hen herself, in order to pull the wool ober de eyes ob us silly fellers, and make us believe he did it, when he am no more capable ob doin' de same dan I am. How much like some lazy husbands in dis kongregation I could mention, wso let der wives do all de work, and take car' ob de family, while dey do all de cackin'!

TOMATO CULTURE.—Very few gardeners understand the proper mode of cultivating this wholesome and delicious vegetable. Let the seed be sown in a box in the middle of winter—let the plants grow in your bed-room, if it is wholesome—they will suck in the carbonic acid which is generated by the stove and your breathing, while they will drive off oxygen, the life-giving principle for man and all animals. Remove them in the spring, when danger from frost is over, and set them at a regular distance of four feet apart.

When they are two feet high, put stakes to them. Each cut young shoots from the woods with boughs on which you can train the branching vines of the tomato. Trim the lower branches, and keep the vines from the ground either by trellis-work or by stringing interlinking, or by placing the branches on the boughs of the shoots. After the plants have been in the ground about three weeks, hoe up the ground around, destroy every weed and manure the roots. By this means you will secure a supply of rich tomatoes constantly.

HORRIBLE.—A large wine dealer in London recently, on his death-bed, going in great distress of mind, acknowledged to his friends that his agony was occasioned by the nature of the business he followed for years. He stated that it had been his habit to purchase all the sour wines he could, and making use of sugar of lead and other deleterious substances, restore the wine to a palatable taste. He said he did not doubt he had been the means of destroying hundreds of lives, as he had from time to time noticed the injurious effects of his mixtures on those who drank, where the unconscious victims of his cupidity, after waiting and declining for years, despite of the best medical advice, went to their graves, poisoned by wines he had sold them.

INTEMPERMPRANCE AT THE SOUTH.—A New Orleans paper makes the following statement:

During the last year there was expended something near $30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; $20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness; in the city and State about 600 deaths by *delirium tremens*; about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes.—Over 1,000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism; the resources of the State have crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been

ONE OF THE BOYS.—When Henry Ward Beecher visited this city to deliver some lectures a year or two since, he rode from Waterville on the box, when Sam, a young but favourite driver, was in charge of the team. Sam drove the team through at the rate of twelve miles an hour, anticipating by two or three hours the usual time of arriving. The proprietor of the line inquired of him the next day how he came to drive so fast. "Oh," said he, "I tell you I had one of the boys on the box, and he wanted to see' em go, and I put 'em through!"—*Bangor Mercury.*

IS FRIDAY UNLUCKY!—The whaleship Hillman, which arrived here on Friday, seems to disapprove the old superstition that Friday is an unlucky day, most materially. We learn from the first officer of the vessel, that the Hillman sailed from this port on Friday, that she took the first blackfish on Friday, first whale on Friday, made first port out on Friday, and finally arrived here on Friday, with 2000 barrels of whale oil, 100 barrels of sperm oil, and 60,000 lbs. of bone on board and sent home. Is Friday unlucky! The owners of the Hillman, we presume, are inclined to the opinion that it is not.—*New Bedford Standard.*

THE POPE'S CHAMPION.—An English paper mentions the following as an instance of the Pope's clemency: "His Holiness the Pope would not allow the Christmas feast to pass without an act of mercy. He has granted pardon to [illegible] in the Apostolical Hospital of the Consolation, who were taken to Christmas and Easter dinners at larger tables, and were allowed to converse for half an hour with their relatives, under charitable [illegible]."

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and with out making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the North, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti Slavery Society of Canada and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke, competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement—here he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly as social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is now [illegible] triumphantly proving the error of the views for freedom, the ruinous loss and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political, and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GAMBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL ENSWORTH WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada, and affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M.P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Weimberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted—

That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	5	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Cropley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. J. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
H. Hipkins Pellatt, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Menzies, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. White, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Forster	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]

Miscellaneous

(From Punch.)

TALFOURD.

Ere the war-clouds, darkly closing
Shadow o'er the [illegible]
[illegible]
Ah! the noble words are spoken,
And a noble heart hath ceased!
Dumb! He should have died hereafter,
Let [illegible] mark'd,
While the [illegible]
[illegible]
Blessings on all [illegible]
Quiet—might be not have [illegible]
Under our candles to an end!
[illegible]
[illegible] station
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 9.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

is published every Saturday, at the Office of the Association, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W., (Price 7s. 6d., ($1.50) per annum in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	d.
For one insertion, every line,	0	3
Each subsequent insertion,	0	2
Per quarter,	0	7
Per half year,	0	12
Per year,	1	0
Per column, per year,	12	0

CLUBS of Ten Subscribers and Upwards will be supplied at the rate of 5s. each. Friends in Canada West, and other places where money is scarce, are requested to act as agents.

Letters, intended for publication in this paper, must be post paid, during the absence of the Editor, or they will not be attended to. All communications for the paper must be addressed, post paid, to A. M'Arthur, Box 181, Toronto, C. W.

Printed by JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, at the Office of the Association, City Buildings, King Street East.

Selections.

From the New York Tribune.

The Southern Convention.

The Southern Convention, assembled at Macon, has at length adjourned. We regret to report, present during its sessions, diligently forwarded an account of what was said and done, including the debate with regard to his own exclusion as the reporter of the *Tribune*, but we have not space enough in the proceedings to be there worth inserting in our columns, except as they were indicated by the brief telegraphic dispatches we have published from day to day. But now that the convention, it really seems of more than pro- that we should pay a little attention to a body which honored us so much constituted was of so large an array of gentlemen of distinguished ability and enviable worth, but adorned as it was by all the genial hospitality for which Charleston is so justly famous. In so doing, we sincere to speak with the gravity and pinching breathing solemn assemblage of the chosen representatives of a dozen sovereign States. But this we are sorry to say, is no trifling task. Really it is hard to discuss with seriousness the proceedings of a body of speech-makers which gave so little evidence of seriousness in itself, as our readers may judge by recalling the propositions harangued upon. Of these the following were among the more important: 1. To exclude the reporter of the *Tribune*, because we speak plainly of what we think in their hearts, and endeavor to teach the South its duty and its interest, on subjects touching those frequent explosive fits of aimless and useless Conventions, but also as regards the great curse of Slavery; 2. To build a railroad to the Pacific, by special southern combination—as though the railroad could be helped forward an hour by all the palaver of the score of declaimers of the Convention; 3. To trade directly from the South with Europe—as though such direct trade were not wanting simply because capital is wanting, and capital and slavery cannot go together in such large quantities to build up commercial cities—New Orleans forming no exception, being built on an outlet of the great free western valley; 4. To print their own books and make their own tools and machinery—when Slavery cannot flourish with Slavery, and inventive genius sickens and dies amid Chivalry—so that whether it be a Fitch, Evans, Whitney, or Blanchard, the inventor must come from the North—the South meanwhile having the monopoly of "great men,"—that is, politicians with exorbitant influence, living out of the existence of an ignorant white population; 5. To "open up" a trade with the region of the Amazon, a river which flows parallel with the Equator, and whose shores are nearer like Dante's Inferno than anything else we know of, except that they are more populous—hot, pestilential, serpent-haunted, insect-infested, death-dealing, nasty, and ridiculous to think of outside of the tropical poetry of a southern Convention; 6. To establish a Commission of Three—composed of General [illegible] who has more brains than he gets credit for, and is a tall man, taller than the Emperor Nicholas,—of Millard Fillmore, and Judge Butler of S. C.—to proceed forthwith to Europe to act as mediators between Russia and her opponents, England and France; 7. To hear a scientific exposition from Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, informing the world why "young gentlemen chew cloves and cinnamon"—which is to disguise the smell of liquor when they sit next their sweethearts in pews;—and also, a story from the same politico-economical orthodox expounder of a young lady who would not put her arm through a jug-handle, as she called a certain Young American who was intemperate; 8, 9 and 10, &c. To cause water to run up hill,—the Gulf stream to go the back track, the laws of gravitation to cease, the canons of political economy to come to an end, the virtue of the Declaration of Independence to vanish, the value of Industry and the respectability of Labor to be forgotten.

Alas, for human infatuation! We can smile at the absurdities of other countries and other ages, and moralize over political or religious delusions—but here is a Convention which resolves that the South must preponderate! That she must have capital! Must have industry! Must trade directly with Europe! Must build up cities to the North has! Must trade with distant lands, especially with Amazonia—that gorgeous Jack-and-his-bean of the irresistible Lieutenant Maury! Must have a railroad to the Pacific—why, her present cause is the most concentrated and industrious population! Must annex Cuba—steal it, according to Parson Brownlow!

Well the Convention has met and has parted; has twaddled about capital and trade and progress; and has sworn a new fealty to Slavery, and poverty, and weakness and deterioration. So they will go on. They will meet, and meet, and meet—and Norfolk and Charleston will remain villages; and the 40,000 people just shown by the Virginia journals to exist in that State ignorant of reading and writing will increase; and the people of small means, who must live by labor, will continue to desert the soil of Slavery; and the 400,000 immigrants will pour into the North-west and avoid the South more and more; and the trade of the North-east and West will augment along with their arts and manufactures, and polish and civilization.

Such is the sad and simple truth of this matter, and we utter it accordingly. We are sorry to have so disagreeable a duty to discharge, but it cannot be helped. It is plain what ails the South, but her politicians and journalists and conventioneers refuse to see it. She languishes for want of varied industry—mechanics alongside of farmers, artists, inventors, savans—but such men will not seek a slave-doomed country when liberty beckons them or bolds them to free soil. And up to the time that the South seriously prepares to abolish Slavery, she will remain inferior to the North in self-supporting power and all the elements of the progress she would emulate without adopting its conditions. The great secret of the astonishing growth and the immense resources of the free States is nothing else than liberty and democracy. Where they exist, fussy Conventions to encourage and attract trade by long-winded and shallow speeches are not needed; where they do not, a whole nation of orators might spout forever without the slightest effect.

Washington "Liberty"

The following extracts from letters penned at Washington, give a pitiful picture of the state of representative morality in the capital city of the "model(!) republic". Annexation, indeed! Respectable liberty-loving, honorable Canadians would doubtless feel themselves highly honored, and their reputation mightily advanced, by becoming identified with, and represented (!!) by such a miserable nest of knaves, sycophants and Mawormes, as the Congress of the United States is here shown to be. The idea is only too ridiculous, and is scouted by Canadians of every political caste and complexion, with the contempt that it merits.

The first thing to be remarked and made a note of is, that Washington is a Southern city. The atmosphere is heavy and oppressive with the miasma of the peculiar institution. Free men from the free North, I should think would find it difficult to breathe there. For myself, in some conversation with my fellow boarders, in what I was told was called the "best private boarding-house in Washington," taking leave to differ from from some of the every-day pro-slavery views and statements, and to express with entire freedom opposite opinions, I was shown the cold shoulder from that time forth, and almost the cut direct; and one easy going old gentleman, getting a little warmed, after denying that slavery was ever rested upon the Bible, and saying that they rested it upon their own right—which I suppose here means their might—was good enough to say that they wouldn't "have it discussed;" thus illustrating beautifully the status of the South, and her position as to free discussion relative to the North.

It is also to be jotted down, that what adds very much to the weight of the atmosphere and its oppressiveness, causing almost asphyxia, is the vicinity, and the exhalations from the President's house.—Every man here either has an office or wants one, and many of those who are made partially happy by possession, want one which they may hold by a more secure tenure than the pleasure of their constituents. Hence, any one who has any faculty may easily "guess" what kind of independence there is left.

These things being so, and besides any one who witnessed the alacrity with which it was voted on Monday to take up the Nebraska matter, to the prejudice and postponement of all other business, can [illegible] how no doubt, however much he may dislike to come to that conclusion, as to the ultimate success of that iniquity.

[Correspondence of the Hartford Republican.]

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1854.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, made a most unwarrantable attack upon the character of John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives. He also implicated Mr. Giddings, lied about him, cuffed him of having been censured by a previous Congress, for advancing outrageous anti-slavery doctrines, which he had never since *dared to avow on that floor*. This afternoon, Mr. Giddings got the floor to reply to the attack of Mr. Smith, upon John Quincy Adams and himself. He *proved* that the Virginian blackguard had deliberately uttered falsehoods in reference to himself. Smith is one of Pierce's whippers-in, and was one of the memorable set of scoundrels who voted to censure Mr. Giddings, but *did not return to Congress forteen years*. Mr. G. reminded the house of this, and gave a true history of the vote of censure, and his re-election to Congress. When he sat down, Smith arose, and made the most infamous, the lowest, scandalous, most outrageous speech we ever listened to in our life. He abused the venerable Giddings in language too, revenant even to be used in a pot-house; hinted the passion of the House for calling Mr. G. a gentleman, derided the whole House, lauded slavery to the skies, and fawned and fed to Southern nausea. He closed his speech with a challenge. We rejoiced that the Yankees of the North could listen to his insolent remarks. Our blood ran hotly along our veins to hear such a man in the National Congress scoff at Liberty, lie about the apostles of Freedom, and talk about teaching the North decency. And there a little away sat Isaac Toucey, the cold-blooded Connecticut Senator, in clique with such men, conniving at our disgrace, and deliberately licking the dirty feet of the Virginian despot! For our part, we cannot see how it is possible for the North and South to go on together much longer, if the representatives of the latter are determined upon every opportunity to abuse those men in the country, who yet believe in Human Rights. Slavery and Liberty are not compatible upon the same soil—either Southern slaveholders must desist from Slavery-propagandism, or Disunion must and had better come.

The universal corruption which prevails here is astounding. Said one honest member of Congress to us yesterday:

"If the people knew the rottenness of this Congress—the rascality of nine-tenths of the public officers here—they would rise *en masse* and tear the scoundrels from their seats." The morality of many of the members, whatever it may be at home, is here below par. Gambling, cheating, licentiousness and hard drinking, are their characteristics. While all manner of fraudulent claims are swindled through Congress each day, there are in Washington to-day, hundreds of poor, honest men, who ask in vain that their just claims be attended to. A rich man with a forged claim stands a far better chance than a poor man with a just one. We know one poor man here, who sold the Revolutionary Army many thousands of dollars' worth of cattle for beef, and who received in pay a certificate, or due-bill, for the amount, from the Commissaries of the Army, and yet that debt, though never denied to be just, *has never yet been paid*, though the Gardiner fraud was pushed through Congress triumphantly, and Tom Corwin is now enjoying the fruits of his dishonest services rendered Gardiner. It is no wonder, when members of Congress show themselves possessed of no uprightness of character, that a weak and unprincipled President (for alas! he has proved himself to be such,) should attempt to bribe, threaten and cajole them into support of his favorite measures. No President ever yet lived, who would dare try to coax or scold such a man as Chase or Giddings, Gerrit Smith or Tom Benton.

How the Case Stands.

We have now in the States of the North more than seventeen millions of people, and if we should add thereto the population of the British Provinces, the sum would be nearly twenty millions. Annexation of those Provinces can never take place while we continue so busily occupied in extending the area of slavery, to which the people of Canada are so much opposed. They tell us frankly, in the language of the *Toronto Colonist*, that they will make no connection with us "that will empower the slave-driver to make Canada a hunting ground. Human flesh and blood shall never be bartered in Canada like the beasts of the field. The baying of the bloodhounds shall never echo in our woods. If Mitchel wants a plantation of fat negroes to flog, he will have to seek it in some other place than Canada. If Canada ever becomes a State of the Union, it will not be until its soil is soaked in blood."

Let the South realize its menace and depart in peace, and this difficulty will have no existence, while the advantages of union would be so great to the Provinces that, were the hindrance of Slavery removed, annexation would follow as a necessary consequence.

What, then, would be the real loss resulting from a secession by the South with a view to carry out its now favorite project of the great slave republic, embracing some of the slave States, Cuba, Brazil, and perhaps Hayti, if her people could be re-enslaved? We should lose the companionship of five millions of white men who give seven millions of votes, and thereby deprive the whole free people of the North of all control over their own actions, while taxing them hundreds of millions for the purchase and protection of territory sufficient to enable themselves to hold the reins of government. We should, on the other hand, gain a connection with two and a half millions of free people who sell their own labor, and therefore desire that the "hireling" should be largely paid. We should lose a connection with five millions who differ from us in all our modes of thought in regard to the rights of man, and gain a connection with half that number who agree with us in references to that important subject. We lose a connection with men who look only to exhausting their land and then abandoning it, and gain one in which every man is cultivating his own homestead, and therefore desirous of improving it for the benefit of himself and his wife and children, and ready to unite with us in every measure tending to that result. We should lose a connection with a dead body and gain one with a living man.

Further than this, after the South had left, the North, by pursuing a policy tending to elevate the laborer, by diversifying employment, and thus increasing the demand for labor, would attract twice the number of immigrants we now receive, and would thus add enormously to our numbers and our wealth, so that we have not to express our full belief that in twenty years from the date of secession we should be richer and more powerful than we are now, even were the Union, if it be so long continued, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

Emigration to Canada.

An American senator proposed, the other day in the Senate of that country, that the Government of the Union should enter into negociation with the Rulers of Great Britain for the peaceful annexation of our Canadian provinces. No doubt various reasons, black and white, could be earnestly advanced in favor of so feasible a go-a-head proposal—in these troublous times it would save England all anxiety and expense as to the safe guardianship of her American colonies and at the same time, it would distinguish the northern lights of freedom even twinkling afar in the imagination of least of millions of swarthy bondsmen. But on whatever principle the eye of annexation greed is shot across the waters of the St. Lawrence, it is clear that the growing millions of the North American provinces are daily becoming more fit, from their wealth, and their general social advancement, to have something like an imperial voice in the settlement of any such question. Canada has resources in mineral treasure, timber, and arable soil, that place her second to no division of the great American continents. And what with the means of intercourse springing rapidly into existence, the growth of the population, and the energy of their character, the day bids fair speedily to arrive when our colonies in the western hemisphere will play an important part in the destinies of the race on that side of the world.

But it is to Canada as a field of emigration that we now direct attention. At this season of the year, those who have been brooding over the terrors of war or the increase of taxation, with diminished trade, may be turning their thoughts to other lands, and wishing, like one who wished of yore, that they had the wings of a dove. Now, amid all our colonies, as a resting place for the foot of honest labor, not one, perhaps, presents a more eligible field than our Canadian possessions. The gold regions of Australia may appear as if presenting the chance of instantaneous wealth, and tens of thousands may venture thither only to be grievously disappointed. But in Canada (so writes the Government emigration agent stationed at Quebec,) "the prospects and demands for labor are most satisfactory.—The immense railway system undertaken by the provinces will greatly stimulate general prosperity, involving as it will, the introduction and expenditure of a large amount of capital, which will secure steady and profitable employment for the laboring classes for several years to come; so that Canada never presented a more favorable opening for the reception of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, to such other as desire to seek a comfortable home. The demand for labor of every kind is most extreme. The wages paid for unskilled labor are four shillings per day sterling. And from Western Canada the accounts are no less cheering. There is an abundant demand for labor, skill, and capital; so that common laborers, farm servants, mechanics, merchants, and monied men will find profitable investment for their energies and means to almost an unlimited extent.

Now, taking into view the proximity of the colony—about 3000 miles distant, traversed by steam in eleven or twelve days, and by sailing vessels in from thirty to forty—and taking into view the demand for labor, the rate of wages, and price of provisions, and the cost of the voyage, the inducements of emigrants to prefer Canada are many and decisive. There is no class of able and persevering workers there but may gradually accumulate from their income; and on the part of the skilful laborer nothing stands in the way of his becoming a landed proprietor in the course of time.—Land is cheaper than in the States of the Union, and easily obtained on more advantageous terms, while the abundance of not only the common necessaries of life, but of what in this country would be counted luxuries on the tables of the affluent, renders the condition of farm servants and even common laborers out of all comparison superior to that of the same classes on this side of the Atlantic. In Nova Scotia, a farmer told Mr. Chambers that his men lived on the best of everything, and would be discontented if they did not get fruit pies every day, as well as meat. Think of mechanics and laborers in Canada West having the breakfast table spread with steaks, chops, ham, or bacon and eggs, with good bread, roasted potatoes, and coffee or tea. For dinner, roast or boiled beef or pork, with fruit pie or pudding, is served; and for tea or supper a corresponding amount and variety of the good things of this life. And taking into view that the government is the same as our own, the general customs and habits of the people the same, the religious and educational advantages nearly the same, Canada does seem to invite, at the present moment the attention of all who, from whatever cause, deem a change of residence from this to another country a matter of serious contemplation. Venturing thither is no venture into the uncertainties of the nugget field.—It is no luck or nothing hazard in the race for gold. The movement of prosperity in the Canadian and other provinces of British N. America is not a partial or fitful advance. It has been, for the last fifty years steady and accelerating, and in the case of some districts double, if not threefold the United States. The increase of the city of Toronto itself, when compared with cities in the States is found to exceed that of Boston, New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The [illegible] seems to slacken, in comparison with what it was at the same period of last year. But as to the movement forth from the British Isles of myriads in quest of better wages, better food, and more of it, better circumstances in general, that is not likely to cease for [illegible] years to come. The pressure on the labor market, though less than in years gone by, is not sufficiently low to make the progress onward stand still, as witness the readiness with which millions by sea and land, enlist for the Business of war. While, therefore, this outward flow of the living tides and ebbs of the United Kingdom does not cease, it would be well that it were directed to go to a little where the signs [illegible] are not so far removed from the [illegible] more look as possibly could be. Where the elements of wealth are abundant, and where the energetic application of mind and muscle [illegible] every country, Canada [illegible] British [illegible] from the information, and kindly and disinterested advice [illegible] of their emigrant friend, before, we are very much deceived, to the one and forget the other.

mineral resources, and other aspects of our Canadian Provinces, do not incessingly allure our migratory multitudes who feel the irrepressible desire to arise and depart in peace, believing that this is not their rest.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

NEBRASKA.

The Cleveland *Herald* contains an interesting letter from the Nebraska region, written by William Walker, an intelligent and worthy half-breed, and the chief of the Wyandot Indians, arom which we make the following extract:

As far as I have been able to make observations on cultivated lands, I have no hesitation in affirming that there can be no country found to surpass it in the production of corn, wheat and oats. Clover, I think will not do well. The soil is too loose, and the clover freezes out in the winter, and what is left gets the finishing stroke during the autumnal drouths so common in this country. That this country is well adapted to fruit raising I can speak with confidence, as I have been doing something in that line myself, and take much interest in that department of horticulture. I thank I never ate such luscious peaches in my life as my neighbours and I have raised. It is to be regretted, however, that in some seasons the peach crop has met with total failure. But apples and other fruits seldom fail. On the alluvial lands we have paw-paws, plums, &c., that will eclipse anything in the western world.

With regard to mercantile and mechanical prospects, it would be difficult at present to tell. This will depend upon the population in the various prominent points, and when the current of trade has settled down to the permanent maximum. The location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad through the central route will soon develope the business points. But upon the organization of the territory, and, moreover, upon the extinguishing of the title of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians to their lands upon the Kansas river, (as they own both sides) a great opening will here present itself to the enterprising and business men of all pursuits. It is navigable for 200 miles up, to the "Republican Fork," except in a low stage of water, which occurs generally in the fall. The country upon this stream is considered the best portion of the Territory, the land generally being well adapted to agricultural purposes, and being well watered with streams emptying into the Kansas river.

I have not travelled this portion of the territory, and therefore state only what I derived from reliable authority. I have explored the southern portion, and cannot speak in rapturous terms of that country. It is not as well watered, nor has it as many water privileges for machinery as in the northern part, nor is the soil as good, though a fine grazing country. The whole Territory is prairie, except upon the streams; and like most western countries, has hills and dales, rivers and creeks, prairies and timber, rich and poor land. The upland lies high and rolling into beautiful waves. The timber in the country is red, white, black, burr, and pine oak, shell-and smooth bark, hickory, black walnut, clackberry, coffee beans, mulberry, ash, linden, &c., and in the bottom lands which are subject to inundation, nothing but cottonwood of the rankest and most rapid growth.

There can be no better country for raising live stock. The water (from springs) is generally hard, owing to the source being from beds of limestone. There are springs, however, that proceed from clay banks, and the water from these is invariably soft.

With regard to the climate, it is about the same as in the northern part of Ohio, except that the winters are not so long, and the summers are longer and warmer. As evidence of the latter, I will state that during the months of July and August, the mercury in the shade is frequently up to 100 and 105 deg., and I recollect two or three instances of 110 deg.

In the winter, the weather is very irregular. In the winter months, the mercury will sometimes stand at 55 deg. or "Temperate," and in twelve hours' time it will be 10 deg. below zero. The irregularity of the climate is by many attributed to our altitude above the valley of the Mississippi and proximity to the Rocky Mountains. But permit me to say (at least one thing in praise of the "Queen of the Prairies"—we have, both in winter and summer, the finest roads for wheel carriages on the Continent of America. I do not to say turnpike or macadamized roads, but roads make by the plastic hand of Nature. In the winter, especially, it is glorious wheeling. Indeed, good for any other mode of travelling.

One peculiarity I cannot pass without a remark. The morning and evening twilight lasts about an hour longer than in Ohio.

The Wards.

The Ward excitement seems to be unabated in Kentucky. The *Louisville Courier* says it has been furnished with the names of the fifty gentlemen appointed by the commissioners of Hardin county, as those from whom the Sheriff was to summon a panel of twenty-four to serve at the April term.

Singularly enough, not one of the persons appointed by the commissioners was taken by the defendants in the Ward case. Yet four of the infamous jurors were said to belong to the regular panel, and one—the first juror chosen in the case was certainly in the box, when the case was called. How these four chanced to be summoned on the regular jury, without having been selected by the commissioners, is a great mystery.—The [illegible] had this matter [illegible] should [illegible]

The *Courier* publishes the proceedings of a meeting held at Stevensburgh, Hardin county, on the 6th, at which a resolution was passed, requesting the jurors to leave the county previous to the next term of the circuit court, and requesting the sheriff to resign his office and leave the county.—Squire Cuttenden was also requested to resign his seat. Of the character of the jurors, the resolutions declare that "as far from being honest and respectable," a portion are from the lowest dregs of humanity, the compound of rum, bodge, bowie-knife, Colt and Deringer, and Goliath to calling gamblers.

An [illegible] meeting was also held at [illegible] county, Kentucky, on the 6th, which passed [illegible] resolutions.

It is stated, in the St. Louis papers, that [illegible] the closing of the Circuit Courts in the city, which could not be effected [illegible] was refused, that they could not be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Engagement of the "Fury" with Russian Frigates.

A letter from Baltchik, Kavarno Bay, dated the 14th of April, states that on the 9th inst. Her Majesty's ship Fury left the fleet there on a cruise, unaccompanied by any Liverpool steamer. On the afternoon of the 11th, the western coast of the Crimea was distinctly visible, and in order not to be discovered in the dark she stood off from it during the night and in the early part of the morning she gradually edged in to the shore, to the confusion of the moon was a great drawback to her plans. [illegible] at half-past 6 a. m. she steamed [illegible] observed, and at half-past 7 o'clock in sight [illegible] ple. By this time the sun had risen and the morning was unfolded, so that objects at a long distance were visible. Two merchant vessels were seen coming out of port with the Russian foreign flying, one of which rapidly approached, carrying a splendid breeze with her. The Fury passed her, taking a survey of the harbor, at a distance of [illegible] miles. Large ships of war were under way, and the batteries manned at the mouth of the harbor were crossing gallant and royal yards. The Fury at six a. m., changed their course, hoisted Austrian colours, and bore down on the merchant ships. An hour after, having taken the crew on board, six in number, and [illegible] at the ships fast by a hawser, she [illegible] her off at full speed. The two brigs, [illegible] by two frigates, were then seen to [illegible] under all plan[illegible] and a [illegible] Wind W. by S. [illegible] most favorable that [illegible] the [illegible] at 7.30. It was now [illegible] that the frigates were rapidly nearing [illegible] three miles or more to the [illegible] Shortly after the fore and aft sails [illegible] the prize-ensign, and the steam [illegible] to its highest pressure, so that she [illegible] flew to windward. Still the frigates [illegible] to the [illegible] ground, and the [illegible] of the Fury became highly danger[illegible] to two miles, were the most that [illegible] of the enemies. Tons of water were [illegible] but except two days' requirements [illegible] was a considerable assistance. At [illegible] of the frigates dropped, and the two [illegible] but still the other kept in the wind's [illegible] At 8.30 the windward frigate and the [illegible] were so close as to be almost within [illegible] of the long guns of the latter, when [illegible] "Open fire" was given. Immediately [illegible] steady aim was taken, the sternmost [illegible] and down dropped the shell a yard [illegible] beyond her bows. She immediately [illegible] to bring too, but the shot did not [illegible] and hoisted the Russian ensign [illegible] at her main, which was responded to by [illegible] with rapidity, and again, bring— [illegible] shot still fell a little short and more to [illegible] wards. Again she fired four guns at the Fury, and another ensign was run up at the [illegible] for which another shell was fired, though it fell still shorter, as the Fury was rapidly increasing the distance. Having thus gone to windward, but still out of range, the idea was entertained of engaging the frigate with [illegible] guns; but at this time the steamer was rapidly advancing, and it was considered more prudent to remain content with taking the merchant vessel with six prisoners from [illegible] the fortifications. When the Fury [illegible] the schooner she hauled down [illegible] Austrian colours, and hoisted the English [illegible] which startled them a little in harbour. [illegible] of the Russians must have been great as they crowded out of [illegible] the harbour, and the hoisting of three ensigns was strongly attempt to challenge a steamer of six guns to engage a frigate of forty, and she [illegible] windward.

H. M. Ship Furious fired upon at Odessa.

ODESSA, April 12th.—The Banshee came in on Monday night, from Beljik, near Cavarna, latest station of the British fleet in the Black Sea. Her Majesty's Ship Furious had been detached from the fleet at Beljik, and sent to Odessa, to take off the British Consul and 75 residents who are British subjects. The Furious arrived off Odessa at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., and stopped at the distance of a mile and a half from the port. A boat was manned and placed under the command of Mr. Alexander, the third lieutenant of the Furious, with whom was Mr. Parsons, naval cadet. The boat hoisted a flag of truce, and entering the port in despite of the signals made to warn him off, Mr. Alexander gallantly determined to execute his commission. On her on shore, where he was received by a crowd of Russian soldiers and other functionaries, who effectually resisted his landing. A dispute ensued, and the boat lay on the beach a considerable time. During this delay several captains of British merchantmen, now prisoners at Odessa, made their way through the crowd with the intention of speaking to the officer in command of the boat. They were rudely pulled back by the soldiery who conducted them into the town. Finding at length that all his endeavours to obtain an interview with the officer in command of the place were unavailing, Mr. Alexander gave orders to pull back to the ship. But he had scarcely quitted the port, when, it appears, the commandant of Odessa, having been apprised of the arrival of a British boat's crew with a flag of truce, orders were sent down to the harbour, and the strand batteries opened upon the boat and the ship, without doing harm to either, though they threw shot and shells. A frigate, too, came out of the harbour, and chased the boat, though without success, for Mr. Alexander and his crew got safe on-board the Furious, which then tried to get near the Russian vessel. The Russian, who was unable to return to Odessa, ran away, and the Furious ran after her until the Russian took refuge in Cherson, where she went into shallow water, where the Furious could not follow her. The vessel returned to Beljik, and reported the affair to Admiral Dundas. She joined the fleet on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon came the Banshee, with the official news of the declaration of war. The fleet received this intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. The sailors manned the yards, and gave three hearty cheers for Old England and the Queen. The Banshee, which returned to the Bosphorus, left the fleet at Beljik on Monday. The fleet itself was under orders to sail for Odessa early on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th inst., and by this time the Russians at Odessa will have been called to account for their gross violation of the rules of war among civilised nations.

WHISKEY AGAIN!—INQUEST.—Coroner having been made, the other day, to [illegible] Wanless, coroner, that a death had taken place in the north-west part of the Township of Williams, in this county, some time since, under very suspicious circumstances, he repaired thither, had the body exhumed, and held an inquest. The evidence went to show that several of the O'Henly's, McIntyre's, McKechnie's, and a large number of emigrants from the Island of Uist, who located in Williams some two or three years ago, had been drinking at a tavern, on the Centre Road, one evening; some wrestling ensued between the parties; the blood of the Islanders got up; clubs were readily seized; and one Neil O'Henly, who has since fled, was seen by several witnesses to inflict a blow on the temples of the deceased, Catherine McIntyre, which felled her to the ground; she was taken home senseless, and lingered only a few days and died. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Peter Stewart of Lobo; he found a wound through the scalp, over the left temple, with fracture of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, fracture of the "key-bone" of the skull, and extensive disease of the brain itself, the result of the blow on the temples, and the cause of death. Verdict—"Willful Murder."—*Prototype.*

Defences of St. Petersburg.

From the seaside St. Petersburg is protected by the fortress of Cronstadt, which lying on an island commands the narrow channels through which large vessels have to approach the capital. At the back of the island, towards the coast of Finland, there was also a channel through which vessels of the size of a sloop could pass, but this was blocked up at the beginning of the century by means of piles and huge blocks of stone, and a week since large square stones were sunk until the passage was completely impossible. An attack on Cronstadt is therefore only possible from the narrow channel, which in its various twistings and turnings is commanded, for a distance of nearly four English miles, by the fort in front of the Island.

All signs, buoys, posts, &c., have been removed. Even if the vessels have the most experienced pilots on board, they will be obliged to move very slowly, and consequently a vessel advancing to the attack would be for a whole hour exposed to the fire of the Russian batteries, some of which have Paixhan's guns of 130 pounds. If a single ship of the line is sunk the channel is effectually closed that the others cannot advance. Cursory mention has already been made of Professor Jacobi's invention for destroying vessels at sea, and the German writer now gives some details on the subject. Strong iron chests charged with powder and other combustibles are sunk in the sea, and connected by means of wires with a galvanic battery outside. Above the chests is some machinery, which on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, causes two galvanized wires to come into contact, which produces an electric spark, and with it an explosion. A hundred sub-marine mines of this kind are said to have been sunk in the channel leading to Cronstadt. Military men in St. Petersburg are divided in their opinions as to whether the fortifications of Cronstadt will be able to resist the heavy artillery of the ships. Four of the forts are formed of immense granite cubes, the 5th is of logs. The greatest danger for Cronstadt is that these forts may be taken one after the other, as each of them will be exposed to the united fire of a great number of vessels. After all, the greatest security for the place is the narrowness of channel, which just at the entrance to the port, behind fort Mentchikoff, will be commanded by two enormous batteries, formed of old ships of the line. It must depend on the state of the ice whether it will be possible to send the two divisions of the fleet which are still at Cronstadt to Sweaborg (Helsingfors), which is considered impregnable. Gen. Dehu, of the engineers, has been appointed military Governor of Cronstadt, and Admiral Ricard, an old but energetic man commands the fleets.

Relations of Spain and the United States.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Friday, April 21, 1854.

Mr. Soule is reported to have said that *the settlement of the dispute with the United States would be greatly facilitated by the dismissal of the present Ministry*; and, although I by no means vouch for the truth of this report, and although such a suggestion from a foreign envoy would be pretty sure, with so haughty and jealous a people as the Spaniards, to defeat its own object, yet, should the dispute in question unfortunately lead to serious difficulties between the two countries, the early downfall of the Cabinet might be one of its earliest results.

Last night, in the saloon of an ex-minister, an idle report, which obtained no credit, of hostilities being imminent between Spain and the United States, brought on a discussion as to the probable consequences of such a struggle, especially as regards the island of Cuba. Its garrison of upwards of twenty thousand men, and the improvements that have been made in its fortifications since the attack of the Filibusteros, afford, in the opinion of the Spaniards, a sufficient guarantee for the safety of that possession in the event of a war with the United States. The troops there are now armed with Minie rifles, instead of the wretched flint muskets, upwards of twenty years old, which were their weapons at the piratical attempt above referred to. There are also Paixhan guns in the batteries of the island, and there is no reason to doubt that a stout defence would be made. But I incline to think that the Spaniards, although they may not possibly overate their own military value and means of defence, underrate the prowess of their anticipated enemies. They justly enough observe, that the successes of the Americans in their wars with the degenerate and undisciplined Mexicans are not to be taken as an argument that they would be equally successful in an attack on Cuba. At the same time they hardly take sufficiently into consideration the tenacious valor of the Anglo-Saxon race, the expert rifle practice of the Americans, and their abundance of wealth, the great element of success in war. To any but Spaniards there can scarcely be a shadow of doubt as to the fate of Cuba in case of a war between Spain and the States—supposing, of course, non-interference on the part of any powerful ally of the former country.

At the same time, America would not escape undamaged in a contest with this comparatively feeble country. The ocean would be quickly covered with privateers under Spanish colors, and American commerce would suffer greatly. And in the last resource, when all hope was lost, I fully believe that Spain, proud and haughty as she is, would sooner than see the flaming pennon of the Cross of the Austrian Monarchy gaily and flourishing possession into the hands of the ambitious and encroaching Republic which gives it so much uneasiness. I infer this, at least, from the tenor of conversation here, and I doubt not that the Spaniards, their ingenuity stimulated by their defeat and spoliation, would find means to leave the island in such a state as to give the Americans a vast deal of trouble, even after the last European had quitted its shores. The more sensible men in this country admit that Cuba must sooner or later pass into the possession of the States; but they admit it with a feeling of infinite bitterness, and with a stubborn resolution that the change of owners shall occur as late as possible and the prize dearly bought by the conquerors.

Explosion of Rockets at Woolwich

The above casualty, at this moment, so calculated to excite apprehension in the public mind, took place at the Royal Arsenal on Good Friday, between ten and eleven o'clock.

It appeared from information collected from authentic sources, that two unfinished 24lb. rockets had exploded. The accident first occurred in a compartment worked by a man named Parcott, and spread itself into the adjoining one, where a dockyard man named Newstead was at work. The men employed in the rocket-house rushed out in a state of terror, and Mr. Pickering, the master congreve rocket maker, arrived and found a portion of fine building in flames. Considerable apprehension existed that the large barrows of rockets arranged by the men, when touched, would ignite, and engine was immediately set to work to remove them.

The engines of the arsenal were speedily and most efficiently worked by the military and men, aided by Mr. Inspector Graverstock and the dockyard police. A company of sappers and miners, under the direction of Colonel Walpole, also did good service. Colonel Wilson and the foreman of the dock men were present, encouraging and stimulating the men. In the space of fifteen minutes the devastating element was conquered.

Considerable fears were at first entertained for the men, numbering about fifty-nine, who were at work in the rocket-house, but after the tumult had subsided, it was happily found that neither life nor limb had been sacrificed. The cause of the accident is conjectured to be the overloading of Parrott's case; and the force of the explosion may be imagined when it is stated that the west side of the house was completely blown down. Several windows in the neighborhood were also demolished, and the report could be heard for miles distant.

A similar accident, it is stated, occurred about two years ago.

☞ In the late "Address of the Woman's Rights Convention," we find the following:

"We support ourselves, and in part, your schools, colleges, churches, your poor-house, jails, prisons, the army, navy, the whole machinery of government, and yet we have no voice in your councils. We have every qualification required by the constitution necessary to the legal voter, but the one of sex. We are moral, virtuous, and intelligent, and in all respects quite equal to the proud white man himself. We have guided great movements of charity, established missions, edited journals, published works on history, economy and statistics, have governed nations, led armies, filled the professor's chair, taught philosophy and mathematics to the savans of our age, discovered planets and piloted ships across the sea."

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to forty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness, and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The truest seglers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke emancipating as free men, unassailed and unassisted by any other labour. Further, as these exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for intellectual culture when he has a fair chance, but also of the comparative safety of the social elevation of his own race, and the practicability of universal emancipation.

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	0	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
M. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Chance, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smeeton	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Jas. Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Mrs. Sophia Durant	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	11
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pattey, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 18, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 6d to 8s 9d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas (Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 0d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 17s 6d to 20s.—Beef, per 100 lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—in the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d. Mutton, per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; in to in 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 6d to 2s. 3d. Ducks per couple, 1s 9d to 2s 6d. Fowls, per pair 1s 6d to 2s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. [illegible]ions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7 1-2. Coal, per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	£	s.	d.
Grain—wheat per bus.	0	7	6
Oats per bus.	0	2	6
Corn do	0	5	0
Barley do	0	0	0
Hay, per ton	0	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	0	3	0
Beef per 100 lb.	0	0	0
Pork do	0	0	0
Butter per lb	0	1	3
Eggs per doz	0	0	7

LONDON.

(Corrected from the Prototype.)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 6d to 5s 9d. Barley do. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats do. 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s 0d. Beans per bushel, 3s 6d to 4s 0d. Peas per bushel, 3s 6d to 4s 0d. Timothy Seed per bushel, 6s 3d to 7s 6d. Clover Seed per bushel, 25s to 30s. Flax Seed per bushel, 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Hay per ton, £4 10s to £5 0s. Straw per load, 12s 6d to 15s 0d. Wood per cord, 12s 6d to 15s 0d. Beef per 100 lbs. 30s to 35s. Pork per 100 lbs. 30s to 35s. Mutton per lb. 4½d to 5d. Veal per lb. 4½d to 5d. Lard per lb. 6d to 7d. Butter per lb. 8d to 9d. Eggs per doz. 6d to 7d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Geese each, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. Ducks per couple, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. Fowls per pair, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 6d to 4s 0d. Turnips per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions per bushel, 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Sheep Skins, 3s 6d to 4s 0d. Coal per ton, 37s 6d to 40s 0d.

Maine Law Lectures.

By appointment of the Joint Committee of the Sons and League, F. W. Kellogg Esq., lectures during the present month, in advocacy of Maine Law principles, in the undermentioned places as specified. In each place visited, Mr. Kellogg is authorized and instructed by the Committee to solicit and receive contributions to the funds of the Organization.

Guelph	Saturday,	20th "
Georgetown	Monday,	22nd "
Brampton	Tuesday,	23rd "
Pieton	Wednesday,	24th "
	Thursday,	25th "

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.		Sterling	POUNDS. Currency.				Sterling.	
£ s. d.		s. d.	£	s.	d.		£	
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1	1	4	4	equal to	1	
0 0 2½	"	0 2	2	8	8	"	2	
0 0 3½	"	0 3	3	13	0	"	3	
0 0 5	"	0 4	4	17	4	"	4	
0 0 6½	"	0 5	6	1	8	"	5	
0 0 7½	"	0 6	7	6	0	"	6	
0 0 9	"	0 7	8	10	4	"	7	
0 0 10	"	0 8	9	14	8	"	8	
0 0 11½	"	0 9	10	19	0	"	9	
0 1 0½	"	0 10	12	3	4	"	10	
0 1 1½	"	0 11	13	7	8	"	11	
0 1 3	"	1 0	14	12	0	"	12	
			15	16	4	"	13	
0 1 4½	"	1 0	17	0	8	"	14	
0 2 5½	"	2 0	18	5	0	"	15	
0 3 8½	"	3 0	19	9	4	"	16	
0 4 10½	"	4 0	20	13	8	"	17	
0 6 0	"	5 0	21	18	0	"	18	
0 7 3½	"	6 0	23	2	4	"	19	
0 8 6½	"	7 0	24	6	8	"	20	
0 9 9	"	8 0	121	13	4	"	100	
0 10 11½	"	9 0	243	6	8	"	200	
0 12 2	"	10 0	365	0	0	"	300	
0 13 4½	"	11 0	486	13	5	"	400	
0 15 7½	"	12 0	608	6	6	"	500	
0 15 10½	"	13 0	730	0	0	"	600	
0 17 1	"	14 0	851	13	4	"	700	
0 18 3	"	15 0	973	6	8	"	800	
0 19 5½	"	16 0	1095	0	0	"	900	
1 0 8½	"	17 0	1216	13	4	"	1000	
1 1 11½	"	18 0	2433	6	8	"	2000	
1 3 1½	"	19 0	4866	13	4	"	4000	
1 4 4	£1	0 0	8395	6	8	"	5000	

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.	to	s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9	to	10	0
Stone cutters,	6	3	to	8	9
Joiners	6	3	to	8	9
Carpenters,	6	3	to	7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3	to	6	10
Painters,	6	3	to	7	6
Hatters,	6	3	to	8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6	to	8	4
Power-Pressmen,	7	6	to	8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0	to	6	3
Female,	1	3	to	2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0	to	6	3
Upholsterers	6	3	to	7	6
Coopers,	3	9	to	5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6	to	3	9
Day Laborers	3	0	to	5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3	to	1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6	to	2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0	to	6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3	to	2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6	to	25	0
Servant Men,	50	0	to	70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0	to	35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3	to	1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a preservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

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ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, reversionary or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction conferring on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

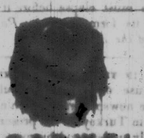
Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; liberal encouragement and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in relegance to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

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DR. CRDWELL,
SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.
SURGERY—50 KING STREET,
Opposite Corner of [illegible]
Toronto, May 18th.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS.

69, KING STREET EAST,
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES' again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap;
Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d. per yard;
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
Cloth Mantles, &c. &c.
All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.
An early call is respectfully solicited.
may. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

G. HARCOURT'S CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
may. 13—1m. 71, King Street East.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst, leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. D. GORDON, *Agent,*
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.
Toronto, March, 1854.

Great Western Railway,
Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAINS.

Leave Windsor at	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton

MAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS

[illegible]

Did you ever hear of an intelligence office? Well, it is a place where servant girls go to hear of families who wish to hire help.—They pay the man who keeps the office something, and then he finds a place where they can work and earn money.

In one of these offices, one pleasant summer morning, twenty or more servant girls were waiting—some of them modest looking and tidily dressed, others bold and saucy looking.

Wedged among them in a dark corner, was a little girl about thirteen years old.—Her face was pale, and her features, which were small and delicate, were half hidden by her thick black hair. Her little hands were small and white, and from under her dress (which had evidently been made for some one else, as it was much too long and too wide for her,) peeped as cunning a little pair of feet as you ever saw.

Little Letty—for that was her name—looked frightened and distressed. She had never been in such a place before, and it made her cheeks very hot to have those rude girls stare at her so. Then, the air of the room was very close, and made her head ache badly; and she felt afraid that nobody would hire her, because she was so little. Her mother had died only a week before, and Letty had a drunken father,—so you see, that, young as she was, she had to earn her own bread and butter.

By-and-by, a woman came in. Some could, I suppose, call her a lady, as she had on a silk dress, and a great many shining chains and pins. Letty's mother was a lady, although she was poor. She had sweet, gentle manners and soft, low voice. Letty did not like Mrs. Finley's looks; she wore too many bows and flounces, and then her voice was loud and harsh, and her forehead had an ugly frown on it, that didn't go away even when she smiled and tried to look gracious. No, Letty didn't like her, and she almost hoped she wouldn't take a fancy to her, much as she needed a place to live in.

But Mrs. Finley liked Letty's looks, so she sailed across the room, with her six flounces, and asked her so many questions, in such a loud voice, that Letty was quite bewildered; then she heard her say to Mr. Silas Skinflint, who kept the office, that she would take her, and that it was a very nice thing that her mother was dead, for mothers were always bothering.

"Very nice that her mother was dead!"

Poor, little, desolate Letty couldn't bear that. She laid her little face in her hands, and began to sob pitifully; but Mr. Skinflint tapped her on the shoulder with his cane, and told her that nobody would hire a cry-baby; so Letty sat up straight, and choked her tears down, and at a signal from Mr. Skinflint took up her little bundle and followed Mrs. Finley.

On she went, past a great many fine shops and fine houses, Letty keeping close behind her. Letty's head felt quite giddy, and she was very faint, for her naughty father had gone off, and poor Letty had no breakfast that morning.

After turning a great many squares, Mrs. Finley went down a very narrow street, where a great many noisy, dirty children were playing on the sidewalks—where a great many women were leaning (on their red elbows) out of the windows, and a great many coarse, rough men were sitting on the steps, smoking pipes in their shirt sleeves.

At one of these houses Mrs. Finley stopped, and Letty followed her up the steps through the entry, and into the parlor. A table stood in the middle of the floor, covered with dirty breakfast dishes, where clusters of flies were making a meal. A little baby with a pink nose and bald head, was playing on the floor, with a hand-brush and a dollar; while a boy about Letty's age was stopping out a sugar-bowl with his fingers, and two little girls, in yellow pantalettes and pink dresses, were trying to hide away a dozen cup of their mother's, which they had been cutting up for their dollies. On a side table were Mr. Finley's "shaving things," a dirty dicky, and a dirty little bib of apron with floating islands of soapsuds, left there by his razor.

"Well, hope to be at last," said Mrs. Finley, fanning herself with a great newspaper.

"You know, Letty, there's plenty to do here."

"Now I'm going up stairs, to put on a calico thing, short, and take a nap, and you are to wash those dishes and put them in the closet; clear away the table; sweep the room and dust it; wash those children's faces, and keep them quiet; put some water in the teakettle, and set it boiling; and if a dozen and two squirrel, look out for the dinner."

"Ma'am?" said Letty, looking bewildered.

"Ma'am!" mocked Mrs. Finley, "where are your ears, child? Isn't one of 'em clean? and there's a towel to wipe your face on, and a comb to smooth your hair with, and you are to mind what I tell you, or I'll box your ears for you. Now, mind!" and away she went, leaving poor Letty to wash the dishes, and clean the room, and wipe the children's faces.

"Oh my, dear!" said Mrs. Finley, "what a little fool!—use your eyes a little more and your tongue less, and you'll find things, I guess, and now let me see every thing right end up when I come down stairs. Do you hear?"

"Yes, ma'am," and Letty, drawing a long sigh as Mrs. Finley closed the door.

"Came from the poor house, didn't you?" said Master John Finley, cracking a whip over Letty's head. "We'll, I'm glad you've come here at any rate; I haven't known what to do with myself all vacation. It will be prime fun I'm thinking, to tease you, you little sacred rabbit; and I'll tell you to begin with, that my name is Mr. John Finley, and that I'm my mother's pet, and that whatever I say is pretty likely to be done in this house; so you'd better be careful and keep on the right side of me," said the wicked boy, as he gave her arm a knock, and sent the waiter of dishes out of her hand upon the floor.

"Oh! Master John," said Letty: "see what you have done—oh!"—and Letty wrung her little white hands.

"See what I've done?" said John. "I like that, Miss Letty, or Hetty or whatever you call yourself, but what's that string round your neck for?—what's on the end of it, hey?—and he gave it a rude twitch, snapped it in two, and picked up a little locket that Letty wore in her bosom.

"Oh, Master John," said Letty, "give it back, do,—it's all I have to make me happy now—my mamma gave it to me when she died. She used to love it more than she was rich. Oh, Master John, don't please, take it away from me." "Look here! cry baby," said John, pulling the locket into his jacket pocket, "you'll never see that locket again. I shall say, too, that you broke all those dishes, and if you contradict it, I'll take the locket to a police-man, and tell him you stole it. Won't you look pretty going to jail with your long black curls?—Answer me that, Miss Hetty Letty?"

Letty only answered by her sobs.

"What's all this?" said Mrs. Finley, opening the door, "one might as well try to sleep in Bedlam. Merciful man! who broke all those dishes. John Madison Harrison Polk! who broke all these dishes, I say?"

"I told her she'd catch it, mother, when you came down," said John; "see if she dare deny it?"

"Letty," said Mrs. Finley, seizing her by the shoulders and giving her a shake, "did you break the breakfast set?"

Letty thought of John, and the policeman, and the jail, and was silent.

"John," said Mrs. Finley "go bring me your father's horse-whip from behind the kitchen door."

"Oh, Mrs. Finley," said Letty, growing very white about the mouth, and trembling violently all over; "don't whip me, my mamma never whipped me. Oh, mamma—mamma!"

Down came the heavy whip on Letty's fair head and shoulders;—"There—take that, and that, and that!" said Mrs. Finley, "and remember that I didn't take you into my house to quarrel with my children, and break up my dishes; and now take yourself up into the dark garret, and get into bed, and don't get up till Mr. Finley comes home to dinner, and let's see if he can manage you."

Letty pushed her hair from before her eyes, and staggered to the door; then up the stairs where they told her, into the garret; then, she laid her head on the pillow, but she didn't cry—no—not even when she thought of her mamma—the tears wouldn't come, but her head was very hot and her hands burning. There she lay, hour after hour, talking to herself about a great many things; and had it been light enough you would have seen how flushed her cheeks were, and how very strangely her eyes looked.

"The child has the brain fever," said the Doctor to Mrs. Finley.

"No wonder," said the wicked woman, "she had such a dreadful fall down the cellar stairs. You see how she bruised her face and neck."

The Doctor looked very sharp at Mrs. Finley—so sharp that she stooped down, pretending to pick something from the floor so that he needn't see her blush.

"I don't know how I'm to nurse a sick child," grumbled Mrs. Finley; "there's John Madison, Harrison Polk, and Sarah Jenny Lind, and Malvina Cecelia Victoria, and Napoleon Bonaparte, four children of my own to look after. It's a hard case, Doctor."

"Not so hard a case as little Letty's," said the kind Doctor. "Those bruises never came from falling down stairs, Mrs. Finley; that child has been cruelly abused. I may tell of it, and I may not,—that depends upon whether she live or die; but I am going to take her home to my own house and see what good doctoring can do for her. She looks like my little dead Mary, and for her sake I'll be a father to her."

So Letty was carried on a litter to Doctor Harris's house and there for a great many weeks she lay in her little bed quite crazy—her beautiful hair shaved off, and her little head blistered to make her well.—The Doctor's wife was a sweet, kind lady—she thought, too, that "Letty looked like her little dead Mary," and, often, when she held her little burning hand, the tears would come to her eyes, and she would pray God to let her live, for she had no child to love now, and she wanted Letty for her own little girl.

Well, after a long, long while, Letty's senses came slowly back. She put her little hand to her forehead and tried to remember what had happened;—she didn't know what to make of the nice, pretty room, and soft bed with its silken curtains;—she thought she was dreaming, and shutting her eyes and looked again, and then hid her face in the sheet for fear she should see Mrs. Finley, or John, or the policeman;—and then Mrs. Harris put her finger on Letty's lip and told her not to talk now, because she was too sick and weak, but that she was going to live with her, and be, not her servant, but her own dear little girl; and then Letty thanked Mrs. Harris's child, and shut her eyes, and went to sleep on system in the arms of her mother's bosom.

By-and-by, little by little, she got strong and well again; her cheeks grew plump and rosy. Mr. Polk Harris put in little black curls that curled round and round, and she was the happiest little girl in the world as you see when you climb on your mother's lap, and kiss her, or if you prefer, younger to play.

She had a brother in heaven, three by her own mother's side, and little Letty was her father's darling; but now she was the child of Doctor Harris, and Mrs. Harris's darling, too—dear little Mary.

away their little children's playthings when they are dead. Letty had playthings of her own—but sometimes, Mrs. Harris would unlock a little trunk, and show her a little cake all dried up, with marks of tiny little teeth in it; and a slate on which was a word left unfinished by little Mary; and a little chest of doll's clothes, with such nice little womanly stitches in them; and a little fairy thimble; and then the tears would fall into the trunk as she locked it up again, and then Letty would throw her arms about her neck, and say: "Don't cry—Letty loves you."

And now, my little darling readers, there is one verse in the Bible which Aunt Fanny wants you to remember; it is this:

"When thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up."

—*Little Ferns for Fanny's little Friends.*

PRIZE ODE,

Sung at the re-inauguration of the Crystal Palace, New York, May 14, 1854.

BY WILLIAM ROSE WALLACE.

Lo! the transitory darkness
From our Palace floats away
Lo! the glorious gems of Genius
Gliget in the rising day.

See again the mighty Nations
Meet and clasp each other's palms,
And by Labor's glowing altar
Lift on high according psalms.

Here behold the true Evangel!
Not from War may Earth increase!
God his stamped but shining patent
Only on the brow of Peace.

Only by the arm of Labor
Swinging to Invention's chime,
Can the Nations build their Eden
In the wilderness of Time.

Nations! hear that mighty Voice
Rolling through the mountain-bars—
Planting deserts, bridging ocean,
Marrying the choral stars!

Telling that our Crystal Palace
Glorifies the joyous sod—
Making Man, with Art and Nature,
Worthy of the Builder—God!

Nations! then rejoice that darkness
From our Palace floats away
And the glowing gems of Genius
Glitter in the light of day!

The Unfortunate Banker.

The whole *morale* of our doubting, unbelieving century, has been developed to our gaze in all its hideous nakedness, by the events to which the recent failures in Paris and the fluctuations of the Bourse have given rise. The great failure, of which so much has been said, has ended in the total *deroute* of the firm, after the most manly struggle ever recorded in the commercial annals of any country. The principal partner, whose name is connected with the historical records of France for many centuries—whose ancestors, in the middle ages, bore the banner of St. Louis before the French kings, finding himself a beggar, through the ill-judged speculations of the other members of the firm, suffered himself to be overcome with despair, and on retiring from the meeting at which the dreadful truth of the inevitable bankruptcy was made known to him, he went home, locked himself up in his study for many hours, refusing to see any member of his family, or to obey any summons; he had given one order to the servant on entering, that of lighting a fire on the hearth, and this order, as the day was oppressively warm, excited some little astonishment.

About midnight he called his son, in order to bid him farewell, telling him that he was about to join the King, his master, in order to consult with him upon the best method of meeting the difficulties in which they stood both involved by the failure of the house. In vain did the son urge the uselessness of the journey, as the Count de Chambord had already in the most generous manner not only consented to the loss of the most important sums confided to the credit of the house, but assisted most largely, and to the full extent of his power, by large remittances the day before, made in the vain attempt to save his friends from ruin; the poor duke insisted on departing immediately for Paris, where he intended to sleep, in order to be in time for the earliest train on the morrow.

There was something, however, in the duke's behavior, and in the solemnity of his farewell, which struck the young man as somewhat extraordinary. He gazed around, and saw that his father's bureau had been much disordered, letters were strewn about, and the hearth bore trace of the destruction of many papers. He remembered that in the journey to Frohsdorf, which his father had been in the habit for some years of taking upon business with the Court there, this was the first time he had judged it necessary to take such solemn farewell for so short an absence as that incurred, and a terrible suspicion shot through his mind concerning his father's intentions. He followed him out across the park; he beheld him in the moonlight take the pathway over the grass, not that which led to the gate opening on the road; and hurrying after him, with all his worst suspicions confirmed, arrived close behind him as he plunged into the roaring stream which flows through the grounds. The youth threw himself headlong after him, and although the rapidity of the current had borne his father's senseless form closely some distance down the river, he managed to drag him to the bank. The unhappy man was thus rescued from death, but at present great fears are entertained of his return to reason. The one *idée fixe* of disgrace and ruin has taken possession of his mind, and the doctors declare that some time must elapse before it can be restored to its former state.—*Paris Correspondent of the* [illegible]

TITLES IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—The frequent use of the terms Sultan, Porte, etc., in the newspapers in publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many persons.

The Sublime Porte is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the title of any officer of the government, as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or [illegible] according to the genius of the person speaking or writing. They are all the same thing.

Pasha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province he is distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pasha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pasha with three tails has no power to punish with death any officer who comes to threaten the general peace.

[illegible] is a sub-governor under the Pasha.

The Divan is the Council of State, and consists of the principal officers.

The Bey Effendi is high chancellor of the Empire, and stands at the head of all the body of attorneys—which body is thought to contain the best informed men of the nation.

Cadi is a sort of judge, or justice of the peace. To order the bastinado on common people, to impose a fine on a rich Greek or European, to condemn a thief to be hanged, is about all the duty of an ordinary Cadi.—*Boston Transcript.*

SPANISH DEGRADATION.—Those who have never travelled in Spain, or who are little acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, have an idea that all Spaniards are grave and formal, like the Castilian. This, however, is far from being the case. The people of each province are almost as distinct as different nations, having manners and customs, dress and dialect, peculiar to themselves. This peculiarity is doubtless owing to the isolation of the different provinces by the chain of mountains which intersect the peninsula, and cut off intercommunication, as well as the fact that for ages these provinces formed separate and distinct kingdoms. The rude, boorish Gallician; the industrious Catalan; the idle, jovial Andalusian; the sly, vindictive Valencian; and the grave, dignified sons of Castillo, differ from each other as much as the inhabitants of distinct nations. In travelling over this beautiful country, upon which nature has lavished her choicest favors, and which, under the rule of the Romans and Moors, was a land flowing with milk and honey, the tourist is struck with the scenes of desolation that everywhere meet the view. He roams over wild, unpeopled wastes, treeless and arid, where the melancholy picture is often heightened by ruined castles and villages, the signs of former prosperity passed away. The towns through which he passes, are too often the abodes of poverty and wretchedness, and an air of gloom and sadness pervades their silent streets. The sea-ports have lost their former commercial importance, and the silent quays, once thronged by a busy croud attest the decayed condition of the land. And wherefore, it may be asked, is this poverty, desolation and wretchedness so visible to a country which possesses advantages unsurpassed by any in Christendom; where the bowels of the earth yield precious metals, coal and quarries of innumerable varieties of marble; in fine, with a position most favourable in commerce, and a line of sea coast abounding in fine harbors? Yes, wherefore is this beautiful and once flourishing land so fallen—her people so sunk in ignorance, and so far behind every other civilized nation in arts and agriculture The answer may be found in these words—bad government!—*Travels in Spain.*

CAMELS ON THE DESERTS.—Much has been said, first and last, within a few years, upon the practicability of introducing the camel upon the plains lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific, which are traversed annually by great caravans of emigrants. A bill has been introduced in the legislature, to incorporate a company to test this matter. "Sentinel" of the *Courier and Enquirer*, says: "Mr. King, son of Charles King, Mr. Webb, the distinguished author and naturalist, and Mr Grangray, are named as incorporators in the bill to incorporate the American Camel Company—the object of the incorporation being to introduce into this country, to be used between the Atlantic and Pacific, this useful beast—to give the tinkle of the camel bells to the solitudes of the desert and the plains.—*Rock. Dem.*

SINGULARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—"Our language," says a learned philologist, in speaking of English, "is the most unphilosophical, and yet the most practical in the world." We become familiar with contradictory modes of expression, and do not notice them as do children and foreigners. When we sand the floor, we cast sand upon it, but when we dust the furniture, we remove dust from it. When we paint the house, we lay something on; but when we skin the ox we take something off. We dress a child by overlaying it, and scale a shad by removing that by which it is overlaid. If it be proper to say, "skin the ox," why is it not proper to speak of woolling the sheep instead of shearing it? What should we think of a farmer who should talk of corning or grassing his fields, or appleing his orchard, or of his wife who should speak of feathering her geese, or backing her knives, or dirting the clothes? But we do that which is equally ridiculous when we speak of dusting the furniture, skinning the ox and scaling the fish, although custom has sanctioned those modes of expression, and Noah Webster recorded them in his dictionary.

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—The application of salt for plum trees has been found very beneficial by Dr. Shurtleff, a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer. He says: "For many years I have salted my plum trees and had large crops of fruit, but last winter I omitted to salt the trees, excepting three, and the consequence was I had no plums excepting on the trees that I salted." He thinks the only sure way to get a crop of plums, is to put about four quarts of salt to each tree, in a circle one foot from the trunk, any time in January or February, without regard to snow being on the ground.

TO WASH CARPETS.—Shake and beat well; lay it upon the floor and tack it firmly; then with a clean flannel wash it over with one quart of bullock's gall, mixed with three quarts of cold soft water, and rub it off with a clean flannel or housecloth. Any particular dirty spot should be rubbed with pure gall.

STEPHENSON, THE GREAT ENGINEER.—George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, whose statue now stands in the Euston station, London, was in early life a collier, working for his daily bread in the bowels of the earth. In his leisure hours he mended watches, so that his son might have the blessings of an education. While his frame as a mechanical and civil engineer was still in its infancy, he elaborated experimentally, the same results as to the safety lamp, Sir Humphrey Davy reached by the process of philosophical induction. The tramways of the coal mines and the rude forms of the first locomotive engines grew under the strokes of his vigorous intellect into a mighty system. By combining the gas pipe with the tubular boiler, he first endowed the locomotive with its tremendous speed. During his busy manhood he superintended the construction of more than 2,500 miles of railway, and thought out everything connected with the iron highways—engineering lines extending in unbroken series from London to Edinburgh.

GRAFTING WAX.—One of the most successful grafters we know makes the grafting wax of two parts of rosin and one part of beeswax. Melt a small quantity of lard or tallow—say the third that of beeswax. Mix about 6d. to make the wax of such consistency that it will not run by warm weather, but will not crack in winter weather. Have the ingredients well mixed together, and whenever it is to be used, [illegible]

—*Country Gentleman.*

USEFUL TABLE.—The following table of the comparative space of weights and measures will be found serviceable to Farmers:

A bushel of wheat, sixty-pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-six pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, forty-five pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-six pounds.
Of flax seed, forty-six pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of castor beans, forty pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of salt, fifty-six pounds.

Constitution of the National Council

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, those elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings; executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committee for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security to double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such [illegible] as are necessary for the [illegible] of the [illegible] and to [illegible] the same.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in, and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the School without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
& McCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work is also contemplated, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and in such superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the Habits of Communion and Christian Fellowship, among Christians, to the greatest possible extent; and by disentangling the Gospel from the meshes of sectarianism, to present it to the world in its primitive purity and power. Considering Christianity as a life, and not a form, and that the Church is a living organism, and not a dead machine, it is proposed to make the Tribune the medium of communication between the various members of the Church, and to endeavor to promote the spiritual life of the whole body. Holding that the Church is the Body of Christ, and that all who are born of the Spirit are members of that Body

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 10.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

is published every Saturday at the Office of the Non-Resident Building, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms [illegible] $1.50 per annum in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	£	s.	d.
For 10 lines or less, first insertion	0	5	0
Each subsequent insertion	0	2	0
For 3 months	0	6	3
" 6 months	0	12	0
" 12 months	1	0	0
Each line over 10	0	1	6

Business Cards not exceeding [illegible] lines, $5 per annum.

Communications, Contributions, and Money, to be addressed to the Editors, or Mr. J. Cropp, of Toronto. A. H. Jones of London. Friends in Windsor, Boston, and other places will please accept our thanks for their names [illegible] not otherwise acknowledged.

All communications, whether intended for publication or not, must be accompanied by the name of the writer.

Printed by JOHN DICK, at the Office of the Non-Resident Building, King Street East.

Agricultural.

Homestead of the Thrifty Farmer.

What an attractive home it is! What an air of neatness and comfort pervades the buildings; every board is "in," and every thing swings true in its place. No broken windows or dangling gates, no old pots or boxes, old carriages and wheels, mar the general appearance. In order which prevails. What an animated scene the foreground presents! How stout and sleek are the horses, how vigorous the men! how appropriate the implements they are using! Children carefully and educated in such a home will carry out influences with them to [illegible] the world better and happier ones. And then to adopt the language of the *Home Journal*—the president and thrifty farmer has three rules for regulating his business, which he observes himself and requires, on those around him, viz., to do everything in the right time, convey every thing to its proper use, and put everything in its proper place.

He tries only the improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and keeps no more than he can keep well eating in summer.

He feeds liberally for his work, and never works his cattle hard.

His animals are never underfed or overworked.

He has a good house, and a good barn, and a wagon-house, spring-house, and [illegible] are neatly white-washed or painted on the outside, and kept clean and neat within.

He has a tool-house, and a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. He has a place for [illegible] for any ordinary farm purposes, such as [illegible] implements, making axe, or hoe, or fork handles, &c., and also for stowing carefully away, such tools as will not be wanted for another season.

He has sheds round his barn-yard, to protect his cattle from the weather, and warm, well-ventilated stables for his cows and young stock, and also a cellar or shed, to protect the manure heaps.

He has leaves or other refuse vegetable matter, together with soil from his headlands, convenient to his barn-yard, to compost with his manure heaps through the winter.

He does not allow the liquid manure to run into the nearest stream, a quarter or half a mile from his barn-yard.

His barn and sheds, and dwellings are all supplied with good spouting.

His fences are always in good order, and timely for repairing or renewal, are collected and made during winter.

His wood-shed is supplied with wood, cut in August, always one year ahead.

His wife never scolds, because she never has to.

Her cellar and pantry are always supplied with the needful *raw material*, which she works up into a palatable form, to fill up various original lines.

Her buckwheat cakes, and [illegible] butter are novelties which her gudeman and the children have heard tell of by some of the neighbors, but have never seen.

When a friend or two calls to lodge, a plate of good ripe Rambo apples, a pitcher of milk, and a dish of boiled chestnuts, are brought for discussion around the stove of an evening.

He considers it a duty to promote the circulation of agricultural papers, and has saved himself some hundreds of dollars by following their advice.

His crops are always equal, and often better than any in the neighborhood, and are kept clear of weeds.

He watches the markets, and sells his crops at the highest prices.

He makes it a rule always to spend a little less than he makes.

Himself and wife are both industrious, the children are brought up in the same way, and are not allowed to shoot the birds, smoke cigars or chew tobacco.

He buys and sells on the cash principle, and thus saves himself from losses and bad debts.

He has a large fruit orchard, well supplied with every variety of fruit to ripen in succession.

He studies the *theory* as well as the practice of farming, has cleared off the last $100 dollars of mortgage, and is seriously talking of making a bid for his neighbor Sloven's farm, which is up at sheriff's sale.

He goes to church on the Sabbath, minds his religious duties, and brings up his children to do the same, lives respected, and dies regretted, as a useful man and good christian.

N. E. Farmer.

Rev. Mr. Bronson, of Prairie du Chien, says that a tea of black ash bark will cure the bite of a mad dog, or of poisonous reptiles.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

Experiments in Grasses—Orchard Grass.

Mr. Editors:—I wish to give, through your paper, my experience in raising grasses generally, and orchard grass in particular.—My farm is composed of a diversity of soils, mostly rolling side-hill land, of a light black soil, the timber of which was mostly sugar, maple, white and blue ash, hickory and black walnut; the high land is of white clay soil, and white oak timber. I bought here in 1826, and commenced on 75 acres, and having been reared in Kenebec county, in the State of Maine, my farming experience and predilections were mostly in the grass line.

My farm had been run in corn, until almost entirely run down. I commenced sowing timothy and clover, but soon found that clover in this climate, was more cost than profit. Timothy by reaping and saving the seed, and then mowing the bottom for hay, made a good profit. I then procured one bushel of orchard grass seed, and sowed the same on an acre of land, as an experiment. It took well, and yielded about thirty bushels of seed yearly, for a number of years; worth, at that time, about two dollars per bushel. I soon found that the hay and fall and winter pasture of the orchard grass, was far superior to timothy or clover, or any other grass to my knowledge. I have continued raising it ever since, and prefer it to any other grass on all rich black land.

As profits are criterion of economy, I will state that my crop of orchard grass, last season, yielding average of 25 bushels per acre, and the bottom being cut for hay after the tops were harvested, have gone one and a half tons of hay per acre. Then in September, one and a half tons of second crop per acre were taken off from a part and the balance pastured. Seed last year sold for $1.15 per bushel; hay is worth $10 per ton; at the above prices, 25 bushels of seed, and three tons of hay, amount to $58.75 per acre.—The tops after the seed has been threshed off, make good feed for young cattle, and with the winter pasture, fully pays all expenses.—I keep my land in grass about four years out of seven, on an average, but have one field that has been in orchard grass ten years, and yields as well as ever.

I sow orchard grass seed in the spring with any kind of spring grain; sow after the first harrowing, then cross harrow and roll the same. One bushel, of 14 lbs. of seed, is required to the acre. If sown in woodland, three-fourths of a bushel is sufficient to the acre. Wood land ought to be sown in March, and harrowed in. I know by experience, that it will take possession, and make a sod, in the thickest wood land in this country, and keep possession in the ground longer than any other grass—will also take possession and hold it in fence corners, mastering the weeds after the first season. It starts early in the spring, and the seed matures about the 20th of June. The second crop starts immediately after the first is removed, and may be mowed three times in a wet season. If wanted for winter pasturage, let the second crop remain until December, when it will be knee high and thick, and continue green underneath nearly all winter, and will winter well, one head to the acre.

My manner of saving the seed is, to reap if heavy, or cradle if light, bind and shock, immediately. Shock by standing ten sheaves together, and bind a strong double band around the shock, drawing the heads tightly together; then mow the bottoms, and remove the hay, taking care not to disturb the shocks, as the seed shells out on the slightest movement. Let the shocks remain in the field two or three weeks, then haul into the barn, and store on the threshing floor. Take care to pitch the whole shock on the wagon at one time, to avoid waste of seed.

Now, I assure you, that orchard grass is no humbug, and if farmers would substitute it for clover, they would be the gainers. It has more fertilizing qualities than either clover or timothy; having a strong root, and making a stiff sod, which, when ploughed under, tends to enrich the land, and makes it mellow and light for a number of years. Like clover, it has an early and late growth, but unlike clover, it does not cause hoven in cattle in the spring, nor slabbers in the fall; and the second crop keeps green all winter while clover dies the first frost. It gives no rancid or disagreeable taste to the milk or butter, and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are more fond of feeding on it than any other grass.

Yours truly,
J. HARSTON.

Trenton Feb, 1854.

Planting Small Potatoes.

We have given no little attention to this subject for many years, and have settled the matter conclusively in our own minds, that it does not pay to plant small seed. For fifteen years we planted the same nameless variety on the same soil, and at the end of that time found no deterioration in the quantity or yield, but rather an improvement. We have invariably thrown out from our seed all potatoes less in size than a hen's egg, and also rejected those overgrown, pithy, or irregular shaped.

In some favorable seasons, and on particular soils, those purchasing and planting the small potatoes that we have rejected, have raised crops equal to those planting [illegible] than our own; but on the whole, we have arranged thirty to fifty per cent better crops of good potatoes from the selected seed.

What we have said in regard to potatoes, we have also, by long experience, proved true in regard to other kinds of seed. Our plumpest and earliest grain was always reserved for propagation, and our neighbors can testify that our practice has been attended with good results.—*American Agriculturist.*

Keep off the Grass.—All round the walks of our city parks we see posted up in flaming capitals, "Keep off the Grass." We should like to see one of those placards put near every farmer's cattle-gate, at this season with a little alteration so that it would read, "keep the cattle off the grass." It is a pretty sure sign of bad management, if animals are seen running over the fields before the grass is so forward as to furnish abundance of food. So long as they are kept entirely away from tasting green food, animals will not lose their relish for dry. But let them out for a few hours, or suffer them to crop by the way side as they are driven to and from water, and for hours after they will scarcely touch their dry food.

Trampling on the field before the ground has become thoroughly settled, is very detrimental to the future growth of grass. The first shoots are tender and are easily killed, while they contain little nourishment compared with an equal weight or bulk of more advanced growth. It is economical to purchase dry food for a week or two longer, and let vegetation get a good start before an animal sets foot upon it.

Selections.

The Anti-Slavery Movement and the Dissolution of the Union.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ.

It is in vain that Southern oppressors console themselves with ideas of the insignificance of those who make the first assault.—They may ridicule them as fools, fanatics, women. What of that? Does the result of an attack depend upon the prudence or the wisdom of those who have volunteered for the forlorn hope? What matter who or what they are, those who rush blindly and devotedly upon the open-mouthed cannon, the levelled bayonets of the enemy? They are but food for powder, and they know it. In every great cause, it is necessary that some should perish. But if the cause be great, for one that falls, ten will be found ambitious to suffer.

It is in vain we at the North cry out, that the contest is unseasonable and premature. It has begun; it must go on. Grant that over-zealous and fanatical haste has precipitated a struggle which we would gladly have deferred, and slumbering out our own time in quiet, have thrust upon the days of our children. No matter. In this thing we cannot have our way. The trumpet has sounded; the bold and unquiet are rushing to the field. We may cry peace, peace,—but there is no peace. Fight we must, upon one side or the other. The contest is begun already, and will soon become general. In such a struggle, there can be no neutrality. It is time to be choosing under which banner we will stand!

To every one at the North, Democracy is to some extent familiar. Many have doubtless viewed it through a deceptive medium, and have seen it only as it has been reflected by ignorance, or distorted by prejudice; all, however, have formed some opinion about it, and that opinion is founded upon knowledge either actual or imaginary. But despotism, the despotism of the slave States, is a thing known at the North only by name, and in general. Few have seen it; fewer still have studied it; and the greater part are totally ignorant of its real character.

Before enlisting, it is well to know the cause in which we are to serve. It is the purpose of the following pages to exhibit the system of social polity established in the Southern States, such as it is in its operation and effects; not in particular and accidental instances, but generally, and by virtue of those laws of human nature upon which the working of social and political institutions must depend.

This inquiry is necessary for our own satisfaction. Without making it, how can we act either reasonably or safely? Here is a question with two sides to it, and one side or the other we must take. How can we choose without knowledge? Despotism may be an excellent thing, well entitled to our warmest support; but how can we know it to be so, without knowing what it is?

Yet are we stopped short in the very threshold of this inquiry, by the threats and execrations of the South. Dare to inquire; dare look behind the veil that hides our private doings; dare question us, or any of our acts, and we dissolve the Union! Such an impertinence is lawful cause of war, and we will wage it!

Indeed!—It is necessary, then, to weigh these threats.

The Union of the States has been made the occasion and the theme of a great deal of unmeaning declamation. An idea seems to prevail, that excellent a thing as the Union is, the people, ignorant and short-sighted, may sometime take it into their heads to think otherwise; and therefore it is necessary to create a *prejudice* in favor of the Union,—a sort of feeling for it like that feeling of loyalty which has often upheld a throne, in spite of the vices and tyranny of him who sat upon it.

Under a democratic government, prejudices of this sort are not only useless, they are highly mischievous; they are but another name for ignorance, and the friends of truth and freedom can never welcome the aid of ignorance. Instead of making the Union a prejudice, we have only to show what it is, and what it is not, for itself; for in itself, it is neither good nor bad. It may be either, as circumstances are.

What are these reasons and arguments in favour of the Union? Briefly these: that the Union serves to protect us against aggressions from abroad and civil war at home; that it is the best guarantee of our independence and our freedom.

But suppose this same Union to be made the pretext for a violent interference with our dearest rights? Suppose that, under pretence of saving the Union, we are deprived of the liberty of the press, the liberty of discussion, the liberty of thought,—nay more, the liberty of feeling, the right of sympathy with those who suffer? Suppose this Union requires to be cemented with blood, and that we are called upon to surrender up the noblest of our sons and daughters to be tortured to death by Southern whips, for the grievous sin of having denounced despotism with the generous emphasis of freedom?

Are we ready to bow thus submissively before the grim and bloody shrine of this political Moloch? Are we prepared to make these sacrifices? When the thing has changed its nature, what thought it still retain its former name? Though it be called a Union, what is it but a base subjection, a miserable servitude?

Some eighty years ago, we had a Union with Great Britain, a Union that had lasted for near two centuries, a cherished Union, the recollection of which kindled a glow in every American bosom; not a fraternal Union merely, but closer yet, maternal, filial. That connection had many things to recommend it. It sustained our weakness; it brightened our obscurity; it made us partakers in the renown of Britain, and part and parcel of a great nation. What curses, eighty years ago, would have blighted the parricide, who should have gone about to sever that connection, so dear, so beneficial!

The mother country, not satisfied with the affection of her daughter, sought to abuse her power, and to extort a tribute. But were all the advantages of our Union with Britain to be given up, merely, to avoid the payment of a paltry tax on tea? Were all the calamities of civil war to be harzarded, all the miseries of a hostile invasion, intrigues with foreign powers, and their dangerous interference, public debts, standing armies, the risk of anarchy, and of military usurpation?

Yes, all, said our fathers, all is to be risked, rather than surrender our pecuniary independence; rather than become tributary to a British parliament; rather than be taxed at the pleasure of the mother country. A Union upon such terms is a mockery; it is not the Union we have loved and cherished.—We scorn it, and we spurn it.

So our fathers said. And when it is undertaken to deprive us, not of our money,—which, for the sake of peace, we might be willing to part with,—but of that whose value money cannot estimate; when it is attempted to shut out from us the atmosphere, the essential life-breath of liberty; when it is sought to gag our free mouths, to forbid the beating of our free hearts; to subdue us by penal statues into a servile torpidity, and an obsequious silence, shall we hesitate one moment to repel this impudent effort of despotism, because, if we refuse to submit, it will endanger the Union? Perish the Union, let it ten times perish, from the moment it becomes inconsistent with humanity and with freedom!

Should South Carolina declare that war for which, as she asserts, she has such lawful cause, and march an army Northward to enforce silence at the point of the bayonet, the sons of those who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill will perhaps know how to repel the invaders; and those States which furnished soldiers, generals, arms and money to re conquer Carolina from Cornwallis and Rawdon, will be able, paradventure, to vindicate their own liberties against any force which Carolintan despots may be able to send against them.

In this matter let us learn a lesson from these very Carolinians. It is now some twenty years since, that South Carolina considered herself aggrieved, by what she esteemed the usurpations of the federal government. She accused Congress of levying taxes, which the constitution did not authorize. No matter, whether the charge were true or false, those who made it, doubtless were sincere. And did they quietly submit to this aggression, rather than endanger the Union by their resistance?—Not they.

Though denounced at the North as rebels and traitors, though coldly looked upon by those States which shared the grievance, and which had promised to assist in the redress, though insulted and alone, and harrassed too by a large party at home, who threatened, in the event of hostilities, to take sides with the general government,—the South Carolinian leaders unanimously dared to calculate the value of the Union, and they concluded, like brave men as they were, that rather than give place to, what they esteemed oppression, rather than be ruled in a manner which no constitution authorized, rather than submit to an unequal, authority, it were better to break the Union, and risk a war.

The bold are always less in danger than the timid. The threats and execrations of the South, the compromising fears of the North, have given to the former a power over the latter, which, in the event of a struggle, they could never have exercised. Had South Carolina been resisted at the outset, had the Union been declared indissoluble, had the general government been prepared to meet force with force, and to blockade her ports, the whole affair would have been settled in a few months, and the Union would have been saved, not only without bloodshed, but without the slightest danger of bloodshed. Had the Union been declared indissoluble, the Carolinians would have been compelled to submit to the tariff, or to secede. Had they seceded, they would have been compelled to come back, or to see their territory overrun, and their slaves emancipated. Had they refused to come back, and refused to submit to the tariff, they would have been compelled to see their territory overrun, and their slaves emancipated, or to submit to the tariff. In either case, the Union would have been saved, and the tariff established.

[illegible] Carolina, [illegible] the Union, [illegible] the Union, [illegible] the Union

Great Western Railroad.

The following is an extract from a letter from a friend, who is most of the time on the wing, dated April 23rd, 1854:—

FRIEND BANCROFT: When last I saw you I made a promise that I would occasionally tell what turns up in my peregrinations. I will endeavour to do so hereafter when I can appropriate time.

Business has called me over the Great Western Railway, running from the Falls of Niagara to Detroit, the last two weeks.—This is destined to be one of the best roads upon the continent, and in the summer season a remarkably pleasant route, so soon as it shall be leveled up and traveled. Leaving the Detroit river, the road runs along in sight of the beautiful St. Clair Lake, in full view of the steam and sail vessels constantly passing up and down. The road has but two or three slight curves between the Detroit river and Chatham, a distance of forty-five miles. The track leaves where the river Thames empties into the lake, and follows that stream to London, a distance of one hundred and one miles from Detroit.—The track is upon an exact air line, fifty four miles east from Chatham, and is very straight throughout the line. The country is very heavily timbered upon the route from Detroit to London. From London to Hamilton, and in fact to the Falls, the country is quite rolling; but from Detroit to London it is almost a dead level. London contains a population of over ten thousand, is lighted with gas, and exhibits quite a city like appearance. There is an excellent farming country about it which has heretofore been its main support as it was entirely inland previous to the building of this road.—Another road is now being built from Toronto, through London to Port Sarnia, opposite port Huron. A number of flourishing villages have sprung up along the line between London and Hamilton, the most prominent of which is Woodstock. It is indeed a very flourishing village. The next in importance is Paris, which is one hundred and fifty-seven miles from Detroit, and thirty-eight miles west of Hamilton. At Paris the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway intersects the Great Western, and is to cross it at that point. Cars are now running from Paris to Buffalo, direct, or rather to Waterloo, opposite Black Rock, a distance of about eighty miles. It is said to be a very straight road. The company building that road have lately succeeded in raising all the means required for building the entire road to Goderich, and the grading west of Paris has been commenced. The main village of Paris is a little off from the track of the Great Western Railway, and consequently I cannot speak of its merits and demerits, except from some specimens in the shape of females who pass over the road occasionally, and assemble at the cars to receive and bid good bye to friends. They are decidedly the best looking and most intelligent, to appearance, of any I have discovered in my peregrinations. They get them up tight, there. Dundas is the next town, of importance, being five miles west of Hamilton. The railroad passes along one side of a mountain of immense hill some 150 feet above the town, the village being on a nice level plot of ground and handsomely laid out. From the cars a horse [illegible] street looks like a moderate sized dog. This is the terminus of the ship canal, which runs from the bay of Hamilton. This is a more romantic sight, than can be found upon any railroad route in the United States.

The next place is Hamilton, situated upon a bay, projecting out from the head of Lake Ontario. It is a very enterprising town, and contains a population of perhaps fifteen thousand. The harbor is a good one. Steamboats leave here for Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, &c. All of the machinery, cars, &c., are manufactured here. The cars will compare favorably with any built in the United States. Hamilton has an excellent farming country about it, and must eventually become a prominent city of Canada West. Its position will make it so. Hamilton is 185 miles from Detroit and forty-three miles from the Falls. Passengers coming over the road by day-light are in full view of Lake Ontario for a distance of twenty miles. It is a magnificent sight to look out upon—the placid waters of that beautiful Lake, the eye catching at intervals the canvas and steam which are propelling the messengers of commerce to and fro.

The next place is St. Catherines, 217 miles from Detroit, and eleven from the Falls. This seems to be a thrifty place.—Three miles east of this is Thorold, of no particular importance except that the Welland Canal passes through here. The canal was first built through St. Catherines. The Welland Canal is twenty-eight miles long, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.—There are twenty-eight locks. There is much shipping through this channel.

Next and last, comes the Suspension bridge. It is one of the wonders of the world, but it is nothing compared to the railroad bridge now being constructed directly over the present one. When completed it will be the most magnificent work in the world. There are to be three tracks across the bridge; the Great Western track the gauge of which is five feet six inches; the Canandaigua and Elmira road, which intersects the New York and Erie, at the latter place, with a gauge of six feet; and the New York Central, which runs directly through Lockport and Rochester, with a gauge of four feet ten inches.

The engineer in superintendance of the work, I understand, says he will run alone the first train of Cars which shall go over the bridge. I shall give you more particulars about this bridge hereafter.

The managing director and main man upon the road, is C. J. Brydges. I have no personal acquaintance with him. He is a young looking man, but he has undertaken, and thus far succeeded well in the construction of a great work. The road was purchased at completion, and much credit is due to Mr. Brydges in the general management of it. He is quite unassuming, and withal very gentlemanly. He pays his men well, and they seem to like him. Mr. Swinyard, the Superintendent of the road, is also a gentlemanly man to deal with, and I am told has been exceedingly fortunate in that particular.

The trains which arrived at Detroit on Saturday evening last, at half past eight o'clock, brought a mail from New York, which left at five o'clock the evening previous, making twenty-seven hours from New York to Detroit. Passengers came through by the same run. This is the quickest time ever made.

Mr. Brydges in his anxiety to accommodate, ordered stock to carry freight, and the rush has been so great that he has been obliged to appropriate locomotives for that purpose which he now needs for hauling grain. It would have been better not to have touched a pound of freight. The travel over this route is immense.

You will hear from me when I can find leisure.

Yours, OCCOLA.

The Collision in the Channel.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

From the Daily News, May 6.

In the *Daily News* of Monday last appeared a brief notice of the collision that occurred early on Friday morning last in Channel, off the Start, between a Bremen emigrant ship called the *Favourite*, Captain Hoegman, bound to Baltimore, with nearly 200 passengers, and the American vessel, *Hesper*, and that fears were entertained that the former had immediately foundered, with the whole of the unfortunate creatures who were on board. Nothing was seen of her afterwards, but the night being exceedingly dark and boisterous, it was thought just possible that she might have held up, and the unhappy souls been taken off by some of the numerous homeward bound ships which were coming up the Channel with the N. W. wind. All hopes, however, of their being preserved have been given up, and there is little doubt that every one on board, with the exception of the master, Captain Hoegman, the second mate, and four of the crew, perished.

The ill-fated ship *Favourite* was a well-conditioned bark, of between 400 and 500 tons burden, and was manned by a crew of fourteen, including the mates. She was a Bremen-built vessel, and left that port about the 18th ult., for Baltimore, with 191 emigrants (180 adults, mostly men and 11 infants) on board. She made the Channel in due course, and on getting some distance down, the wind shifted around to the westward. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning she made the Star Light, and then wore off on the other tack. The captain had continued on deck almost to this period and on retiring for a few hours rest, left the mate and the usual watch in charge of the ship.—The weather was anything but favorable; in addition to the night being dark, a thick rain was falling, which, with a heavy sea and a strong wind from the westward, rendered the progress of the vessel somewhat tedious. She had not continued on the tack long, however, when about 2 o'clock, a ship was observed coming towards her. The instant she was discerned, hails were exchanged, but the distance between the two vessels was too limited to prevent a collision occurring, for before either ship could bring up or stay their progress, the *Favourite* was struck on the larboard side by the approaching vessel, which came stem on, carrying away the foremast, yards, rigging, and, indeed, cutting her down to the water's edge. The force of the collision is said to have been of a most tremendious character. Capt. Hoegman was thrown out of his berth. He sprang upon deck, and with his mate and four men, who were down below asleep, at the moment of the ship's coming in contact, caught hold of the gear attached to the bow of the vessel that had run into them, and thus escaped on board. They then found her to be the American ship *Hesper*, Capt. Jones, bound to Antwerp, from Charleston. Almost directly afterwards, the ships parted from each other. The emigrants could be just seen to be rushing on deck in the most frantic confusion, but the heavy sea and wind which prevailed entirely prevented those on board the *Hesper* rendering any prompt aid towards rescuing the unhappy creatures.

The *Favourite* was observed to have been cut down below the water line, and was fast settling forward. The watch on deck were noticed lowering one of the boats, but the darkness of the night and the vessels altering their position prevented the American from seeing whether they succeeded. Captain Hoegman thinks it probable that the emigrants on becoming aware of their awful position, got into the boat and swamped it.—He adds that about ten minutes afterwards he observed a light in the direction of the spot where the collision occurred. He supposed it to have been shown from his ill-fated vessel. The light, however, soon disappeared, and all was dark. The *Hesper*, it should be stated, sustained damage. She lost her jib-boom, foretop gallant mast, and injury to bows and outwater. She laid to for several hours, in the hope that either the *Favourite* would float or that some of the unfortunate creatures might be picked up in the boats. At daybreak, however, not a vestige of the ship could be seen. It does not appear that any of the boats of the American were lowered after the collision, but the state of the night may explain why it was not done. The *Hesper* then bore up channel, and on the following morning, speaking with the *Agenoria* pilot-boat, Capt. Hoegman, with his mate and four men, left the American and proceeded to Portsmouth, where they arrived on Saturday morning. As to the fate of the bark and her living freight, no doubt is entertained that they went down at the moment when Capt. Hoegman observed the light to disappear, and that no one escaped a watery grave. This is confirmed from the fact that on the same morning, a quantity of chests, apparently passengers' luggage, was seen floating off the Start, and near the scene of the catastrophe. Mr. Cobden, brother of the *Uncle Tom*, now at Brighton, states that one of the chests among the bulk which he saw floating had an umbrella hooked on the top with a feathered bale. He also noticed a large quantity of staves, evidently those of an emigrant ship. Mr. Holman, the owner of the *Favourite* at Boston, was telegraphed to by the Consul and Captain, as soon as the latter had reached Portsmouth. The survivors arrived in town yesterday morning, and were forwarded by the Consul-General back to Bremen, via Hamburg, by one of the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

The total number who have perished by this sad catastrophe amounts to six-and-twenty two hundred and one.

John H. Gough, Esq. is the Paganini of orators. He plays only on one string, but that one he handles in a manner that

We are in the midst of a Revolution!

Said Mr. Clay, on a memorable occasion. We are in the midst of a Revolution, is our response to the proceedings at Washington on the Nebraska Bill. The attempted passage of this measure is the first great effort of slavery to take American freedom directly by the throat. Hitherto it has but asked to be allowed to grow and expand side by side with that freedom, until now, at what is believed a favourable moment, it springs from its lair and clutches at the life of its political associate in the Government. It engages in a *coup d' etat*, and by the aid of northern traitors to liberty, attempts the most intolerable usurpation.

Should success attend the movement, it is tantamount to a civil Revolution, and an open Declaration of War between Freedom and Slavery on the North American Continent, to be ceaselessly waged till one or the other party finally and absolutely triumphs. If Nebraska passes, the two parties must immediately marshal themselves in hostile array. The North go on, as it has begun, to oppose every step towards making the North-West pasture ground for African Slavery. It will oppose the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska and Kansas as much after the passage of the bill as before, and should it gain foothold there, it will *make open and direct war upon the institution* within their limits now and henceforth. It will fight against the admission into the Union of either as a Slave State, and in doing this, it will necessarily be compelled in self defence to carry the war into Africa, and fight against the admission of new Slave States from any quarter whatever. Soundness upon this question will be made a test in the election of every northern representative. The popular branch of the government must be speedily purified, and no man elected thereto from the North who is not firmly committed against the admission of more slave States. A President must be elected by the Free States who will cordially support and earnestly respond to these views. There will be no other course but this open to the Free States, except one of abject, slavish submission to the iron rod of the Southern slave-drivers, and the more despicable domination of northern flunkeyism. The passage of the Nebraska bill will rouse and consolidate the most gigantic, determined and overwhelming party for freedom that the world ever saw. We may already see in the future its gathering groups, on every hill side, in every valley, and on every prarie in the Free States.—We hear the deep and ominous murmer of the earnest voices of its myriad slowly moving masses. We behold in their faces the serious and unalterable determination of their purpose in behalf of freedom. We see the gigantic array gradually approach, closing its thick ranks, and moving onward with a force that no merely human power or human institution can resist. It sweeps along with the force of the tempest and the tornado. The spirit of liberty animates, the spirit of progress impels, and a spirit of solemn religious duty inspires and leavens the whole mass. This invincible army bears aloft the motto, "God with us." Its immediate duties are plain. We have indicated them in the gross. Details will adjust themselves. What ulterior duties may be in store for this great Party of Liberty, time only can disclose. The decisive events of history come but slowly. They have their source as the great rivers have theirs, in the little rills that trickle in the hidden recesses of the plain and the mountain. But we cannot hide from our vision the vital fact that this party, once aroused and consolidated on a platform sufficiently wide and substancial to afford a sure basis for its operations, such as the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill will furnish, will not, hesitate in its course, or fail in its duties, however radical and sweeping those duties may become in the natural progress of events.

For the mole eyed squad of little northern men at Washington who are accidentally the controlling political force of the Government at this junction of public affairs, lighting the torches of civil discord and vainly dreaming that no conflagration is to ensue—we have but pity for their blindness and fatuity. They are under the lead of men of gross and grovelling purposes, base instincts and narrow vision. They are but blind followers of the blind.

To avert threats and convulsions which must inevitably follow this infamous act, we have labored and shall labor, and as a last resort to this end, if there shall prove to be a majority of the house in favor of the final consumation of this scheme, we advocate the determined resistance of the minority to that consummation. The bold and astounding assault upon the citadel of liberty and of progress, should find the northern representatives in Congress in the spirit with which freemen in the olden time hurled back every wicked oppression. It is a solemn duty which devolves upon them, without equivocation or shadow of shuffling, to meet the issue on its own terms. We know that it is manly to shrink in fear from the responsibility of resisting in their only practicable way, the consummation of a scheme which might long have been maintained, if it had not been too arrogantly asserted. The stale falsehood that the resistance of the Sultan to the Menschikoff demands was prompted by the Western Powers, was hardly worth repeating. If, according to the official writer, England and France only used the cause of Turkey as an excuse for their own attack on Russia, it is certainly hard that the Ottoman Territory should, for six months, have been exposed to all the ravages of war on account of a foreign quarrel. The notorious unwillingness of both the allied Governments to engage in the contest, is oddly contrasted with the charge that they determined on war for the mere purpose of diminishing the power of Russia. It is not because we have to do with a giant, but because the giant's strength is tyrannously used, that it becomes prudent and necessary to exact guarantees against future attempts at aggression. Only three months ago, the Czar was offered peace on the simple condition of evacuating provinces to which he has not a tithe of the right, even advanced a claim. Yet the Imperial organ declares that it was the original design of France and England to dismember his dominions.

The politicians of St. Petersburg are, perhaps, not over yet acquainted with the surest correspondence. The Emperor's conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour forget, however, the last commentary on its declaration that it desires no aggrandizement. There was nothing said about religion, when the discussion turned on the pretext by which the sixth man's inheritance should be divided. The appropriation of the European Provinces of the Porte, implied in the partition of Egypt and Candia to France, would have been conditional on the consent of England, and would have been accompanied by the acquisition of Constantinople by Russia. Even the question of the Holy Places, which is the real point at issue between the two parties in the legislative branch of the Government—greater evils than temporarily blocking the wheels of public affairs, and then producing a deck which shall precipitately send the members of Congress home to their constituents.—And clearly among them in our estimation, are the fatal and far reaching consequences of the passage of the Nebraska Bill. We urge therefore, unbending determination on the part of the northern members, hostile to this outrage, and demand of them in tones of Peace in behalf of Freedom, in behalf of Justice and Humanity, resistance to the last. Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the Capital itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished. We feel that these convictions are shared by northern millions, and that wherever the northern mind has unrestrained action and utterance, it will declare them. In pursuing the course we indicate, the friends of Freedom in the House will be sustained by the Press and by the People, and, as we believe, in whatever form support shall be demanded. We devoutly urge them to be faithful to their trust in this great emergency, and to confidently rely upon a popular sympathy that will treasure their deeds as the acts of martyrs. Such a course will secure the support of men who will hold their lives cheap in the maintainance of the righteous cause which that minority is called to defend.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c. &c. &c., to all our subjects make known, since the commencement of our differences with the Turkish government we have solemnly announced to our faithful subjects, that a sentiment of justice had alone induced us to re-establish the violated rights of the orthodox christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek to make conquests, nor to exercise in Turkey any supremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia, by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already encountered distrust, then soon a hostility on the parts of the governments of France and England, who endeavored to lead the Porte astray, by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment, England and France throw off the mask, regard our differences with Turkey as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their sole object is to weaken Russia, to tear from her a part of her possessions, and to bring down our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being had exalted it.

Is it for the orthodox Russian to fear such threats?

Ready to confound the audacity of the enemy, shall she swerve from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by divine providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arms; she combats for the christian faith, for the defence of her co-religionists oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the sovereign of Russia is also the thought that animates and inspires all the great family of the Russian people, this orthodox people, faithful to God and his only Son Jesus Christ our redeemer.

This for the faith and for Christendom that we combat!

God with us—who against us?

Given at St. Petersburg, on the 11th day of the month of April, in the year of grace 1854, and the 29th of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

The Russian Manifesto, &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 5.

The Emperor of Russia once more assures his subjects that, having gone to war exclusively under the pressure of religious motives, he still desires neither conquests nor undue influence in Turkey. If those for whom the new imperial manifesto is designed were of a critical temperament, they might enquire how the deadly conflict on the Danube tends to secure the objects which are suggested as its justification. The success of the Russian arms would undoubtedly render the Emperor supreme, either openly or virtually, throughout the European territories of the Porte, whilst failure, on the other hand, will obviously lead to a loss of that predominance which might long have been maintained, if it had not been too arrogantly asserted. The stale falsehood that the resistance of the Sultan to the Menschikoff demands was prompted by the Western Powers, was hardly worth repeating. If, according to the official writer, England and France only used the cause of Turkey as an excuse for their own attack on Russia, it is certainly hard that the Ottoman Territory should, for six months, have been exposed to all the ravages of war on account of a foreign quarrel. The notorious unwillingness of both the allied Governments to engage in the contest, is oddly contrasted with the charge that they determined on war for the mere purpose of diminishing the power of Russia. It is not because we have to do with a giant, but because the giant's strength is tyrannously used, that it becomes prudent and necessary to exact guarantees against future attempts at aggression. Only three months ago, the Czar was offered peace on the simple condition of evacuating provinces to which he has not a tithe of the right, even advanced a claim. Yet the Imperial organ declares that it was the original design of France and England to dismember his dominions.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:—

Mr J. W. Taylor,
" Robert Brown, Hamilton
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
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" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor,
" Coleman Freeman, Detroit, U. S.
" George De Baptist, "
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Springer, Burton.
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mr Thos W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.

Printed for the Proprietors, by JOHN DICK, at the Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

The Humbug of Reform.

"This is a great age," we are often told, and undeniably it is; great in moral progress—great in the inventive genius displayed, and great in the facilities it offers to invest vice with the semblance of virtue.

The disposition to make black appear white, is the most prominent feature of the times. It is not confined to projects of doubtful propriety either, but is as true of the most necessary reforms as of other, and less important projects.—We pass over the different schemes for this great purpose or the other, which are, in some degree, made to contribute their quota to the general fund of deception, and come at once to the most important movement now engrossing the attention of the people of America—the Abolition question. This project which has for its object the emancipation of the slave, is not an exception.

It is a difficult matter for an American to take a liberal view on subjects involving the interests of coloured Americans, disconnected from the selfishness of *individual* gain, personal or pecuniary. The position assumed by the majority who oppose Negro Slavery, is, that it works positive evil to the white classes, and, for our own profit, it should be abolished; the inherent wickedness of the system is lost to sight, but "*our*" interests as white *freemen*, may not be subserved by its continuance.

All around, we hear much of Anti-Slavery.—Men now have a measure of *glory* in being Abolitionists, since the thought of security against "any more ebony additions on this continent," is prevailing, the thousands who flock to the standard, are only required to use the Shibboleth Abolition, in order to be received into the household of Anti-Slavery faith; such proselytes are not to be relied upon, much less should they be tolerated as orthodox on a subject of such great importance. Some of the most miraculous changes of the present time, have been wrought among them, first, *violently* in favor of freedom for the poor negroe, and as quick, and with no perceptible intermediate change, as decidedly in favor of his expatriation or his continuance in servitude. A man in haste to be popular, sets out with the opinion that Slavery is encroaching upon his rights—at once a love for all men is announced, but, as there is an intervening obstacle in his progress, the brotherhood of the race is a "fixed fact": there is a surplus of affectionate consideration for the black brother; wondrous things are to be done for him, and that in the twinkling of an eye.

In fact, being so blind that he cannot see to advantage, the seeing must be done for him. He cannot hear either, except that which has first been tried, and found to be safe for his delicate organs; the consequence is, that after many "convictions" and "opinions"—a puzzle indeed to his decidedly progressive course, in spite of the tutoring and watching he gets, he is thought to be just what his barefaced oppressors have all along asserted of him—"an undesirable part of the free population." The land of his forefathers would be the best country for him, could it only be "fixed up a bit,"—say a few missions and some republics; at all events, America is wanted for those whom Sojourner Truth delights to call the "Shaxon race."

Why is it that many reflecting men will not be influenced by appeals when made to them by popular reformers, but that their true principles will out, although they cautiously try to conceal them? Sensible people will not allow themselves to be caught with the chaff of an empty profession, made by men calling themselves abolitionists, who, in addition to this, wrangle about this trifle or the other, connected with their particular creed, and so lose sight of the shadow of their aim.

We are an abolitionist—we do not want the slave to remain in his chains a second; whether the master gets paid or not, is a point of no importance to us whatever, strictly speaking; how, ever, he has no claim to him, and should not, therefore, have pay for that to which he has no shadow of right!

We go further, we would that the colored man should flee to Africa—should "plant himself" deep in the soil, and whether he (man) sinks, or his neighbour rises blest by reason of the misdemeanors of his oppressors. He could hear that [illegible] not to defend an address [illegible] the only in the States of the Union [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...nger, a female, by the way, who could not ...the impudence of some folks, that ...to objection to riding in the same car ...little (black dog) "Beauty," which ...nuance by us who settled in the ...

...know what the Falls are, but they ...the *Provincial Freeman* will ...future, than all of ...Miss Patterson, who ...session this use of her ...reduce the new ...would ...ability on your behalf to the ...who were making the work, but as ...purpose ...

...Harbour ...the ...Wolfe ...landed from the cars ...a short distance which ...kindly ...a number of settlers here. ...the stones in ...number of settlers here. ...which would have ...in favour of Emigration ...thoroughly be better than ...of the not accepted ...Many, with few exceptions, ...of the New ...by the great names ...which would have ...will have for ...

S. M.

Summary of News.

...of the ...is going on at ...colonists are interested ...the French regiments ...Turks in the De...

...the 26th ult., ...Government has just fle...

...April ...

...there must be some mistake ...referred to were a properties ...in the boxes.

Episcopalian Catechism.

Southern Episcopalian, a Charleston, monthly, gives in its April number ...esting catechism for slaves. We ...the following questions and answers ...ples of religious instruction.

Who keeps masters and all bad things from ...God does.

Who is master and mistress? ...

...says that you must obey them?

...book tells you all these things?

...the Bible? The Bible is God's ...

If we does God do all his work? He all ...does right.

...find love to work? Yes, God is ...at work.

...the good angels work? Yes, they do ...God tells them.

...they love to work? Yes, they love ...

What has God say about your work? ...will not work shall not eat.

...Adam and Eve have to work? Yes, ...were to keep the garden.

What hard to keep that garden? No, it ...

What make the crops so hard to grow? ...Sin makes it.

What makes you lazy? My own wicked ...

...makes you break the Sabbath? ...wicked heart.

...makes you curse and fight? My ...wicked heart.

...you know your heart is wicked? ...it every day.

Who teaches you so many wicked things? ...

Must you let the devil teach you? No, I ...

Phil. Register.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DARDANELLES.—The Dardanelles are four strong castles upon the European and Asiatic coasts of the Hellespont, opposite to each other, commanding the strait. They are reckoned the key to Constantinople. The ...probably derived from the old city ...of Dardanus. The entrance to the Hellespont is commanded by two castles, which are called the new castles, because they were built (subsequently to the other two,) in the middle of the seventeenth century, under Mohammed IV., to afford protection to the Turkish fleets against the Venetians. The distance from one to another is about two miles and a quarter. Four hours sail to the north are the old castles built by Mahommed II., immediately after the conquest of Constantinople. They are not more than 1,000 yards apart.

Farther on, the channel becomes narrower; and at an hour and a half's sail from the old castle, two promontories, about 750 yards apart, suddenly appear, and form that strait rendered famous by the bridge of Xerxes, by the nightly visits of Leomdas to Hero, and by the passage of Solyman upon a bare raft. The Turks have been extremely negligent of the celebrated castles of the Dardanelles, and at times they have been almost completely in ruins. The guns with which they are provided are said to be very large—50 English feet long, and 33 inches diameter of bore. The old castles are now seldom referred to, and when the Dardanelles are spoken of, the last-erected castles are meant. *N. Y. Sunday Times.*

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From the Daily News, May 6.

The Czar has received the first lesson which his pride and injustice have compelled the Western powers to read to him. The first authentic account of the operations of the allied fleets at Odessa—from beginning to end of the affair—was read last night by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and described by Sir James Graham in the Commons. It is contained in a telegraphic despatch received from Admiral Dundas via Belgrade and Varno. We now know for certain that on the 22nd of April a division of steamboats had destroyed the Imperial Mole at Odessa, and certain Russian ships in harbor there; that the quarantine station, the foreign ships in harbor, and the city itself had not been injured; that the utmost care had been taken to avoid injuring private and neutral property. The Consul at Belgrade adds, on the authority of the Pacha, that the Russians had batteries had been entirely destroyed, and the great powder magazine blown up; and from other sources, that the loss sustained on board the allied fleet was comparatively very slight.

The motive which prompted the attack at Odessa, the exact motive of the operation contemplated, and the amount of success that has been achevied, are now made clearly apparent. The Admirals have (for the present) limited their efforts to a blow that should impress upon the Russian Government the conviction that it will not be allowed to transgress the laws of civilized war with impunity. They have fully succeeded in carrying this their intention into effect; have inflicted a severe and galling blow upon the enemy with scarcely any loss to themselves. And with admirable tact and discretion they have spared not only neutral property, but the private property of Russian subjects. Their actions have confirmed their words, that it is against the Government, not the people of Russia, that England and France direct their combined forces. This generous and humane forbearance ought to be as well appreciated by the Muscovites as the mortifying blow it has received will be approved by their Government. The operations of the combined fleet at Odessa cannot fail to produce a great moral effect, both as showing how unequal the Czar is to cope with the enemies his profligate arrogance has provoked, and as showing that France and England act upon the high inspiration of a resolve to enforce justice and equity, and are entirely free from blind and unreasoning anger.

The present position of affairs on the Euxine shows clearly that the Czar has provoked a hostility too mighty for him to withstand, and that he is already painfully conscious how far he has overrated his own power. He is destroying his forts and withdrawing his garrisons from Circassia, although he knows that the mountaineers, goaded to frenzy by his causeless and pertinacious infliction of the miseries of war upon them for a long series of years, will be thereby encouraged to cut off his armies in the Trans-Caucasian Provinces, and carry their retaliatory inroads far to the north of the Kuban. His fleet has strict injunctions to keep itself secure under the guns of Sabastopol. His armies in the Danubian Provinces have found it necessary to fall back upon a position in the rear of that which they first occupied, and while they are deterred by the forces concentrated round Shumla by Omar Pacha, and the presence of the allied fleets on their flank, from advancing beyond the line of the Danube, the Turkish troops from Sofia and Widden are rapidly closing in upon their rear as they retreat from Lesser Wallachia. They are held in check, and all but entirely surrounded. They have experienced mortifying and discouraging defeats—by the Turks before Kalafat, by the French and English within their own entrenchments at Odessa. Nothing but a narrow-minded conception on the part of the Western Powers of what they can and ought to do—nothing but the most pusillanimous and irresolute allowing of time to be lost, and opportunities to escape, can prevent the Western Powers from so effectually muzzling the Holstein Gottorp despotism at St. Petersburg and Moscow, as to render it utterly innocuous, at least, for a long tract of years. The first broadside has at last been discharged on the Euxine; before its echoes have died away we may hear an answering salvo from the Baltic.

Gold at the Cape of Good Hope.

A NEW AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The Boston Traveller contains some interesting accounts from the Cape, received by the bark Springbok, from Capetown March 26th.

Gold has been found in the vicinity of Smithfield, and the deposits seem to be rich. One letter, dated March 10, says: "Gold is now found in large nuggets. We have some splendid specimens here that have been dug up in the past two days. Copper, mixed with gold, is found in abundance upon another farm."

The locality and extent of diggings are thus described:

"Smithfield is about three hundred and twenty-four miles from Algoa Bay. It is the most Southern point of which gold has been discovered, while Pretoriaburg is the most northern. The distance between the two points is at least five hundred miles, the whole of which, it is thought, will be found auriferous. The ...

...tion of country is almost unknown, with the exception of a small strip."

The Cape Town Advertiser says: "The fact has been ascertained that prolific gold diggings have been discovered, and by yesterday's post some six or eight nuggets, one weighing forty grains, have been received here."

A letter in the Eastern Province Herald says: "Gold seems to be found everywhere—on the Roosberg, in Moseeh's country, and on the Smithfield Dike. What the end of this will be I cannot tell."

A letter in the Cape Town Mail, from the Smithfield diggings says:—

"The hole dug by Finley brought them down to the bed of an old river, where agates and other valuable stones were found. Here the largest nugget was found, but the water coming in in great abundance, stopped further operations. Other holes have yielded more gold, and it has now been found in such quantity as to warrant the expectation of a large discovery. The gold in some places is found in the centre of a ridge of iron stone, (which has evidently been thrown up by volcanic action) in a vein of quartz. The upper part of the vein is small, which gradually widens as the shaft is sunk. The most profitable part, the clay, is thrown away, the diggers not having the proper washing cradles. From accounts I have seen of California and Australia, there has been more gold found near the surface here than there. The deepest shaft that has been sunk is sixteen feet. Copper ore has also been found, of a purity that will astonish you. I believe the copper ore will contribute as much to the enriching of the territory as the gold discovery. The copper is found on the surface in waggon loads, and contains a considerable per centage of gold."

It is stated that England has withdrawn from any further control of the Orange river sovereignity, which appears to be the country including these new gold discoveries. A "provincial" (provisional) Republican government has been formed, with J. P. Hoffman as President. The probability is that on hearing of the gold, England will "re-anex" the infant State.

☞ The Editor of the *Temperance Organ*, at San Francisco, says he was in a *respectable* company of ladies and gentlemen in that city, a short time since, where one of the ladies (?) was drunk and he saw that some sixteen or seventeen more acted exactly like her. He met one of the ladies next day, and she looked lean and haggard, and had a bad headache. Quite a number of the gentlemen (?) were manifestly corned—one most particularly so.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, by operating as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and good, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same governments and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Gutman, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Jarom, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statements of the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States, and of the urgent necessity for immediate pecuniary assistance to enable them to commence the battle of life in their new position, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the Canadian Refugee Aid Society, and pledges itself to use its best exertions to promote the same."

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Weinberley, Rector of Bethrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Hoffman Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	5	0	0
G. F. White, Esq. and Friends	5	0	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Baily, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	1	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Patley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners,	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	5	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 5th, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 33s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmer's per 196 lbs. 32s to 37s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 3d to 8s 6d. Wheat.—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 5s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 32s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 0d. Straw—per ton 60s to 70s. Cordwood—per cord 19s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100 lbs, 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs 35s to 37s 6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 5d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 3s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 2d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 9d to 6s. Barley 3s 9d to 4s. Oats per bushel, 2s 6d to 2s 6d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 65s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Beef per 100, 30s 0d to 35s 0d. Pork per 100 lbs 30s to 37s 6d. Butter per lb. 6s 3d to 7s. Eggs per dozen, 6s 0d to 6s 3d. Apples per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 5s 0d.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

Grain—wheat per bus.	4	1	0
Oats per bus.	1	6	0
Corn	2	6	0
Barley	2	6	0
Hay per ton	60	0	0

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.		Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.
£. s. d.		s. d.		£. s. d.			£.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1		1 4 4	equal to		1
0 0 3	"	0 2		2 8 8	"		2
0 0 3½	"	0 3		3 13 0	"		3
0 0 5	"	0 4		4 17 4	"		4
0 0 6½	"	0 5		6 1 8	"		5
0 0 7½	"	0 6		7 6 0	"		6
0 0 9	"	0 7		8 10 4	"		7
0 0 10	"	0 8		9 14 8	"		8
0 0 11½	"	0 9		10 19 0	"		9
0 1 0½	"	0 10		12 3 4	"		10
0 1 1½	"	0 11		13 7 8	"		11
0 1 3	"	1 0		14 12 0	"		12
				15 16 4	"		13
0 1 2½	"	1 0		17 0 8	"		14
0 2 5½	"	2 0		18 5 0	"		15
0 3 8½	"	3 0		19 9 4	"		16
0 4 10½	"	4 0		20 13 8	"		17
0 6 1	"	5 0		21 18 0	"		18
0 7 3½	"	6 0		23 2 4	"		19
0 8 6½	"	7 0		24 6 8	"		20
0 9 9	"	8 0		124 13 4	"		100
0 10 11½	"	9 0		243 6 8	"		200
0 12 2	"	10 0		365 0 0	"		300
0 13 4½	"	11 0		486 13 4	"		400
0 15 7½	"	12 0		608 6 8	"		500
0 15 10½	"	13 0		730 0 0	"		600
0 17 1	"	14 0		851 13 4	"		700
0 18 3	"	15 0		973 6 8	"		800
0 19 5½	"	16 0		1095 0 0	"		900
1 0 8½	"	17 0		1216 13 4	"		1000
1 1 11½	"	18 0		2433 6 8	"		2000
1 3 1½	"	19 0		4866 13 4	"		4000
1 4 4		£1 0 0		8305 6 8	"		5000

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Slavery, Temperance and General Literature.

The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

1854.

THE STEAMER



PEERLESS.

Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Stage arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat they can get a comfortable Hot Meal for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another, for the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

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DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing,

SURGERY, 70, KING STREET EAST,

(Over Dr. Hall's Drug Store,)

Residence, Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

GOOD CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

69, KING STREET EAST,

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, CHINTZ, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Satin Bonnets, &c. &c.

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An early call is respectfully solicited.

may 20.—4f. SAMUEL HEAKES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

1854.] Spring Arrangement. [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

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AND

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The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a.m. from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent.
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 a.m.
Leave London at - - - 2 20 p.m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 p.m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 8 00 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at - - - 7 00 a.m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 a.m.
Arrive at the Falls at - - 1 30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 a.m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 30 p.m.
Leave London at - - - 4 05 p.m.
Arrive at Windsor, at - - 8 40 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 12 15 p.m.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 3 45 p.m.
Arrive at London - - - 6 40 p.m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with accuracy and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Desbarats, its former owner, fully expecting that the Office will continue to maintain the high character it has deservedly acquired under the very efficient management of that gentleman.

Cards, Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Check Books, Bank Checks, and every other description of Letter-press Printing, at the Office of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,

Late of Philadelphia,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West, (Adelaide) respectfully solicit a call to their Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Past favors gratefully acknowledged. Terms strictly cash, May, 1854. 3

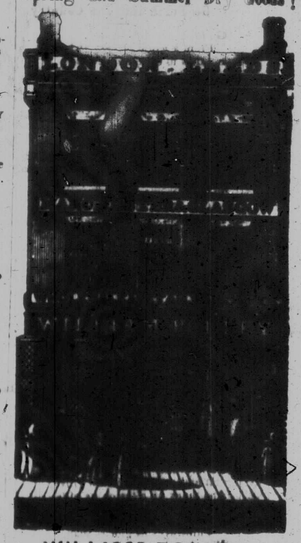
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NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



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TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

BRITISH SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Pelisse and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Bareaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Scotch Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes.) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Including Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH

Miscellaneous.

Go Forth into the Country.

Go forth into the country,
From a world of care and guile,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Go forth into the country,
[illegible] sights and sounds
[illegible] pulses forth and leap
[illegible] quicker bounds.
[illegible]
[illegible] the midnight lamp,
And try [illegible] magic power,
Go forth into the country,
[illegible] birds,
[illegible] its grassy hills,
[illegible]
[illegible] the dreams,
[illegible] country,
[illegible] leaders grow,
[illegible] 'mid the furze,
[illegible] glow.
[illegible] treasures,
[illegible] and wild—
[illegible] keep thee from the country,
[illegible] happy, restless child?

Go forth into the country—
I hath many a solemn grove,
And many an altar on its hills,
Where man may worship Jove.
A thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship thy God who made it all,
O, holy, Christian man!

Vision of Charles XI.

We [illegible] the habit of laughing incredulously at stories of visions, and supernatural apparitions, yet some are so well authenticated that if we refuse to believe them, we should in consistency, reject all historical evidence. The fact I am about to relate is guaranteed by a declaration signed by four credible witnesses; I would only add that the prediction contained in this declaration was well known and generally spoken of long before the occurrence of the events which have apparently fulfilled it.

Charles XI. father of the celebrated Charles XII. was one of the most despotic, but, at the same time, wisest monarchs, who ever reigned in Sweden. He curtailed the enormous privileges of the nobility, abolished the power of the Senate, made laws on his own authority, in a word, he changed the constitution of the country hitherto an oligarchy and forced the States to invest him with absolute power. He was a man of enlightened and strong mind, firmly attached to the Lutheran religion; his disposition was cold, unfeeling, and phlegmatic, utterly destitute of imagination. He had [illegible] queen Ulrica Eleonora, and he appeared to feel her death more than could have been expected from a man of his character. He became even more silent and gloomy than before, and his incessant application to business proved his anxiety to banish painful reflections.

Towards the close of an autumn evening he was sitting in his dressing-gown and slippers, before a large fire in his private apartment. His chamberlain, Count Brahe, and his physician, Baumgarten, were with him. The evening wore away and his Majesty did not dismiss them as usual, with his head down and his eyes fixed on the fire, he maintained a profound silence, weary of his guests, and fearing, half-unconsciously to remain alone. The count and his companion tried various subjects of conversation but could interest him in nothing. At length Brahe, who supposed that sorrow for the queen was the cause of his depression, said with a deep sigh, and pointing to her portrait which hung in the room:

"What a likeness that is!" How truly it gives the expression, at once so gentle and so dignified!"

"Nonsense!" said the king angrily, "the portrait is far too flattering; the queen was decidedly plain."

Then, vexed at his unkind words, he rose and walked up and down the room, to hide an emotion at which he blushed. After a few minutes he stopped before the window looking into the court; the night was black and the moon was in her first quarter.

The palace where the kings of Sweden now reside was not completed, and Charles XI. who commenced it, inhabited the old palace situated on the Ritzholm, facing Lake Modu. It is a large building in the form of a horse shoe; the king's private apartments were in one of the extremities, opposite was the great hall where the States assembled, to recieve communications from the crown. The windows of that hall suddenly appeared illuminated. The king was startled, and at first supposed that [illegible] with a light was passing through [illegible] but then, that hall was never opened except on state occasions, and the light was too brilliant to be caused by a single lamp. It then occurred to him that it must be a conflagration; but there was no smoke, and the glass was not broken, it had rather the appearance of an illumination. Brahe's attention having been called to it, he proposed sending one of the pages to ascertain the cause of the light but the king stopped him, saying, he would go himself to the hall. He left the room, followed by the count and doctor with lighted torches. Baumgarten called the man who had charge of the keys, and ordered him in the king's name to open the doors of the great hall. Great was his surprise at this unexpected command. He dressed himself as quickly as possible, and came to the king with his bunch of keys. He opened the first door which served as an ante-chamber to the hall. The king entered and what his amazement at finding the walls hung with black.

"What is the meaning of this," exclaimed he.

The man replied, that he did not know what to make of it, adding, "When the gallery was last opened there was certainly no hanging over the oak panelling."

The king walked on to the door of the hall.

"Go no further, for heaven's sake," exclaimed the man; "surely there is sorcery going on inside. At this hour, since the [illegible] the noise has been [illegible] down here. God protect us."

"Hold your peace," cried the count and Baumgarten together, "don't you hear that noise [illegible] Assault! At all events allow me to [illegible] will go first," said the king firmly, "upon [illegible] at once."

The [illegible] trembled so that he could [illegible] the key in the [illegible] door."

"Sire," replied Brahe, "let your Majesty command me to march to the mouth of the Danish and German cannon, and I will obey unhesitatingly, but I cannot defy hell itself."

"Well," said the king in a tone of contempt, "I can do it myself."

He took the key, opened the massive oak door, and entered the hall, pronouncing "With the help of God." His two attendants, whose curiosity [illegible] their fears, or who, perhaps were ashamed to desert their sovereign followed him. The hall was lighted up by an innumerable number of torches. A black hanging had replaced the old tapestry. The benches round the hall were occupied by a multitude, all dressed in black; their faces were so dazzingly bright that the four spectators of this scene were unable to distinguish one of them. On an elevated throne from which the king was accustomed to address the assembly, sat a bloody corpse, as if wounded in several parts and covered with the ensigns of royalty; on his right stood a child—a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his hand; at his left an old man leant on the throne; he was dressed in a mantle formerly worn by the administrators of Sweden before it became a kingdom under Gustavus Vasa. Before the throne were seated several grave anstere looking personages, in long black robes. Between the throne and the benches of the assembly was a block covered with black crape; an axe lay beside it. No one in the vast assembly appeared conscious of the presence of Charles and his companions. On their entrance they heard nothing but a confused murmur, in which they could distinguish no words. Then the most venerable of the judges in black robes, he who seemed to be their president, rose, and struck his hand five times on a large folio volume which lay open before him.—Immediately there was a profound silence, and some young men richly dressed, their hands tied behind their backs, entered the hall by a door opposite to that which Charles had opened. He who walked first and who appeared the most important of the prisoners, stopped in the middle of the hall, before the block, which he looked at with supreme contempt. At the same time the corps on the throne trembled convulsively, and a crimson stream flowed from its wounds. The young man knelt down, laid his head on the block, the axe glittered in the air for a moment, and descended on the block, the head rolled over the marble pavement, and reached the feet of the king, and stained his slipper with blood. Until this moment surprise had kept Charles silent, but this horrible spectacle roused him, and advancing two or three steps towards the throne, he boldly addressed the figure on its left in the well known formulary:

"If thou art of God, speak; if of the other leave us in peace."

The phantom answered slowly and solemnly:

"King Charles, this blood will not flow in thy time, but five reigns after." Here the voice became less distinct, "Woe, woe, woe to the blood of Vasa?"

The form of the assembly now became less clear, and seemed but colored shades soon they entirely disappeared; and the lights were extinguished; still they heard a melodious noise, which one of the witnesses compared to the murmuring of the wind among the trees, another to the sound a harp string gives in breading. All agreed as to the duration of the aparition, they say it lasted ten minutes. The hangings, the head, the waves of blood, and all disappeared with the phantoms, but Charles' slippers still retained a crimson stain which alone would have served to remind him of the scenes of that night, if indeed they had not been but too well engraven on his memory.

When the king returned to his apartments, he wrote an account of what he had seen, and he and his companions signed it. In spite of all the precautions taken to keep these circumstances private, they were well known, even during the lifetime of Charles, and no one hitherto has thought fit to raise doubts as to their authenticity.

The Sabbath Bell.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Peal on, peal on—I love to hear
The old Church ding-dong soft and clear;
The welcome sounds are doubly blest
With future hopes and earthly rest.
Yet though no calling chime is found
To spread the cheering echoes round,
There's not a place where man may dwell,
But he can hear a Sabbath bell.

Go to the woods, where winter's song
Howls, like a famished wolf, along,
Or where the South winds scarcely turn
The light leaves of the trembling fern—
Although no cloister chimes ring there,
The heart is pulled to faith and prayer;
For all creation's voices tell
The tidings of the Sabbath bell.

Go to the billows, let them pour
In gentle calm and headlong roar
Let the vast ocean be thy home,
Thou'lt find a God upon the foam;
In rippling swell or stormy roll,
The crystal waves shall wake thy soul,
And thou shalt feel the hallowed spell
Of the wide water's Sabbath bell.

A lark upon his skyward way,
A robin on the hedge-row spray,
A bee within the wild thyme's bloom,
An owl amid the cypress gloom,
All sing in every varied tone
A vesper to the great Unknown
Above—below—one chorus swells,
Echoing sounds of Sabbath bells.

Paris Millinery.

There are in Paris eight hundred and seventy nine millinery establishments, of which eight hundred and sixty-seven are managed by females. These houses employ 2,717 work-women, and the business for Paris alone amounts to nearly thirteen millions of francs a year. Under the head of millinery is included the making of bonnets of different kinds, caps, head-dresses for evening parties, and fancy articles for the toilet. Gloves, ready-made linen, embroidery, and dress-making come under other categories. The articles of millinery above mentioned, acquire almost all their value from the labor of the work-women, the originality of the cut, the grace of a bow, or the skilful adjustment of a ribbon. The millinery business reckons six months of dead season,—three in the summer, and three in the winter. It is during this time that those fertile minds [illegible] conceptions which [illegible] afterwards distributed over every part of the world. Dress-making includes almost exclusively the making of dresses, the material for which is furnished by the customer, the dress-making establishments only furnishing the [illegible] etc. These establishments employ the making of the dresses sometimes [illegible] fabulous. There are in Paris 6,161 dress-makers, of whom eighty-six employ more than ten workwomen; 1,239, from two to ten; 3,203 work alone, or only employ assistance at certain periods. The number of work-women in this category may be, then, reckoned at 10,60, and are perfectly distinct from those we have mentioned above. They are employed in making dresses, cloaks and such-like articles. The ladies of Paris attach more importance to fine linen than even to the richest silks and velvets. The production of this trade amounts to twenty-seven millions of francs a year. It is carried on by 2,025 persons of both sexes, and employs 10,190 workwomen. Since the large embroidered sleeves worn by the ladies, have come into fashion, one house in Paris has exported more than 50,000 of them to America.

The Lay of the Lowly.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

We are lowly—very lowly,
Misfortune is our crime;
We've been trodden under foot
From all recorded time.
A yoke upon our necks is laid,
A burden to endure;
To suffer is our legacy,
The portion of the poor.

We are lowly—very lowly,
And scorned from day to day;
Yet we have something of our own,
Power cannot take away.
By tyrants we are toiled to death—
By cold and hunger killed;
But peace is in our heart—it speaks
Of duties all fulfilled!

We are lowly—very lowly,
Nor house nor lands have we;
But there's a heritage for us,
While we have eyes to see.
They cannot hide the lovely stars,
Words in creation's book,
Although they hold their fields and lanes
Corrupted by our look!

We are lowly—very lowly,
And yet the fairest flowers,
That by the wayside raise their eyes—
Thank God they still are ours!
Ours is the streamlet's mellow voice,
And ours the common dew.
We still dare gaze on hill and plain,
And field and meadow too!

We are lowly—very lowly;
But when the cheerful Spring
Comes forth with flowers upon her feet,
To hear the throstle sing—
Although we dare not seek the shade
Where haunt the forest deer,
The waving leaves we still can see,
The hymning birds can hear!

We are lowly—very lowly;
Our hedgerow paths are gone,
Where woodbines lay their fairy hands
The hawthorn's breast upon.
Yet slender mercies still are left,
And Heaven doth endure,
And hears the prayers that upward rise
From the afflicted poor.

The Invalid Wife.

BY FANNY FERN.

"Every wife makes a good stock of love, to begin with."

Don't she? You are upon a sick bed; a little, feeble thing lies on your arm, that you might crush with one hand. You take those little velvet fingers in yours, close your eyes, and turn languidly on the pillow.—Little brothers and sisters—Carry and Henry, and Fanny, and Frank and Willie, and Mary, and Kitty—half a score—come tiptoeing into the room, to "see the baby." It is quite an old story to nurse, who sits like an automaton, while they give vent to the enthusiastic admiration of its wee toes and fingers, and make profound inquiries, which nobody things best to hear. You look on with a languid smile, and they pass out, asking "why they can't stay with dear mamma," and why they mustn't play "puss in the corner," as usual? You wonder if your little croupy boy tied his tippet on when he went to school, and whether Betty will see that your husband's flannel is aired, and if Peggy has cleaned the silver and washed off the front door steps, and what your blessed husband is about; and that he don't come home to dinner.

There sits old nurse, keeping up that dreadful treadmill trotting "to quiet the baby," till you could fly through the key-hole in desperation. The odor of dinner begins to creep up stairs. You wonder if your husband's pudding will be made right, and if Betty will remember to put wine in the sauce, as likes it; and then the perspiration starts on your forehead as you hear a thumping on the stairs, and a childs suppressed scream; and then the nurse smothers the baby up in flannel to the tip of its nose, dumps it down on an easy chair, and tells you to leave the family to her and go to sleep—! By-and-by she comes in after staying long enough to get a refreshing cup of coffee, and walks to the bed-side with a bowl of gruel, tasting it, and then putting the spoon into the bowl. In the first place, you hate gruel; and in the next, you couldn't eat it if she had a pistol to your head, after that spoon had been in her mouth; so you meekly suggest that it be set on the table to cool—hoping, by some providential interposition, it may get tipped over. Well, she moves round your room with a pair of creaking shoes, and a [illegible] new gingham gown, that rattles like a paper window-curtain at every step; and smoothes her hair with your nice little brush and opens a drawer by mistake (?) "thinking it was the baby's drawer." Then you hear little nails scratching on the door, and Charley whispers through the key-hole, "Mamma, Charley's tired; please let Charley come in."

Nurse scowls, and says no; but you intercede—poor Charley, he's only a baby himself. Well, he leans his head against the pillow, and looks [illegible] at that little moving bundle [illegible] in nurse's lap. It's clear he [illegible] of it, with tears and mo[illegible] shining curls that you hat[illegible] over your finger, are a tan[illegible] and you long to take him and [illegible] comfortable, and cosset him a little; and then baby cries again, and you turn your head to the pillow with a [illegible] sigh. Nurse hears it, and Charley is taken struggling from the room. You take your head from the pillow, to see if husband won't be home soon, and [illegible] back, as usual, you feel a pinch of snuff over the gruel, and she down nodding [illegible] with the baby in an [illegible] proximity to the fire. Now you hear a dear step on the stairs. It's your Charley! How bright he looks! and what nice fresh air he brings with him out of doors!

He parts the bed curtains, and looks in and pats you on the cheek. You just want to lay your head on his [illegible] and have such a splendid cry. But there she stands! Of course you protest you didn't say a word—never thought of such a thing! and cuddle your head down to your ruffled pillow, and cry because you are weak and weary, and full of care for your family, and don't want to see anybody but Charley! Nurse says "she will have you sick," and tells your husband, "he'd better go down, and let you go to sleep." Off he goes, wondering what on earth ails you to cry, wishing he had nothing to do but to lie still and be waited upon!

After dinner he comes to bid you goodbye before he goes to the office—whistles "Nelly Bligh," loud enough to wake up the baby, whom he calls a comical little concern, and then puts his dear thoughtless head down to your pillow, at a signal from you, to hear what you have to say. Well, there's no help for it, you cry again, and only say, "Dear Charley!" and he laughs, and settles his dicky, and says you are a "nervous little puss," gives you a kiss, lights his cigar at the fire, half strangles the new baby with the first whiff, and takes your heart off with him down the street!

And you lie there and eat that gruel! and pick the fuz off the blankets, and make faces at the nurse, under the sheet, and wish Eve had never ate the apple (Gen. iii. 16,) or that you were Able to Cain her for doing it!

LIFE IN RUSSIA.—*Living in Casks*—A peasant here is a wretched looking being—dirty, ill-clad, and hungry-looking. His shaggy beard, huge boots outside his trowsers, dingy blue frock, and rough cap, speak of hardships of all kinds. But give him his short black pipe, and spirits enough to madden and then stupify him, and he will not complain of his destiny. The female of the same class is even more easily contented. The tub residences to which I referred are among the features of the monster market here, and they are inhabited by women. Elevation, ground plan, and other architectural contrivances, are all comprehended in a single effort. A large black cask, somewhat resembling a sugar hogshead, is laid on its side, and the house is built. A quantity of hay is laid inside, and the house is furnished. The lady gets in upon the hay, and the house is inhabited. Before the entrance of her mansion she secures the onions, tomatoes, or whatever else she may vend, and during the hours of business, she sits in the tub, smokes her pipe, chatters with her customers, and says her prayers. After business is over, she ascertains in which quarter the wind stirs—turns the close end of her tub towards that quarter, and creeps to rest in peace and tranquility. But some of these women are ambitious, and take to building. They do not, indeed, demand marble staircases and mahogany doors; but they take two tubs, which are laid face to face, but at a distance of three or four feet—and over the interstice, tubs and all, is placed a water-tight canvas. The fair occupant (and two or three whom I saw, though not literally fair, were extremely pretty) has then two rooms, besides a hall; but this luxury is not adopted by the older class, who think that we ought to adhere to the customs of our ancestors.—*Russians in the South.*

AN INCIDENT.—The New York *Evening Post* relates that the present Emperor Nicholas, some time since, driving along in his droshke, observed an English gentleman move down another street, apparently, as he thought, to avoid him. He sent an officer to ask why he had done so when the Emperor was coming. The answer was, that "he did not see his Imperial Majesty." Then desire him to wear spectacles in future," was the immediate command; with which the delinquent was forced to comply, during the remainder of his residence in St. Petersburg, much to his own annoyance and the amusement of his friends, for he was a remarkably well-looking man, and pained himself on his clear sight.

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING.—A bright and interesting little girl, about eight years of age, died on Monday last, in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exersions in "jumping the rope." She was competing with several of her school companions, in this exercise, who were endeavouring to out-do each other in endurance. She jumped four hundred times in succession, and until entirely overcome by the long continued exertions. The child was taken home insensible, but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued for about forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.—*Roch. Democrat.*

TERRIFIC ELOQUENCE.—At a country debating society, where the question was, "Which exerts most influence, love of country, or love of Fame?" the leader on the "country side, arose and delivered himself as follows: —"When Washington, with his invincible urchins, was preparing to cross the Delaware to attack the preponderous Hessians, was it not he, with one hand on his heart, and pointing his flashing blade at the malignant enemy, and spining in his fiery steed, and blowing his fingers to keep them from freezing, for it was cold, that cried out, 'E Pluribus Unum' forever?" He had demolished his opponents in one sentence. The audience was convinced, and Country declared victorious by a unanimous vote.

The "independence" of Dutch emigrants struck us very forcibly to-day, as the marked a party of those worthy individuals, men, women and children, on Exchange street. The women stood in the street without any covering to their heads during the prevalence of a sharp rain, sleet and snow storm—two of the men were quarrelling in "low Dutch" over a trunk—one was dancing a horapipe on the sidewalk—two of the children were fighting for a stick of candy—and another was "making bubbles" by jumping in a mud puddle, up to his knees. Each was apparently intent upon his own business, and heedless of the employment of the rest of the company.—*New York Paper.*

THE BELLIGERENT FORCES.—According to the most reliable accounts, the Russians have now upon the Danube 115,000 men—say 90,000 to 95,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 5,000 to 10,000 Cossacks and the proportionate amount of artillery. This allows 15,000 for killed, wounded and sick, since the Russian forces first entered the Principalities. There are, it is said, 90,000 more between the Pruth and Dniester, in Bessarabia, ready for immediate reinforcement. The effective strength of the Turkish army is calculated at 117,000 men. As to numbers, therefore, there is no disparity. The proportion of cavalry, however, is in favor of the Russians. The English forces under Lord Raglan amount to about 30,000, and the French to about 40,000 or more. This will soon be increased and put fully disciplined.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH LOAN.—The Times says that the Turkish loan is more than six times over subscribed in London, together with the amount subscribed in Paris, and that the whole will be issued in accordance with the arrangements made with the contractors in London and Paris. The Times adds that the Turkish loan is a political measure, a Russian officer, bound to the Prussian [illegible]burgh, and that they are in contract with Russia for the destruction of the allied fleet in the Baltic, by means of Taylor's Submarine Armor and Colt's Submarine Battery. They are to receive £100,000 sterling for the clean job, or a proportionable sum for all services short of that.

THE ENGLISH QUARTER OF GRAIN.—There is some misapprehension existing, says an exchange as to the quantity of grain contained in an English quarter. It is eight bushels, but not eight Winchester bushels, which is our measure. The quarter contains eight Imperial bushels, about eight and a quarter of our bushels. The Winchester-bushel was the standard in England until 1826, since which time, the Imperial bushel has been the standard.

NEW RECIPE FOR MAKING ICE CREAM.—The following recipe is from a Connecticut lady; it is the best and quickest method of making ice cream we have seen. "Take one teaeup of cream, one tea cup of sugar, one egg; beat the egg and sugar well together; flavor as you please, and then stir in light snow until it is frozen as stiff as you wish. It is quickly made, and first-rate.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organising a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds anti organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books of colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith, subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (*if any*) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of all societies or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding [illegible] shall give [illegible] bonds, with two sureties to the [illegible] amount of their [illegible] to be approved by the [illegible] in accordance with the [illegible] which shall be [illegible] by the [illegible] proper government.

[The following resolutions having direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation funds shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, at the end of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Ahened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in that first appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Guardian*, and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

[illegible] CANVASS.

To enlarge the limits of Christian and Church Membership among Christians, to the end that the Redeemer's Kingdom may be built up, and that [illegible] may be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr John H. Brown
24 Morris st

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 11.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published Weekly, at the Office of the Association, King Street East, [illegible]

TERMS: 7s 6d, 5s 0d per annum.

[illegible]

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Contributions and Communications are received from M. J. Cary, of Toronto; the Committee of London Friends in Hamilton and other places [illegible] whose names are subscribed to it, [illegible] objectionable.

All letters, whether intended for publication or not, must be addressed, *post paid*, to the Editors, Toronto, C. W.

Printed by JOHN DICK, at the Office of the Association, City Buildings, King Street East.

Agricultural.

Clean Culture.

It is a fact, that ground, which is kept clean of vegetation, will not dry up so much, as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt this, but if they will make a closer examination, I think their doubts will be removed. Make an experiment: take a piece of ground in your garden, or elsewhere, where it is free from vegetation, and hoe it every day, or often enough to keep all vegetation from starting. Sow another piece adjoining with grass, or some kind of grain. After a drouth of two or three weeks, examine them by digging into them with a shovel or spade. The earth of the grass or grain plat will be found dry, like ashes, to two or three inches. Below that it will be found quite moist. Or if there is a tree in your field, see if the ground is not much dryer near it than on similar ground out of the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring the moisture from a far greater depth than could be done by simple evaporation. Now from all this we deduce the following argument in favor of clean culture: that is a culture which permits no useless vegetation to grow among cultivated crops, the advantage of which would be to give the whole benefit of the moisture and nutriment to the crop, instead of giving a portion of it to worthless weeds. In a dry time we frequently hear farmers say, it will not do to work my corn and potatoes, they need all the grass and weeds to keep them from dry. Now as we have shown, this is all a mistake; the grass and weeds make it dry and deeper. But it is alleged that [illegible] been injured by working or plowing [illegible] time; we admit that it is true [illegible] following circumstances: If corn [illegible] be cut too large before it is worked, injury [illegible] the crop. The reason is, the roots are [illegible] extended, and the plow cuts off so large a portion of them that there is not enough left to support it, and it soon withers.

Injury is only when the roots have become widely extended, and are torn and mutilated in the operation of working it, that any such consequences follow. If it is worked as it ought to be, while small, no fear of injury [illegible] be sustained. — *Rural New Yorker.*

Killing Wire-worms by means of Corn.

A correspondent of the Michigan [illegible] speaks highly of the practice of [illegible] corn in the hill of corn, as a preventive of the injuries of wire-worms; as in the *Rural*, of April 1st. The worm goes into the cob and leave the young corn. The editor has found this remedy an excellent one, and suggests that at the time of husking, one of the boys gather up the cobs and burn them, wire-worms and all. Left in the field they would wax fat, and increase [illegible] just as rapidly as they would if left alone altogether. It would be some trouble to stick corn cobs round each hill of corn in a large field, but where wire-worms are destructive, if it prove as certain a preventive of injury as is claimed, it would pay.

Dosing Ent Horse Radish too Freely.

It is almost hazardous to say anything against a condiment so universally used and relished as this; but a word of caution is needed. Horse radish is highly stimulating in exploring to the stomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and sickness. We have met with several cases where persons have ignorantly used this root freely as to be scarcely able to labour at all. Where it is needed as a medicine, a small quantity of horse radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others, that any person using a pound or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces stimulating effects for the first hour or two after eating it.—*Ex.*

Washing Sheep.

Washing Sheep.—Sheep may be washed at any number, without subjecting the person employed to the unpleasant practice before followed, of standing for hours in a cold stream. Take a large hogshead, and put out one head, set in it the water, place a few stones, or two or three bushels of gravel in the bottom, so as to sink it, leaving, however, some of the stones above the water. Take four stakes with hooks on them, and drive them into the bottom of the stream, so as to hold the hogshead steady; lay a temporary platform from the bank to get inside the vessel, and thus you may pursue the work in perfect comfort, washing only the arms. This is a decided improvement, and should be generally adopted.

How Much Pork Will a Bushel of Corn Make?

This I consider an important question, and one that all farmers ought to be able to answer. I will answer the question by giving the result of an actual experiment, which is the only way of obtaining information.—Some years ago I was desirous of obtaining information as to the best and most profitable way of fattening hogs. I inquired of my neighbors and friends, and found some in favor of close floored pens, and others large dry lots; and as to the amount of opinions were as various as their countenances. I was just beginning to farm, and as I was desirous of knowing the best way of fattening hogs, I determined to try the different plans, and also how much pork a barrel of corn would make. I made a floored pen and covered in. Weighed three hogs and put them in the pen. I also weighed three of the same size and put them in a dry lot—average weight 175 lbs. I fed six barre's of corn to six hogs. They were forty days eating the corn—with a plenty of salt and water. Their average gain was 75 lbs.—The hogs in the lot gained the most. One that was fattened in the lot gained 88 lbs. One in the pen gained 84 lbs.; the other four were not so thrifty. These hogs were about fourteen months old when slaughtered. I put them up the 25th of October. There was a good deal of sleet and snow during the month of November, which gave the hogs in the pen an advantage they would not have had if the weather was favorable; they ate the same quantity of grain in the same time. It also shows that one bushel of corn will make 15 lbs. of pork; and that the six barrels of corn made $11,25c. worth of pork, at 2½ cts. per lb.; and that the farmer gets 12½ cts. for his labor of feeding per bushel, over selling at 25cts. per bushel.

Hogs will fatten faster in September and October, than they will in colder weather. —*Ohio Cultivator.*

Week's Weather.

On Friday evening the 19th, a heavy shower passed over the city, and the weather became cooler. It rained heavy a part of Saturday and was rather cool. the thermometer on these two days was at about 54 during the day, and one time as low as 44 in the morning. Wind part of the time west and part east. Sunday morning was cool, thermometer 52. The trees were in full blossom only during the last week in May. The weather during May has been cool—no frosts for several days prior to the 20th. I heard a Baltimore Oriole in the trees near my residence on the 18th, a thing of rare occurrence about Toronto. This is the most beautiful bird of Canada, and of singular habits. The white wild lillies were out in bloom from the 15th of May to the end of the month. Cold showers of rain occurred several times on Sunday from the west.—During the day the thermometer stood at an average of 52; at night it fell to 47, the wind shifting to the northwest. I observed a humming bird sucking the sweets from the yellow flowery currant in my garden on this day, the 21st of May. Monday, sunny, wind northwest, thermometer in the morning in the wind 45. The weather was rather cool all day, at night the thermometer stood at 50. The ground is still damp and cool. I saw a whippoorwill in the air to-day.—Tuesday sunny, wind west, thermometer 54 in the morning. There was a frost on the ridge above Toronto. (Wednesday 24th, beautiful and sunny, but cool, wind northwest, thermometer in the morning after sunrise, 46. This is cold for the season, the buds are still only about half blown; apple blossoms are only just coming out.) The weather is pleasant for health and travelling, but too cool for vegetation. Wednesday towards noon became warm, the thermometer stood at 64 in the middle of the day, 62 at sundown, and 60 at night. The Queen's birthday (the 24th) was a delightful day, the wind shifted to the east, and about nine o'clock it rained. Thursday was a lovely warm day, a refreshing rain having occurred: wind northwest, thermometer in the morning 59. At noon this day the thermometer rose to 72 in the shade. On Thursday evening a heavy rain fell for an hour—thermometer stood at 3 o'clock 71. Friday sunny and rather windy, wind northwest, thermometer 57, in the morning.—*Son of Temperance.*

Vegetable Garden.—The operation of gardening at this season must depend on the weather and condition of the ground. Seeds not easily injured by frost should be sown, such as peas, beets, parsnips, lettuce, radish seed, onion seed and sets, early carrots, asparagus seeds for new beds, and plant out two year old roots, cabbage seed, &c. Uncover spinach, parsley, lettuce &c. Trench ground for horseradish, and set pieces of old roots in rich soil. Dress rhubarb, and manure thoroughly, if not already done. Give close attention to frames, &c., and cover on cold nights. Give air on fine days. Tomato, pepper and egg plants, which have grown thickly, should be pricked out into other frames. Start Lima beans in sods inverted, within doors, so as to be ready for planting out for early crops, so soon as the weather is settled. Set out beds of sweet majoram, winter savory, pennyroyal and other perennial herbs by dividing the roots of old plants. Plant sweet potatoes in hot beds for sprouting, and cucumbers in frames for forcing. As a general rule in gardening, make deep soil, manure heavily and use plenty of seed. Better to thin out than to re-sow.—*Farm Journal.*

☞ To prevent a cow sucking herself, wash the udder and teats with cold water before milking, and milk her clean morning and evening.

Taming Horses.

In our account of the U. S. Ag. Society, allusion was made to some successful experiments made at the Maryland State Fair, by Mr. Offutt of Lexington, Kentucky, in subduing almost instantly, the most vicious horses. A correspondent having desired further information upon the subject, we addressed a letter to a gentleman in Maryland, who replies as follows:

"In reply to your favor of the 11th, I regret that I am unable to give you any satisfactory information. Mr. Offutt certainly possesses some wonderful and incomprehensible power over horses, but the why or wherefore is to me inexplicable. All I know is that he takes the wildest and most unmanageable animal and compels him to follow him about like a dog. He also has a theory relative to breeding animals which he has lately published in a volume, but he will only sell the work to particular persons, and then always with secrecy. He professes to be able to tell the disposition and performances of an animal simply by his formation, and also says he can teach any one to breed any particular points or qualities in an animal by an infallible rule.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Prospect.—In the country all is bloom. Present appearances indicate that the fruit crop this season will be remarkably abundant. The blossoms have fallen from the cherry and other stone fruit trees, and the young fruit is beginning to make its appearance. The delicately tinted apple blossoms form the most pleasing sight of all. Along the line of the Northern Railroad the orchards, through which the quiet cottages of the farmers shine like pictures, gives the country a gay appearance and makes one feel proud to be a Canadian. The various shades of green of the woods also add to the beauty of the picture—the dark pine and the light green maple forming a pleasing contrast.—The fall wheat looks healthy; and the whole face of nature seems cheerful, gay and prosperous, and bespeaks a teeming harvest. —*Colonist.*

Selections.

Condition of Hungary—Excited State of the People.

"Our Own Correspondent" of the *Daily News*, "sitting under the protection of Izzet Pacha and a Turkish fortress" sends a record of his impressions during a recent tour in Magyar lands. A portion of his letter is as follows:—"It is only a few months since I travelled in the land of bondage and the land of promise, and neither the banks of the Nile nor the deserts of Syria, can offer a comparison of slavish tyranny with the present mal-administration of poor, conquered, wronged, bleeding and wrathful Hungary. In those countries despotism is indeed the law, but the laziness and good nature of the officials, and the readiness to pocket small bribes in some measure save the inhabitants. But in Hungary there is a watchful dragon, a great goggle-eyed ogre of a police, an organized and vast army of the meanest and most bloodthirsty spies, that never sleep, that condescend to every trick, to the most dastardly meaness, to the foulest treachery, to the smoothest deceit, in order more securely to entrap their victims. But, fortunately, the attention of the conquered kingdom, Hungary, is fully aroused. One sentiment of hatred, mistrust, of teethgnashing vengeance, of resolute waiting for the earliest and smallest opportunity, animates the whole Magyar population. If I should say that of the six million of Magyars (there are six more of various races) ninety-nine in 100 of all classes are confirmed in their deep-seated hatred of their oppressors, I should fall short of the reality. In three months and more, I never saw ten except spies and officials, who were otherwise minded. Indeed, many of the officials are with the people. At Pesth I conversed with a master workman, who trusting in my nationality, opened his heart. He said nobody dared to trust any except his tried friends; and presently, he mysteriously pointed to a broadframed man, stealing along in the shadow on the opposite side—"That's a rascally spying," (Spitzt) said he. "He was once on our side, and has betrayed hundreds to prison and death. He goes into all the hotels. But we all know him now." I cannot help remarking with what astonishing quickness the Hungarians detect the presence of the vermin called spies. I have entered a room where two hundred people were assembled, and on the instant, in half a glance, it has been whispered in my ear, 'There are two that I wonder to see here; they may be invited suspicion—we must be very careful!" In a smaller company I have seen one or more leave the room. On asking why?—"There is one more than enough in that room." In the country I was at a gentleman's house; two days after I left and in his absence, the house was searched. It is common for a Hungarian nobleman of the first rank and standing, to be ordered up at midnight and go round his own house, holding a light perhaps, or smoking his pipe, in slippers, while these foreign gentry turn everything upside down; open drawers, peep into secretaires, cut open bed clothes, take up the floor, to find papers or proclamations from Kossuth. Meantime, the people gnash their teeth, detest their rulers, name their boys Lajos, and wait for the time. Wherever I saw any one distinguished for natural gifts, ability, education, or patriotism, he or she (for gentle ladies and highborn dames are served the same way) was sure to have been imprisoned for three months to two or three years. Hundreds sit in hopeless prisons. "Now, see," said the Countess of ——, "this is what my neice did (showing two statuettes)—this is the angry fatherland, and this the weeping patriot. See the hollow eyes. The tears are all run out; there are no more tears to shed. My neice, for teaching young girls to love their country, is imprisoned at ——750 stairs above the ground."

The Policy of the Nebraska Leaders.

The following pleasant and suggestive article is from the *Southern Standard*, an Administration paper published at Charlestown, South Carolina. It is a frank, bold statement of the policy of the Administration upon the Slavery question, which our readers will do well to look at by way of refreshing themselves. It will amply repay perusal:

"A general rupture in Europe would force upon us the undisputed sway of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, with all their rich and mighty productions.—Guarded by our genius and enterprise, a new world would rise, as it did before under the genius of Columbus. With Cuba and St. Domingo, we could control the productions of the tropics, and with them, the commerce of the world and, with that, the power of the world. Our true policy is to look to Brazil as the next great slave power and as the Government that is to direct or license the developement of the country drained by the Amazon. Instead of courting England, we should look to Brazil and the West Indies. These two great slave powers now hold more undeveloped territory than any other two Governments, and they ought to guard and strengthen their mutual interests by acting together in strict harmony and concert. Considering our vast resources and the mighty commerce that is about to expand upon the bosom of the two countries, if we act together by treaty we cannot only preserve domestic servitude, but we can defy the power of the world. With firmness and judgement, we can open up the African slave-emigration again to people the noble regions of the tropics. We can boldly defend this upon the most enlarged system of philanthropy. It is far better for the wild Africans themselves. Look at 3,000,000 in the United States who have had the blessings not only of civilization, but of Christianity. Can any man pretend to say that they would have been better off in the barbarian state of their native wilderness; and has not the attempt to suppress by force, this emigration, increased the horrors of the 'middle passage' ten-fold? The good old Las Casas, in 1519, was the first to advise Spain to import Africans to her colonies, as a substitute for the Indians, who from their peculiar nature, were totally unsuited to bear the labors of Slavery. Experience has shown that this scheme was founded in wise and Christian philanthropy. Millions of the black men, yet unborn, will rise up to bless his benevolent memory. The time is coming when we will boldly defend this emigration before the world. The hypocritical cant and whining morality of the latter day saints will die away before the majesty of commerce, and the power of those vast productions which are to spring from the cultivation and full development of the mighty tropical regions in our own hemisphere. If it be mercy to give the grain growing sections of America to the poor and hungry of Europe, why not open up the tropics to the poor African? The one region is as eminently suited to them as the other is to the white race. There is as much philanthropy in one as the other. We have been too long governed by psalm-singing schoolmasters from the North.

It is time to think for ourselves. The folly commenced in our own Government uniting with Great Britain to declare slave-importing piracy. Piracy is a crime on the high seas, arising under the law of nations, and is as well defined by those laws as murder is at common law. And for two nations to attempt to make that piracy which is not so, under the law of nations, is an absurdity. You might as well declare it burglary, or arsony, or anything else. And we have ever since, by a joint fleet with Great Britain on the coast of Africa, been struggling to enforce this miserable blunder. The time will come that all islands and regions suited to African Slavery, between us and Brazil, will fall under the control of those two slave powers, in some shape or other, either by treaty or actual possession of the one Government or the other.' And the statesman who closes his eyes to these results has but a very small view of the great questions and interests that are looming up in the future. In a few years, there will be no investment for the two hundred millions, in the annual increase of gold on a large scale, so profitable and so necessary as the developement and cultivation of the tropical regions now slumbering in rank and wild luxuriance. If the slaveholding race in these States are but true to themselves they have a great destiny before them."

The propositions being set forth are, in brief:

1. To take Cuba.
2. To conquer St. Domingo and reduce its inhabitants to Slavery.
3. To unite with Brazil and perform the same conquering and enslaving process on all the other West India Islands.
4. To enter into an alliance with Brazil for the establishment and fortification of slavery throughout South and North America.
5. For this object to develop the Amazon country and take possession of the Gulph of Mexico and all the adjacent tropical regions.
6. To re-open the African slave trade.
7. To boldly defend this scheme upon the "most enlarged system of philanthropy."

Such is the programme of the future proceedings under the new Nebraska dispensation. We trust the reader has carefully perused it, as stated by our Southern contemporary in the above extract. It is seldom he will find more of what is called "letting the cat out of the bag" in the same compass. Let him not turn away doubting or distrusting the correctness of this representation in regard to the designs of the Nebraska dynasty. He may depend upon it, that what is here shadowed forth is no dream, and no vagary. It is a faithful picture of what is the fixed and determined policy of the Nebraska leaders. The conception of this future, we happen to know, is distinct and vivid among the champions of the new dispensation, and they are firmly bent upon its regular and systematic accomplishment. The Nebraska bill is but the first, and as it has been heretofore regarded, easy step in this comprehensive plan of Africanizing the whole of the American hemisphere, and establishing Slavery upon what its advocates regard as an impregnable basis.—*Tribune.*

Cuba—The Reason.—While Northern deceivers are seeking to delude the people as to the real object for which Cuba is sought, and to obtain which the Cabinet mean to pick a quarrel with Spain if it can, the *Richmond Enquirer* throws off all disguise and avows the real policy of the South. Will the people permit this plot to be carried out? It says:—

"Our views of the policy of this measure as, of *every other*, is determined by the *paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests*. It is because we regard the acquisitions of Cuba *as essential to the stability of the system of slavery, and to the just ascendency of the South*, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political changes, and to advocate a measure of such vast and in some respects, uncertain consequences. * * * We must *re-enforce the powers of slavery as an elements of political control*, and this can only be done by the *annexation of Cuba*. In no other direction is there a chance for the aggrandizement of slavery. The intrigues of Great Britain *for the abolition of slavery in that island*, are pursued with a zeal and an energy which cannot fail of success *unless the United States interfere to prevent such a consummation.*"

Free Cuba.—We presume it is understood at Washington that the Filibuster preparations for the invasion and conquest of Cuba were never more active and formidable than they now are, and that Slidell's move in Congress for a repeal or suspension of the neutrality laws, so far as they restrain our citizens from fitting out or embarking in military expeditions against Spain or the dependencies, was a part of the game. Were that repeal effected, Cuba would not remain in Spanish hands three months longer.

"The Filibusters feel sure of the profound sympathy of the great body of the Cuban Creoles, but they will never more run their necks into a noose by relying on the active aid of those prudent patriots, as they did in the expedition which proved so disastrous to Crittenden, Pragay and their compatriots. They now understand that the Creoles will help them whenever they are able to do without help, and not before. Hence they are collecting arms, munitions, money, vessels, &c., on a scale and with a secrecy and caution unknown to their former operations. They will not move until they feel confident of their power to meet and beat all the Spanish troops in the "ever faithful" Island in a pitched battle, with the advantage of position against them. Yet unless adverse circumstances shall intervene they will probably be afloat within a few weeks. And if the telegraph should announce that Gen. John A. Quitman (ex-Governor Mississippi) is at the head of the of invading force, our readers may understand that they go in to win.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Nebraska once more.—We place little confidence in Congress for the cause of freedom and humanity. The people must take up the question and settle it. Let associations be formed to buy up the territory; let a bounty be offered for free emigration; let the free and hardy Germans, and the generous and thrifty sons of New England and the West, be encouraged to go and occupy the soil; let Christians undertake the colonizing of Nebraska as a religious duty; let them go with the press, the school, the Bible, the church, and in their "squatter sovereignty," without intervention from the general government, forever forbid the introduction of slavery upon that soil. The great contest for freedom must be, not upon the floor of Congress, but upon the soil of Nebraska itself—and the men of talent must be there to wage it, backed by the wealth, the talent and the moral power of the North.

If Slavery triumphs in Nebraska, within ten years it will be legalized in New York—Southern men will demand that they shall bring their "property" with them to the Springs and the Falls, or they won't stay in the Union! A temporizing Legislature and Castle-Garden merchants will concede the demand. The *Journal of Commerce* and the *Herald* will argue for it as essential to the very existence of the nation, and to the highest development of Christianity. Then our Fifth-avenue *parvenus* will insist that such a privilege should not be confined to their Southern guests, and will rid themselves of the annoyance of independent Irish servants and of saucy free negroes, by having their own negroes held under the law. The spirit and the machinations that carry slavery into Nebraska will do this before our eyes, and in our time. And thus the crime will grow till God's time of retribution comes in anarchy and blood. Christians, freemen, avert it now!—*N. Y. Independent.*

Alcohol and the Constitution of Man.

This is the title of a small and recent work aiming "to bring *science* to bear upon the prohibitory movement. It is not a new essay, moralizing over the evils of intemperance, the very idea of which may be wearisome; but, is a scientific argument framed to show the physiological and therefore necessary antagonism of alcohol and the human constitution. It affords, therefore, a new kind of interest, and is well calculated to arouse dormant energy, and in this way contribute to call forth the action which is necessary at this juncture to carry out one of the grandest reforms of the day—*the legal prohibition of selling liquor to drink.*

The author also discusses the relations of the government to society, in reference to those who drink, and here presents cogent reasons for efficient legislative action. The following is an extract:

"The Engineer who steps from his locomotive to the refreshment room, to procure a draught of brandy, goes back a changed man. He may return with as firm a tread and as erect a mien as he went, nevertheless he is no longer the man he was. The train has virtually changed engineers. Indeed, between the engineer without the brandy and him with it, there may be a far greater difference than between two different men. His brandied blood whirls through the system with unnatural speed. It stimulates him. Literally *stimulus* signifies a *goad*. So that the brandy goads, pricks or spurs the organism into excitement; brain and thoughts partake of the stimulation—are quickened, as the blood flies faster and the brain thinks faster, so he is altogether a "faster man," and will be very likely to run a faster train; and there are a thousand contingencies in which the destruction of the train and a score of lives, might be accounted for by this difference in the mental condition of the engineer. The general use of steam power in society, by momentarily suspending the fate of nunberless thousands of human beings upon coolness of head, clearness of eye, and steadiness of hand, has added to this subject an element of alarming interest."—*Wesleyan.*

Southerners at the North.—The *Times* hears from a very creditable source, that some Southerners are already looking out for Northern Summer residences. It thinks that if the thing is once started, it must become popular; that a house on the Hudson or Connecticut, in the Highlands, or on the sea shore, will be preferable for families, to a sojourn at any of the fashionable Springs; and that a great many people would buy a home for Summer life at the North and transfer all their families, if it could be done within the bounds of reasonable economy.

This movement, should it prove to be one of any extent, on the part of the slaveholders, will at once lead to the struggle for the legalization of Slavery on Northern soil. Our Southern nabobs would, no doubt, prefer to bring their household slaves with them when they come North to pass the summer. This may be the next issue with the Slave Power, unless the annexation of Cuba should come first. There is no possibility of erecting any effectual barrier against the encroachments of this fell Power while the North remains in the Union. This truth is beginning to be seen and felt by many who, until now, regarded it as the wildest fanaticism.—*A. S. Standard.*

Mitchel and the Catholic Press.—The *Shepherd of the Valley*, the Austro-Jesuit organ of St. Louis, thus backs up John Mitchel's fervent aspiration for a plantation of fat negroes in Alabama:

"Mr. Mitchel has been attacked where he is invulnerable; we wish to God that all his opponents had his hardy honesty in little things. Mr. Mitchel does not condemn Negro Slavery. Mr. Mitchel is right; neither does the Church condemn it; for you and I may hold a hundred negro slaves (for my part, I wish, with Mr. Mitchel, I had them)—we may hold a hundred slaves, and go to communion to-morrow without freeing one of them; and the Church admits to her sacraments no one guilty of practices which she condemns. Why should a Catholic journalist in the North cry out against Mr. Mitchel for his? Because Slavery is unpopular in the North. It is not fair."

It strikes us that Mr. Mitchel, in view of the strange company into which, for a Red Republican and General Revolutionist, his aspiration aforesaid has brought him, must be forcibly reminded of that fearfully graphic passage in Isaiah, (xiv. 9, 10) wherein the mighty autocrat of Babylon is told that

"Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth: it hath raised from their thrones all the kings of the nations.

"All they shall speak and say unto thee, *Art thou* also become weak as we? *Art thou become like unto us?*"—*Wesleyan.*

Close of the Newbrunswick Legislature.—On the 15th inst., the Legislature of New Brunswick was closed with the following speech by the Lieut. Governor.

"You have brought to a close the business of this Session, and I thank you for your exertion. I trust that the consolidation and revisal of the Provincial Statutes may prove advantageous to the Country, and that the changes in the administration of the law, authorized in the present Session may afford satisfaction. The subjects of King's College, and the Audit Office will not fail to receive the considerations of myself and my Council during the Recess. I acknowledge with thanks the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.—Some portion of these Supplies, relating to Bridges, has been voted in a form which implies much confidence in me and my advisers. I can assure you that every precaution shall be taken to insure a proper outlay of the public funds. I feel confident that at Her Most Gracious Majesty will highly value the loyal feeling which dictated your Resolution, placing at my disposal the Resources of the Province for the defence of the Country and the honor of the British Flag. As representatives of the People, you will have the satisfaction of restoring to your Constituents, at a time of general prosperity, the public trust reposed in you at a time of depression. You have all heard with deep regret that Great Britain has been reluctantly forced into a War. In the name of the Queen I thank you very heartily for the expression of your loyalty and attachment to the Throne, which I shall not fail to lay before our Gracious Sovereign." Previous to the closing, nearly all the members gave expression to their sentiments on the occasion, highly approving of the course taken by the Imperial Government; and on motion of Mr. Earle it was unanimously resolved that the whole of the Provincial Revenues be placed under the control of the Governor, in case of emergency.

Coal or no Coal in Upper Canada.

A Collier, in the Owen Sound *Lever* writes:—

I have within two or three years been told by different persons that it was reported officially by a geologist to the government, that there was no coal in Upper Canada. I have at this moment I am writing lying before me on the table a well marked specimen of that kind of rock, known to all the mineralogists and coal miners as bituminous shale, (not slate clay, the schiefer-thon of Warren,) a most extensive stratum of which shows itself in a neighboring township, a fragment of which is in the specimen in my possession. When broken up it easily takes fire, blazes up with all the energy, splendor and heat, of the best cannel coal, differing from it only by its larger earthly residum (ashes) after combustion, this last being the indurated clay of the shale divested of its naptha. If the geologist who is said to have made such a report to the government grounded his opinion upon the outcropping and order of certain strata, together with their direction, dip, and other indications; and provided he did not overlook one of the most remarkable and important indications in the above locality, viz, the presence of the rock just mentioned, bituminous shale, he would have been probably following the right track to arrive at a just conclusion. This rock has been found overlying almost every bed of coal that has been worked in Europe even to the depth of several hundred feet. If the gentleman that made the report in question, and supposing that he was both chemist and mineralogist, were fully sensible of the vegetable origin of coal, he must have been aware that naptha is by analysis proved to be one of its chief chemical constituents. Now I will ask him, if he admits this, where does he reasonably suppose, the naptha of the bituminous shale of the neighboring township comes from? The great probability is, that that bituminous shale in our neighborhood is the result of subterraneous fire acting on a coal bed, and forcing its naptha through an overlying bed of coal in which case if the whole of the naptha were expelled from the coal, the coal remaining would be anthracite. Sir Ben, Hall & Gregory West were the two first who incontestably proved by actual experiment, the three physical differences and their causes between blazing coal and anthracite, and mountain limestone (statuary marble.) And afterwards in an excavation made through a whin dike in the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, the changes produced by high temperature under great pressure on a bed of coal and mountain limestone were exact fac-similes of the gentlemen's experiments, illustrating them on the grandest manual scale, and proving in the most incontestible manner, the soundness of the reasons that led to their experiments. The *Lever* remarks:—We beg leave to draw attention to the interesting letter of our correspondent "Collier," in reference to the important question is there coal in Upper Canada? We have seen a large specimen of the shale he refers to, it was brought from the township of Collingwood, and its inflammable qualities were discovered by a settler there who made his chimney hearth with what he considered to be stone and was astonished to find that it burned all up!

A Homethrust.—At a social meeting at the house of a Democratic Senator, in Washington one day last week, some of the company were speaking rather contemptuously of President Pierce. Senator Seward, who was present, said:

"You are wrong, gentlemen, to speak disparagingly of President Pierce; he has done one thing which none of you could have accomplished."

"Ah! what is that? was demanded on all sides. "Why," replied Seward, he "has given dignity to the administration of John Tyler by the contrast of his own."

Bulwer's Failures.—Perhaps it may encourage young writers if I remind them that I was not successful at first in any one line that I attempted. My first attempts at prize composition were refused admittance into a magazine. My first novel was very little read, and it is not included in the general collection of my works. My first poetry was thought detestable—and my first play very narrowly escaped being damned.

Visit to a Frigate of the Baltic Fleet

It is a strange sight to inspect a frigate ready for sea, and to contrast with the order which prevails in every department the multiplicity of occupations which are being carried on. In one spot is the carpenter's shop, replete with tools of every description; and by its side sawyers are at work over their saw pit, as though they were about to erect some substantial edifice on shore. There again are ropemakers busily engaged at their occupation; and, because two hands are not sufficient, they are holding a third rope in their teeth. At a huge cooking apparatus on the main deck, soup, and beef, and vegetables are boiling for a crew, of 800 men; there sheep in the pens and fowls in their cages, feeding as peacefully and sightly as though they were on shore. Instead of between two long rows of 32s decorated by a few 68-pounders, Sailmakers are at work, too, and neither the navigation of the Baltic nor the reception of the "Roosians" appear to mar the jollity or harmony of the crew and marines as they eat their mess and sip their grog. You walk to one end of the main deck, and a chart shows the position of every man in the ship. There are fourteen men to each gun; there is a long train of men who hand the powder from one to another and to men at the guns, there are boarding parties, and there are those who attend on the wounded—others who carry shell, heat red-hot shot, or guard the magazines; each and all have their allotted place in the work of the vessel; but the crew heed it not, and even one appears light-hearted as though they were starting on a summer excursion.

But there is something more than light-heartedness and activity which arrests the attention of a visitor. On each side of the upper deck, ranked in deadly order, black and polished, are the thirty-twos and the four sixty-eights at the bow is the long swivel gun, traversing any direction, and capable of sweeping at one point within a semi-circle of three hundred yards radius; and there are, too, the carronades for the ships boats. In every available place between the guns are piled with shot greased and shining; beside are rusty, dull, and rusty looking shot; and there are funnaces for heating them—and huge tongs for taking them from the fire and conveying them to the muzzles of the guns. On the main deck there is a similar array of guns along each side; and cutlasses are in the centre and they are piled on each side by thirty-twos. On the decks are piled are the sponges and other utensils; rammers for charging the guns, short pistols, bright polearaxes, sharp cutlasses, shells in small square boxes strapped with iron bars, piles of muskets, boarding pikes, and piles of shot in every direction. Descending the stage, and you are in the midst of stores of all kinds. Here is biscuit for a month for more than 500 men, barrels of pork and beef, and puncheons of rum and of lime. There are other stores in which you may literally find everything from a needle to an anchor: yarns and twine and ropes; spare muskets, spare cutlasses, and spare something of everything. Still lower you are below water-level, and amid the levers and cranks and pistons of the engines; another descent, and you are in the fire room, where light and ventilation reach you by a shaft some forty or fifty feet in depth. Pass through screw alley, long, low, dark passage half the length of the ship, and a massive iron shaft 60 feet long, is revolving with furious velocity, to which were the screw attached, the whole mass 2147 tons, 580 men, 51 guns, and the provisions and stores, would be propelled through the water, without wind at the rate of a mile in five minutes.—*Morning Chronicle.*

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

The eyes are turned upon the example—millions of hearts are anxious for the success of human progress—popular success in a government in the United State. Should the spirit retreat to liberty, the spirit of Hancock, Patrick, and Washington, of Jefferson, and Franklin, and the aspirations of Lafayette, and the flag. The great American principle entering upon Kansas, from the repeal of the Nebraska Bill. The spirit of virtue and vice, coupled with that of despotism seems rampant at Washington. The curse of office-seeking is visible in the Federal and State Legislation. A wide-spreading, gloomy, and treasonable country is torn with factious feeling, arising out of the slavery question, and the storm seems to threaten even civil war. As far as the preservation of the Union should be to every American heart, yet it would be better, infinitely so, to break up the Union and form with British North America a grand Northern Republic composed of the free states, than to yield the principle of freedom to be blackened by the principle of slavery. Shall Americans permit it to come to be a by-word in the mouths of good men—to be hissed for—under the same flag the most enlightened liberty and the most degraded vassalage—free Northern Americans to be forced into a brutal police to catch the victims of southern debauchery and slaveholders, who are taught from infancy to consider the right of all men to liberty, and the rights of the labour of their own—to be lightly change and [illegible] their hearts and souls at Washington by binding still more the chains of slavery over the American dominion? Let us hope for better things, and let the northern people rise as one man, and spurn the odorious slave system. We are glad to see that a commencement has been made by a great meeting just held in New York, at which resolutions to pass—protesting against the attempt to [illegible] Northern tyranny will not yield—will break—Northern industry will not yield—will break—be accursed union with the slavery and—with a new nation. Let liberty and truth—prevail at least on half of America. We have longed for the successful working out of the grand problem of human progression in government—hoping that at least the United States would prove that extended and full—government in the people was compatible with order and virtue.—*Sons of Temperance.*

James Montgomery, the poet, breathed his last yesterday morning, at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, aged 82. He presided at the weekly board of the infirmary on last Wednesday, and walked home more than a mile afterwards. James Montgomery was born as long ago as November 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire, his father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving the sun-burnt shire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he took the opportunity of preaching to the negroes. He died [illegible]

front of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. These indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a general shop. He thirsted for other occupations, and one day set off with three-and-sixpence in his pocket to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan to take service in another situation. Only for a time, however, was he constant, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, as far as bringing him to the spot he had longed for, but unsuccessful to his main hope—that of finding a publisher for a volume of his verses. But the bookseller who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labor, and made him shopman This eventually led to his becoming editor and proprietor of the *Sheffield Iris*. To the religious world, he is chiefly known for his contributions to our sacred hymnology. In this department he has acquired a name which will ever be remembered with affectionate regard. The venerable poet enjoyed a well-deserved literary pension of 150*l.* a year.

PAPER MAKING.

The great and increasing demand for paper has naturally directed the attention of scientific and practical men to the discovery of some other material than rags, from which to make the article. From the proceedings of the Scientific Association at Washington, we learn that a paper can be prepared from the wood of various trees, but except from two sources in England and one in France, and they not producing a good article, it has not ever been used until now. We are on the eve of successfully producing such. We have specimens of good writing paper—not as good as the best, for the means of working up the material are not what they will be—made of the fibres of hickory, of the cotton poplar, of white pine and of canebrake. The material is cut first of a proper length, then treated alternately with diluted acids and alkalies, washed, broken between rollers, bleached, and thus prepared to be worked up. If, under the microscope, the 'ultimate fibres' appear broken, as sometimes happens from using too great mechanical violence, or if they are made too tender by too great strength either of acid or alkali, the specimen is faulty. These processes are in the hands of practical unscientific men. The assistance of a practical scientific man at the mills would save much time, expence and the mortification of experimenting to discover facts already well known to science. Indeed, the struggles of successful inventors would be much lessened in number and in their melancholy results, if inventors would study the general features of the sciences in whose details they are generally the most skilled.

A good white paper has also been made from straw, by Mr. Mellier. From the Troy *Whig* we learn that the Philadelphia *Dollar Newspaper*, as well as the *Ledger*, is printed on paper made from straw, by Mellier's process. This paper is really excellent and beautiful, says the Scientific American. It is much stronger than the paper made from rags; is firm and hard like linen paper, and has white as any paper printed in the country. We are happy thus to herald the complete success of white printing paper from straw. If this complete success is not prematurely announced, there is a very large class who have reason to rejoice. The advance in the price of paper, owing to the increased consumption with no corresponding increase in the supply of rags, has been very great within the past eighteen months. If Mr. Mellier's plan for manufacturing from straw is a fixed fact, the invention is one of the most important recently announced.

From Gleason's Pictorial.

Daguerrian Gallery of the West.

This establishmsnt is located in Cincinnati, on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut, in Weed's large building. It occupies four rooms and one ante-chamber, on the third, fourth and fifth stories. Two of these are operating rooms, each twenty-five by thirty, and fitted up in the best manner.—One of these was prepared expressly for children and babies. This is quite an accommodation for those parents who wish to have the sweet faces of their little ones preserved, not only as mementoes of the past, but also to compare with the sterner features which ripened age shall give them. And then, when it is remembered how suddenly our little ones are snatched away from us, what father, what mother, does not wish to preserve the images of their little cherubs? The third room is the workshop where the plates are prepared and likenesses perfected. Possessed of the best materials and the finest instruments, Mr. Ball takes them with an accuracy and a softness of expression unsurpassed by any establishment in the Union.—The fourth room is the gallery; it is twenty feet wide by forty long. The walls are tastefully enamelled by flesh-colored paper, bordered with gold leaf and flowers. The panels on the south side and west end are ornamented with ideal figures. The noble form of the first is hid beneath an under dress of a warm drab color, over which she wears a sky-blue mantle, festooned on the shoulders and right thigh by splendid medallions. Her head is decked with a garland of evergreens, her raven locks flow loosely down her neck, from her right arm hangs an open ornamenting: the panels of the west end are delicately drawn, and very beautiful.

The first is arrayed in a green drab shirt, festooned on the shoulder with golden buttons the head over the back, completely envelopping it. The edges are grasped by the left hand, and brought gracefully to a point in front of the person—the arms, neck and upper part of her bosom are nude—her glowing cheeks and coral lips are in sweet harmony with the rose-bud which the right hand gently presses upon her virgin breast—the eyes are shut—the spirit is either in repose or drinking of holiness. She is the goddess of Purity. But who can describe the sweetness and tenderness of the last? She is richly attired in skirts of faint purple—a straw-colored mantle, tasseled at the ends, is thrown loosely over her shoulders—an auburn sash encircles her waist, and is tied in a slip-knot at the centre of the form. The half curled and half braided hair hangs about the neck in careless ringlets, and is jewelled with the gorgeous rose—her spotless hand presses large as he now occupies. His fame is spread, not only over his own, but through every State of the Union; and there is scarcely a distinguished stranger that comes to Cincinnati but, if his time permits, seeks the pleasure of Mr. Ball's artistic acquaintance. The art of daguerreotyping has made rapid progress

in which Venus, the goddess of Beauty, is sitting recumbent on a splendid throne. The three graces arrayed in their gayest robes, are adorning her noble person. Behind her is Aylia holding a casket of jewels, from which Thalia is culling gems to deck her rich hair, while Euphrosuna holds a shining mirror before her. Excepting the climax, there is a noble piano by whose sweet notes you are regaled, while the skilful operator is painting your face with sunbeams on the sensitive yet tenacious mirror. As for the enterprising proprietor, he is the very essence of politeness—nor are his brothers less tinctured with this sweet spirit of human excellence and a disposition to please every one who patronizes them.

No wonder that there is daily such a rush for this gallery! No wonder that its throng of fashion and beauty is so dense!—Mr. Ball commenced his career as a daguerreotypist in the year 1845. At that time the art was in a very low state indeed in Cincinnati. There were but few who engaged in the profession, without means, enterprise or instruments, and customers were "like angel's visits, few and far between." The obscurity in which this divine art lingered, gradually cleared away as talent and go-ahead-ativeness shone forth in the profession; and to Mr. Ball we are indebted for placing it in its present proud position in Cincinnati. His early struggles were many and great—but his love for art and firmness of character overcame every obstacle to his advancement. Competition, it is said, is "the life of trade," and as Mr. Ball, with all his early disadvantages, struggled on and succeeded, it roused a spirit in the profession which has resulted in lasting benefit to the community, and has brought within so short a time the Daguerrian art to so much perfection. We said Mr. Ball's prosperity was a type of that of Cincinnati. Who can remember the single room of the artist in 1845, and glance at his magnificent suite now, but sees as it were a picture of the gradual advancement of Cincinnati from creaking shingles to Dayton stone-built scroll upon which she records her lofty inspirations. The face looks heavenward. And O, what an expression is in that countenance! 'Tis divine! 'Tis the creative power! She is the goddess of Poesy. The second figure is more delicately formed. Like the first she tiptoes the clouds. The Skirts are sea-green—a mantle, in which the hues of the lilac and claret are softly blended, folds itself around her waist, rolling down to the hem of her garments. A wreath of bay, gemmed with three roses, sits resplendant on her head—the eyes are cast down upon the strings of a guitar, from which her sweeping fingers are pouring the sweetest notes. She is the goddess of Music.—Though the feminine character is preserved in the form of the third, yet the proportions of the limbs are masculine. The softest tints of blue and lilac are mingled in her skirts, the mantle is dark drab, a pea-green veil falling from the apex of the head, over the shoulders, finishes the drapery. Her braided hair is coiled up into a beautiful cone—the feet, arms, neck, head and face indicate great strength and power—the left hand grasps a globe—the right hand is uplifted and holds the mathematician's compass between the fingers—her eyes beam with intelligence, and seem to be tracing the movements of stars and planets. She is the goddess of Science. The fourth figure is tall, erect, majestic; she does not move on tiptoe like the first and second, nor tread the clouds like the third, but stands firmly upon them as upon the everlasting rocks. A palmy garland encircles her expansive brow—her auburn hair is braided and lies folded upon her placid cheeks. In her left hand is the scroll of life, the right points to the regions on high—devotion overspreads the countenance—the uplifted eyes penetrate the sky, and the adoring spirit seems to be wrapt in the beatific vision." She is the goddess of Religion. The two figures arms and legs, her majestic form is covered with white linen skirts, over which is a purple robe, bordered with gold and glittering with diamonds. Golden sandals cover her feet—her face is radiant with beauty. A white dove is nestling in the folds of her raiment, while another perches on the palm of her hand. An upset basket of flowers and seven cupids fill up the scene. Two hover above her, one holds a burning torch, the other a vase of flowers, from which he showers roses down upon her. Away in the distance are two more, on quivering wings; with trumpet and lyre they regale the beauteous goddess with rapturous music. A fourth flies towards her with the ripe fruit of love—the sixth stands ready to cast a purple robe over her, while the seventh is sitting down by a bow and filled quiver, from which he has plucked one, whose point he is feeling—his artful eyes declare him intent upon piercing her bosom with the sweetest passion that can fill the heart of the blooming goddess.

The north wall is ornamented with one hundred and eighty seven of Mr. Ball's finest pictures. Babies and children, young men and maidens, mothers and sires look you in the face. Jenny Lind, with other distinguished personages, and five or six splendid views of Niagara Falls are among the collection. There are also six of Duncanson's finest landscapes hanging upon these walls as ornaments; among which are the May Party in picnic and the Shepherd Boy—the depth and tone, the life and beauty of these paintings rank them among the richest productions of American artists. Every piece of furniture in this gallery is a master-piece of mechanical and artistical skill. The very seat on which you sit and the carpet on which you tread seem to be a gem culled from the fragrant lap of Flora; all of these, reflected by two bright mirrors in the east end, present you a scene replete with elegance and beauty—to cap the fronts. Mr. Ball's Daguerrean Gallery is situated in the very heart of the city, where the busy din of commerce and the rolling of carriages are heard from morning till night; and the streams of visitors that are continually pouring into his spacious saloons, show how wide spread is his reputation, and how successful he has worked himself into popular favor. Mr. B. employs nine men in superintending and executing the work of the establishment. Each man has his own separate department, and each is perfect in his peculiar branch. We are so well aware of the indomitable industry displayed by the proprietor, that it is no conjecture of ours but our fixed opinion, that it will not be very long before Mr. Ball will be obliged, from the great increase of his business, to have rooms twice as

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
" J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charsy, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Detroit, U. S.
" George De Baptiste, "
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Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.

Printed for the Proprietors, by JOHN DICK, at the Office 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

A Bazaar for the "Provincial Freeman."

It is a custom among reformers, to get up a Fair or a Bazaar, as they are here called, in aid of papers advocating the measures they seek to disseminate—in case where funds are needed immediately—where they are needed for prospective labors, or, in order to give greater notoriety to their efforts, &c.

This method of getting "aid and comfort," is regarded with more favor, than the long-established practice of soliciting from individuals, shillings, sixpences, or "any amount if you please." Another plan, of recent adoption, which has worked remarkably well—a modification of the last, is, to decide upon the amount necessary, say, from £25 to £250; divide the amount equally among a specified number, in such a way that the wealthy or well-to-do, only, can afford to contribute to the fund.

This plan has been known to bring back "good results," in a pecuniary way, to Anti-Slavery and other journals.

But the the different methods are too numerous to mention. Some plans are so delicately organized, as to never be permitted to approach the light.

Now, as the matter has been hinted to us, we wish to propose something to the friends and supporters of the *Provincial Freeman* in Canada.

We propose to them, not only to be subscribers to the paper, but to consider the propriety of holding bazaars, festivals, tea-meetings and similar gatherings, in Toronto, St. Catharines, London, Chatham, Dresden, Windsor and other places, where the project may meet with favor, in order to secure for the paper a permanent name; at the same time that they do what they can, and in the way they have been doing for the last few weeks, to extend its circulation.

"Canadians are never behind in good works;" they contribute largely to objects abroad; their liberality is so well known, that people from the great United States (the land of plenty,) come over here occasionally, and condescend to accept humble favors. This being generally known among us, the propriety of securing to themselves its Canadians, by united efforts, objects of acknowledged utility, will be seen at once. We shall refer to this part of the subject again, shortly.

The *Provincial Freeman*, has received many expressions of friendship from the good people of Toronto, and other places in the Province, and we desire not only that its permanency shall be sure, but that it may be regarded as connected with the soil—a paper for the Canadas, as well as other parts of the world. From Nova Scotia, we hear good words of it; from the United States also, and all around and about, at home among the people. Is it asking too much, then, of the friends and supporters of good projects, to patronize the *Freeman* in this way? We think not. We know, in some instances, Bazaars have been made the source of much mischief.—We recollect well when Philadelphia, in the U. S., was one scene of confusion among anti-slavery people, growing out of the holding of rival Bazaars for anti-slavery papers. The colored people of New York, also, were at one time as widely separated as possible, by one Fair, which was held for a paper, in that city. In truth, except the Bazaars held yearly in Boston and Rochester, the first for or by Garrisonians, the other by friends of, and for *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, we know of no place, in which, at some time or other, rival factions have not been in variance, growing out of these gatherings.

We do not, however, apprehend that obstacles would intervene in Toronto, to prevent any efforts of the kind, that the friends of this paper might make.

The plan of operations being different in this country, such difficulties could hardly arise.

Long established liberal papers here do not resort to fairs, bazaars and tea-meetings, and they would not be likely to do so, unless from sheer *greediness*—a failing we cannot, from our slight knowledge of them, even attribute to them, being well supported, they are apparently satisfied.—But for supporters of new, lately established papers, advocating anti-slavery and other necessary measures, the propriety of Bazaars could hardly be questioned. We shall agitate this topic, and consult our patrons, friends, &c., as preliminary to action in the matter.

DR. PENNINGTON'S BROTHERS CASHIED BACK.—We heard, when in the States a few days since, that the Nebraska Bill would kill the Fugitive Bill; but we think it has given life to it. We also venture the opinion, on what we believe to be sufficient data, that slavery will be permitted in the Northern States before the end of the struggle. We sympathize with the Dr. and his brother in their severe trials, but not more than we do with the men who are persuaded by the specious reasoning of Dr. Pennington and other leaders, to remain, rather than leave the bloody

emancipate the slave, when they cannot maintain their own freedom. In this age of telegraphs and railroads, those who by word or deed detain a poor fugitive, to gratify their cupidity, by listening to this or that report he may be able to give, or counsel any portion of the colored people to remain there, instead of settling speedily in a free country, knowing as they do the hopeless and dangerous state of the case at present, and what must inevitably be for a long time—those who so counsel, advise or persuade, are as guilty, we verily believe, as Batchelder or any other slaveholder or slave catcher in the land.

MIDDLETON, CONN., May 25th, 1854.

MR. SHADD, *Sir*:—I have just received a bundle of papers from your office.

I shall send the subscription price of the same, in case I obtain certain information from you, which will be of great importance to me, and which was my main object in ordering papers from your office.

About two months ago, I entertained a colored gentleman at my house, who stated that he was the "Nat Turner" of insurrection notoriety; his name is Owen Davis. He appeared to be one of the noblest specimens of manly dignity, I ever saw. He made some statement, however, which staggered me, and led me to suspect he *might* be partially insane.

He stated there were fifty thousand colored soldiers in the British service, all in garrisons in Malden, C. W. You undoubtedly know the man, and can inform me whether his statement is correct. I have been conversing with a colored gentleman to-day, about him, and we concluded that he was the greatest wonder ever seen; and I promised to write to you for information.

Mr. Davis promised to write to me some time next June, and it is my intention to visit Canada this summer, provided the information I receive from you, confirms Mr. Davis' statements.

I would enclose the money for the paper now, were I sure you would not forget to answer these enquiries.

Yours, with love for principle.

EDWIN BLAKE.

We venture to publish the above, though designed, we suppose, for private use, believing, that the writer will agree with us in the opinion, that too great publicity cannot be given to the movements of men whose designs are clearly traceable to the purposes of self-interest, and who really injure their people more, by their dishonorable course, [illegible] can be repaired by the united efforts of the [illegible] themselves, in a generation.

No clearer evidence is needed of the misrepresentations made in Canada, by men pretending to have been in the Province, than this letter, neither of the prevailing ignorance of Canada, among people who live remote from the line.—We cannot confirm the statements made in the letter, but brother Blake will not suffer our inability to sustain accounts from Owen Davis, to prevent him from visiting this country, neither from taking our paper.

There may be such a man living in Canada as he describes, but we have not heard of him, so cannot vouch for his identity.

There are about 40,000 *colored* people in Canada, not 50,000 colored soldiers in the land; town of Malden. There are volunteer companies of colored soldiers, in places west, but no regulars, at this time, that we know of. During the rebellion, colored soldiers served the country very acceptably; and now, we frequently meet colored men who are pensioners, but neither at Malden, (which has not 5000 population white and colored,) nor at any other point, at present, do we believe many are to be found.

Davis has awakened to a knowledge of his identity with Nat Turner, rather late. We have always understood that Nat ended his eventful but heroic life, on a Virginia scaffold; and we have read, somewhere, a speech delivered by him at the place of execution. If it were possible to re-animate his mouldering bones, and set him "agoing," we would hardly suspect him of so much rashness or insanity, as Owen displayed.

We hope to see brother Blake in Canada, the present summer, notwithstanding our unfavorable answer.

We wish there were 50,000 colored soldiers along the line, but on this side of it. Could the colored people be induced to know the truth concerning the country, we might be enabled in a short time to chronicle such an exodus from the land of Nebraska bills, as would supply from its thousands, all drafts necessary to make up the deficiency between the present number of troops in Malden, and Owen Davis' men.

Canada is a great country, white Americans say, and we say the same, because we know it to be so, and we have no fear that any sensible man will return to the States, *dissatisfied* with it, after having made the necessary observations, that is provided he will divest himself of his prejudices against the government that ensures freedom to all.

TO AND ABOUT CORRESPONDENTS.—We are very thankful to you, friends, for the many encouraging letters we receive, and we shall endeavor to merit the countenance of your favors in the epistolary line. Many communications are on hand, which should have been published before, but for unavoidable delay. It is needless to say such shall not be the case in future, as we do the best possible for us under the circumstances.

Our friend, T. H. Thompson, of Vienna, complains of not receiving his paper regularly. Inquire at the Post-office, Thomas. Send on that "article" at your earliest convenience, without fail.

—One of our Philadelphia correspondents complains of omissions, &c., in his communication by which the sense is destroyed, in some passages. We will beg the printers to be more careful in future. We know that from the typographical appearance of our paper we have often to take a share of the censure solitarily given to the schoolmaster when "abroad." In future we hope to be even with other papers in this matter.

—Mrs. Mary S[illegible] St. Catherines, shall have a paper as directed. Wm. H. Anderson.

—Miss Watkin[illegible] York, Pa., will please accept our thanks for her letter, and write whenever so inclined.

Negrophobia in St. Catharines.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the colored people of St. Catherines, because of the exclusion of their children from the government schools against all right and decency.

Mr. Jackson has been deputized to lay the matter before the General Superintendent for schools. We will give the details of this most glaring outrage upon the rights of British subjects, as gathered from the aggrieved themselves, as so early [illegible]

Douglass' Paper, &c.

Since writing the remarks to be found in another column, proposing a Bazaar for the *Provincial Freeman*, we see it announced that Miss Julia Griffiths, an English lady, Secretary to the Rochester Female Anti-Slavery Society, and assistant in the office of *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, will open a Bazaar in Toronto, about the middle of this month, under the patronage of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, to dispose of the unsold English and Irish goods of the Rochester Fair.

A lucky paper, that! The Rochester Bazaar is held every year for its support. It has, we are informed, a paying subscription list, numbering thousands. The first instalment of the UNCLE TOM FUND, was given by Mrs. STOWE for its support. It has private patronage incredible, besides, very recently, an addition to its coffers has been made, called the "Thousand Dollar Fund," —a sum contributed by one hundred persons, and gotten up, mainly, we are told, by a great effort on the part of Miss Griffiths, and now, Toronto must pay her golden tribute, by solicitation of the same untiring Miss Griffiths.

Barnum is distanced, and no mistake, in this succession of brilliant efforts to get the "tin!"—But how is it that the wire-workers of a paper opposed to emigration to Canada, are making arrangements to hold a Bazaar for its support in the country? Are the abolitionists of Canada, or, rather of the Toronto Society, opposed to free colored people coming into the Province to settle? and are these the initiatory steps to a public endorsement of Anti-emigration views?

We know that such is the opinion of a portion of the citizens here, but may they not be mistaken? We do not wish to be liable to a silent imputation of mis-representing the *great* people engaged in this movement—humble as we are, we would like to know more of the facts, as well to satisfy our minds, as to enlighten the public. We have had many inquiries made of us, recently, as to the movements of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, not one of which we could answer, of course, not knowing where to find it, to get any information. We think, however, that as there is a prospect of its being found about the "middle of June," anxious inquirers will then be able to see and hear to their satisfaction. Should they conclude not to lose a moment in the search, we would suggest an application to the parent Society, in New York City, U. S., through Lewis Tappan, Esq., the great embodiment of Anti-Slavery Society tactics for the States and the Canadas.

The Toronto Anti-Slavery Society have had Rev. Samuel R. Ward in England and other parts of Britain, collecting funds for newly arrived fugitives—because the necessary amount was difficult to raise here in a reasonable time for those needy ones. Now in the name of honor and humanity, what is the state of the case? Are those funds to be lavished on favorites in Yankeedom, because Mr. Ward has unfortunately fallen into disgrace with Lewis Tappan, Esq., and the right wing of the Toronto Society, for his devotion to the interests of colored Canadians, and his manly determination not to bow down sufficiently low, to please this one or that, who may have the shadow, but not the substance of anti-slavery?—Poor fugitives! We trust that you may not have to content yourselves in the coming and future winters with only the crumbs that may be left from the £1500 ($6,000,) raised by Mr Ward for you. And poor people of another class, who blow the trumpet for, and prostrate yourselves at the feet of other people!

Well after all this array of facts and opinions, it may be well to look at the bright side: the coming "elephant" may be but a precursor of the "good time," when the distinguished organ of Anti-Emigration in the U. S., will cease its opposition to colored freemen who wish to settle in Canada—will emigrate hither instead of simply coming over to take away the money before our "hard" winter sets in, and pour forth its "clarion notes" as the organ of the Toronto Anti-Slavery Society, until the *globe* shall be shaken by the "awful sound."

But will not Miss Griffith leave a few coppers behind? The Underground emigrants come on in great numbers, and may "need" a little of something in the cold weather, *besides*, we know that the friends of Mr. Ward, and of the *Provincial Freeman*, talk about holding a Huzza for this paper about this same time!

The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS.

On the abrupt termination of the meeting in Faneuil Hall, the excited crowd rushed for Court-square, pell-mell, shouting "Rescue him!" &c. Entering upon the Eastern-avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected. The officers in the building closed the doors, when some dozen people, some of whom were colored, rushed up the steps, and commenced pounding on the doors. A pistol was shortly fired on the easterly side of the Court-House, when the crowd rushed around the building. Here, some two thousand people collected in a very brief space of time. Several pistols were fired in the streets.

The crowd immediately commenced an assault upon the south door on the west side, with axes, and a battering-ram, in the shape of a heavy beam, some twelve feet long, which was at once launched upon the stout oak door. The battering-ram was manned by a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door until it was stove in. Meantime, several brickbats had been thrown at the windows, and the glass rattled in all directions. The leaders, or those who appeared to act as ringleaders in the melee, continually shouted: "Rescue!" "Bring him out!" "Bring him out!" "Where is he?" &c., &c. The Court House bell rung an alarm at 9½ o'clock.

When the doors were opened, two or three persons rushed into the entry, but the officers in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, gave the valorous rioters so warm a reception with clubs and swords, that they quickly retreated to the streets. Two shots were discharged in the entry, which appeared to intimidate the rioters some what, and they retreated to the opposite side of the street. At this time, a large deputation of police from the Centre Watch-House arrived upon the ground, and, in a few moments, routed several persons and took them to the Watch-House. Stones were occasionally thrown at the windows, and shouts continued to be made, but the firm stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support the received from the police, prevented any further demonstration.

The saddest part of this outrage, on the part of the mob, rests in the fact that human life has been sacrificed.

At the time the mob beat down the westerly door of the Court-House, several men, employed as United States officers, were in the passage way, using their endeavors to prevent the ingress of the crowd, and among the number, was Mr. James Batchelder, a truckman, in the employ of Col. Peter Dunbar, who, almost at the instant of the forcing of the door, received a pistol shot, (evidently a very heavy charge,) in the abdomen. Mr. Batchelder uttered the exclamation, "I'm attacked," and falling backwards into the arms of watchman Isaac Jones, expired almost immediately. The unfortunate man resided in Charlestown, was but twenty-five years of age, and left a wife and one or two children to mourn his untimely death.

At the time of forcing the door, and just as the mob were on the point of the entrance, while the standing on the upper step, exclaimed to the crowd: "Now cowards, will you desert us now?" At this moment the proprietor of Mr. Batchelder, [illegible] and the [illegible] to the [illegible]

At this time a white man rushed into the crowd and distributed several meat axes, with the blades enveloped in the original brown paper. Two or three of these axes were subsequently picked up by the officers, and were deposited in the Centre Watch House.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Batchelder, Coroner Smith took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day.

After the arrest had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a new element was introduced by the arrival of a military company. The Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were in the streets for their usual drill. When they marched up Court-street, the mob at once supposed them to be the U. S. Marines come to rescue Burns, and they were at once saluted with hisses, groans, and other marks of derision. Capt. Evans seeing an excited crowd, and not knowing anything of the disturbance, immediately marched his command down the west side of the Court-house, and halted in the square, the crowd giving way. When the cause of the appearance of the company was explained, the crowd gave them three cheers and the company departed.

By order of the Mayor, the Boston Artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in the City Hall, where they remained during the night, waiting further orders.

A large force of officers were detained for duty during the night outside the Courthouse, and throughout the whole evening and night, an additional strong force was inside fully armed and prepared for any emergency.

Such arrangements have been made by the United States Marshal, and by Chief of Police Taylor, together with the orders of the Mayor, that any and all attempts at rescuing the fugitive or creating an evil disposed mob, will be met with the most certain and successful defeat.

The examination of the fugitive now in custody will be resumed at 9 o'clock, this morning, and none who are knowing to the facts, doubt that justice will be administered and the laws of the country duly executed.

The following persons were arrested for taking part in the riot, or for specific acts of violence or misconduct.

Albert G. Browne, Junr., a law student at Cambridge.

John J. Roberts, (white,) of Harrison-avenue, for extinguishing one of the gas lights at the easterly entrance of the Court-house.

Walter Finney, colored; John Wesley, colored; Wesley Bishop, colored; Thomas Jackson, colored; Henry Howe, white; Martin Stowell, white, of Worcester,

John Thompson, (white) one of the above parties, was foremost in the attack on the westerly door, and the chief of police, who was instantly on the spot, sprang through the crowd, and seizing the rioter, hurried him to the centre watch house, followed by a large crowd. All the persons arrested were placed in the lock ups in the centre watch-house, and the morning men of the North, Boylston and Centre divisions of the city police were promptly summoned by the chief and placed on duty outside of the Court-house.

After the door had been forced open, John O. Cluer attempted to effect an entrance, but was repulsed by the officials, and after demanding admittance "as a citizen of Boston," made a few blustering remarks and left.

The noise of the mob created a stampede in the Museum, and much alarm prevailed among the ladies. The performances were interrupted, and nearly half the audience left the house.

There was an immense audience at the Music Hall, on Sunday, to hear Rev. Theodore Parker. There was a general expectation that he would have a "Lesson for the Day," and the vast hall, with its double tier of galleries, could not contain all the people who sought admittance. Mr. Parker delivered a short extemporare discourse on the subject uppermost in all minds, which we give in full. He then delivered a short discourse on another subject. When he rose to pray he read the following:

"Anthony Burns, now in prison, and in danger of being sent into slavery, most earnestly asks your prayers, and that of your congregation, that God would remember him in his great distress, and deliver him from this peril.

"From Rev. Mr. Grimes, and Deacon Pitts, a Burns' special request."

He said, in substance, (we cannot give his language precisely,) that this was the old form for such requests, but he did not like it. It seemed to ask God to do our duty. God was never backward to do his work, and if we should do ours. He could not ask God to work a miracle to deliver Anthony Burns; although if He should see fit to do so it should be accepted with proper sentiments of reverence and gratitude. He had received the same request in another form, which he liked better, and read as follows:

"To all the Christian Ministers of the Church of Christ, in Boston:

"Brothers,—I venture humbly to ask an interest in your prayers and those of your congregations, that I may be restored to the natural and inalienable rights with which I am endowed by the Creator, and especially to the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, which, it is said, this Government was ordained to secure.

"ANTHONY BURNS.

"Boston Slave Pen, May 24, 1854."

THE PURCHASE OF BURNS.

The Boston *Chronicle* of Monday says, that during the previous evening efforts were made to collect by subscription a sufficient sum to purchase the fugitive, as it was stated that his claimant offered to sell him in Boston for $1200. Many of the friends of Burns were opposed to the purchase, believing that some informality would be found in the documents; finally, at about 11 o'clock, the money was raised by subscription by merchants and colored men.

The following is a copy of the subscription paper:—

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

We the undersigned agree to pay Anthony Burns, or order, the sums set against our respective names, for the purpose of enabling him to obtain his freedom from the United States Government, in the hands of whose officers he is now held as a slave.

This paper will be presented by the Rev. L. A. Grimes, pastor of the 12th Baptist Church.

A portion of this amount was subscribed on conditions that the bargain should be consummated that night. The counsel on both sides were present in the court-room till 12 o'clock, but there was some apparently slight obstacle which prevented the consummation of the bargain. So confident were many that he would at once be liberated, a carriage had been brought, and was in readiness to convey him to the residence of Rev. Mr. Grimes. It was agreed that the proposal should remain open till Monday, and perhaps later.

Two incidents connected with the subscription are worth mentioning. On Saturday evening, eight hundred dollars had been subscribed; it was thought important that the remainder should be obtained at once in the hope of consummating the measure that evening. One of our liberal merchants whose benevolence is practical and unostentatious, although he had already subscribed one hundred dollars, immediately advanced the requisite four hundred dollars and completed the subscription. The fact is worth recording.

The other is the following:—We are informed that during the day on Saturday, Rev. Theodore Parker was asked if he wished to put the name to the subscription paper. He replied, "*I have nothing to subscribe but brass and ball!*"

A paragraph has appeared in some of the Sunday papers containing statements in connection with the names of Messrs. Thomas B. Curtis and W. W. Greenough, which require correction. They were not appointed to negotiate the purchase of Burns, but were desirous, for obvious reasons, that he should be liberated before midnight on Saturday. They have never had or sought any interview with Colonel Suttle. The delay which occurred with regard to the purchase of Burns, etc., was understood to have arisen from questions of legal costs; nor is it within the knowledge of Messrs. Curtis and Greenough that any officer of the United States Government was disposed to thwart the negotiation.

The negotiation for the purchase has not been completed. Nothing could be legally done on Sunday. At a late hour last night it was feared that it might not be consummated before the hearing to-day. We confidently hope that these fears may prove unfounded. We understand that the Marshal has been advised from Washington that the expenses incurred in protecting the prisoner are not to be assessed upon the claimant. The whole of the costs of the case cannot exceed but one or two hundred dollars, which we have no doubt will cheerfully and readily be subscribed, if required, in addition to the two or three hundred dollars already raised.

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(From the Commonwealth of Monday.)

Mr. Conse stated before the Jury, that he was willing to put a stop to the matter, and would pay Mr. Marks's value as a slave. Accordingly he made to rescue the body of the claimant's price for him. Five hundred dollars was offered for him up for $1,200. This was immediately paid, but then he offered to give all the expenses paid, and was counselled not to give the whole. We hear that the Commissioner has concluded to give the full amount of $1,200. It has been agreed on, and that the matter is at once detached, even from the highest part of the cutting.'

"On Monday, the parish priest paid poor Giraud a visit. Lying down upon the ground, his grey head close to the orifice of the well at the bottom of which Giraud hangs on the slimy miner between life and death, he addressed him as follows:

"My dear Giraud, I come to bring you consolation and encouragement. Your deliverance approaches. The brave soldiers who are striving night and day to accomplish it, do not walk alone. They are assisted on all sides by fervent prayers, in which I pray you to join with all your heart. Invoke the help of Mary, whose special 'fete' in this month is now about to be celebrated. In your present state it is not possible for you to confess in the ordinary way, but you need only desire to confess as soon as you are delivered, and to have a lively contrition for your sins, and that will be sufficient to entitle you to receive the absolution which I now give you.

"On being asked whether he had understood this exhortation, Giraud answered that he did so perfectly, and on his assurance in a firm voice that he was in the frame of mind desired, the cure pronounced absolution. An iron mask has been lowered to protect his face from the earth that crumbles down upon him when the engineers sound the earth by which he is surrounded."

PARIS, Thursday, May 4.

Giraud, the man buried alive at Lyons, was dug out yesterday, at 8, P. M. The state of his health affords no ground for apprehension.

The London *Times* says: "So great was the interest excited in high places, that the Empress of France received, by order, a telegraph despatch every day."

It is said that "Wm. H. Mitchell, of Brooklin, brother of John, has invented a machine for composing and distributing type. It is said to be an improvement on machines for the same purpose hitherto patented."—Mr. William Mitchell appears to be a decidedly wiser man than his brother, and will be of infinitely greater value to society.

PASTURES IMPROVED BY KEEPING SHEEP.—To some extent keeping sheep is found to improve a farm as they consume much feed that is left by other stock and lost, and at the same time enrich the ground, and give it a better and smoother appearance.

Obituary.

—Died, in this city, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Ethaline Lewis, wife of Mr. Joseph Lewis, in the 61st year of her age.

The deceased was a true Christian, and a sincere friend of the slave, and the fugitive was ever warmly welcomed and kindly cared for by her.

Mrs. Lewis was an old member of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society, and, on her emigrating to this country to flee the prejudice she shared in common with her people, she seized the opportunity to connect herself with an anti-slavery body. She has been an efficient member of the Ladies' Society here, since its formation.—Though unnoticed through a protracted illness and to the end by the members of the Society,—in whose service she may be said to have materially shortened her career, she was kindly cared for by a large circle of colored acquaintances and friends.

May the fugitives have raised up for them (now that friends are failing,) many among their humble people, who will aid and encourage them as did Mrs. Lewis.

Notice.

The Directors of of the *Provincial Freeman*, Association, are requested to meet at the usual place, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

J. H. HILL, *Secretary*.

Notice.

A public meeting of the citizens of Toronto, will take place on Monday evening, the 5th inst., to make arrangements for celebrating the 1st of August. By permission of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church, corner of Queen and Victoria streets, that building will be used on the occasion. Chair to be taken at half past eight o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

W. H. HARRIS,
THOS. F. SMALLWOOD,
CHAS. FREEMAN,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months. If required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 24 miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 21 Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. E. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwillimbury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 20, 2d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 139 acres—60 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 3, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 30 acres cleared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA

A circular circulation has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, and consequently little information has reached the public. The following, which has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has elicited a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage:

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and upon a most summary process sent back to endure a bondage of which the peril must appear always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hunted, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they attain the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a prostration of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet, to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society, being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue, to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States, and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it, and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	5	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	2	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Herman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Euphia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	19	0	0
J. Clisselham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
S. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Mall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	19	11	11
Mrs. Cisserton	5	0	0
J. Mickel, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Parrish	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	2	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Scissor, Esq.	5	5	0
H. Veasy, Esq.	5	5	0
S. H. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
E. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. J. Orchard, Esq.	2	0	0
Messrs. Holdroyd & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Gibbins	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Manchester	19	11	11
G. Perkes, Esq.	10	0	0
Sundry small sums	1	9	6

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.	to	s.	d.
Bricklayers, - - -	8	9	to	11	3
Masons, - - -	8	9	to	10	0
Stone-cutters, - -	6	3		8	9
Joiners - - -	6	3		8	9
Carpenters, - - -	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths, - - -	6	3		6	10½
Painters, - - -	6	3		7	6
Hatters, - - -	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors) -	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male, - -	5	0		6	3
" Female, - -	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers, - -	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers - -	6	3		7	6
Coopers, - -	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers - -	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers, -	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men, - -	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys, - -	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load, - -	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 52, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 38s 9d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8s 3d to 8s6d. Wheat—Spring, 5s 10d to 6s 3d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 140s 6d. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 40s to 42s 6d. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s6d. Mutton—per lb by the quarter, 5d to 6d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs; per dozen, 7d to 8d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.—Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 6d to 5s 7½. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 9½ to 6s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 2s 6d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½ to 2s 3d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Grain—wheat per bus. -	11	6	a	0	0
Oats per bus - - -	3	0	a	0	0
Corn do - - -	5	0	a	6	0
Barley do - - -	5	0	a	6	0
Hay, per ton - - -	5	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	0	a	0	0
Beef per 120 lbs - - -	56	0	a	00	0
Pork do - - -	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb - - -	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz - - -	0	10	a	0	0

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE Currency.			Sterling		POUNDS Currency.			Sterling
£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
0	0	1½	equal to	0 1	1	4	4	equal to 1
0	0	2½	"	0 2	2	8	8	" 2
0	0	3½	"	0 3	3	13	0	" 3
0	0	5	"	0 4	4	17	4	" 4
0	0	6½	"	0 5	6	1	8	" 5
0	0	7½	"	0 6	7	6	0	" 6
0	0	9	"	0 7	8	10	4	" 7
0	0	10	"	0 8	9	14	8	" 8
0	0	11½	"	0 9	10	19	0	" 9
0	0	0½	"	0 10	12	3	4	" 10
0	1	1½	"	0 11	13	7	8	" 11
0	1	3	"	1 0	14	12	0	" 12
					15	16	4	" 13
0	1	2½	"	1 0	17	0	8	" 14
0	2	5½	"	2 0	18	5	0	" 15
0	3	8½	"	3 0	19	9	4	" 16
0	4	10½	"	4 0	20	13	8	" 17
0	6	1	"	5 0	21	18	0	" 18
0	7	3½	"	6 0	23	2	4	" 19
0	8	6½	"	7 0	24	6	8	" 20
0	9	9	"	8 0	121	13	4	" 100
0	10	11½	"	9 0	243	6	8	" 200
0	12	2	"	10 0	365	0	0	" 300
0	13	4½	"	11 0	486	13	4	" 400
0	15	7½	"	12 0	608	6	8	" 500
0	15	10½	"	13 0	730	0	0	" 600
0	17	1	"	14 0	851	13	4	" 700
0	18	3	"	15 0	973	6	8	" 800
0	19	5½	"	16 0	1095	0	0	" 900
1	0	8½	"	17 0	1216	13	4	" 1000
1	1	11½	"	18 0	2433	6	8	" 2000
1	3	1½	"	19 0	4866	13	4	" 4000
1	4	4	£1	0 0	8305	6	8	" 5000

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.
Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid in the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 10s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

PAPER AND PRINTING.

To depend the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for their days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, as the case of 6d. per volume.

The conditions are Ticket.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well selected Stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she will add from time to time.

Toronto, May 18, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE,
No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.
BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Andrew's Congregation beg to give Public Notice of their intention to offer for sale a varied assortment of useful articles of needle-work, in the St. Lawrence Hall, which has been kindly granted for the purpose by his Worship the Mayor and City Council, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 6th and 7th days of June. The proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of debt upon St. Andrew's Church.

Those friends who have kindly offered to contribute work, are requested to forward the same before the 6th of June, to Mrs. John Cameron, Commercial Bank, or Mrs. Thomas Carfrae, Scott Street.

There will also be a refreshment table, contributions to which will be received by Mrs. McClure, No. 80, Church street.

The Sale will commence on both days at 11 o'clock, P. M.

Entrance money, 1s 3d.—children half-price.

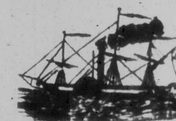
Toronto, May 8th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. CARY, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

1854.
THE STEAMER

PEERLESS.
Important to Toronto Passengers.

THE Subscriber would inform Passengers that he has leased the EATING DEPARTMENT and the BAR on board the Steamer Peerless, and will make exertions to satisfy Passengers, by keeping a good Table and excellent Liquors.

Dinner at Cabin Table served at Half past One o'clock.

HOT COFFEE AND MEALS

For Deck Passengers, ready at all hours; and when the Stage arrives at Lewiston, by going down the Stairs to the Steamboat they can get a comfortable Hot MEAL for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Steamboat leaves Lewiston at 12½ o'clock, P.M.; and Passengers who eat on board, will not be hurried from the table.

D. HURLEY

P. S. A Shaving Saloon is also attached to the above.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
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Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL, *Agent.*

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DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye, can get published, and operating charge reported very reasonable, by forwarding his address (post paid) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,
40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,
Of every Description;
SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY
BONNETS,
Very Fashionable and very Cheap.

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;
MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)
From 7½d per yard.
BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;
Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;
Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT.
11, King Street East.
ma. 13—1m.

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the English Boot and Shoe Store, No. 80, Yonge Street.*

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a.m. from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, connecting with the under mentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R. arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.
Toronto, March, 1854.

Great Western Railway,
Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.
EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at - - -	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at - - -	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at - - -	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at - -	8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Miscellaneous.

The First Cannon Shot.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Hark! o'er Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun;
The fire has burst, the blow is struck,
Armageddon is done.

[illegible] echoes,
[illegible] to meet afar,
[illegible] nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

From ruthless slumbers waking,
[illegible] thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
[illegible] grasps her broken spear.

Old Rome grows young to hear it,
White's the chief in her glance;
And Hungary mounts her battle-steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

[illegible] shall last the combat,
[illegible] Russia's hordes to scorn,
[illegible] up to-day,
[illegible] more.

[illegible] unites with England,
[illegible] the fight,
[illegible] flame.

[illegible] trembling,
[illegible] cannon peals,
[illegible] of victory won.

[illegible] aggressors,
[illegible] shall not last long;
[illegible] cannot, shall not win,
[illegible] battle in the wrong.

Erick's Grave.

A RUSSIAN TALE.

It was a stormy evening, in the month of November, that a Russian nobleman, called Baron Jaroshay, his wife, their little daughter, Helena, and their faithful servant Erick in a heavy travelling chariot-and-four, driven by two postillions, drew up at the only inn of the little town of Kobrin, on the borders of Russia and Poland. They were returning from their travels in Europe: and, as the baron had already overstayed the time he had intended to be absent from home, and the weather every day grew worse and worse, he was anxious to press forward with all the speed possible. The fur caps of the postillions, the long manes and tails of the horses, and even the rough leather portmanteaux, which were strapped on to the roof of the carriage, were white and crisp with frost; clouds of steam rose from the weary beasts as they were unharnessed, and made halos round the lantern which the hostler held in his hand; and the landlord coming up to the door of the chariot, observed that, of course his honor would not think of proceeding further.

"Not, if I were at liberty to follow mine own inclinations," said the Baron; "but, as, it is, I am pressed for time, and we must get on another stage to-night."

"It is a long one, sir," said the landlord; "thirty versts at the very least; and you have the forest of Rostov to pass. There the road is bad, and I dare say the snow is deep; and the wolves, these long nights, are getting hungry."

"O, I am not afraid of wolves," cried the baron; "they would not dare to attack a carriage so early in the year as this is. Let us have four good horses, landlord, and we may be [illegible] by nine; for it is not now more than half past six."

"Well, sir, a wilful man must have his own way; I only hope that you may not repent your determination. Horses on, directly Nicholas. But, may be, your honor and your honor's lady will take something hot, for you will need it before you get to Bolisov."

So a cup of spiced wine was brought for the travellers; and Erick had a double portion. He sat, wrapped up in a huge fur cloak, on a low kind of a box in front; for the Baron's carriage, though old fashioned, had been built in England. In a few moments the fresh horses were harnessed, the postillions cracked their whips, and, amidst the thanks and good nights of the landlord, the carriage rolled on.

"It is bitterly cold," said the baroness, as she pulled her cloak more completely round her, and took the little Helena on her lap; "it is bitterly cold, and a fearful night to travel in."

"If the moon can but break through the clouds, as she is trying to do, we shall have a pleasant ride yet," replied her husband. "What, Catherine, a Russian and afraid of a little sister?"

"Well, I am glad that we came on, too," said his wife; "it is pleasant to think that every mile is bringing us nearer home, and my own dear little Nicholas and Frederick."

They were now passing over a wide moor; the wind whistled mournfully round the carriage, driving and chasing the snow before it, for it was snowing heavily; the flare of the lamps cast a kind of ghastly haze on the immediate neighborhood of the carriage, and seemed to make the dark distance still darker.

"O, mamma," cried Helena, "let me come closer to you; it makes me quite afraid to look out of the window."

"Why, what should you be afraid of my love?"

"One is always afraid in the dark, you know, mamma; and, then, just listen to the wind, how it howls."

"My dear child, there is One to whom the darkness is no darkness, and who maketh the winds His ministers. We are as safe in His protection here, as if we were in our own dear home, with a warm roof over our head, and a bright fire roaring up the chimney. See, the moon is coming out; we shall not have to journey in the dark."

Thus, amidst occasional questions and answers, the carriage rolled on for some miles. The clouds passed off; the moon was walking in brightness; the wheels rolled noiselessly along over the snow; and as far as the eye could see was one glistening sea of white. And now the moor was almost passed; straggling trees, the vanguard of the great forest of Rostov, began to appear on both sides; they became thicker and thicker; and the earth swelled up into banks, and sank into valleys, where there are primroses in the early spring, and daisies and cowslips in summer time on.—But even the former could scarcely be traced, for the snow had drifted much; right and left, thousands of pines, which would make a twilight even in the summer noon, were now almost shrouded in darkness, except where an occasional gap or opening in the branches made the white ground yellow with moon gold. Here and there a larch spread out its white, feathered arms; and occasionally, a leafless oak might be seen, sturdy in its winter nakedness, and moaning dismally to the wind. On passed the carriage and still the pines clustered thicker, and (except in the very road) the shades grew deeper; and there was that solemn sound which is made by the crashing and roaring of a hundred thousand branches.

"What is Erick looking at?" asked the baroness; for the box was so low that its occupier might be seen from the front windows of the carriage.

"I cannot tell," replied her husband; "but he must have good eyes if he can make out anything."

"Hark! what was that?" cried his wife, as a long, low, melancholy howl, different from the wind, and yet like it, was heard for a moment, and died away.

"It is the wolves," answered the baron; "this cold weather makes them turn restless."

"There it is again. It is certainly nearer."

"Erick," said his master, letting down the front window, "tell the boys to drive on: we must keep out of the way of the wolves."

"On with you, my men!" shouted Erick—and then, in a lower voice, he said, "I doubt if we can altogether keep out of their way, sir."

"How is that?" asked the baron, alarmed.

"There is a large pack of them, sir, and they are in scent of us, I fear; at least, they are much nearer than when I first heard them, ten minutes ago. There they are again. They cannot be half a mile off."

"What are we to do?" asked the baron; "I know you, as a Courland man, are more used to these things than I am."

"Why, sir," replied the servant, "if they come up with us, we will take no notice of them, except they attack us; may be, as they are timid creatures, the glare of the lamps and the sight of us will keep them off and in an hour we shall be in. But I would advise you, sir, to draw the bullets from your large pistols, and load them with swan shot; it is more to the purpose to wound a good many than to kill one or two."

"O, papa," cried Helena, as the baron took his pistols from the top of the carriage, "what shall we do?"

"We shall do what we can, my dear child, for ourselves, and God will do the rest for us. There is no great danger in these wolves, except in the very depth of winter; and, if there were, He who delivered David from the paw of the lion and the paw of the bear, and Benaiah from a lion, as this is, in time of snow, and Daniel from the seven hungry lions, can deliver us also."

"Now," said her mother, "now, my love, is the time to see whether we have faith in God, or not. It is easy enough to trust in Him when everything seems safe and comfortable around us; but, when we feel our weakness, then is the time to believe in His power."

"They are coming, sir," said Erick.

The baron looked; and, about a hundred yards back, to the right in the wood, he could just make out a grey mass, moving through the trees, and leaping out into the carriage track. They did not howl, but bayed fearfully; and, as they trotted swiftly along, you might hear the shuffling and rustling of the snow under their feet. They moved steadily, and altogether; but evidently gaining on the carriage. The postboys plied both whip and spur; and the horses themselves, in an agony of fear, broke out into a canter, in spite of the heavy snow.

"Do you think there is danger, my dear husband?" asked the baroness.

"I cannot tell," said her husband.—"They do seem disposed to attack us yet: but they are certainly savage. It is for the horses we have to fear first."

"Are they gaining on us?"

"A little; but they are not putting out their speed: they could be up with us in a moment, if they liked."

Thus the carriage flew along, for about five minutes: Erick never took his eyes of the pack, and the baron, thrusting himself out from the left-hand window, watched them as carefully.

"Are your pistols loaded, sir," asked Erick.

"All—with swan-shot."

"I have two loaded with ball, and two with shot; so we shall do."

The pack was now no more than ten yards from the carriage; there might be about two hundred in it. On they came; ears pricked up, eyes glaring and bloodshot, tails stretched straight out, tongues hanging down. At their head ran an old, strong grey wolf, the leader of the pack. They all came nearer, nearer, nearer still: at last, with a ferocious howl, the leader sprang on one of the wheel horses, and at the same time received a bullet through his head from Erick, who was prepared for him.

"Now, Sir," said he, "if you will let me have a piece of string, we may be able to make something of it."

"A piece of string?" cried his master; "yes, here it is; but to what end will it serve?"

"Why, sir, you see wolves, like cowardly creatures as they are, are always suspecting a trap; so I will just tie a stick to this string and let it drag behind the carriage. It will keep them off, I dare say, ten minutes."

Erick was right: the stick was dragged along at the distance of about ten yards, and for some time the pack kept behind it, and were plainly afraid of it. At last they began to grow bolder, seemed to have discovered the trick, passed it, and were again making up to the carriage.

"They will be upon us in a moment," cried Erick: "when I cry, Now, sir, be ready to fire on them from one side, and as will I from the other"

"Very well," replied the baron. Helena sat with her hand in her mother's, looking up to her face, and seeming to gain comfort from that. Her mother's face was sad, but very calm; she was evidently praying, and thinking more of her child than herself, and yet still more than either of the mercy and power of God.

"Now, sir," cried Erick.

Master and servant fired at the same moment: there was a savage yell from the foremost in the pack; and three or four fell.

"Load again, sir," cried Erick; "if this lasts, you will want all your pistols soon."

After they had fired once or twice, the wolves were no longer frightened by the report and flash; and they began to surround the coach on all sides.

"There is but one thing left," said Erick: "we must cut the traces of one of the leaders, and turn him off: that will divert them for a little while." And, turning to the foremost post-boy, he ordered him to cut the traces of his off-horse. The man obeyed; the terrified animal started off to the right, into the forest; and, with a loud yell the whole pack rushed after him.

"Thank God for that," cried the baroness. "Then we may be saved after all."

"Aye, madam, if He pleases," replied the servant: "but this relief will not last long: and they will be upon us again."

"How far do you imagine that we are from the post house, now?" inquired the baron.

"Some half-hour," answered Erick: "but they will chase us up to the very doors. I never knew them more fierce. Hark! they have got him."

As he spoke there came a scream, or rather shriek, as of a person in agony, far from the right; a shriek so horrible in its sound, that, once heard, it could never be forgotten. Helena and her mother both exclaimed, "What can that be?"

"It is the poor horse," replied the baron: "they are tearing him to pieces. A horse's shriek is the most horrible of all horrible things."

"Drive on, my man, for your lives," shouted Erick. "They will be back presently."

The snow became deeper; and the road worse; and the three horses, worn out with fatigue, ill supplied the place of four fresh ones. On the right hand the wood thinned a little, opening a kind of a glade in the centre of which was a frozen pond. As the travellers passed it, the pack of wolves appeared dashing up the valley, baying as they had done at first; only now the jaws and heads of many were steeped with blood.

"We must let another go," cried Erick, "or they will be too much for us; but we must take care what we are about. You and I, sir, will fire at once: and then do you, Peter," he added, addressing the foremost post-boy, "cut the traces of your horse, jump down, and leap up here by me."

This was done and the pack were again drawn off. The remaining pair of horses strained their utmost, and all the travellers listened for any sign of the reappearance of their enemies. The baron spoke twice to Erick, but received no answer; he seemed quite taken up by his own thoughts. At length, the carriage reached the top of a hill; and, at the distance of apparently two miles before it, a clear steady light was to be seen.

"Thank God! there is Bolisov!" cried Erick: "now then, sir, I believe that you are safe." As he spoke, the pack again was heard in the distance; and though the post light grew larger and brighter every moment the wolves gained on them, and in a few minutes surrounded them.

"It must come at last, my dear master," said Erick. "I have served you and your father these twenty years, but I never did you better service than I now intend to do. If we all remain together, we shall be all torn to pieces; I will get down, and with my pistols, I shall, I trust, be able to keep them at bay a few minutes. You press on with all speed; leave me here. I know you will take care of my wife and child."

"No, Erick!" said the baroness: "we will not allow this. We will all be saved or all perish together. I could not bear to escape at the price of your blood."

"No, indeed, Erick," said Helena.

The baron looked at his wife and child, and said nothing.

"Besides, I will try to climb a tree," said Erick; "may be they will give me time.—But if I delay a moment longer, we shall all be lost together."

"God bless you, Erick," cried his master; "God bless you; and he will bless you. If you perish, I will look on your wife as a sister, and bring up your children as one of my own."

"Thank you, sir," said Erick firmly.—"Now God be with you all. Fire, sir, two pistols at once!" And, while the baron fired, Erick leaped to the ground. On dashed the horses; the pack terrified for a moment, stood still and bayed. Almost immediately, the travellers heard the report of a pistol: in about a minute after, of two, close together; but they heard no more.

And now they are within a hundred yards of the strong, log-built inn; the pack is close behind them; the post-boy cracks his whip; the baron fires; the whole party shout; and, as the carriage dashes up to the door, it opens, and a fresh blaze of light is poured into the road. The wolves turn; and the baron and his family are in safety.

Of Erick no trace was ever found. His pistols were discovered next morning, where he had been left; three discharged, and one still loaded. It is supposed he had no time to fire it, before he was pulled down. I need not tell you how nobly the baron fulfilled his promise to his wife and child.

On this same spot now stands a cross, bearing on one side of its pedestal the name and story of Erick; on the other, the legend —"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS."

And now, what are you to learn from this story? What but this? If there have been found those who are willing, for their friend's sake, to give up the dearest thing they had, even their life, will you not be ashamed at your selfishness in being unwilling to give up the smallest trifle for those that you love? It is all very well to read of the triumphs of the cross; but when will you show them? Not while you seek your own pleasures, not while you do our own will, not while self is uppermost in everything you take in hand. This if you consider, you will show your remembrances of a greater love than that of Erick: the one endured even unto death for transgressors and friends, the other for offenders and enemies.

NIAGARA FALLS SURPASSED.—It is very surprising, says a late writer, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are in the United States, and scarcely known to the best information of our geographers and naturalists. [illegible] fall in Franklin, Habersham county, Georgia; the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina. They are both fairly described in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tucco fall is much higher than the Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara illustrates the spray of Tucco. The table mountain in Pendleton district is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Many persons reside within five, seven or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who never had the curiosity to visit it. It is frequently visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by men of science.

From the National Era.

MARTHA MASON,
A SONG OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Robie Rawlin, frosts were falling,
When the ranger's horn was calling,
Through the woods to Canada;
Gone the winter's sleet and snowing,
Gone the spring-time's bud and blowing,
Gone the summer's harvest mowing,
And again the fields are gray;
Yet away, he's away;
Faint and fainter hope is growing,
In the hearts that mourn his stay.

"Martha Mason, Martha Mason,
Prithee tell us what's the reason
That you mope at home to-day;
Surely smiling is not sinning;
Leave your quilling, leave your spinning:
What is all your store of linen,
If your heart is never gay?
Come away, come away!
Never yet did sad beginning
Make the end of life a play!"

Overbending, till she's blending,
With the flaxen skein she's tending,
Pale brown tresses smoothed away
From her face of patient sorrow,
Sits she, seeking for to borrow,
From the trembling hope of morrow,
Solace for the weary day.
"Go your way, laugh and play:
Unto him who feeds the sparrow
And the lily, let me pray."

"With our rally rings the valley—
Join us!" cried the blue-eyed Nelly;
"Join us!" cried the laughing May:
"To the beach we all are going,
And, to save the task of rowing,
West by north the wind is blowing,
Blowing briskly down the bay!
Come away, come away!
Time and tide are swiftly flowing,
Let us take them while we may!

"Never tell us that you'll fail us,
Where the purple beach-plum mellows
On the bluffs so wild and gray.
Hasten, for the oars are falling;
Hark, our merry mates are calling;
Time it is that we were all in,
Singing sideward down the bay!"
"Nay, nay, let me stay;
Sore and sad for Robie Rawlin,
Is my heart," she said, "to-day!"

"Vain your calling for Rob Rawlin,
Some red squaw his moose-meat's broiling,
Or some French lass, singing gay;
Just forget as he's forgetting;
What's the use of always fretting?
If some stars must needs be setting,
Others rise as good as they!"
"Cease, I pray; go your way!"
Martha cries, her eyelids wetting;
"Foul and false the words you say!"

"Martha Mason, heart to reason,
Prithee put a kinder face on;"
"Cease to vex me," did she say.
"Spake you true, instead of lying,
If I knew the pines were sighing
O'er his grave, and wild birds crying,
I, as now, would say you nay.
But away, far away,
Turns my heart, forever trying
Some new hope for each new day.

When the shadows hide the meadows,
And the sunset's golden ladders
Climb the twilight's walls of gray,
From the window of my dreaming
I can see his firelock gleaming,
And his smile of welcome beaming
Brightly on his homeward way;
But away, swift away,
Glides the fond delusive seeming,
And I kneel again to pray!"

Look up, Martha! Worn and swarthy
Glowed a face of manhood worthy.
"Robie!"—"Martha!"—all they say.
O'er went wheel and reel together,
Little cared the owner whither;
Heart of lead is heart of feather,
Noon of night is golden day!
When true lovers meet each other,
Why should prying idlers stay?

Cities of the Plain.

In the Old Testament scriptures there is an account of the utter overthrow and destruction of certain cities, the inhabitants of which aroused the Divine vengeance. It has always been a favourite theory with many moderns, that the Dead Sea covered the site of the cities of Sodom and Gomorroh, and unless we err in our recollections, Lieut. Lynch gave that opinion an emphatic endorsation. Indeed our gallant officer had no doubt, that he found Mrs. Lot, who, we are told, was transformed into a pillar of salt for looking back as she ran.

A book has just been published in England, and we presume will soon appear in this country, which will give the quietus to the popular ideas on this subject. It seems that Monsieur de Sauley, a member of the French Institute, could not coincide with the popular notions of the overthrow of the cities of the plain; regarding them as unauthorized by the Scriptural history of the event. His desire to vindicate the correctness of his views induced him to visit the Holy Land. Accordingly, he left for the scene of his labors in 1850, being accompanied by his son, the Abbe de Michen, and several intelligent friends. In that and the following year he pursued his archæological explorations with the happiest results.

He was abundantly supplied with means, and having secured a strong body-guard of infantry and cavalry, he was enabled to proceed with his mission without danger from the nomadic tribes of Arabs. He directed his attention, first, to a careful examination of the Dead sea. Beneath the stinking waters of this remarkable sea, popular tradition had located Sodom and Gomorroh; but he was soon convinced that like the apples that were once believed to grow upon its borders, the popular idea had no foundation in fact.

But he found the cities of the plain and rode among their ruins. His eyes looked upon their widely extended remains, bearing even now the marks of that terrible visitation—"fire from Heaven"—which consumed and destroyed them. Upon the shore and in the valleys where they originally stood, this French savant discovered their blackened ruins.

It is surprising what they have not sooner been discovered. The Holy Land has been a point of interest with all travelers and explorers in all times. From the crusades until the present hour, men have flocked thither and trodden the land more full of sublime memories than any other portion of this babbling earth.

But we easily account for the failure to discover these relics of the olden times. Men have always visited the Dead Sea, and as they looked upon its sluggish salt waters have regarded them as shutting up in darkness and silence accursed of Heaven. Hence no traveler has sought after the cities of the plain, and it has been reserved for the French savant of the present day to bring to light the strong confirmation of the Old Testament records. We trust that our American booksellers will soon give to the American public the results of Monsieur de Saulay's researches.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MEAT CURED AT SALT LAKE.—The citizens of Utah, and especially those residing in the vicinity of the Salt Lake, are attached to "corn" meat in the improved manner, as the following paragraph sets forth:

"Experiments have been made upon the properties of the water of Salt Lake, Utah, for preserving meat, by Mr. Stansbury and his associates. A large piece of fresh beef was suspended from a cord and immersed in the lake for over 12 hours, when it was found to be tolerably well cured. After this all the meat they wished to be preserved, was packed into barrels without any salt whatever, and the vessels were then filled with lake water. No further care or preparation was necessary, and the meat remained perfectly sweet, although constantly exposed to the atmosphere and sun. They were obliged to mix fresh water with the brine to prevent the meat from becoming too salt for present use."

☞ Onions finely chopped and mixed with Indian meal, are highly commended by the *Farming Mirror*, for fowls, once or twice a week at least. They are said to prevent and cure the gapes, and many other diseases to which fowls are subject.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thuse elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon say avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale of exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Musenm. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of auxiliary societies or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the other five officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such By-Laws as necessary for their future government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution:]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livlihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Attened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church Membership, among *Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe [illegible] to the exclusion, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till all true-hearted Christian Churches shall constitute the only passport, at any time, and the perfect passport at all times, to every Communion and Church-work of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

The foundation of Religious Truth, Moral, Intellectual and Social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Society,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the TRIBUNE'S Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars—it being found that one half of the Subscriptions not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Laconic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to every one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, ROBERT DICK, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the TRIBUNE'S object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BROTHERS.—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the risen regeneration of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The policy *necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be *in our favor*, if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, sovereignty, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and opposed to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in CLEVELAND, OHIO, on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to *personal* preference, or *individual* enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—of their fidelity to the measures and objects set forth in this Call, as the Convention is specifically by and for the friends of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then, there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as here, proscribed on account of color.

We are friends, too, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been, shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done, to our entire advantage, as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample, affording sufficient time, and a leisure season generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (with [illegible] paid) to M. R. Delany, or Rev. Wm. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., that there may be arranged [illegible] to the Call, see names from each State.

We must make an [illegible], create an event, and establish a position *for ourselves*. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Webb,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
L. L. Hawkins, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
Samuel Venerable
John Williams,
A. P. Hawkins,
S. W. Sanders,
Jefferson Miller,
Rev A. R. Green,
P. L. Jackson,
J. H. Maloney,
G. Harper, *Allegheny City*
Jonathan Green,
H. A. Jackson,
E. R. Parker,
Samuel Bruce,
J. J. Gould Bias, M. D.
Rev. M. M. Clark,
A. M. Sommer, *Pa.*
Johnson Woodlin,
James M. Whitfield,
John N. Still, *New York*
Stanley Matthews

Mr. John W. Brown
24 Lloyd's St

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence.

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 12.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Is published at the Office of the Provincial Freeman, Building, King Street East, [illegible]

TERMS: [illegible]

Single Copies [illegible]

Agents for the Provincial Freeman:

[illegible] Contributors are requested to forward their communications as early as possible.

Mr. J. J. Cassey is the Agent for the Provincial Freeman in Pittsburg. Friends in that city, Allegheny, Birmingham, Sewickley, Beaver, Butler, and other places in Western Pennsylvania, will please call on him.

Communications intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and those on business to the Publisher, Toronto, C. W.

Agents for the Provincial Freeman:

[illegible] JOHN BECK, Druggist, Corner of King and Yonge Sts., Buildings, King Street East.

Agricultural.

The Potato Deterioration and Improvement.

ATTENTION [illegible] been a tolerably close observer of [illegible] our vegetable, the potato, cultivated with great success, notwithstanding [illegible] fail, or malady, as it is called. [illegible] ascertained the fact of the potato being a mountain plant. I have looked back as 1816, and have since that period cultivated it on upland, and it may be [illegible] that I owe part of my [illegible]

There are four principal reasons which in my experience I deem are the causes of the decay of the potato. They are—*first*, late planting or cutting sets; *third*, cropping too thick or close planting. [illegible] plant as soon as the ground is dry enough to plough. In so doing the plants will have the benefit of that moisture so essential to the growth of potatoes, enabling them to come to maturity before the extreme heat of summer. Two years ago in April and at harvest time, and on the 3rd of June I [illegible] neighbour have [illegible] sort of seed which I had [illegible] them, but in a short [illegible] they nearly all [illegible] this in many other [illegible]

[illegible] cutting sets except when [illegible] exceptionable, as I believe they [illegible] their force and vitality. Last [illegible] balls with uncut sets of [illegible] then cut some large ones [illegible] middle dropping the seed ends, [illegible] the stems in another, and [illegible] with each of the stem ends had one gallon [illegible] from the seed [illegible] had three-fourths of a bushel of affected ones, and the [illegible] yielded a bushel and [illegible] more than [illegible]

[illegible] There are two kinds of insects [illegible] of notice. One is a small black bug [illegible] the size of the flea, that jumps very [illegible] when approached, which [illegible] the cuticle off the leaves and young [illegible] works on cabbage, turnips, radish and peppergrass. The other is a [illegible] variety, growing from a half to three-[illegible] long; some of them are of a [illegible] brown line, while others are brown [illegible] with yellow. They were so numerous [illegible] three years ago that they devoured [illegible] leaves of my potatoes, beets, beans, and [illegible] vegetables; they then travelled [illegible] wood and, falling aboard of vegetables [illegible] devouring it like so many herbivorous animals. My potatoes are more generally injured by those little pests than by [illegible] A good preventive is to sift dry [illegible] and wood ashes or slaked lime over them while they are wet with dew or rain which I believe acts as a lunar caustic, at once destroying them. They soon disappear, at [illegible] Perhaps you or some one conversant with entomology can give the names of these insects.

Manure.—A great many people having a small lot of ground for potatoes, will, in order to get the largest yield, crowd them in [illegible] as close as they ought to be [illegible] the result is, they throw up a bunch of weak tops and smother each other, and shut [illegible] air and light, which are particularly [illegible] to the growth of the potatoe—the [illegible] roots next the ground, the outside leaves [illegible] and mildew, and in a week or so die, and [illegible] field since passes down and affects the [illegible], which very soon sets up decomposition. Is it not then a wonder that the potato under so many states of deprivation [illegible] more than a century past, does not become [illegible] extinct!

In addition to the above causes may be mentioned the bad management of pitting.—I have noticed a great many farmers here [illegible] digging their potatoes till late in [illegible] after the hill gums have come, on, [illegible] then have to take them up in a wet state [illegible] put them away which is very detrimental to them. They should be taken up in dry weather and left in the sun to dry, and [illegible] carefully pitted or stored in a dry cellar.

Last season I cultivated a small plot of [illegible] (one-eighth of an acre), to ascertain the expense of culture. It was a north-eastern [illegible] and the soil was composed of sandy [illegible] river loam, intermixed with vegetable [illegible] It was broken upon the 10th of April and left to the 2nd of May, when there [illegible] five loads of well-decomposed stable manure spread on and ploughed in to the depth of [illegible] ten inches. It was then well harrowed and furrowed off three and a half feet each way, and two sets dropped in a hill, six or eight inches apart, and covered [illegible] the seed ends being planted in one place and the middle and stem ends in another; and and those from the seed ends on being harvested were not only of a smaller size, but had more pronged and more affected ones than the others, there being a half a bushel in all, which I charge to late planting and cutting sets. As soon as they were up sufficiently high they were ploughed, with three furrows in a row, and hoed, with a broad flat hill following in the middle to conduct rain. This included all the work or care they had.

The following is the bill of expenses of cultivation:

April 10	Breaking up the lot	$0, 181
	30—Hauling three loads of manure	37
May 2	[illegible] two [illegible] and ploughing	75
	2—Spreading manure	37
	2—One fourth bushels of seed	62
	2—Planting the same	37
June 8	Ploughing and hoeing	50
	15—Digging and pitting	1.34
	Total	$4.61

The middle part of last season was warm and dry here; there was not rain enough in six weeks to lay the dust on the public highway. The drought, however, did not appear to impede the growth of the potato much, the haulm looking green and fresh, and entirely covering the ground, so that it could not be seen, and the ground was perfectly mellow and porous. The crop was excellent, yielding 60 bushels of large tubegs; one was 15 inches long, and weighed 3 pounds—another, a pronged one, would hardly go into a peck measure, and weighed 5 pounds. The crop averaged 48 fold to the seed, and 480 bushels per acre.—*Cor. Genesee Farmer.*

PRESERVING FLOWERS.—A friend has just informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of Gum Arabic in water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruits, or the withering of the flowers. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To ensure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance a pin-hole, the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it in slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent that you can with difficulty detect its presence except by the touch.

Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of Nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most elevate the mind; refine the the tastes, and purify the heart.—*Country Gentleman.*

Selections

The St. Domingo Intrigue.

The following resolution, pregnant with results far more serious than will generally be suspected, was submitted to the Senate yesterday, by Mr Douglas:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recognising the independence of the Republic of Dominica, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same.

To understand the import of this resolution fully, the past history of our diplomatic relations with the Island of St. Domingo, should be explored, and the secret policy pursued towards it by every administration since Harrison's, should be known. We have only time and space to glance at one or two of their leading features.

While Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of State, a man by the name of Hogan was sent out to St. Domingo on a secret mission, the ultimate object of which was to do something there to counteract the successful effort at self-government, making at the other end of the island, by the Haytians. Mr. Hogan's report was so absurdly false, that Mr. Calhoun was ashamed to publish it, nor has it ever been permitted to see the light. Subsequently the Dominicans—that is, those occupying the eastern extremity of the island, the successors of the ancient Spanish colonists—revolted from the Haytiens, by the connivance, it is supposed, of President Boyer. When Soulouque was chosen President, he marched an army into the east, with the intention of restoring the integrity of the republic. He reached Azua, about half the distance, when, in consequence of the natural dryness of the season, and the impossibility of getting food for his horses, he was obliged to retire. Soon after his return to the capital, he gave notice of his intention to renew hostilities the following year—1850.

Meantime, a new intrigue was set on foot by a former United States consul at Mayaguez, and two men by the names of Green and Welsh—who have made themselves somewhat notorious since in connection with Haytian matters—to secure the recognition of the independence of Dominica by the United States, upon condition, as stated, that the Dominicans would annex the [illegible] and Southern States, with their slaves, to enhance the value of their own [illegible] Dominicans, and of course [illegible] took to prevent Soulouque's executing his purpose of renewing his attacks upon the Dominican territory. For this purpose Welsh was sent to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, by Mr. Fillmore, with instructions to cooperate with the English and French consuls resident there, in threatening him with the joint intervention of the three governments, if he persisted in his design of invading Dominica.

This absurd proceeding on the part of Mr. Fillmore, was treated by Soulouque with more respect than it deserved, for it was not resented; but the Emperor declined to give any pledges for the future. The correspondence which passed between the intervening commissioners and the Haytian government, together with the despatches of Walsh to the State department, appeared at length in the *Evening Post*, about three years ago, and we venture to say that our government never appeared to less advantage in any controversy with a foreign power.

At the very time that Mr. Fillmore, through his swaggering, ill-bred and reckless commissioner, was trying to bully the Haytian Government, which, by the way, we had never recognised, into an acquiescence in the revolt and secession of two-thirds of its territory for the benefit of another government, which, also, we had never recognised, he was reading Kossuth and his companions long homilies, at Washington, against entangling alliances and foreign intervention. He could not permit the American Government to gasp a sigh for the wretched Hungarians, because, he said, it was not the policy of our government to take any part in the controversies of other powers; and at the very time he was ready at work trying to frighten a feeble and ignorant people, who were making an effort to govern themselves and to deserve a position among the independent nations of the earth, into a concession which would inevitably result in constant border wars, and unceasing waste of blood and money as long as it lasted; for we undertake to say that it is not possible for two governments to be maintained together in peace in the Island of St. Domingo. At all events, that unhappy country has never had any such fortunate experience since anything has been known of it by the civilized world. Columbus found the Indians of the East warring upon the West, when he landed there; and the hostile relation has never ceased, we believe, since then, except during the short period of Boyer's administration, when the island was united under the Haytian flag.

Partly in consequence, perhaps, of the intervention of the three leading powers, of which we have been speaking, and partly, we suppose, for want of resources, Soulouque has not renewed hostilities since the armistice proclaimed in 1849. Meantime, the intrigues in Dominica have been progressing. Mr. Fillmore was not re-elected, and of course for some time the subject did not receive much attention in the State department. The time for its consideration by President Pierce, however, finally arrived, and the result was the mission of Secret commissioner, to the city of St. Domingo. He reached that city in February last, and we presume the motion of Mr. Douglas is based upon the despatches received from him. In view of this presumption, it will be well for the public to know something more of the commissioner. It is no other than the redoubtable and immaculate Colonel Montgomery, *alias* Mrs. Stormer, formerly editress of the *Sun*, and companion-in-arms of Beach the elder, with whom she visited Cuba and other foreign parts, in times gone by.

At the close of that engagement, she became a follower of the American army in the Mexican war, where she may have found the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Brigadier General Pierce, and produced an impression of which this is one of the fruits; and where she certainly did find a friend in husband in one Mr. Canreau, whose mate not yoke, she now bears. He is also a [illegible] sible, she is the real commissioner. He was in Texas when the commission was issued, but as she was esteemed the better man of the two, it was sent to her at New York city. She immediately took passage to St. Domingo, and sent him word by mail to follow her, which he, like a dutiful husband did, arriving six weeks or two months after her.

What her precise instructions were, we are not advised. We can only infer them from the tenor of her conversations and behavior when she arrived there, as related to us by an eye and ear witness. She evinced a strong disposition to invest in real estate in the city of St. Domingo, and encouraged others to follow her example, saying quite freely that there soon would be a change in the state of things there—that the country would belong to the United States in less than six months, and advised property holders to improve their buildings, and prepare for an extensive American immigration.

We will now briefly state what we understand to be the actings of this commissioner, and of the parties with whom she or he has been associated. The Government, of course, we presume to be innocent in the premises.

[illegible] in the middle of pendency [illegible] to the Dominican [illegible] Haytian [illegible] Santana, not any one who possesses the confidence of the people, or intelligence and experience enough to conduct the government a week, if he were to die. The commerce of Dominica has dwindled down to a very insignificant figure, its currency has depreciated to the prime cost of its manufacture, about five cents worth to the dollar, and its revenues are so small, that they hardly suffice to pay the President his trifling salary, and supply oil to the single lighthouse which the government still maintains at the city of St. Domingo.

In a country thus constituted and thinly populated by an inferior race, it would be a very easy matter for one or two hundred American adventurers, by bribery or intimidation to get control of the government, after the Constitution so as to legalize Slavery, a dozen cargoes of new slaves marked on a soil upon which more blood has been shed in defence of freedom than upon any tract of its size on the face of the earth. Annexation to the United States would be the next and an easy step, and we should find ourselves, before we dreamt of it, a determinate neighbor of the Emperor of Hayti. How long it would take to pick a quarrel with such a neighbor, and shoulder him out of the way, we need not stop to calculate.

Such a scheme which was projected many years ago, and which now appears to be coming to a head. We trust the instructions and despatches of Mr. Cazneau will be laid before the Senate and the public, before the resolution of Judge Douglas is finally disposed of, that we may know what are the grounds upon which it is proposed to make a distinction between the sovereignties of Dominica and Hayti. Hitherto our government has refused to recognise any negro sovereignty. We wish to know what reasons are given for making Dominica an exception.

There can be no objection to the extension of such a national courtesy to the Eastern Republic, provided it can be done without contravening the rights of Hayti, which ought to be respected by us all the more carefully because she is incapable of resenting such violation; but we wish to have the reasons for making an exception to the policy hitherto pursued in reference to negro sovereignties.

We wish to know whether the vote upon the recognition of Dominica is to settle the policy of this government in reference to Hayti and Liberia, or whether an attempt is to be made, under color of Mrs Cazneau's tables, and the false representations of those who are connected with her in this Dominican intrigue, to make the government believe that Dominica is any the less a negro government than Hayti or Liberia. If so, be it our care to see that such representations do not obtain credit with the country, long.—*Evening Post.*

The Richest Man in Virginia.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

GENTLEMEN: I have thought for some time, I would write for your paper something in relation to the richest man in Virginia, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and perhaps in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves, and the wish expressed in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now.

Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in this section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between 1,600 and 1,700 slaves in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about 1,000 slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one hundred every year; he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone is assessed at $600,000. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five million dollars, and I should think it was nearer the latter. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what has been made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture, and raising his own tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much other grain every year, besides his immense wheat crops, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and never saw anything comparable to his [illegible] except some of those in the [illegible] Delta, and none of them [illegible] Mrs. Hairston has been [illegible] years, and a good old [illegible], and [illegible] the place, and describing [illegible] it was as beautiful as Mount [illegible] by the first time, remarked [illegible] morning, in view of the [illegible] from the house, and [illegible] After leaving the [illegible] the country is [illegible] [illegible] 50 or 60 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Editorial Correspondence.

KIND READERS.—I am pressed and have about the passage of the Fugitive Slave law.

"But I read in anti-slavery newspapers," says Slave Law."

I have read that anti-slavery newspapers, that our cause never appeared so auspicious as at the present moment."

"Have you seen the Tribune?"

"Yes, I have read the Tribune, the Evening Post, the Independent, and many other papers, and I am glad that the Fugitive Slave Law is working so well."

"Well, then, what do you want?"

"I want to see every means and opportunity for instructing and exciting the people in all places—in the school-house, in the village or the city, in the church, in the lecture-room, in the social circle, in the political meeting, in the press, in the pulpit, in the Sabbath-school, in the Bible-class, in the conference meeting, in the private prayer meeting, in the monthly concert, in the concert of prayer, in the concert of action, in the concert of giving, in the concert of labor, in the concert of suffering, in the concert of self-denial, in the concert of self-sacrifice, in the concert of self-consecration, in the concert of self-devotion, in the concert of self-forgetfulness, in the concert of self-annihilation, in the concert of self-immolation, in the concert of self-crucifixion, in the concert of self-martyrdom, in the concert of self-death, in the concert of self-burial, in the concert of self-resurrection, in the concert of self-ascension, in the concert of self-glorification, in the concert of self-coronation, in the concert of self-enthronement, in the concert of self-eternization, in the concert of self-deification, in the concert of self-adoration, in the concert of self-worship, in the concert of self-idolatry, in the concert of self-damnation, in the concert of self-perdition, in the concert of self-hell, in the concert of self-devil, in the concert of self-infernality, in the concert of self-diabolism, in the concert of self-satanity, in the concert of self-Moloch, in the concert of self-Juggernaut, in the concert of self-Mammon, in the concert of self-Baal, in the concert of self-Dagon, in the concert of self-Ashtaroth, in the concert of self-Chemosh, in the concert of self-Beelzebub, in the concert of self-Apollyon, in the concert of self-Abaddon, in the concert of self-Pluto, in the concert of self-Proserpine, in the concert of self-Jupiter, in the concert of self-Minerva, in the concert of self-Venus, in the concert of self-Diana, in the concert of self-Vulcan, in the concert of self-Mercury, in the concert of self-Bacchus, in the concert of self-Saturn, in the concert of self-Neptune, in the concert of self-Pluto, in the concert of self-Hades, in the concert of self-Tartarus, in the concert of self-Gehenna, in the concert of self-Sheol, in the concert of self-Hell, in the concert of self-Satan, in the concert of self-Antichrist, in the concert of self-Beast, in the concert of self-False Prophet, in the concert of self-Dragon, in the concert of self-Leviathan, in the concert of self-Behemoth, in the concert of self-Abomination of Desolation, in the concert of self-Man of Sin, in the concert of self-Son of Perdition, in the concert of self-Wicked One, in the concert of self-Lawless One, in the concert of self-Mystery of Iniquity, in the concert of self-Mystery of Godliness, in the concert of self-Mystery of Babylon, in the concert of self-Mystery of Antichrist, in the concert of self-Mystery of Christ, in the concert of self-Mystery of God, in the concert of self-Mystery of Heaven, in the concert of self-Mystery of Eternity, in the concert of self-Mystery of Time, in the concert of self-Mystery of Nothingness, in the concert of self-Mystery of Annihilation, in the concert of self-Mystery of Universalism, in the concert of self-Mystery of Restitution, in the concert of self-Mystery of Reconciliation, in the concert of self-Mystery of Redemption, in the concert of self-Mystery of Regeneration, in the concert of self-Mystery of Sanctification, in the concert of self-Mystery of Justification, in the concert of self-Mystery of Faith, in the concert of self-Mystery of Hope, in the concert of self-Mystery of Love, in the concert of self-Mystery of Holiness, in the concert of self-Mystery of Righteousness, in the concert of self-Mystery of Peace, in the concert of self-Mystery of Joy, in the concert of self-Mystery of Glory, in the concert of self-Mystery of Power, in the concert of self-Mystery of Wisdom, in the concert of self-Mystery of Knowledge, in the concert of self-Mystery of Truth, in the concert of self-Mystery of Light, in the concert of self-Mystery of Life, in the concert of self-Mystery of Resurrection, in the concert of self-Mystery of Ascension, in the concert of self-Mystery of Glorification, in the concert of self-Mystery of Coronation, in the concert of self-Mystery of Enthronement, in the concert of self-Mystery of Eternization, in the concert of self-Mystery of Deification, in the concert of self-Mystery of Adoration, in the concert of self-Mystery of Worship, in the concert of self-Mystery of Idolatry, in the concert of self-Mystery of Satanity, in the concert of self-Mystery of Antichrist, in the concert of self-Mystery of Beast, in the concert of self-Mystery of False Prophet, in the concert of self-Mystery of Dragon, in the concert of self-Mystery of Leviathan, in the concert of self-Mystery of Behemoth, in the concert of self-Mystery of Abomination of Desolation, in the concert of self-Mystery of Man of Sin, in the concert of self-Mystery of Son of Perdition, in the concert of self-Mystery of Wicked One, in the concert of self-Mystery of

From the Philadelphia Daily Register.

Canada Coming!

A SONNET.

Let no more Northern soil
Be black where *stripes* and *stars* make Nature strong from the bondman's blood and sweat.—*Speech of Hon. Mr. Seward.*

There, no dark spoil,
No blot upon the air with moan
Nor sob from bond to cry for gain!
Bunker Hill and Faneuil
Are not more free
Than the North *should* be.
Let no more Slave-ship from the main
Pollute the sanction in his lair!
Let Freedom's vindication forever's prayer
Shall rise north heaven's blue
Where man can yet be man
Without a slave clutching if you can!
PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The Army and Navy.

John Russell has announced the intention of the Ministry to amend the Militia Bill. Sir James Graham has given notice that they are rejoicing at the better encouragement of our navy. Considering the critical manning of the navy, it does not follow from either of these that it will be submitted to parliament this session, or that any actual increase will be asked for the regular army. The military forces by sea and land, and the preparations that have been made of late, and the present intentions, are as follows:

It is obvious, from the intended measures and responsibilities announced by the Ministers at the opening of the session of 1853 the army was augmented by 2,000 men and 3,000 men; thousand additional sailors and 3,000 marines. These were absorbed in the Black Sea Fleet, in the usual Mediterranean complement, 10,000 were taken for the army, and 5,000 was made available in enabling us to withdraw home, and from the Mediterranean garrisons and West India reliefs, a force of twenty-five thousand men, and horse, and three thousand sappers, and engineers, &c., for the most effective first campaign of the army of the East! At the end of the present session 10,000 men added to the marine forces, and 10,000 to the army. Later in the session 5,000 were taken for 15,000 more soldiers, together, make an addition of 30,000 to the army, to which if we add 5,000 spared from Canada and the East Indies and 5,000 from Ireland, will make a reinforcement of 35,000 troops of the line to supply the place of the 25,000 more that may be wanted before long. There are already two fleets in the Black Sea and Baltic, capable of any achievement in the way of ships of the line; the Powerful and Two more ships of the line are commissioned or fitting, and several small steamers are put in commission every week, without noticing the ordinary and extraordinary movements of the year, and the whole of which, we believe, have not been yet observed by the friends of Sir James Graham, who, if we are rightly informed, themselves into the mode of fairly rewarding the services of those who are, or shall be, employed for the purposes of War. The sum required to be taken up are provided for the ordinary and extraordinary services of the year.—*London Observer.*

Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax June 9.

The Cunard Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool Saturday 27th ult., arrived at early hour. No news from the seat of war of a decisive character. Gallipoli was still occupied by the Russians at the latest advices from Varna state that negotiations were going on for the evacuation of the present season.

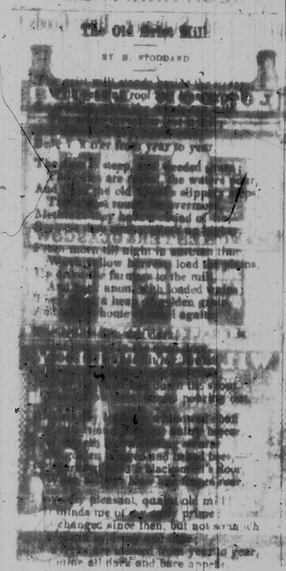
Liverpool, June 6th 1854.

The Niagara, from Liverpool Saturday 27th ult., arrived at early hour. No news from the seat of war of a decisive character. Gallipoli was still occupied by the Russians at the latest advices from Varna state that negotiations were going on for the evacuation of the present season.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Sales of the week the market was tolerably steady at the close, prices fell off 1s. to 1s. 6d. Wheat had been in fair demand and

The Old Grist Mill

BY H. STODDARD



...of our Legal Fictions.

BY MRS. NORTON.

...prayers were made, the benediction ..., the bells rang out their lusty epithalamium, and by the law of the church and the ... of the land, Charlotte and Robert Dess... were henceforth one—one in interest ... in life. No child rights or selfish individuality to sow disunion between them; no unnatural laws to weaken her devotion by offering a traitorous asylum against him; but, united by bonds none could break—their two lives wedded together, one and indivisible for ever—they set their names to that form of marriage, which so many have signed in hope, to read over for a long lifetime of bitterness and despair. Yet what can be more beautiful than the idea of an English marriage? This strict union of interests—although it does mean the absorption of the woman's whole life in that of the man's—although it does mean the entire annihilation of all her rights, individuality, legal existence, and his sole recognition by the law—yet how beautiful is it in the ideal! She, the weaker, lying safe in the shadow of his strength, upheld by his hand, cherished by his love, losing herself in the large being of her husband: while he, in the vanguard of life, protects her from all evil, and shields her against danger, and takes on himself the...

...pleasant quarrel took place ... changed since then, but not so much ... little all dark and bare appear...

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 12.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

"The Provincial Freeman" will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions of projects affecting the people in a political way, and observing, also, the right to emphatic condemnation of all projects, however specious in their objects, in a great or remote degree, subversive of the principles of the British Constitution and of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious sect, as to the views or actions of respectively, it will carefully observe the principles of opinion, as to the views or actions of any sect, at the same time that a reserve shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information, Agriculture, and as an enemy to intemperance, and every conceivable form of vice, and friend of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.,
City Buildings, King Street East,

The Provincial Freeman

is published every Saturday, at the Office of the Provincial Freeman, No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms. 7s. 6d. ($1.50) per annum, payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	£	s.	d.
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THE PROPRIETORS of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN, would inform their friends that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of Printing, in the best and handsomest style, with dispatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a share of that patronage heretofore extended to the former owner, fully expecting that their efforts to maintain the high character it has obtained under the very efficient manage-

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The Subscriber, grateful for his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully inform them that he has removed to No. 66 King Street, two doors East of Ellah's Hotel, where he will take pleasure in waiting on all who may wish to favor him with a call, in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
THOS. F. CAREY.
Toronto, March 16, 1854.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No. 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in the latest Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on scientific principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Gentlemens, Beavers, Tweeds, &c., consisting of the newest patterns and materials. Every article belonging to a first class establishment, into which he solicits an inspection of the public.
Mar. 18—4m.

Poetry.

The Search.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

I went to seek for Christ,
And Nature seemed so fair,
That first the woods and fields my youth enticed,
And I was sure to find him there
The temple I forsook,
And to the solitude
Allegiance paid: but Winter came and shook
The crown and purple from my wood;
His snows, like desert sands, with scornful drift,
Besieged the column'd aisle and palace gate:
By Thebes, cut deep with many a solemn rift,
But epitaph'd her own sepulchred state;
Then I remembered whom I went to seek;
And blessed blunt Winter for his counsel bleak

Back to the world I turn'd,
For Christ, I said, is King;
So the cramp'd alley and the hut I spurn'd,
As far beneath his sojourning;
Mid power and wealth I sought,
But found no trace of him,
And all the costly offerings I had brought,
With sudden rush and mould grew dim
I found his tomb, indeed, where by their laws,
All must on stated days themselves imprison,
Mocking with bread a dead creed's grinning jaws,
Unless how long the life had thence arisen;
Due sacrifice to this they cut apart;
Prizing it more than Christ's own living heart.

So from my feet the dust
Of the proud world I shook;
Then came dear Love and shared with me his crust,
And half my sorrow's burden took.
After the world's soft bed,
Its rich and dainty fare,
Like down seem'd Love's coarse pillow to my head,
His cheap food seem'd as manna rare;
Fresh trodden prints of bare and bleeding feet
Turn'd to the heedless city whence I came,
Hand by I saw, and springs of worship sweet
Gush'd from my cleft heart smitten by the same.
Love looked me in the face, and spake no words,
But straight I knew those foot-prints were the Lord's

I follow'd where they led,
And in a hovel rude,
With nought to fence the weather from his head,
The King I sought for meekly stood,
A naked, hungry child
Clung round his gracious knee,
And a poor hunted slave look'd up and smiled
To bless the smile that set him free;
New miracles I saw his presence do—
No more I knew the hovel bare and poor;
The gather'd chips into a woodpile grew,
The broken morsel swell'd to goodly store;
I knelt, and wept; my Christ no more I seek—
His throne is with the outcast and the weak.

Literature.

"Little Gerty."

A CHAPTER FROM THE "LAMPLIGHTER."

Good God! to think upon a child—
That how to childish days,
No careless play, no frolic wild,
No words of prayer and praise.
LANDON.

It was growing dark in the city. Out in the open country it would be light for half an hour or more; but within the close streets where my story leads me it was already dusk. Upon the wooden door-step of a low-roofed, dark, and unwholesome-looking house, sat a little girl, who, was gazing up the street with much earnestness. The house-door which was open behind her, was close to the sidewalk; and the step on which she sat was so low that her little unshod feet rested on the cold bricks. It was a chilly evening in November, and a light fall of snow, which had made everything look bright and clean in the pleasant open squares, near which the fine houses of the city were built, had only served to render the narrow streets and dark lanes dirtier and more cheerless than ever; for, mixed with the mud and filth which abound in those neighborhoods where the poor are crowded together, the beautiful snow had lost all its purity.

A great many people were passing to and fro, bent on their various errands of duty or of pleasure; but no one noticed the little girl, for there was no one in the world who cared for her. She was scantily clad in garments of the poorest description. Her hair was long and very thick; uncombed and unbecoming, if anything could be said to be unbecoming to a set of features, which, to a casual observer, had not a single attraction—being thin and sharp while her complexion was sallow, and her whole appearance unhealthy. She had, to be sure, fine, dark eyes; but so unnaturally large did they seem, in contrast to her thin, puny face, that they only increased the peculiarity of it, without enhancing its beauty. Had any one felt an interest in her (which nobody did,) had she a mother (which alas! she had not,) those friendly and partial eyes would perhaps have found something in her to praise. As it was however, the poor little thing was told, a dozen times a day, that she was the worst looking child in the world; and what was more, the worst behaved. No one loved her, and she loved no one; no one treated her kindly; no one tried to make her happy, or cared whether she were so.—She was but eight years old, and all alone in the world.

There was one thing, and one only, which she found pleasure in. She loved to watch for the coming of the old man who lit the street lamp in front of the house, where she lived; to see the bright torch he carried flicker in the wind; and then, when he ran up his ladder, lit the lamp so quickly and easily, and made the whole place seem cheerful, one gleam of joy was shed on a little desolate heart, to which gladness was a stranger; and though its load never seemed to lessen, and certainly had never spoken to her, the object of it also watched for the old man's coming as a friend.

[illegible] her mother in the house, and hid a little out of sight.

"What's become of that child?" said the woman from whom the voice proceeded, and who now showed herself at the door.

A boy who was passing, and had seen Gerty run,—a boy caught the tone of the neighborhood, and looked upon her as a sort of imp, or spirit of evil—laughed aloud, pointed to the corner which concealed her, and, walking off with his head over his shoulder, to see what would happen next, exclaimed to himself as he went, "She'll catch it! Nan Grant'll fix her!

In a moment more, Gerty was dragged from her hiding-place, and with one blow for her ugliness and another for her impudence (for she was making faces at Nan Grant with all her might,) she was dispatched down a neighboring alley with a kettle for the milk.

She ran fast, for she feared the lamplighter would come and go in her absence, and was rejoiced on her return to catch sight of him, as he drew near the house, just going up his ladder. She stationed herself at the foot of it, and was so engaged in watching the bright flame, that she did not observe when the man began to descend; and, as she was directly in his way, he hit against her as he sprang to the ground, and she fell upon the pavement. "Hollo, my little one!" exclaimed he, "how's this?" as he stooped to lift her up.

She was upon her feet in an instant, for she was used to hard knocks, and did not much mind a few bruises. But the milk!—it was all spilt.

"Well now I declare!" said the man "that's too bad!—what'll mammy say?" and, for the first time looking full in Gerty's face, he here interrupted himself with, "My! what an odd-faced child!—looks like a witch!" Then seeing that she looked apprehensively at the spilt milk, and gave a sudden glance up at the house, he added, kindly, "She won't be hard on such a mite of a thing as you are, will she? Cheer up, my ducky! never mind if she does scold you a little. I will bring you something to-morrow, that I think you'll like, maybe; you're such a lonesome sort of a looking thing.—And mind, if the old woman makes a row, tell her I did it. But did'nt I hurt you? What was you doing with my ladder?"

"I was seeing you light the lamp," said Gerty, "and I ain't hurt a bit; but I wish I had'nt spilt the milk."

At this moment Nan Grant came to the door, saw what had happened, and commenced pulling the child into the house, amidst blows, threats, and profane and brutal language. The lamplighter tried to appease her; but she she shut the door in his face. Gerty was scolded, beaten, deprived of the crust which she usually got for her supper, and shut up in the dark attic for the night. Poor little child! Her mother had died in Nan Grant's house, five years before; and she had been tolerated there since, not so much because when Ben Grant went to sea he bade his wife be sure and keep the child until his return, (for he had been some, so long that no one thought he would ever come back,) but because Nan had reasons of her own for doing so; and, though she considered Gerty a dead weight upon her hands, she did not care to excite inquiries by trying to dispose of her elsewhere.

When Gerty first found herself locked up for the night in the dark garret (Gerty hated and feared the dark,) she stood for a minute perfectly still; then suddenly began to stamp and scream, tried to beat open the door, and shouted, "I hate you, Nan Grant!" Old Nan Grant, I hate you!" But nobody came near her; and after a while, she grew more quiet, went and threw herself down on her miserable bed, covered her face with her little thin hands and sobbed and cried as if her heart would break. She wept until she was utterly exhausted; and then gradually, with only now and then a low sobs and a choking of the breath, she grew quite still. By and by she took away her hands from her face, clasped them together in a convulsive manner, and looked up a little glazed window by the side of the bed. It was three panes of glass unevenly stuck together, and was the only chance of light the room had. There was no moon; but, as Gerty looked up, she saw through the window shining down upon her *one* bright star. She thought she had never seen anything half so beautiful!—She had often been out of doors when the sky was full of stars, and had not noticed them much; but this one, all alone, so bright, and yet so soft and pleasant-looking, seemed to speak to her; it seemed to say, "Gerty! Gerty! *poor* little Gerty!" She thought it seemed like a kind face, such as she had a long time ago seen or dreamt about. Suddenly it flashed through her mind, "Who lit it? Somebody lit it! Some good person, I know! O how could he get up so high!" And Gerty fell asleep wondering who lit the star.

Poor little untaught benighted soul!—Who shall enlighten thee? Thou art God's child, little one! Christ died for thee.—Will he not send man or angel to light up the darkness within, to kindle a light that shall never go out, the light that shall shine through all eternity!

Dog Trains.

It is well known that the Lake Superior mineral region is situated in high northern latitudes, and is inaccessible for winter for months or overwhelmed by snow. This is [illegible]

We have devoted entirely to your use flowers, feathers, ribbons, jewelry, silks, gold and silver embroidery. Still more to increase the difference between the sexes, which is your greatest charm, we have divided with you the hues of nature. To you we have given the colours that are rich and splendid, or soft and harmonious; for ourselves we have kept those that are dark and dead. We have given you sun and light; we have kept night and darkness.

We have monopolised the hard stony roads that enlarge the feet; we have let *you* walk only on carpets. Think you your feet would have been so narrow and finely curved but for that?

Man received from nature as his companion a sort of *female man*, probably less handsome than himself, as is the case with the female of other animals: of this female he has made a *woman*.

So much did he feel the desire and need of adoring you, that he dressed you in long clothes. Note that these long clothes are only allowed to men filling functions in whose holders it was necessary that no personal imperfections should be discernible. Kings, priests and magistrates wear long garments, like you.

But, by this very division, man entered into possession of his own particular and legitimate beauty, which consisted in strength, endurance and dignity. In making woman more womanly, he made himself more manly. Everything which increases the difference of the sexes adds charms to love. Distance is necessary; *loving-room* is as requisite as *fighting-room*.

Nothing was more rational than this distribution of parts. The man had short hair and long beard; his complexion was bronzed by sun and wind; his muscular arms terminated in shorty, knotty hands; his legs, with their salient muscles, were supported on feet hardened by the toils of war and the chase. He was to please the woman by his strength, by his courage, by the protection which he gave her; there was a little fear in the woman's love for the man—a sentiment which civilization has not been able to destroy entirely. A real woman truly loves no man but one who is her master. [!] It is said that woman's pleasure is to command; I maintain that her happiness is to obey. Women-like commanding as great ladies like dining at a country tavern—once in their lives by accident. Never would a woman, before the progress of civilization, have accepted the love of a languishing, frail, elegant man. The man had to defend her against men and other wild animals. He had to bring to the hut the deer or the wild boar for her and her children, to lift her up and carry her when the road was too rough, to help her in swimming across rivers, etc., etc.

But things changed with the advance of civilization. Woman, protected by law and by custom, had no actual need of man's strength. Man took less exercise, renounced the fatigues and pleasures of the chase, and made war by proxy. The civilized man, the man of the world, lost his manly beauty, and from that time slily tried to get back from woman a portion of what he had conceded to her.

Then he began to let his hair grow, and curl it, and part it accurately on one side; then he wanted to have white and delicate hands, small feet, and slim waist. He took back silks and velvets, under the name of waistcoats; he loaded his fingers with rings, and put diamonds into his shirts; he wore gold and jewels; the cravat afforded him a pretext for reclaiming his share of ribbons. He demanded a new distribution of colours, and not only regained red, blue and green, but usurped pink, azure and lilac. Having no longer the true beauty of a man, he took it into his head that he would share in that of the woman—and consequently he became very ugly.

Let a man lace himself as tight a he will, his waist will never be as small as that of a moderately sized woman. It is of no use for him to torture his feet into boots too small for them; a man's *small* foot is larger than a womna's *large* one. Equally useless is it for him to do nothing with his hands, and to put them into gloves that are too tight; the smallest man's glove can hold both a woman's hands. No matter how he bedizens himself with flashy cravats and sparkling waistcoats, his dress must look mean and dingy beside a woman's, since he dare not lay aside his awful coat and trowsers, or his hideous hat, or put flowers in his hair.

Nature made *male* and *female* man. Man made *man* and *female women*.

When women see men seeking, with very middling success, to arrive at beauty by the same means as themselves, they compare men's faces with *their* faces, men's feet with *their* feet, men's clothes with *their* clothes, and naturally find men ugly and ill-dressed.

Besides the indisputable inferiority to which men subject themselves in their ridiculous pretension to dispute the palm of feminine beauty with women, they do themselves wrong in another way, which some of them do not yet perceive; but the consequences of which will soon be too obvious to the majority of them. It is this:

They become old much sooner. If a man's beauty were supposed to consist—as it really should—of virility, strength, endurance, courage, and firmness, in that of a young colossus in full possession of his powers, fairness, and youth, and where he begins to lose his strength, his courage, his endurance, and his firmness, and to grow old, there he begins to lose his beauty. Now, the years which we take to increase your charms carry off, for man which we have taken to augment them by the contrast of our faded splendour—the shadow which we apply to

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

contration of power. Still, however, it must be remembered that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong; but, in this case, the side of truth, and justice, and honour is also the side of power.

The French are hearty in their co-operation. The Funds are rising, and the public are becoming accustomed to the idea of War. It is proposed to send to the Levant no fewer than 150,000 soldiers, which will involve an expenditure of some three hundred millions of francs, which renders a fresh loan necessary; and there is no doubt about procuring it. The opinions which prevail in France are to the effect that nothing decisive will be done, or attempted, by the Allied Armies in Turkey during the present year. They will merely take their positions, and get ready for the next spring. Such are the calculations of mortals, who know not what a day may bring forth.—*British Banner.*

The following is the General Order issued by Lord Raglan on his arrival at Constantinople:

"The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint General Lord Raglan to be Commander of the forces to be employed by her in support of her ally, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and His Lordship having arrived, all reports, &c., will be made to him through the channels prescribed by Her Majesty's regulations.

"The Commander of the Forces avails himself of the earliest opportunity to impress upon the army the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline, of respecting persons and property, and the laws and usages of the country they have been sent to aid and defend, and particularly of avoiding to enter mosques, churches, and the private dwellings of a people whose habits are peculiar, and unlike those of the other nations of Europe.

"Lord Raglan fully relies upon the general and other officers of his army to afford him their support in the repression of disorder, and he confidently hopes that the troops themselves, anxious to obtain the character they have acquired elsewhere, will endeavour to become the example of obedience to order and of attention to discipline, without which success is impossible, and their presence would be an evil instead of an advantage to those whose cause their sovereign had deemed it proper to espouse.

"The army will be for the first time with an ally to whom it has been the lot of the British nation to be opposed in the field for many centuries. The gallantry and high military qualities of the French army are matters of history, and the alliance which has now been formed will, the Commander of the forces trusts, be of long duration, as well as productive of the most important consequences.

"Lord Raglan is aware, from personal communication with the distinguished officer who is appointed to command the French army, Marshal St. Arnaud, and many of the superior officers, that every disposition exists throughout their ranks to cultivate the best understanding with the British army, and to co-operate most warmly with it; and he entertains no doubt that her Majesty's troops are actuated by the same spirit, and that the first ambition of each army will be to acquire the confidence and good opinion of the other."

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The welcome intelligence came to us yesterday by a private telegraphic despatch from the Hon. M. Cameron, at Montreal, that the reciprocity treaty was signed at Washington, and that his Excellency Lord Elgin would be in Montreal to-day. This is good news indeed for Canada. We are not yet informed as to the specific provisions of the treaty, but free trade to a great extent, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence are doubtless included. These changes can not fail to effect Canada most favorably. Her agricultural lands must immediately rise in value, her commerce will receive a sudden impulse, and her general prosperity will be greatly enhanced. We may now say that the long wished for epoch in the history of Canada has arrived, when her farmers are placed upon an equal footing with the Americans. It has turned out as we predicted, that Lord Elgin's visit to Washington had reference to the interests of our Province, and had nothing to do with the difficulties between the United States and Spain. The growlers, fault finders, and backbiters may abuse our noble Governor as much as the jealousy and meanness of their natures incline them to, but his honorable, straight-forward and liberal policy, has rendered and will continue to render him the most acceptable and popular Governor Canada has ever had. If the conditions of the treaty meet our expectations, this year will be a glorious one in the history of Canada. From this hence forth we shall look for a more marked progress than has ever even attended the most thriving of the Western States.

Canada has advantages which are unknown to any of the United States. A large portion of her territory is unrivalled for fertility, her commercial position is the most favorable; but more than this, she enjoys a stability of government unknown to the United States. She has no blighting institutions like that of slavery to breed sectional jealousies and endanger her internal peace. A remarkably salubrious climate, unbounded agricultural and commercial resources, Her vast productions and her invaluable extent of canals, all not only inspire the hope, but render it certain of realization, that Canada will advance to the front rank of wealth and prosperity, with giant strides. Her beautiful city cannot fail too, to realize the fruits of the new prosperity that is dawning upon us. Her commercial position, too, is such upon that of [illegible] and we hope [illegible] many years before she will be, [illegible] to appreciate the advantages of [illegible] acknowledged commercial [illegible] of Canada.—*Journal and Ex-*

The Stock of Canada West.

The unparalleled and most [illegible] recently perpetrated by [illegible], Blondelot, the Kingston [illegible] "Thank God no [illegible] of such language on [illegible] heard!" We do not [illegible] in the above-noted paragraph, the impression [illegible] of Canada West [illegible] deletism. Nothing has yet transpired touching the punishment with which this culprit is to be visited. Deep will be the insult to our Province, if it be not signal as his transgressions.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

Orangemen, Catholics and Clergy Reserves.

The Union which the High Church party, and the Roman Catholic Priests are endeavoring to bring about, is foul and unnatural. It is truly astonishing that the common sense of the members of each of these churches should be tendered such an insult. Behold the *Patriot*, the Hamilton *Gazette*, the Streetsville *Review* and other outrageous Orange organs, who have a most cordial hatred to Catholics, and their Religion, its institutions and Sacraments, are the very organs that are endeavouring to bring this union about. Can any sensible man for an instant believe, that there is any real cordiality of feeling entertained by Orangemen towards Catholics? does not the history of Orangeism from its institution, its practice, and its spirit from the very first, to this day, contradict it? Not only contradict it, but shew, that it can never exist. Fire and water can as soon, and as permanently continue united as Catholics, and Orangemen; for they are as justly antagonistic in their natures.

A consideration of these circumstances, ought to shew every enquiring Catholic mind the perfect truth of what we assert, and to convince them that their over open and avowed antegonists must have some very strong purpose to subserve, ere they would even cease hostility never heretofore allowed to rest—let alone, seek a union of interests in what these Orange organs avow to be a common cause. Orangemen and their abettors promoting the advancement and advantage of the Catholic religion!!

Believe that? Who will? We counsel Catholics to set the inside of their heads in operation, and to think. Because after they have boasted Orangemen, together with high Churchmen, into wealth and power, we believe they will then have prepared the way and a means, and necessity on their own parts, for very active operations both in and outside of their communions. For they will, in common parlance, have furnished the sticks wherewith to break their own heads. No sooner will they have strengthened by their aid, their ever avowed enemies, but at present seeming allies, than those very double tongued dissemblers will rush on them with restrained but original hatred, and accumulated and self-aided power to put down and crush them, their Church and Religion.—We ask Catholics, why do Orangemen, and High Churchmen, seek a union with, and assistance from Catholics? We ask them to examine well into the reason why. And we have no hesitation on saying, we doubt if they will, after examination, believe that the reason or cause, if accomplished by their assistance, to the full desires of Churchmen and Orangemen, will prove here after to be a source of advantage to them, or their Church. View the clergy reserve question well, and in all its bearings, religious and political, and then decide. It can do you, your children, and your church, no harm to do so, before you adopt the advice of Orange simulated friendship, and real dictation.—*Journal & Express.*

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

QUEBEC, June 13, 1854.

On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Council Chamber in the Parliament Buildings.—The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency opened the the second Session of the 4th Parliament of the Province.

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

During the recess, the Province has sustained, I regret to say, serious loss by fire in the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, and of the building which was secured for the temporary occupation of the Legislature. The best arrangements possible have been made for your accommodation. Her Majesty the Queen, having failed in her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve the blessings of peace, has felt herself called on by regard for an ally—the integrity and independence of whose Empire has been recognized as essentialto the peace of Europe,—to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of France for the defence of the Sultan. The manifestations of the loyalty and sympathy which have been so general throughout the Province at this conjuncture, I am confident will be heartily responded to by the Legislature. The cordial co-operation, in this war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of a country peopled by the descendants of those two empires. Having, during my recent visit to England been honoured by the Queen's command, to endeavour to effect the settlement of various important questions bearing upon the interest of the British North American Provinces,—which had been long pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States,—I proceeded to Washington where after frank discussion with the authorities of the United States; I was enabled to conclude a treaty which now awaits ratification upon terms, which it is my firm conviction will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the colony generally, as well as to the United States. A measure to give effect to that treaty will be submitted for the United States approbation. I will communicate to you the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the addresses to the Queen from the two Houses of the Legislature, on the subject of the constitution of the Legislative Council. I will commend to your consideration the passing of a law for bringing into early operation the Act of last session, which extends the elective franchise, in order that the constitutional expression of opinion may be obtained as speedily as possible, under the system of representation recently established on the various important questions on which legislation is required.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year, and the estimates for the present, will be submitted to you without delay, and I rely with confidence on your willingness to make the necessary provisions for the exigencies of Government.

The prosperous condition of the revenue may appear to you the propriety of making such alterations in the tariff as may be compatible with the maintenance of the public credit, and effective for the purposes of revenue. [illegible] my absence in England, I was much struck by the proofs which I received from all quarters of the increasing interest of Canadian affairs, and I trust that my acquaintance with the province, derived from long residence within it, may have enabled me to render some service in spreading more widely a knowledge of its resources, and of the feelings of the inhabitants. Although a state of warfare has a necessary tendency to restrict operations, involving large expenditures of capital, I feel confident that the credit of Canada has attained a position in English opinion, which it never before achieved, and that to enable you to retain it, nothing more is required than prudence in your undertakings, and the maintainance of the high character for fidelity to pecuniary engagements, which the Province has at all times borne.—*Patriot.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, June 14.

The House met to-day, and adjourned till Friday, at the request of Mr. Cauchon, who stated he had an amendment to move to the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Hincks gave notice that he would move, on Friday next, for the appointment of a select committee, to prepare a list of members to compose the select standing committees. The Committee to be composed of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, Sir A. McNab, Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Kingston, Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Caquford, Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Galt, Mr. Christie of Wentworth, and Mr. Patrick.

Mr. Mallock gave notice that on the reception of the required petition for that purpose, he would move for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Orange Society of Canada, with the view of enabling it to hold legally the necessary property for the proper working of that institution.

Mr. Christie gave notice that he would move on Friday, for an address for an adequate force to protect the inhabitants of Gaspe and the fisheries generally from the violence of the crews of vessels visiting those places.

Mr. Tessier gave notice that he would move for an address praying for a statement of the debentures issued under the municipal loan act.

Events at the Bombardment of Odessa.

The following extracts from the letter of an officer of one of the vessels engaged at the bombardment of Odessa, appear in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, and may still be read with interest:—

"The Vauban, French Steamer, was obliged to leave the scene of action, having been set on fire by a red hot shot which penetrated the outer planking and rolled down between it and the inner lining, towards the bottom of the vessel. Having burnt its way through the inside, it was soon removed and all put to rights again; but they were rather apprehensive of the ship blowing up, from its proximity to the magazine, which they cleared away directly.

"The loss of life on our side occurred on board the Terrible; a shot which came through the side caused splinters, which killed one man and wounded four others.

This shot took an extraordinary course. Having passed obliquely through the side, it came in contact with the 'combing' of a hatchway in the centre of the deck, bounded back at an acute angle to the same side, struck a gun, glanced from it into the port and finally went over board. At first most of the enemy's shot and shell fell short; but after a little they got their guns to bear beautifully upon us, and were giving it us thick and warm, when, by steaming astern, we dragged our anchor and spoiled their range. It was a dreadful but glorious sight to see their magazine blow up; such cheering took place from our jolly tars.

"Some of the lookers-on said we fired splendidly; however that may be, we suffered far more than any of the ships engaged, which is attributed to our having being 200 yards closer in. At all events, our position was far more favourable for the direction of the enemy's guns. Our gunner has just told me tha we (Terrible) on Saturday fired no less than 572 rounds of shot and shell, besides 51 rockets."

IRELAND.

The works on the Limerick and Foynes Railway have been commenced near Adare.

The Marquis of Waterford was last week entertained at a banquet in Waterford.

The custom duties at Dublin are this week £17,900, against £15,900, giving an increase of a couple of thousand pounds for the present week.

The reduction that has taken place in the Irish military establishment in consequence of the war amounts to about 9000 men.

A company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of screw steamers between Belfast and Port Carlisle. The first vessel of 450 tons, is now in course of construction.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant letters patent appointing Joseph Henry Corbett, Esqr., M. D., professor of anatomy and physiology in the Queen's College, Cork.

During the four weeks ending the sixth of May, 9384 hogsheads of porter were exported from Dublin.

The Limerick *Reporter* says, "It is with dismay we have heard it stated, on credible authority, that a rescript from Rome, calling on the priests of Ireland to abstain altogether from interference in political affairs, may shortly be expected, if it has not already arrived in Dublin."

A return has been printed, by which it is shown that for the year ending the 29th September last, £781,523 8s 10½d was expended on the relief of the poor in Ireland. The number of persons relieved during the last year, was, in-door, 396,438; out-door, 13,232.

The great demand for sea-weed manure, the high prices it brought, and the great breadth of ground devoted to potato planting, this season, may be inferred from the fact, that it is computed by those who have had the best opportunities of forming an accurate estimate, that the very large sum of £10,000 has been paid for sea-weed this season at the Galway docks alone.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—Letters have been received at Stockholm, from Mr. C. Andersson, who has been sent by the Swedish Government on a scientific mission to the interior of Africa. The letters, which are dated from the 11th December of last year, state that Mr. Andersson had left Walfisch Bay, and was proceeding in the direction of Lake Ngami. He was in good health, and was full of hope that he would succeed in penetrating to the Lake Ngami. Letters from Mr. Andersson, dated January, by the Cape of Good Hope, may be expected in England. [illegible]

and he had to encounter great obstacles from the Hottentot and other native tribes, and to obtain particular intentions. He had, however, made discoveries in natural science, which, to his eyes, were a sufficient compensate for all he had endured. When he wrote, he was making preparations to proceed to the great lake called Negain, which is in Central Africa, and still almost entirely unknown to Europeans.

To Correspondents.

We beg of you friends, to write legibly,—to write on one side of the sheet *only*; to number your pages in their order, and to pay the postage.

Communications come from persons we would be happy to serve, but, the crabbed writing and higgledy piggledy character of the arrangement, dispose us to pass them by as a waste of time, which we can no more permit than the rest of the community. We are pleased to have epistolary favors, but they must be so written that the printers can read them, and the public make sense of them. And once for all, we will not notice any communication on which the postage has not been paid. We have a rule and must keep it.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Wells Sazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. R. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Bloom, Hamilton.
" A. B. Dodge, London.
" Wm. Lambert, "
" Hayward Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Christy, "
" Titus Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George D. Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Harvey, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Sawyer, "
" George Ewes, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Wilson, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. Sexton, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Gary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Morris Hamlin, Buffalo.

—Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Meeting for the "Provincial Freeman."

A public meeting of the coloured citizens was held in the Second Richmond street Chapel, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., to consider the propriety of sustaining the *Provincial Freeman*.

John Murphy was called to the chair, and [illegible] Chase was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Smallwood, the following resolution was (after remarks by Messrs. Harris, Smallwood, Meshaw, Judah and Cary,) unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That in view of the advantages to be derived from the permanent establishment of the *Provincial Freeman*, this meeting pledge itself to take every legitimate means to extend its circulation in this Province, and elsewhere. Voted that a Tea Meeting be held on the 20th inst., in St. Lawrence Hall, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the *Provincial Freeman*.

The following persons were then appointed a Committee of Arrangements:

Messrs. S. Lewis, W. H. Harris, T. Smallwood, G. Carter, J. Brown, G. Cary, J. B. Meshaw.

Messrs. S. R. Ward, J. B. Smith, D. Hollins, J. H. Harrod, N. Warren, J. H. Young, J. Lucas, S. Thompson, W. H. Edwoods, E. Edmunds, and Miss S. Jones.

Voted that suitable speakers be solicited for the occasion.

J. MURPHY, *Chairman.*

ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL.

A Festival for the benefit of this paper will be held as announced in the advertisements, in the St. Lawrence Hall, on the 29th instant. The patronage of the citizens of Toronto and vicinity is therefore earnestly and respectfully solicited to this object. The friends of the paper feel no undue delicacy in presenting its claims. Its existence they deem necessary; though were they in doubt on the point, the many favourable opinions already expressed by Canadians, indiscriminately, would reassure them. They have therefore, resorted to this, as a method both honest and honorable in its character, as well as beneficial in its tendency, to assist in its firm establishment. That the festival will be a gathering of no ordinary character will be freely admitted, from the position and character of the speakers, and arrangements generally. The Rev. Dr. Burns, G. Dupont Wells, Esq., and other gentlemen have consented to speak on the occasion.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. each may be had of the members of the Committee of Arrangements—of Messrs. W. H. Edwoods, Elisha Edmunds, G. H. Wright, Church Street, T. F. Cary, 68 King Street East, George Cary, Front Street, and at the door.

The jury on the body of Timothy Sullivan, killed by the late explosion in this city, brought a verdict of manslaughter against Robert Risley, the person in charge of the engine, but who neglected to take proper precaution against accidents when absent on that occasion.

Wild Cat is said to be prosecuting a war of extermination in Texas, which [illegible] [illegible] and its sun about [illegible] [illegible] the Lake Superior country, large deposits of silver, it is said, have been found.

Speech of Rev. S. R. Ward.

At the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held in Exeter Hall, London, May 22nd—

The Rev. Dr. Howlett moved:

"That this meeting, deeply impressed with the conviction that slave-holding is a sin and a crime before God, therefore considers it to be of the first importance, on occasions like the present, emphatically to assert this as the principle on which the cause of universal emancipation is founded; and to declare that the system of Slavery, under what form soever it may exist, is not to be defended or extenuated, but is to be uncompromisingly opposed, and its utter extinction sought by the employment for that object of every moral and pacific means."

The Rev. S. R. Ward, in seconding the resolution, said that when Slavery came to be considered on British soil, a great practical question presented itself to the English people; it came in this shape: What is our duty touching this matter of Slavery? What have Englishmen to do with Slavery? "Do with it," said the West Indian proprietor; "you have done enough already, and too much; you have let our negroes loose upon society, and you have ruined us." Those men might say also: "You gave us twenty millions of pounds sterling, by way of compensation, to be sure, and we did not deserve a tithe of it." What they did say, however, was, that enough and too much had been done by the English in behalf of the slave population of those islands, and they did not desire that anything more whatever should be done in that same direction. We must not always look, however, to interested parties for a solution of the question. What have we to do in the matter? (Hear.) A stern obligation rested upon every man in these realms to do his duty in relation to this subject, no matter whether interested parties approved or disapproved. (Hear, hear.) It was a great practical question, moreover, what have British Christians to do with the matter? Already something had been done for the developement of the resources of the West Indian Islands, but much more remained to be effected in this direction, so as to meet the slaveholder of America side by side in the British and other European markets, compete with him, and drive him out, not only of the market, but, if possible, out of existence as a slaveholder, and make a decent, honest man of him. (Cheers.) It was all very well to say, We will not use slave-grown cotton, sugar and so forth; but little would be done by such a course of conduct, unless the same articles were attempted to be successfully cultivated on a large scale in other regions, and by free labour. This might be done, not only by developing the resources of the West Indies to a much larger extent, but also by sustaining the fugitive slaves in Canada. (Cheers.) With respect to Spain and her slaves, the British Government and people might, doubtless, do much to put an end to the present state of things by a decisive declaration of opinion and feeling on the point at issue. (Hear, hear.) Something had been said by a preceding speaker about the continued adoption of a pacific course in getting rid of the evil; he would say by all means remove the iniquity so if you can; but he must confess that, in a question where liberty was concerned, he could not but feel, and that deeply, that there was after all something worse in this world than war. (Loud Cheers.) One who knew something about the workings of the abominable system, might be allowed to say with Aunt Chloe, that it would be better to have "a clearing-up time," rather than that slavery should continue for ever and ever. (Laughter and cheers.) There might be a difference of opinion, however, on this point; but surely it was quite time for England to say to the Government of Spain, "If you cannot make Cuba keep her Treaties, we can: that's all." (Loud cheers.) But this was not the subject on which he had to speak. It was his duty to allude to a matter which even more intimately concerned Englishmen, and especially Members of the Legislature,—the treatment of British-born subjects in the United States. By the connivance, if not the actual consent of the English Government, a most disreputable system had been going on for some thirty years, by which free blacks—the subjects of the British Crown—if they went to America, might be imprisoned, and even sold into perpetual Slavery. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy, of course, to talk of the sins and inconsistencies of our American neighbors; but when the attention of people was directed to similar evils going on among themselves, that was frequently quite another thing. (Hear, hear.) The fact ought, however to be known, and published throughout the realms of England—(hear)—that if black seamen, free-born Englishmen, were driven by stress of weather on to the coast of America, or visited that country in the way of ordinary business, they were liable to be taken immediately and put into the felons' prison, and kept there till the ship in which they came was about to sail; but even then they would not be released until themselves or the captain paid the gaol-fees, which are enormous, six dollars forty-eight cents; and if they were not paid, these British people were sold in the public shambles. (Cries of "Shame.") As many as from thirty to forty persons were detained in this manner every year; and the thing had been going on, he repeated, for the last thirty years, without any decisive attempt being made to put a stop to it. He might refer specially to one circumstance, which spoke for the rest: John Glasgow, a British born subject, married a wife in Liverpool, Lancashire; sometime afterwards he went out from that port as a seaman in an English ship, and when the vessel arrived at Savannah, he was taken and put in prison, and, not being able to pay the fees demanded, he was sold into perpetual slavery. (Shame, shame.) There was no mistake about this matter, for John Brown who was on the platform at the present moment, had worked side by side in the same gang, with John Glasgow, after he had been sold into slavery, and he had only the other day made the declaration on oath before a magistrate of this city. (Hear, hear.) This was the matter on which he had come forward to speak, and he called upon the men and women of England to say whether such an abominable system should be any longer endured? (Loud applause.) The pretext for it was that, if the free blacks were suffered to go at large among their enslaved brethren, they would excite them to [illegible] the whites. [illegible] Oh, but I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

were burned down, and some five or six wrecked, besides the injury received by many in clearing them of their contents.—Thirty families were thereby rendered houseless; amongst these were—Michael Gannon, tinner, loss about $300, John Hurley, painter, loss about $300, John Hurley, James Culmin, Patrick Donoghue, Michael Corcoran, Elijah Gibney, —McNulty, Martin Hodgkinson, James Murphy, John Murray, Michael M'Cologby, Charles Clancy. —Several there were several parties who had rooms, whose names we could not ascertain. Seventeen of the houses belonged to Mr. Joseph Crawford, baker, whose loss is estimated at £1,700, exclusive of 60 bbls. of flour destroyed in his bakery. He had no insurance. Three of the houses were insured by Mr. Richardson, and insured in the Western Insurance Company.

The firemen were on the spot, considering that they had been only an hour or two in bed when the fire occurred, having met the Chester firemen as they landed from the last steamer at midnight.

Mr. Shipply one of the firemen, Robert Kirkhill, fell from the roof of one of the buildings, and was thrown to his home in an unconscious state.

On Thursday night a most destructive fire broke out at nine o'clock in some out buildings in the rear side of Church street. The alarm was promptly communicated with the fire bells, and in a few minutes the whole of brick buildings south of Shuter street, commencing at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hodgson, and extending itself southward to those of Mr. B. Lewis, Mrs. M'Clure, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Garth, &c., &c. The Fire Companies were promptly on the ground, but the difficulty was experienced in finding supplies of water to work the engines, there being little or none in the pipes. Four houses, owned by Mr. Preston, were completely gutted, and two others injured almost to the ground. Most of the furniture was saved.

Correspondence.

TORONTO, June 15th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I was not a little surprised to see in your issue of the 10th inst. (to me) a most unprovoked and impudent onset upon me, by J. Henning, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Canada A. S. Society, criticising an article which appeared in the *Freeman*, headed "A Base Attempt." Toronto for Frederick Douglass' Paper," the gentleman winds up with the following sentence:—"I cannot conclude without expressing my regret that the writer of the article alluded to, who, if I am not mistaken, is a member of the committee of the A. S. Society of Canada, should have delegated such deprecatory remarks respecting these visits to be known to be friendly to the cause he has at heart, or have evinced anything like feelings of envy at the success of a brother—such a spirit is not one which I am not prepared to associate with this cause. I am not afraid to bear, lest I cease to be associated with his white brother, Mr. Burtons he will ever ultimately prove himself to be really worthy of the confidence which we are accused of being the recipients of." 1. We are accused of the bazaar article—2. We are accused of a lack of appreciation, (ingratitude, I suppose.) 3. We are accused of envy at the success of Mr. Burtons visits.

Now I boldly assert that Mr. Henning did not, nor never had the slightest grounds for even suspecting me guilty of either of these charges, and he should select me as the target at which to waste his ammunition, or who he should hinder or injure the success of a brother, is indeed exceedingly strange. Permit me to ask you in all seriousness, Mr. H., how you could allow yourself, after reading the article of which you complain with all your sagacity, to make such a blunder? The writer of that article says, "that we have been questioned by the Canada Anti-Slavery Society, but are ignorant of its operations we were unable to answer." Does Mr. Henning suppose that a member of the committee is capable of making such an assertion; if so he must either question our judgment or doubt our veracity. This is rating us pretty low. Don't let us be too solicitous about popular favors, whether from Britons, Americans, or any other class. I am here for a specific purpose, and have a specific work to do, and feel quite satisfied with my humble position, too much so in fact to "envy the success" of any man be he black or white Briton or what not. This same charge of envy similar to it was made against Douglass by the Garrisonians last year; I suppose, however, that we are all doomed to pass through the same ordeal, so willingly, or unwillingly, I find myself fast treading in the footsteps of some of my illustrious cotemporaries with Mr. Henning at my back. I regret exceedingly, sir, that you should allow your feelings and passion to cause you to make such a desperate thrust at an innocent man, who knew no more about the bazaar article than you did until after you had received your paper. However, I hope to survive the blow. I hurl the charges back from whence they came, and, "for the sake of friends at a distance," demand an honorable retraction.

J. B. SMITH.

To the Provincial Freeman:

AMHERSTBURG, C. W., May 8th, 1854.

The undersigned having noticed in your issue of the —— of April, a communication from a correspondent referring to our much esteemed fellow-townsman, Levi Foster, Esq., in connection with the Provincial Council, whereby he was charged with a misappropriation of the funds collected to defray the expenses of our delegates elect, to the Council meeting of London, held March 8th, 1854, by using it exclusively to defray his own expenses thither; deem it our duty to assure the public, through the same medium, that this is altogether a mis-statement in the communication referred to, and proceed to correct the same.

In the first place, Mr. Foster, though the Treasurer of the funds collected, was not a delegate elect.

Secondly, although he was in London at the sitting of the Convention, and whilst there, was designated by the Council to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Morton, Esq., of Amherstburg, a delegate elect, which resignation was made known to the council. Yet he had proceeded to London entirely on private business, leaving the money for the delegates elect at his residence in Amherstburg, with instructions for it to be handed over when called for by the proper persons; which, by the way, neither of the delegates elect thought proper to do.

Thirdly, after Mr. Foster had returned from London, and a public meeting was held to report the proceedings of the council, he notified all of the donors to the fund he had in charge, that he was then ready and willing to return to each their respective amounts contributed, as it had not been used by their delegates as intended. But the Meeting agreed by acclamation that the money should be appropriated to him, as he was now a Councillor for Amherstburg and had acted in their behalf most satisfactorily at the first sitting of the Provincial Council.

The publication of the above facts will be a source of great satisfaction to the many friends of Mr. Forster in this vicinity, beside being but a simple act of justice to him in correcting the mis-statement already published.

Wilson Bailes,	Thos. L. Johnson,
James Moton,	Rev. Mr. Bush,
Isaac Wilson,	George Crofford,
Edward Claybrooks,	Samuel Roose,
S. G. Spears,	Moses Armsted,
A. W. Chandler,	James Smith,
John Hatfield,	Chas. Dimond.
John L. Johnson, M. D.	J. W. Foster,
Rev. Wm. Jones,	J. W. Underwood.

REMARKS.

The above has been on hand some time; in fact, came when we were away, and so did not get that attention it deserved. It will be observed that our correspondent, "Benjamin," is thought to be at fault by the friends in Amherstburg,—we hope for the credit of our people there, that he is. We do not believe, however, that he would *knowingly*, misrepresent Mr. Forster, or any other person. We believe, with him, that the Provincial Council was a splendid failure; and it may have been that the absurdity of the affair induced him to give credit to statements made by persons considered trustworthy.

If colored men in Canada would generally support practical measures of known utility, and not seize upon every "bit" of humbug gotten up and offered to them by men in the States, who are literally dying for the want of sensible employment, and from the gnawings of unsatisfied notoriety, the public would not be misled by those, who like our correspondent, wishes well to his people.—"Benjamin" will please be careful to know the "facts" upon which he will write in future.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

The steamship *Pacific*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., arrived at her wharf this evening at nine o'clock.

Markets.—Flour is quoted 2s. lower on the week. Wheat 2d. lower. Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d lower. Markets closed dull.

Consols advanced largely, closing at 91¼. Trade at Manchester quiet.

It is reported that the town of Kaffa has been bombarded and captured.

The Turks were still in possession of Silistria, from which place the Russians had been repulsed with severe loss.

Naples has officially declared her neutrality.

The detached forts at Hango has been destroyed by three steam frigates. The Russians lost heavily. The British had only three killed.

A private despatch announces, that up to the 26th ult., the fortress of Silistria had not surrendered.

The Turks are encamped near Asta, in Greece. Thessaly is still in open rebellion.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that on the 19th, ten frigates cannonaded the batteries at Weltsland, and on the 20th approached Ekenas, but they were repulsed.

On the 17th a squadron of two-deckers, arrived off Hango Head.

A portion of the fleet bombarded Gustafsvern, on the 22nd. Another attack was expected on the 4th.

The French fleet is to leave Kiel, for three days gunnery practice.

Montenegro at latest dates was tranquil.

There were 30,000 Turks in possession of Krajova on the 17th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced through the London papers that he could not pledge himself unconditionally that there should be no increase on the funded debt.

Odessa at last accounts was closely blockaded, and no neutral vessels were allowed to pass from it into the Black Sea, except those laden with coal and naval stores.

On the 23rd, Sir Charles Napier was before Hango, and was about to attack the principal fort.

A very hostile feeling was being felt in St. Petersburg against Austria, and it is rumoured that the march of the Russians upon the frontiers of Bucheviva was commenced. The *corps d'armée* it is said, numbers 150,000 men.

One account from Silistria states that the Russians stormed one of its ramparts, but another announces the complete retirement of the place by the Russians.

Berlin, May 20th.—The English and French Ambassadors at this court, have received instructions from their governments that English and French troops will occupy Greece in order to preserve the throne for King Otho and the Bavarian dynasty. The same notification has been made to the Bavarian Government.

The *Retribution* had captured several Russian prizes in the Black Sea.

The cause of the bombardment of Kaffa was the refusal to deliver over to the allies several Russian vessels in the harbour. The town was bombarded two days. Kaffa is on the Crimea.

The Greeks having got 150 Turkish soldiers within a church, closed the doors and burned them up alive.

VIENNA, May 28th.—The adhesion of the Germanic confederation to the Austro-Prussian treaty is secured. A committee has been appointed by the Frankfort Diet to prepare the document of adhesion.

PARIS, May 29th.—The French Government announces in the *Moniteur*, that it has received very satisfactory intelligence from Epirus and Macedonia. In Epirus all the villages which the Hellenes had coerced into insurrection, had submitted to Fuad Effendi.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Athens having advised His Majesty King Otho, to call in the assistance of the English and French troops, the King replied that the moment any foreign troops landed in Greece he would head the insurgents to protect his independence.

The *Naval Gazett*, of St. Petersburg states, that on the 12th of April last the corvette *Ariadne*, 12 guns, and the brig *Orpheus*, 6 guns, were, by order of Baron Meyendorff, (Russian ambassador at Vienna,) given as a present to the Greek Government, with every thing on board.

HAMBURGH, May 28th.—The exchange of couriers between London and Stockholm, both bearers of despatches from their respective Governments.

It is now certain that important negotiations are pending between these two courts. They seem to be on the eve of conclusion, and we may expect the result soon.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated May 20, state with confidence, that a note had been received from Austria and Prussia, calling upon the Emperor in energetic language, to evacuate the principalities on the Danube with the shortest possible delay, and in case the same is not attended to, that means will be taken for an active participation in the war against Russia, by those powers. But as the case stands at present, there is not the least probability that the Emperor will pay any attention to it.

Letters from Dalmatia, May 19, state that 3 Russian Greek ships had taken refuge in that port. Directly the Austrian authorities became aware of this arrival of these ships and their character, orders were given that they may be searched, and that the arms and munitions they contained be seized. The orders were executed to the letter, and the ships prohibited from leaving the port.

A private letter from Delo, of the 15th, mentions a fact which shows, that the Greeks had not only violated all international law by the insurrection they excited in the Turkish provinces, but had committed the most odious cruelties.

Spain had issued a decree for a forced loan. The financial embarrassments of the government are very great.

Marshal Paskiewitch has crossed the Danube near Kalarash, and established his head quarters before Silistria.

Correspondents of English journals have been refused permission to accompany the English fleet.

By the signing of the new protocol at Vienna, the Anglo-French convention, providing for actual war, is incorporated with the Austro-Prussia treaty, providing for eventual war.

It is rumoured, that a considerable corps of Austrian troops are to be centered at Krajova.

Trade throughout Russia is suffering intensely on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

NAPLES, MAY 18th.—The *Gazette* publishes a declaration of neutrality. 1st, Armed vessels shall not be admitted into the ports or roadsteads of the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies, nor shall they be furnished with munitions or ships' stores. 2nd, Privateers with prizes shall not be permitted to enter the ports, except from stress of weather. 3rd, Nothing will be allowed to be bought from Privateers. 5th, Vessels shall not carry to any of the Powers any articles contraband of war. 6th, Letters of Marque shall not be granted.

PARIS, MAY 20th.—The division under General Foray will not go to Greece. It has received counter orders to proceed straight to Constantinople.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEW YORK, June 13, 1854.

The *Arabia* reached New York at 8.30, last night. Flour advanced 6d. Weather at home fine, and harvest prospects excellent. Greece has accepted the demand of the Four Powers. Omar Pacha has marched 90,000 men for Silistria. Austria has demanded of Russia the evacuation of the Principalities. The Russians have admitted that Silistria cannot be captured for a fortnight. They had attempted to force a passage of the Danube at three different points, but were repulsed. Eight thousand French troops have disembarked at Piræus. A change of Ministry favorable to the allies has occurred in Greece. The Circassians have gained another important victory over the Russians. The Russians have promised not to fire on the hospitals in the fortress of Silistria.

Summary.

☞ On the 25th ult. the telegraphic line from Chatham to Windsor, opposite this city, was opened, and the first message conveyed over the wires. The line between Chatham and London is about completed. It is in contemplation to have two separate wires on the same poles, one for the exclusive use of the Great Western Railway, the other for the public.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ In the Lemmon slave case at New York, Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the appellant, Mr. Lemmon, must give security for the costs. This is the appeal which the Legislature of Virginia resolved should be prosecuted at the expense of that State.—*Phil. Register.*

Mrs. A. T. Swift was recently elected supervisor of the town of Rochels, Ohio. The Constitution allows none but voters to hold office. She could not carry out the will of the people. She has since resigned, and a man elected in her place.

☞ It is said that the Home Government instead of acceding at once to the resolution passed during last session by our Legislative Assembly, with regard to the future election of the Legislative Council, have pledged themselves to introduce a measure into the British Parliament, granting this colony full power to amend its constitution in any manner it may think fit. We think it very questionable whether this was the best way to remove the evil complained of, because of course any constitutional action of our Legislature would seem to require the consent of the venerable body against whose existence it is aimed. However there is a remedy, not unknown to British history, even for this extreme case, and we have no doubt that our government will show themselves equal to the emergency in which this resolution of the British Cabinet may have so unexpectedly placed them. Of all the reforms demanded by the liberal party in Upper Canada, this seems to us the most important. Other evils may be more irritating, but they are comparatively local and symptomatic, they do not generate injustice and weak compromises in our legislation, the abandonment, or what is worse, the mutilation of well digested measures, so much as this, anamoly appears to do, and for instances of which we need only refer to the history of last session.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

☞ A Canadian named John Contin killed a large bear lately, about 40 miles north of Quebec, which weighed acarly 300 pounds. The hunter and his game, says the Quebec *Gazette*, were both found dead, and lying a short distance apart, Contin's face and head being lacerated in a shocking manner; his gun also had been smashed to pieces. The beast had received three bullet wounds—two in his flank, and another behind the right shoulder.—*Journal & Messenger.*

☞ Five hundred ministers held a Convention in Boston during the late proceedings in that place, and after conferring upon the present condition of the country, resolved to take measures for uniting and organizing the religious sentiment of all denominations against Slavery.—*Era.*

☞ At a recent meeting of the City of London Ragged Schools, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire said, they could tell them, from their experience of the city prisons, that since the establishment of ragged schools, juvenile crime had diminished fifty per cent. This is a great fact, and cannot be too generally known, as a most powerful argument in support of such institutions.—*Son of Temperance.*

☞ The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* states that on Monday night, May 22d, three daughters of the Rev. Mr. Perry, Methodist preacher, living at El Dorady, six or seven miles from Hartrodsburg, were horribly burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp, and that the whole three are dead, and were buried in the same grave on Wednesday.—*Era.*

☞ It is reported that the American government have abandoned all their claims against Spain, if the latter will cede her African possessions in Merilla to the United States.

The French consul at San Francisco was arrested on the 6th of May on a charge of violating the neutrality laws U. S. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000. Trouble ahead.

The *Colonist* advertises for respectable young women to learn the art of Printing.

☞ Upwards of fourteen thousand emigrants have arrived at the port of Quebec since the opening of navigation.—*Colonist.*

The Russian Sloop of war *Dina* and others are reported to be in the South Seas, and fears are expressed for the security of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other towns in Australia and New Zealand.

A colored man, William Shaw, was very dangerously hurt on Friday evening on King St. by a run-away horse. He was hit so violently on the side as to be thrown a distance of thirty feet.—*Ibid.*

☞ A daring act of incendiarism was attempted yesterday, by the endeavour to burn the premises occupied by Mrs. Arthurs, on Front street in this city. The fire was put into a flour barrel among some straw and other combustible matter in a shed at the rear of the residence of the lady named. Before the flames had gained any headway they were fortunately discovered and extinguished. A young lad named Brien, a servant in Mrs. Arthurs' employment, was taken up on suspicion, but was subsequently discharged. In such a case as this, a reward offered by the Corporation might have good effect.—*Colonist.*

☞ Upwards of 35,000 bushels of wheat and 70,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from Toronto, at Browne's wharf alone, since the opening of navigation; 1,000 bushels of wheat came in store, on the 1st inst., at the same wharf.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* of Friday says:—Over five hundred first class passengers came upon the Great Western Railway train which arrived last evening.

☞ The Paris *Star* says that wheat now fetches twelve shillings and sixpence York, in Paris. No wool as yet come in—prices are not settled yet.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Baldwin offers for sale a valuable farm one mile from London, parts of Lot No. 7, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwillimbury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Markham.

S. S. Casselman offers lots 19, 20 Concession Township of Yonge, containing 200 acres cleared, within 4 miles of Brockville. Also lots 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, 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Stand for the Right!

Stand for the right, though falsehood rail,
And proud lips coldly sneer;
Though enemy ranks around assail
Be sure your cause is pure and clear.

For the right, and with clean hands
And the truth on high;
Stand warm, sympathizing hearts
And the passers by.

Ye who have seen, and thought, and felt,
Who would not boldly dare
The battle's brunt, but by thy side
Will every danger share.

Stand for the right; proclaim it loud.
Though it find an answering tone
In hundred hearts, and thou'lt no more
Be supposed to stand alone.

Out of the Tavern, etc.

Translated from the German.

The Eastern Eve just stapped to-night;
The stars are caught in a very bad plight
And left hand are both out of place
The man drunk, 'tis a very clear case

Is a very queer figure you cut
Separating wife 'tother is shu;
And you are greatly to Blame
'tis a terrible shame.

The street lamps, what a scandalous sight
Them soberly standing upright,
And staggering; why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is drunk as a lord.

Constitution; now, isn't it odd?
Sure the only thing sober abroad.
Here I were rash with this crew to remain,
Better go into the tavern again.

Agricultural.

AMALGAMATION OF SOILS

BY H. D. WHITE.

The improvement of soils by amalgamation has now become quite common. Most farmers are not aware of the very decided amelioration which may be effected in this way, at a small expence. There is no soil so perfectly constituted as not to admit of beneficial additions. The heavy and tenacious clays are so viscid as to require a very large *per centum* of sand to break its tenacity; but most soils demand but little to increase very materially productive powers. Sands, of a light and very porous character, will be greatly benefitted by a small quantity of clay. This results from the intrinsic character of the soil, sand being sterile on account of its want of adhesiveness.—Where the particles are in a state of wide division, there is generally indeed *aëriform*, a too free descent, and the perspiration is so rapid and copious as materially to lessen the fertility. The clay will conglomerate the particles, and retain the gases which are evolved from the substances applied as *stimuli* to the crops. The question is often propounded, "How much clay is necessary to thoroughly ameliorate a sandy soil?" This question can only be correctly answered by an inspection of its constituents. If it is nearly *pure* sand, the quantity of aluminous matter that will be necessary to change its character from a poor and unproductive, to a rich and energetic medium, may amount to forty per cent., perhaps to fifty. The extreme looseness and utter want of cohesibility which characterize all such soils, requires a very considerable quantity to overcome it, and communicate that degree of tenacity which is always a predominant characteristic of all productive soils. In applying clay, it is better to haul it on in the autumn, or last part of summer, in order that its texture may be broken up and finely down by the pulverulent and disintegrating action of frost. This is an essential point, as clay applied in large and solid masses, though it may in time be reduced to fineness by the conjoint operations of the several elements, will confer no immediate benefit, and may, indeed, for a time, prove detrimental. But in a finely pulverized state its action is immediate; it not only confers the power of retaining the gaseous compounds evolved by the fermenting substances applied as *stimuli* to the crops, but enhances its retentive powers as to aqueous particles; so that a soil which has always been dry and a dust, becomes at once moist and fine, with its productive capacity so far increased as to remain fruitful for a long series of years upon under excessive cropping of the most emasculating or exhausting crops. Any one who doubts this may easily get rid of his scepticism by applying a small quantity, noting the results. The change in the *appearance* of the soil will be observed to be no less apparent or remarkable than that produced in its productiveness, and the longer the results are noticed, the less questionable will they appear. In the amelioration of clays, large quantities of sand may be applied without any apprehension of injury; in fact, no quantity that will be likely to be applied will prove otherwise than beneficial, especially if mixed with a quantity of putrescent manure.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Strawberry Cultivation.

Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by [illegible] several years past, in the garden [illegible] owned by me in King-Street, may [illegible] know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green [illegible] first began to start, and making the last application, just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—Of [illegible] nitrate of soda, and pearlash, of muriate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound, dissolved in thirty gallons of rain or river water. One third of this I applied at a time, and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between [illegible] using the preparation—as the [illegible] the young leaves is so rapid that, unless supplied with water, the sun will [illegible] them. I used a common watering-pot, [illegible] the application towards evening. Watered in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed or [illegible] each year. Beds of ten years old [illegible] good, but better than those [illegible] years old. But you must be [illegible] the weeds out.—*Friend.*

Strawberry Cultivation.—Value of Ben Manure.

[illegible] Thomas Prince, of Flushing, [illegible] ten years ago, planted a strawberry [illegible] with plants from the garden of [illegible] Prince, of Flushing, which was [illegible] from the seed of the Hovey. The [illegible] was manured in the hill four [illegible] of corn with the droppings of thirty [illegible] of one year, and had an excellent [illegible] crop."

"Think of that, farmers! The amount of manure, from the poultry alone, is wasted annually by many of you. Four bushels of corn—and an excellent crop—lost every year from the want of a little attention. Take the profits of that quantity of corn for the last twenty years, and the profits of the increase of the subsequent crops, resulting from the application of the hen manure, and from the manure made of the corn fodder, if fed out on the farm—that money at compound interest, commencing twenty years ago, would buy many of your farms, buildings, and all, to-day.

We know that some people hold these seemingly small matters in contempt; but no farmer who is wise, after having his attention once called to their importance, will neglect them any longer.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Selections.

A PRAIRIE PECULIARITY.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* states that consumption of wood upon the prairies in cold weather, by the locomotives is much greater than among the settlements or in the timbered country, and the amount of steam produced much less. A train will leave Detroit with from twenty-five to thirty-five freight cars, and from eighty to one hundred pounds of steam. As it nears Chicago, on the open prairie, the steam will fall gradually to thirty-five or forty-five pounds, and the engine, leaving half its train, runs with the remainder to Chicago. So, put an iron box stove on the top of one of the cars on the prairie, let the fire burn intensely, and the surface of the stove will not burn the hand laid upon it. It is a problem, the solution of which would make the fortune of an inventor, how this very rapid loss of heat can be prevented.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.—The origin of the world Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none, they often said among themselves, 'Acanada,' (there is nothing here). The Indians, who watched closely, learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians, (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards, come on the same errand,) they were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, 'Acanada.' The French who knew a little Spanish as the Indians, supposed the incessantly recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of 'Canada,' which it has borne ever since.

THE Montreal *Witness* states that a new palace has been uncovered at Nineveh, which excels in beauty any yet found in Assyria. The letter thus describes the new discovery:—"Huge monsters—compounds of the lion, man, and eagle guard the entrance. The slabs are in fine preservation, representing the king and his officers, a lion hunt, a war scene, and a victory, a state procession led by eunuchs, the King's chariot being drawn by men, with altars and priests and griffins; in fine, a picture of Assyrian manners and religion, as they were three thousand years ago. The workmanship is most exquisite. The slabs are to adorn the walls of the British Museum."

NEGROES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—"There are 1,500 negroes in San Francisco, owning property worth $1,000,000. Can they take care of themselves?"

THE WORLD AND ITS RULERS.—There are at present eighty-three empires, monarchies, republics, principalities, duchies, and electorates. There are six emperors, including his sable highness Faustin I. of St. Domingo; sixteen kings, numbering among them Jamaica, King of all the Musquitoes, and also those of Dahomey, and the Sandwich Islands; five queens, including Ranavalona of Madagascar, and Pomare of the Society Islands; eighteen presidents; ten reigning princes; seven grand dukes; ten dukes; one pope; two sultans, of Borneo and Turkey; two governors, of Entre Rios and Corrientes; one viceroy of Egypt; one shah of Persia; one imaun, of Muscat; one ameer, of Cabul; one bey, of Tunis; and lastly, one director of Nicergus.

CHANGE OF COLOR IN THE HAIR.—Dr. Wardrop, an English author, in a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart," relates some cases of the sudden changing of the hair from black to white. A lady who was deeply grieved on receiving the intelligence of a great change in her worldly condition, and who had a very remarkable quantity of dark hair, found, on the following morning, the whole of her hair had become of a silver white. Some striking instances of this kind are narrated by historians. "I was struck," says Madeni Campan, "with the astonishing change in fortune had wrought upon Marie Antonette's features; her whole head of hair had turned almost white, during her transit from Vincennes to Paris." The Duchess of Luxemburg was caught making her escape during the terrors of the French Revolution, and put in prison; the next morning it was observed that her hair had become white. A Spanish officer, distinguished for his bravery, was in the Duke of Alva's camp, and an experiment was made by one of the authorities to test his courage. At midnight the prover, marshal accompanied by his guard and a confessor, awoke him from his sleep, and informing him that, by the order of the Viceroy, he was to be immediately executed, had only a quarter of an hour left to make his peace with Heaven. After he had confessed, he was, but he was prepared for death, but declared his innocence. The Provost Marshal at this moment broke into a fit of laughter, and told him that they merely wanted to try his courage. Placing his hand upon his breast, and with ghastly paleness, he ordered the Provost out of his tent, observing that he had "done him an evil office," and the next morning, by the order of the Duke, sent him a present, from having been of a dusky black color, had become entirely white.

The Hudson River Railroad Company are now laying down a double track over the whole length of their road.

NOT QUALIFIED.—A young law student, who wrote a good, clear, round hand, and who was about finishing his studies, one day handed an instrument which he had just written off to his uncle, a dry wag, who had called in to see him and enquire of his progress in his profession.—The uncle took the writ, and after reading a few lines of it, gave it back to his nephew, stating, with an arch smile peculiar to himself,—

"You are not quite a lawyer yet, James."

"What do you find out of the way in it?" asked the student in astonishment.

"Why," returned the waggish old critic, "anybody can read that writing."

A barber desired a groggy customer of his, on Sunday morning, whose breath smelled strong of alcohol, to keep his mouth shut, or the establishment might get indicted for keeping a rum-hole open on Sunday.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

ART. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State, and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time, another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Mutual Labor; a committee of five on Protective Unions; of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Mutual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this convention, which [illegible] may dictate to shape the same, and shall immediately incorporate itself by the name and under "The General Committee of the State of——, and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council; to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condi on of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at [illegible] in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subscription or councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers [illegible] shall [illegible] meeting to [illegible] the [illegible] in their hands. The [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 14.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SAMUEL R. WARD, EDITOR.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. It will be conducted on no particular Political Party principles, reserving the right, as occasions may require, to give the views of men of all parties, and to urge the people in a perfectly respectful manner, also the right to express our opinions on all projects having a direct or remote degree, connection with the principles of the British North American Provinces.

The Freeman will be published weekly, at the office of the Provincial Publishing Association, No. 21½ Dundas Street, Toronto, C. W., on Saturday morning, at the following rates, viz:—

[illegible] shall be made payable [illegible]

[illegible] Agent.

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humiliation. Think not that they are insensible to our treatment of them. They feel it deeply. A lady of our acquaintance said to an intelligent Indian, the other day, "Peter, I suppose you have heard there is war with Russia: will you fight if they should come here." Peter stood for a moment, then replied,—"What me have to fight for?"—and his eyes flashed with indignation as he spoke—"Me have nothing. White people take away everything from Indian. No land—no nothing. When me put up camp—white people pull 'um down!—tell me go away—no business here. Me make buckets, basket, broom to sell: white people always beat me down: want me to give them for most nothing. Me fight! no, no, me have nothing to fight for. Oh! me wish me could speak English; me tell people great deal. Me think some white people very good; but apt many care for Indian."

Poor Indian! What can we reply to thy speech? It is as though thou hadst used the words of the prophet in our text, in their application to us this day, in relation to our treatment of thee.

With such manifestations of our selfishness before their eyes, are we in a position to tell this abused people the love of Christ, or teach them the humanity of his religion, if we would do them good religiously, we must be careful that we do not alienate them from us.

2nd. *We have reason to humble ourselves in view of the attitude which our rulers have assumed in relation to the traffic in intoxicating drinks.*

They have refused to pass a law suppressing this terribly ruinous traffic. Laws are continued on the statute books of the Province, giving it our countenance and support. So far as it can be made honorable by being made lawful, we have made this destructive traffic honorable.

Lawgivers are presumed to legislate for the public good. They have said, therefore, that the making and vending of intoxicating drinks for beverage purposes, is good and not evil. They have taken action, or rather refused to take action, on this subject, in view of all the light respecting the disastrous effects of the traffic upon the civil, educational, physical, moral and religious interests of the country. In view also of the benefits conferred upon neighboring commonwealths by the exercise of wholesome laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. They have given their consent, that the system be continued in our midst, which eventuates in the commission of every crime named or condemned by our laws—which leads to the violation of every command of the decalogue, and which raises insuperable obstacles to the salvation of many of our young men. No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.

3dly. *We are guilty of many Wars.* Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence—even of your own lusts? Spring they not from human depravity? Alas! how the blood of our fellow men stains the pages of our history! Now we are once more engaged in war for what purpose? To keep the so-called Robber of the North from accomplishing his design of conquest and acquisition of territory? We have taken slice after slice of the lands of native tribes at an immense sacrifice of human life. We have appropriated large tracts of the continents of the earth, and many islands of the sea; indeed, so extensive are our conquests, that it has become our boast that the sun never sets upon the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen. Have we not watered these conquered lands with blood? South Caffraria is red with the blood of her sons—recently shed. The swords of our warriors are yet dripping with the blood of the Burmese whom we lately slaughtered by hundreds because a few pounds—not two, thousand—were owing to a few British merchants. We have been embroiling ourselves with the quarrels of other nations from time immemorial, it is said from a love of justice. Ah! would that we did love justice much, and mercy more. Did we love justice much when we lent our power to support the tottering thrones of European despotism against the cause of popular rights? Where was our love of justice when Poland fell? When Hungary was drowned in her own blood? When liberty was driven from Italy at the point of French bayonets? Where now is our love of justice in seeking to obtain an alliance with Austria, at the expense of arresting the uprising of fallen countries, and the progress of popular freedom on the continent of Europe? But we are engaged in war again under the plea of justice! and are called together by executive authority to ask God's blessing upon the British arms!

V.—WHAT THEN IS OUR DUTY AS CHRISTIANS, IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT WAR?

1st. To lament its existence—to mourn over the fact of human depravity, from whence comes war,—to lament the folly of the nations in attempting to settle their disputes by the sword, rather than by peaceful arbitration, or through the intervention of international law.

2ndly. To pray God speedily to interpose, and by his providence arrest its further progress: But

3rdly. As we are the servants of Him who said, My kingdom is not of this world else would my servants fight—who command us to love our neighbor as we do ourselves—and, who commands us to love our enemies, and pray for those who despitefully use us and persecute us—God who has pronounced a blessing upon the peacemakers; we beg to be excused from approaching the mercy seat, in the name of this same Jesus, who is the Prince of Peace, to ask the God of Love to prosper our efforts, in pouring tempests of shot and cannon balls and grape shot, into the bosoms of the Russians, or in raining bomb shells upon their towns and cities, thus hurrying thousands unprepared into eternity, and rousing the hearts of surviving friends to wrath with grief. We must be loyal to Jesus, and fearing the wrath of the king." We must not "lust for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness." Let us "loose the fast the Lord has chosen. "And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul, then shall thy light arise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day."—ver. 10.

REMARKS.

1st. Let it not be said that the minister of the Gospel has nothing to do with national affairs, and why are we called together by [illegible] to consider them, mourn over them, and repent in view of them? In what sense are they legitimate? Is it not because sin is the transgression of the Law of God, and because this is the Lord's command to his ministers to cry aloud, and spare not, to lift up their voice like a trumpet, show unto people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins; v. 10. "My people," and "the house of Jacob," may represent both the Church and State. When public sins are committed, it becomes the minister's duty to rebuke them, in the manner here commanded, as he must answer before the bar of God.

2d. We learn from this subject the genius of our holy religion. Isaiah has been truly tyled the evangelical prophet. This chapter breathes the very spirit of the Gospel. The Christian's duty is to heal wounds, not to open them; to assuage the anguish of the heart, not to extort the wail of widows and orphans. Is there anything in what Jesus Christ ever did, or said, or enjoined, to found an appeal before the mercy seat, for the success of war, by whomsoever, or for whatsoever purpose waged! Does it shine forth from his sermon on the Mount? Is it demonstrated by the parable of the good Samaritan? Does it lie patent upon the record of his acts? Is it breathed from his prayer on the cross?

It is granted that there are bold expressions to be found in the Old Testament, couched in the strained language of Oriental poetry, which seem to ascribe warlike attributes to the God of the Hebrews; but would it be a safe mode of reasoning to infer from such expressions, that the God of the universe, whom Christians adore, is the patron deity of warriors? Because that in a dark traditionary age—an age giving birth to warlike deeds, and warlike poetry—such expressions are used, which represent God as taking delight in war, does it follow, that we, who live in this enlightened age, with the ever-green humanitarian example of Jesus Christ before us, and his love inculcating precept in our hands, should consider ourselves called upon to sanction the inhuman practice of war, by the ordinances of religion? It may be Cromwellian so to do, but it is not Christian.

There is enough of the war principle in human nature developing itself gratuitously. It needs not the inspiration of psalms, or the invocation of prayers, to warm it into life. As it springs from lust, it ought to be repressed rather than excited; certainly it ought not to be sanctified by praise and prayer.

3rd. Let war go forth on its own merits. Let it not be protected in the name of religion. Withhold from it Church influence and woman's smile, let not music be consecrated to its use,—strip it of its plumes, tinsel, and gaudy trappings,—take away the false glory which surrounds it—let it fall into merited disgrace under the frown of Christianity, and how long would it be before the hand of industry, seizing war's instruments of death, would fulfil the Scriptures, by beating spears into pruning-hooks and swords into plow-shares? AMEN.

Lucy Stone.

Partly in Warren and partly in West Brookfield, Mass., lies a grand old hill, which was pointed out to us as we passed over the Western Railroad, Massachusetts, and half way up its Eastern slope, whose elevation costs a good hour's walk among big rocks that most resemble little barns, lies the farm-house of Francis Stone—a jolly well-to-do old farmer of Puritan New England stamp who made Coy's Hill his home in early manhood, and with a wife congenial in spirit, there brought up a family of seven children, four of them still on earth—of whom one Lucy, the world-known Lucy Stone is a younger member. With the kitchen work for months, and an occasional out-door life, when the hay or grain might get a wetting, with picking chestnuts in the woods and apples in the orchard, with driving cows and milking, playing hull gull, and telling stories at the winter fireside, and a thousand little toils and pleasures, of life, with brothers and sisters at home, and six months yearly at the district school, where lessons were dispatched by a single reading lesson and the remainder of the day left for play, Lucy passed her earliest days.

Passing intermediate events—her struggle with Dame Fortune, who denied her a prize, while she gave her an ardent thirst for knowledge, and the happiest and rarest method of communicating it—we will find her next standing, first, in one of the best classes of Oberlin College, where she helped herself by teaching, and no one could satisfy her classes so well as Lucy—honored and loved, and respected by students and Professors. The sequel up to the present our readers know already, for since leaving Oberlin some six years ago, her life has been in public.

Taking a first position in the work of general reform, teaching by example and precept, a woman of most attractive manner both on and off the platform, with perseverance, industry that merits high reward, she has won for herself a position in the public estimation Beyond the fear of criticism. "I never met Lucy when she had not something interesting to say;" the Editorial reporters say, "Lucy's speeches shall always find a place in our columns;" and the best critic out, "I have never anywhere, heard a speaker whose style of eloquence I more admired;" the pride of her acquaintances, the idol of the crowd, wherever she goes, the people *en masse* turn out to hear Lucy Stone, and are never weary of her stirring eloquence.

A Story of Circumstantial Evidence.

Some years ago I went especially to Chelmsford Assizes, and accidentally witnessed a trial which I shall never forget. A wretched man, a native of that county, was charged with the murder of his neighbour. It seemed that an ancient feud existed between them. They had met at a fair and exchanged blows; again that evening they met at a low pot-house, and the bodily interference of friends alone prevented a fight between them. The prisoner was heard to vow vengeance against his rival. The wretched victim left the house, followed soon afterwards by the prisoner, and was found the next day by the roadside, murdered, and his face so barbarously beaten in by a stone that he could only be identified by his dress. The facts were strong against the prisoner; in fact, it was the strongest case of circumstantial evidence I had ever met with. As a form—of his guilt there was no doubt—the prisoner was called for his defence. He called, to the surprise of every one, the murdered man. The murdered man came forward. It seemed that another man had been murdered—the identification by dress was vague, for all the prisoners of the county wear the same description of clothes—but the presumed victim had got so that that he would be entered under the Vote by Act—had fled, and only returned with a noble Irish feeling of justice, when he found that his ancient foe was in jeopardy on his account. The case was clear; the prisoner was innocent. The Judge told the Jury it was unnecessary to charge them. They requested permission to retire; they returned in about two hours, when the foreman, with a long face, handed him the verdict of "Guilty." Every one was astonished.—"Good God," said the Judge, "of what is he guilty? Not of murder, surely." "No, my lord," said the foremen, "but if he did not murder that man, he stole my mare three years ago."—*Daniel O'Connell.*

To Correspondents.

Poetry, by "C.," of Chatham, has been received, and will appear in our next.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, London, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. D. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton. "
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden. "
Rev. A. D. Green, Cincinnati. "
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg. "
Rev. B. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg "
" [illegible] Mill, Philadelphia. "
" [illegible] Mill, Brooklyn. "
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo. "

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East

Mr. Ward is expected to return certainly by the 1st of September, if not before. He is now labouring as Agent for the Colonial Missionary Society till the 26th of June, having resigned his agency for the Canada Anti-Slavery Society. He raised in England and Scotland for the latter £1200 sterling, or £1500 currency, or $6000.

The Provincial Exhibition to be held in London, C. W., in September next.

The London (C. W.) papers continue to stir up the pure minds of the public, on the subject of the "*Provincial Exhibition*," to be held in their Town, the coming autumn; and we "take our pen in hand," at this time, to write a word on the same, and matter relating thereto, for the perusal of those of our readers who may not see the western periodicals to which we refer.

We give the following abstract from the List of Prizes to be awarded in the Agricultural and other departments, and may continue the list in future:—

CLASS I.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1854. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of this association, for distribution to the county societies for seed; 2d do. (by the association) 10*l*; 3d do. 5*l*; the winners of the second and third premiums will retain the wheat; exhibitors in this class will not be allowed to compete for premiums offered for wheat consisting of two bushels; best two bushels of winter wheat 2*l* 10s.; 2d do. 1*l* 15s; 3d do. 1*l* 5s; best two bushels spring wheat, 2*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l* 15s; 3d do. 1*l* 5s; best two bushels barley (2 rowed) 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels barley (2 rowed) 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels rye, 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels of oats (white) 1*l* 10s; 2d 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best do. (black) 1*l* 10s. 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels of field peas 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels of marrowfat peas 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best two bushels Indian corn in the ear (white) 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d 10s; best second do. "yellow" 1*l* 10s; 2d do 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best bushel timothy seed 2*l*; 2d do. 1*l* 10s; 3d do. 1*l*; best bushel of clover seed 2*l*; 2d do. 1*l* 10s; 3d do. 1*l*; best bushel of hemp seed 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s.; best bushel flax seed 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best bushel of mustard seed 1*l*; 2d do. 15s; 3d do. 10s; best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs. 1*l* 10s; 2d do. 1*l*; 3d do. 10s; best bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs 5*l*; 2d do. 3*l*; 3d do. 2*l*; best bushel pinkeye potatoes 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel of any other sort 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel Swede turnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel of white globe turnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best bushel of Aberdeen yellow turnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty roots red carrots 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best 20 roots white or Belgian carrots 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do 5s; best twelve roots mangel wurzel, "long-red," 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twelve roots yellow globe mangel wurzel 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twelve roots of khol rabi 10s; 2d do. 5s; best twelve roots of sugar beet 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty roots of parsnips 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty roots of chicory 10s; 2d do 7s 6d; 3d do. 5s; best four large squashes for cattle 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s; best twenty lbs. tobacco, growth of Canada West, 1*l*; 2d do. 10s; best broom corn brush, twenty-eight lbs. 1*l*; 2d do. 15s; 3d do. 10s; best two pumpkins, "yellow field," 10s; 2d do. 7s 6d; 3d do. 5s; best peck of white field beans 15s; 2d do. 10s; 3d do. 5s.

To our fewer readers, the Exhibition should be a gathering of special interest. Finding it a wide necessity, and in its locality is materially enhanced by the competition created among them engaged in it, as well as the attention created between it and the trades, by means of organized exhibitions, we desire to see it [illegible] the "calling" among the coloured men of this Province. Do not mistake what we say, good readers, and make the interpretation read, "the *only* calling"—not at all; but as we live in a country pre-eminently suited to agriculture, let the majority become agriculturists.

The prizes to be awarded on the coming occasion, speak volumes for the enterprise and prosperity of Canadians, and why may not our farmers be on hand with their wheat, butter, cloth, fleece, &c.? Remember it is to be the best article of a certain kind that will get the award, not the most fashionable hue of the owner of it, as it is in the United States. Immediately connected with the consideration of this "Provincial Exhibition," is land proprietorship. If men will not interest themselves to secure a right in the land, they will not have products to exhibit. It is a sorry figure, this taking another man's product to market, or to fair or exhibition for ever. Circumstances too well known, operate continually to prevent coloured men of the United States, generally, and in many of the States, *free* but poor white men, from ownership in the soil sufficiently extensive to be advantageous; but it is not the case here. We are at a loss to explain the evident indifference of both white and coloured Canadians, and others in this respect. Many have bought and do buy, it is true—more in proportion to numbers, of the first named, than do their brethren in the States; but do we make the efforts we should to get an interest in the soil? Prices are fast changing to a higher scale, as well of lands, as of provision, and hundreds look quietly on as it goes beyond their reach, probably for the satisfaction of saying twenty years hence, what many now say of lands twenty years ago; "We might have owned all this; but—now, an acre is worth a moderate fortune." It is quite time that coloured British subjects understood that ownership in the soil, ensures a responsibility—of equal importance, to them, with that of their fellow-subjects, and that Provincial exhibitions will, for them, be established in vain, unless they first get possession of the soil. We will say more on this subject next week.

The Anti-Slavery Festival.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the advertisement of the Anti-Slavery Festival in another column, for the support of the *Provincial Freeman*, which will take place in the St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday evening next, the 29th inst. No pains will be spared to make the Festival agreeable to those who may favor it with their presence. Revds. Dr. Burns, W. Ormiston, E. M. Harper, F. Grissin, W. P. Newman, J. B. Smith, and others, will deliver addresses on the occasion.

A Missionary among the Fugitive Slaves.

Miss Abigail Martin, a member of the 1st Congregational Society in Rockville, is soon to leave for Canada as a Missionary among the Fugitive Slaves, under a commission from the American Missionary Association.

Is Miss Martin *white*, we are curious to know? If so, she will doubtless fare well at the hands of the American Missionary Association. Should she be so unfortunate as to have a different complexion, and at the same time claim a rational share of independence of thought, while acting under their patronage, we would not answer for her permanent support by them. Some of the A. M. A. deals summarily with "its coloured help" when unwilling to be mere machines, as we have known to our cost—and woe-betide Miss Martin should she not run when sent on other errands also, than those connected with her mission, or should she claim a right to an opinion on matters of general interest. The "Fugitive Slaves in Canada" afford a good hobby for the unscrupulous managers of societies in the United States. May God forgive them for their hypocrisy in this particular! And may He arrest the harm they are doing from their victims, the colored people of this country. Many colored people here feel that in a measure they but change masters—the change is from physical shackles to those of a moral and religious character. We would like to say what we know about Missionary operations in the west, under the auspices of the A. M. A., but must defer it' til a period in the future, when the trials of Missionaries and colored people—master and man, must become known, as a simple act of justice to a people who have immeasurably out-grown nine out of ten of the persons pensioned among them, who are a burden to the people, and who we verily believe would not be cast by their patron societies to any other fate from fear of a sense of their want of qualification. We are favorable to Missions—love to think of the great good Judd, Judson, and other Missionaries do and have done in the east, and what some good Missionaries of the British Societies are now doing among the people here, but deliver us and our people from Yankee Missionaries, such as we have met in Canada, with smooth words and hearts full of negro-hate. May the race die out speedily!

THE CANADA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Canada Anti-Slavery Society held its Anniversary on Wednesday Evening, the 21st. Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, was present, and made a speech on the occasion; and also on the following evening.

The Annual Report being then declared to be the late fire, its Secretary, Mr. Hamilton, made a verbal statement, which embraced, mainly, of the operations of Mr. Ward in England, when acting as their Agent.—Resolutions were passed, which we will lay before our readers next week. Apart from the interest felt in the occasion, as the Society's annual gathering, the meetings are generally admitted to have been spiritless to an extent which the presence of quite a large number of persons at the first one could not obviate. Public expectation had been wrought up to the highest pitch, by published statements, which unfortunately the oratorical effort of Mr. Douglass, the invited guest of the occasion, did not meet. His speech of Thursday evening, was considered rather more in keeping with his oratorical reputation; but altogether his speeches are not thought to be equal to similar trials of skill made on the occasion of a former visit even. Great genius, as well as "gift of gab," is required to enable a speaker to suit his remarks to the people of different countries, though speaking the same language; and in no way will its presence be more easily detected, than by the resources orators or public speakers who live in the United States, display, when called upon to address a Canadian or British audience, where the presence of great genius is wanting to detect by its quick eye, the subjects most suitable to dwell upon, residence and observation are imperatively necessary. These we think Mr. Douglass would require before he could become a great favourite of Torontonians. Quite a large number of gentlemen occupied the platform; among whom were Revds. Wm. R. King of Buxton, Mr. Clark of Quebec, and Mr. J. B. Smith.

Philanthropy at War with Itself.

The Anti-Slavery Associations of Canada appear to be running foul of each other in the exercise of their respective duties. A journal specially devoted to the interests of the colored population was recently established in this city, and was supposed, we believe, by the public generally to hold, as a special part of its duties, the position of organ to the different Anti-Slavery Societies. So far, however, from such being the case, it seems the "Ladies Association for the Relief of Colored Fugitives" have practically discountenanced such a supposition, by announcing a Bazaar in aid of a rival newspaper of African sympathies, published in some part of the United States. It can hardly be matter of wonder, that the local journal should feel aggrieved by such a proceeding. The result has been an open rupture between the colored authorities and the magnates of the various Associations. On behalf of the latter, Mr. Thomas Henning makes his appearance in print, but so far from placing matters in a more satisfactory light, he seems—judging from the tone of the slighted journal—to have aggravated the difficulties. It is neither our purpose nor our inclination to interfere in so interesting a quarrel; but we may probably be allowed to observe, that philanthropy which seems to expend itself in fostering jealousies among those for whose benefit it is ostensibly exerted, might be exchanged for benevolence of a different sort.—*Leader.*

The above, though "done up" in no very attractive garb, is note-worthy. The writer sees the true state of the "war," as will be seen from the last sentence in which he alludes to the mischief making tendencies of much of the philanthropy with which we are surrounded. Were it not a heinous sin in the estimation of many of our self-righteous "friends" for us to exercise the privilege justly ours—whether we get it one day or not—to speak the truth without thinking about their approval, we might give facts and figures in abundance to prove the proclivity towards discord of many at the helm; but as we have been sufficiently warned, both in private and public, by colored spirits and white, in the "organization" of the danger of giving offence, and as we have no *penchant* for writing or talking apologies for doing the right, we shall forbear for the present.

We must say, though reluctantly, that the famous Augean stables did not present a more loathsome spectacle than do the interior arrangements of some of our modern philanthropy shops.

Defeat of the Ministry.

QUEBEC, June 21st, 1854.

Last night, on motion of Mr. Stuart, an address was ordered to His Excellency the Governor General praying for copies of the reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the origin of the parliament.

On motion of Colonel Prince, a bill to prevent cruelty to dumb animals, was read a first time.

The petition of the Clerks of the House for an increase in salaries was ordered to be printed.

The debate on the address was then begun by Mr. Hartman, who moved an amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, so as to add a censure on the Ministry for not secularizing the Reserves, to that of Mr. Cauchon's for not passing the Seigniorial Tenure Bill last year.

Yeas, 16; Nays, 54.

Mr. Sicotte moved another amendment, to add the Clergy Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon's, with that gentleman's consent.

After several members had spoken thereon, at half after one this morning, the vote was taken and the amendment carried by a majority of 13 against the Ministry. The division being, Yeas 43, Nays 29; the same vote having been concurred into with regard to Mr. Cauchon's amendment as now framed.

Mr. Hincks moved that the House should adjourn till Thursday next, in order to afford the Ministry time to decide on what course they should adopt under the present circumstances.

The House adjourned accordingly.

The defeat of the Ministry will naturally cause a stir among politicians. As elections for members will take place immediately, and as each party will be on the alert to increase their adherents, we would say to colored voters, weigh well the principles of the candidates you are called upon to support. Without the full enjoyment of your rights, as accorded to you by the laws of the land, questions of a party character will be of little importance. There are men who will be recommended for your political patronage, who, though entertaining similar views with yourselves on the various prominent questions now agitating the public, are yet deadly opposed to you, and who will not hesitate to make use of their official position, should they be elected, to ruin you. Remember those who have petitioned against you! Beware, also, of "wolves in sheep's clothing," who will seek your support, both as pretended long services in behalf of your brethren. Such there are, we have been informed, who, after having run the gauntlet through several different professions and colleges, with, as a climax, ran for parliament this "heat." Do not be duped by false abolitionists, should you succeed in avoiding the pulls of open enemies.

Well Employed.

We have been credibly informed that an eminent newspaper man of this city, is industriously giving currency to a statement calculated to injure this paper—in other words, circulating a report that the *Freeman* was about to cease; and giving, as authority a man formerly in our employ, but who was discharged by us because we could do better. He did not leave, as he asserts, "because the paper was about to stop." We were not aware before that men making pretentious to respectability, and of large means, could be found ready to aid such feeble instruments in the work now in full activity, and in the name of the fugitives to crush this paper; but we suppose from occurrences of the present week, we must bear it as one of the compliments now being paid to those who see so clearly that the *Freeman* "is hurting itself." The quondam foreman who invented the falsehood, is to be pitied, as we doubt, if from his exalted connexions, and other circumstances, he could do less to gain favour.

However, "a word to the wise is sufficient." Our business in this community must not be injured, to gratify the envious.

Tour Through the West.

The proprietors of this paper purpose commencing an extensive series of operations through the West soon, as we have shareholders in the Press at St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, Chatham, Windsor and other places. The General Agent of the Association, has been directed to visit them for the purpose of getting subscribers, assisting in Tea Meetings, and taking donations for the object, and to be otherwise engaged, preparatory to a visit to those parts from the Rev. Mr. Ward, immediately on his return from England.

We hope the female portion of our patrons will be active in their endeavours to put the Canada paper on a sure basis.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the 19th Anniversary of British Emancipation on the first of August, in a manner more imposing than has been done heretofore. A procession, speeches, a dinner, tea-meeting, &c., will make up the observances of the day. We look for a large gathering of the friends from all parts of the country and the States.

The Sermon by Rev. Alex. McArthur, Corresponding Editor of this paper, on the 1st page, will be read with interest. Mr. McA. is a thorough and consistent Peace man.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Negrophobia on Canadian Steamboats.

A few days ago, I left Lewiston, U. S., for Toronto, on the steamer *Peerless*. I took cabin passage without the least objection being made to negroes sitting amongst white folks. So away we went, swiftly and smoothly, down the great lake. After leaving Niagara, the Company was summoned, as I understood, by the ringing of a bell to dinner, which call was quickly obeyed by nearly every passenger aft, and I, too, having a desire to gratify the inner man, took up the line of march, and soon found myself seated at the table in company with others. In a short time, Mr. Hurly, the steward—a stinted pattern of a man—came along collecting the money, 2s. 6d. for the dinner—when he got to a friend of mine and myself, this would-be good little man, if the devil would let him alone, whispered that he would see us after "a little bit." Of course we were at a loss to tell why we should be thus specially favored. However, we were not allowed to cogitate long respecting it; for this very efficient and indispensable little man of the *Peerless* came to us for the pay for our dinners, and with a special message, as he informed us, from head quarters; he prefaced his message by telling us that we had violated the rules; that Captain Dick did not allow colored passengers to eat at the first table. After informing him that we would consent to eat at no other, he then told us that Capt. Dick was indomitable. Now you will understand, as I do, by this remark, that Capt. Dick and his steward are both completely under the control of Yankee influences and prejudices, and like the northern white slaves of the States, yield to the worse than barbarous custom of excluding colored persons from what they are pleased to call the first table. I understand that there are other boats running on this lake where the same outrage is perpetrated. I hope that colored people will stop patronizing these second tables; every man who eats at one of them is guilty of consenting to his own degradation.

ELEVATOR.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

SIR—I notice the following in your paper of this morning:

"By an arrival this morning in Hamilton, colonists to the amount of [illegible] passengers, left the St. Lawrence [illegible] on Thursday. The rest of the [illegible] will follow [illegible]."

Now, Sir, these men are not to be [illegible] with regard to the [illegible] and [illegible] ry paper, I beg to state that it is a paper established on the other side of the line (in Rochester), with funds originally given by the British people. Whether its course has fulfilled the expectations of its original donors, is a question they themselves can best answer. One thing is quite certain, that a large majority of the intelligent colored people of this province believe that it is opposed to the best interests of those whose cause it professes to advocate. Hence the colored people of this province, and some of their friends, felt the necessity of making an effort to establish a paper in this province to sustain their views, and give correct information respecting the abundant resources of this noble province, and the advantages that will accrue to those of our brethren who will emigrate to it from American oppression. Now, that paper, whose friends are seeking funds here for its support (evidently in opposition to the one started here by the colored people), is opposed to the emigration of colored people to our British province, and does all in its power to induce the fugitive from slavery to settle down in the nominally free States, to which they are constantly liable to be taken back to their former bondage. The colored people here are surprised that Mr. Douglass should not see fit to come to this city to get up a bazaar in support of his paper until they had started the *Freeman*, and are still more surprised that those who invite him here, should send abroad to beg money for the refugees of this province and then to invite an individual here to raise money, to support a paper hostile to this province. Verily consistency is a jewel seldom to be met with.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

Toronto, June 20th, 1854.

From the National Era.

Slavery now Existing in Nebraska.

In any ordinary case I should be very loth to expose a brother Missionary, but the case now before us is one of so monstrous a character as to forbid longer silence.

It may not be generally known that there is in this Territory an extensive Missionary establishment, under the direction and control of the Methodist Church South, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service of the Mission. These slaves have been kept here in utter disregard of the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was forever prohibited here.

It would seem to a candid thinker a difficult matter to conceive a grosser inconsistency than to go forth to preach Christianity to the heathen, and to carry slaves along to assist in the glorious work. Thus, while they would hold up the Gospel to the heathen with one hand, with the other they bind fast the yoke of bondage on the neck of the poor slave. How can they show any consistency in such a monstrous absurdity? On what grounds should one portion of the human family be degraded and heathenized to elevate and enlighted another?

But to come nearer to the point—Thomas Johnson, the superintendent of this slave-holding mission, by adroit management was elected last fall a delegate to Congress from this Territory, or, rather, was sent to Washington to attend to matters pertaining to the various tribes of Indians here, preparatory to selling their lands and organizing the Territorial Government. He has been at Washington during the present session of Congress, where he has been using all his influence to secure the passage of Douglas' Nebraska Bill; and he has not scrupled to make any unfair statements to promote his ends. He is using his utmost endeavours to induce those Indians to sell out their lands en masse—a thing which they are very unwilling to do, and which would be very disastrous to their best interests.

They have emigrated to make room for the white man, until they can go no further. There are no lands suitable for them. Most of the vast region between this and the Rocky Mountains is a barren desert, and wholly unfit for cultivation. These Indians are disposed to sell all the land they do not need, but they wish to be allowed to remain here in peace and quiet, for they know not where to go. But this Christian Missionary would send them away. Does he care whither? It is believed that he intends to secure to himself a fat portion of these poor Indians' lands. And he would plant slavery here; yes, has introduced it here in violation of the laws of the land. And yet we are to believe that he is a minister of the gospel of Christ.

Friends of Freedom! Help! If you ever intend to fight for Liberty, buckle on your armour, for the time is at hand.

RICHARD CHURCHMAN, Western Teacher.
Friends' Western Office,
Kansas Territory, 10 mo. 10, 1854.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 12, 1854.

Much excitement was caused here yesterday and to-day, by a report that two persons from Virginia had arrived at Lowell, in search of Edwin Moore, a coloured butler, formerly resident in Lowell, and now keeping a shop here.

Moore is alleged to have escaped from Virginia, where he was a slave, twelve years since. A purse was made up for him today, and as soon he took the cars for Canada, accompanied by his wife and three children.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA—PROSPECT OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Two years ago a law was passed by the California Legislature granting one year to the owners of slaves brought into that territory previous to the admission of the State, to remove them beyond the limits of the State. Last year the provision of that law was extended six months longer. We learn by the Sacramento papers that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature, by a vote of 23 to 19, repealing the same law in force until 1855. The bill embraces slaves who have been brought into the State since the adoption of the Constitution, as well as those who were there at the time of its adoption. The bill contains a provision by which it is made the duty of the Governor to issue a proclamation during the month of January, 1855, declaring the fact of such repeal, and the time when it takes effect. [The Missionary.

The anti-slave element is rapidly overwhelming the Democratic party in California, and will soon sweep it entirely up the coast. It is the same in Oregon. Of course there is no hope for the extension of slavery in California; but how will that help the poor victims? Do you

suppose the gigantic swindle, Sham Democracy, which elected a Legislature to do so wicked an act, is not equally potent in the choice of its Judiciary? If you do you are easily duped. It is just as easy to sustain wicked laws as to pass them, when the supposed interests of unprincipled men are to be promoted thereby. Only in Anti-Slavery, aroused and guided by a Free Press, is there any protection against such crimes as above recorded. Slavery would in time insinuate itself even into Vermont, if it were not for concerted, persistent resistance to it.

A San Francisco paper is giving portraits of the men who compose the present Legislature of that State, giving only initials, but painting them so that all who know may recognize them. Here is one of their biographies condensed:

H——— finished his boyhood in perfecting himself in every existing vice at Natchez-under-the-Hill, Miss., whence his father sent him to an inland brother to reform. ——— the seduce of a cousin of his own age (eighteen) and she disgraced and ruined, fled with him to New Orleans, where he lived awhile by gambling, and finally migrated with her to San Francisco. Here he flourished awhile as a blackleg, but finally his luck turned——— sold out——and at last sold out his wife to a Rickier gambler for ——— refused to be transferred, when he ——— literally over the head, until he ——— insensible, and as he fell her ——— on the floor of their lodging; supposed dead, on the floor of their lodging; ——— which he fled away to an interior county and ——— He was successful ——— in the Legislature attests. ——— characters abound in all newly settled ——— where fame has not been given for ——— Social Order from Chaos. Shall ——— on such the power of imposing ——— on unborn generations?—*N. Y.*

Nine Fugitive Slaves Arrested.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, U. S. Deputy Marshal Hayer, in company with Chester Law, and the sheriff of Boone county, Indiana, captured nine negroes, who were making their way to Canada, about one mile from the Lafayette Asylum.

They were on foot, and had their baggage in packs. Their clothing is torn and dirty, and they present a deplorable condition. When first seized, when assured that we were in the custody of officers, they were much broken down. The warrant was issued by U. S. Commissioner John D. Pendry, before whom the negroes will be brought this morning, examination under the new fugitive law. The slaves escaped from their master, Wm. Walton, of Boone county, Ky., only a day or two since. Their names are Hawkins Lewis, Lucy Anderson, four men, two women, and another woman, name unknown, and two boys, Wesley and John, two small girls.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Grand Trunk Works in England instead of Canada.

We observe a grand puff going the rounds of the press for the Grand Trunk Works, recently commenced at Birkenhead, the *Globe Newspaper* makes the following pertinent remarks on the puff:—

There is one thing must strike every Canadian most acutely, when reading the description of these most extensive works, and the invigorating effect they must have upon the trade and business of the locality——that these works are not placed in *Canada*, instead of Birkenhead. A Canadian railroad involving an expenditure of some nine millions of money, is let out for construction to English contractors, at exorbitantly high rates; and the Province has already sent these contractors, in the face of their promise to find the means of prosecuting their work, the high bid into their hands, some three millions of money, which must be paid by the people, (principal and interest, should the line fail to pay itself.—This is slowly but surely irritated on this side of the line. If enough, and sufficient to blast the character of the Canadian minister who connived at the Canadian minister who connived at such downright robbery of the Canadians people. But when to all these wrongs is added that of expending the money so lent, on a large portion of it, in a distant country, the Canadian people have a just cause of loud complaint. Why could not the £10,000 wages paid monthly to the mechanics of Birkenhead, have been scattered amongst the mechanics of Canada. How is it that a Canadian minister has led the people of Canada to agree to unnecessary responsibility, and allow another country to reap the benefits of that responsibility? Well may the people of Canada look upon the Grand Trunk line as a work of the first magnitude, and directed for the aggrandizement of the parties concerned in it.

The Montreal *Gazette* also says:——

"The people of Canada were told, *before the contract was signed*, that Canadian hands were to be employed in this work, just the same as if Canadian mechanics had got the contracts themselves. The extract says that *all the large bridges on the Canada railway are to be tubular*." The truth is that not one of them is to be *"tubular."* They are all to be *girder* bridges. We hope the other items of information are more correct than this one. As the whole of the mechanical labour is to be done in England, the patronising assurance given by Mr. Jackson to the mechanics of Montreal, will not be carried out. He confidently promised them that he was to do his mechanical work here, that he had also their good in view in this respect, as he would bring out men who would instruct the mechanics of this country how to handle tools."

The Annexation of the Canadas.

The Albany *Evening Journal* seems to discover the shadow of Canadian Annexation and discourses upon it in this wise:

"The question of Reciprocal Trade with Canada is just now being discussed with unusual earnestness by several of our cotemporaries.

"A commercial union with the Provinces would have an important influence upon the question of their ultimate annexation to this country. This subject has seldom been earnestly agitated on this side of the line. If (too probable) the borders of Slavery are to be continually extended, even at the hazard of the Union itself, 'very many of the North, who have either been indifferent or opposed to the Annexation of the Canadas, will be found cheerfully supporting any measure which will pave the way to such a result.' There is little reason to believe that Great Britain deems the possession of her North American Provinces essential either to her political or commercial greatness. The United States have been worth far more to her as an independent Republic, than they would have been as Colonies. The same thing would be true if the Canadas should swing in the same haven. It would require less effort to secure them from England, with her millions of freemen, than to obtain Cuba from Spain with her millions of slaves. But as freemen are not a marketable commodity, (out of Congress) the Canadas will be permitted to remain in quiet possession of England, while to procure Cuba we are likely to be plunged into war."

As to the "influence" of Reciprocal Trade upon the question of Annexation, there is quite a diversity of opinion. The main question to be considered is, what condition of affairs must exist between the Mother Country and her Colonies before it can take place. As to the action of Great Britain, we must forget entirely her spirit of national dignity to suppose she would listen to such a proposition for a moment, without powerful reasons on the part of the Colonies themselves. As to profit and loss, it is extremely ridiculous to talk of government of first rank in civilization being governed by such considerations in matters of this kind, national pride and the interest of the dependencies must decide. Now, what reasons could we ever urge upon England for a peaceful separation? Shall we earnestly think of such a thing without some substantial, powerful, and reasonable excuse? Will it be because she has placed the management of our own affairs in our own hands? Will it be because she has given every thing we have asked for? Will it be because we are receiving the full benefit of Reciprocal Trade and every liberal doctrine of the age?

Must we, after every demand has been satisfied, every grievance redressed, every favor granted, play the part of the serpent and betray our benefactor? What demand would she not grant before sacrificing her pride in giving away the brightest jewels in her Crown? Under the progress of liberal opinions, it will be a long time before we shall have any real grievance, to drive us to such a step. To suppose the Colonies could entertain such a notion without some weighty reason, is only to evince among our neighbors a very superficial knowledge of our character and national spirit. That England would turn her Colonies into the American confederacy, to cure their evils and perpetuate their institutions, is to suppose she would foster and establish a government founded in rebellion to her own.

We see no probability as long as peace lasts, for a crisis to arise, which will demand a decisive consideration of this subject, by the Canadas. Commercial union to our hands only extends the time. Deny us this, keep out the light of commerce, hamper our energies by artificial restraints, foster judicial or clerical corruption, limit the elective franchise, and put it out of our power to effect every species of commercial, judicial, or social reform, and immediate annexation is certain. But this is not the course England is pursuing. She has had one lesson. She has profited by it. Do you imagine for a moment that the American Colonies would have rebelled, had the commercial policy of England been changed? England has been no idle observer of the progress of liberal sentiment, and the experiments going on before her eyes, in political economy. She has embodied the policy of the age in her councils and administration at home and abroad, so far as the safety and character of her people would admit. For the last half century her Ministers have been in advance of her people, while before that they were behind.

She is giving her Colonies the full force of that policy, and allowing them to shape out their own destiny, upon the united wisdom of Her Counsellors, and the broad basis of Her Constatution.—*Express and Journal.*

What England is Doing.

One grumbler—well gifted in the way of a querulous temper and a garrulous tongue—can make more of a sensation than any fifty pleasant men. It is not to be wondered at, any more than that a small furnace should send smoke enough up a factory chimney to form a big cloud and hide a fourth of the sky, or that a kettle-drum should be heard further than a Cathedral organ. Grumblers are always resolute people. They take society by the ears, and determine to push in pretty much as men seize a door-knob and turn the latch. Of late years, we have had grumblers organized into a regiment. They are now on the army roll, mustered as ministers, sappers, artillerists, light-horsemen, and Joan of Arcs. Some jump into Master Peter's Puppet Show for the rescue of Melisindra, and call to the heavens, descending to meet their voices, "Would that this could have been seen by all the despisers of knight-errantry!" others, not so select and tasteful threw bomb-shells into hornets' nests, while not a few are content to flourish wooden swords and march on Gibraltar with toy cannon.

Of late years, the steamers from Liverpool have been bringing an extra mail-bag of grumbling. The groans of many of John Bull's children have been collected therein, and on their escape from the padlock, they have rambled about over the country rather alarmingly. Things across the water, put up in the shape of reports for this side of the water, have sounded badly. Devout old men have been disturbed, and Millennialists have taken occasion to review ancient prophecies. Sanitory Reports—Workhouse Documents—Factory Commissions—Alton Lockes and Yeast—London Poor and Mayhew Literature—Harriet Martineau's fall into Atheism and Carlyle's Sterling—Troubles among Wesleyan Methodists and Maurice's last Lectureship—have all been considered as very bad omens of very bad times. If these aerolites fall so fast and thick, the volcanoes of the moon must be in commotion.

But the other side should be known. Grumblers are not the only people in the world. There are some editors left—there are men to write and to read. "The fifth stage" of the proceedings has been reached, and rebutters are in order. We have taken no little interest of late in our mother country; indeed, we have been apprehensive, from the tidings received through the grumblers, that she would soon need our offices in a friendly way. This has induced us to look into her affairs with a sharp eye. We are now prepared to make a partial report of our examinations.

Our mother still keeps house on the Island, and her domestic affairs are decidedly improving. Having removed certain plethoric items on the food scale, she is given a great lesson in the exercise. There is much [illegible] abroad. There is, consequently, more cooking and eating. Her agriculture is being stimulated, so that the face of the country is rapidly changing. Hedges are lessening, and woods are being concentrated. Manure is being brought from the Pacific. She has a good deal of vacant land to put it on, and busy are the hands that spread and turn it into the astonished soil. The increase of food has revived and encouraged manufactures and commerce. But this is not all. The ratio of marriages is augmented. Young people are doing more courting, and houses are in demand. What is still more encouraging, persons are marrying at an earlier age. Malthus is going down—Dr. Franklin is going up.

The whole country is stirring with educational discussions, and much is doing in a practical way. There is evident progress, for we see that there are 17,015 Church of England schools; 1,500 schools of the British and Foreign School Society; besides other schools. The Privy Council is offering a very encouraging hand to build up old schools and to establish new; and altogether, the prospect is encouraging. In the matter of sentiment, the good work is advancing. Poverty is more cared for, sympathized with, and aided. The nomadic hordes of the metropolis are being gathered in, and these wanderers of the wilderness are finding rest and habitation. Away from home, the mother is likewise up and stirring. Her 43 Colonies have rights and privileges very freely accorded, and she is on good terms with the most of them. Australia is doing wonders—Mrs. Chisholm has been doing greater wonders. A list of great apostles is filling up,—and both sexes are shining in the calendar. John Pounds, the poor shoemaker, is there; Margaret Fry is registered; Thomas Chalmers flames out gloriously.

The great Learned Societies are uncommonly active. All attempts to hold the savans together in the Royal Society—the same society on which Charles II. bestowed a gilt Mace and a Royal Title, and to which Newton, Boyle and Montague belonged—all these attempts having failed; sundry other Societies, amounting to fourteen prominent Institutions, sprang into existence. They are very flourishing. Whether the telescope or microscope, the barometer or the blowpipe, is doing the more, we cannot say; but between all of them, Nature is being deprived of all privacy. She has to make her toilet in public. Indeed, she is fast becoming a member of every body's family, with no house of her own.

Filibusters will pay due regard to these facts. They are reliable. Our mother is not decaying. Her Island is not ready for us. If certain fast men are engaging their furniture for Windsor Castle, or even Gore House, they had better wait, we think, a few days.—*New York Times.*

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The following are understood to be the provisions of the reciprocity treaty just concluded between Great Britain and the United States:—

Article 1. Opens the British American Fisheries, except those of Newfoundland, to the inhabitants of both countries, except the mouths of rivers, shad, salmon and shellfish.

Art. 2. Provides for arbitration in the event of any dispute arising about the fishing. Each party chooses an arbitrator, and if they cannot agree upon a third party they draw cuts for choice. Fixes 46th parallel of north latitude as the point to which British subjects are admitted in the American Fisheries, with the exceptions above noted.

Art. 3. Provides for the free exchange between the two countries of the following articles: Flour and meat, breadstuffs, all kinds of animals, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, fruit, dried and undried, fish of all kinds, produce of fish and oil, other creatures in the water, poultry and eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure, ores of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine and ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, manufactured in whole or in part, fire-wood, plants, shrubs and trees, broom corn, bark, gypsum, ground and unground, horns, rough, wrought or unwrought, burr stones, dyestuffs, flax, hemp and tow manufactured, manufactured tobacco, and rags.

Art. 4. Provides for the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the Canadian Canals, and Lake Michigan, by the vessels of both nations, on equal terms, the tolls levied on all vessels being the same and the United States Government undertakes to urge upon the state governments the propriety of opening their canals to Canadians. Great Britain may withdraw the free navigation of our waters, but in that event the Americans suspend the rights conferred by article three.

Art. 5. Declares that the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months, or sooner if possible.

Art. 6. Includes Newfoundland, in case Great Baitain and the Legislature of Newfoundland make the necessary provision to that end.

Summary.

COBOURG, June 20, 1854.

Last night about 12 o'clock, flames were discovered breaking out of the R. Catholic church in this place, the alarm was given and the engines promptly on the spot, but the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building. At one time fears were entertained that the dwelling house occupied by the priest would share the same fate, but by the unremitting exertions of the firemen it was saved. The church was partially insured.

KINGSTON, June 20, 1854.

Last night at 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the back premises of Mr. Armstrong, hardware merchant. The firemen were soon on the spot, and the fire was checked, but he sustained considerable damage by fire and water.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—During Tuesday night, twenty-three negroes owned in Grant and adjoining counties, left their master's roofs, and crossed to Licking River, where they lashed together several canoes, and in disguise they rowed down the Licking River to the Ohio, and thence down to a point near the Sylvan House, where they disembarked, and made a circuitous route to the northern part of the city. Early yesterday morning, they were run off on the route to Canada, by the underground railway.—*Cin. Atlas.*

SUDDEN DEATH: SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Henry Feister, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory from Pacific county, dropped dead very suddenly on the morning after his arrival at Olympia. Connected this with lamentable event there is a singular coincidence, viz.: J. L. Brown was first nominated in Pacific county for the Legislature. Just before the day of election, Mr. Brown died suddenly, whereupon the people elected Mr. Scudder. A few days after the election Mr. Scudder died after a short illness, (as we are informed.) A special election was ordered by the Governor, and Mr. Feister was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Scudder. The next morning after Mr. Feister arrived at Olympia, the seat of Government, where the Legislature was in session, he fell from his seat and instantly expired.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—One of the most remarkable things about the Crystal Palace is that the visitors were never so numerous as they have been since the issue of a peremptory order for their entire exclusion. On Tuesday the building was crowded with fashionable visitors, lords and ladies, Members of both Houses of Parliament, literary celebrities, and foreigners of every rank and complexion. A party of Dutchmen, headed by an interpreter, had come all the way from Rotterdam to see the Crystal Palace. Messrs. Collards have entered into negotiations with Mr. Deane for placing a magnificent piano in the music court. Among the arrangements made by the Directors for a pictorial record of the striking features of the interior, we are happy to add an agreement with Mr. Baxter, the inventor and patentee of the beautiful art of printing in colours. Mr. Baxter's pictures of the Crystal Palace of 1851 have been generally pronounced to be much more striking and attractive than the larger and more ambitious prints. In the representation of sculpture, the art is peculiarly successful, and seeing the number and variety of the casts in the Crystal Palace, it is not too much to expect that this new series will be generally popular. The booksellers' walk progresses favourably, many leading firms having set in their adhesion.—*British Banner.*

A WOMAN OF MALE TOGGERY IN OHIO.—A female was arrested in Dayton lately as the cars were about starting for this city, whose case is some what mysterious. The *Empire* says she stated that she was a resident of Cleveland, and had donned the male attire for the purpose of following her husband, who had run away from her, taking with him her three children, to go, as she believed to California. She was going to follow him across the frontier to San Francisco. She was induced to resume her female dress, for fear, if discovered by the officers, she would be arrested and imprisoned. The gentleman alluded to, gave her a dress, and she is now in this city, but what she intends to do, we are not informed. She is good-looking, appears to be respectable, is about thirty-two years of age, and gives her name as Mrs. Spofford. She carries a hatchet to defend herself. The lady was requested to return to Cleveland, being offered a pass, but she refused to go, and now like the chap who won the elephant at the raffle, the officer doesn't know what to do with her.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

TO PROTECT HORSES FROM FLIES.—Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water. Let it soak one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold it is fit for use. Moisten a spunge with it, and before a horse gets out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Every "merciful man" who uses a horse during the hot weather should promote his comfort by this simple measure.

☞ From the Government Emigration Returns it appears that 31,500 emigrants left Liverpool during the month of April for Canada, Australia, and the United States, being the greatest number ever known to have left the shores of the Mersey in one month; and the present month bids fair to exceed in numbers that of the past one. The new American clipper ship, *Red Jacket*, Captain Reed, sailed from the Mersey on Thursday last, with sixteen cabin and 438 second-cabin passengers. The *Red Jacket* belongs to Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's "White Star" line, and is expected to make a very rapid passage.

☞ The funded debt of all the European States is about £9,500,000,000, or $40 to each inhabitant. Switzerland is the only country out of debt.

☞ On Thursday, the 18th inst., the agent of the Virginia Colonization Society, embarked on board the ship Sophia Walker, in Hampton Roads, 115 coloured emigrants for Liberia.

☞ The New Orleans *Bulletin* notices the arrest, in that city of a colored woman for using cruel and unusual instruments of torture in punishing her slaves.

An agriculturist, who has tried the experiment, satisfactorily, says that a few seeds of tomato, dropped into the hill with cucumbers, or a tomato set out, which he says is the better mode, will keep off black fleas and striped bugs, as they dislike the flavor of the tomato.

How to manage a woman—give her her own way.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 9½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 9th Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 2, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwillimbury, 50 acres in North Oxford, 100 in Tay, 200 in Malahide.

S. M. Stanford offers lot 19, 2d Concession Township of Warren, containing 200 acres—60 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. Also lots 8, 9, 10 Concession, Innisfil, near North Bond Head; also several quarter lots in 12 to 15 Concession, Nottawasaga, 10 acres cleared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily obtains a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed. It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

"Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, is the only place of Slavery, it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who now hold them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour." Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progress of improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is every now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada, and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States, and feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

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It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted——

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	1	0
G. T.	3	0	0
Miss Copley	5	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunton, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	7	14	6
Collection at Islington	5	15	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	1	0	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	1	0	0
Mr. Smithen	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Tavernacle Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheshire, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
G. Hadley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Mr. Hanbury, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Mr. Bunting, M.P.	1	0	0
Mr. Alderman Wilson, M.P.	1	0	0
Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P.	1	0	0
J. Yates Peel, Esq., M.P. (Collection)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Morley Punshon,	1	0	0
Rev. W. Arthur, A.M.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	11
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Perris	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Purley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	5	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per loss	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 23, 1854.

Flour—Millers Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 6d to 8s 0d. Wheat—Spring, 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 9d to 3s 0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs. 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 3d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs. 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 50s to 90. Straw—per ton 45s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100 lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d. Mutton, per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal, per lb. by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard, per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb 6d to 6½. Fresh Butter, 7½d to 9s 8d.—Eggs, per dozen, 9d to 9d. Turkeys, each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese, each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Fowls, per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes, per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d. Turnips, per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions, per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins, 4s 0d to 5s 7½d. Coal, per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do	5	0	a	6	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	0	0
Pork do	44	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz.	0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spring do. 5s 9d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 9d. Oats per bush. 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 80s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 0s 9d to 0s 10d. Eggs per doz., 0s 6d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 10½d to 1s 3d. Turkeys each 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.		Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.		Sterling.
£ s. d.		s. d.		£. s. d.		£.
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1		1 4 4	equal to	1
0 0 2½	"	0 2		2 8 8	"	2
0 0 3½	"	0 3		3 13 0	"	3
0 0 5	"	0 4		4 17 4	"	4
0 0 6½	"	0 5		6 1 8	"	5
0 0 7½	"	0 6		7 6 0	"	6
0 0 9	"	0 7		8 10 4	"	7
0 0 10	"	0 8		9 14 8	"	8
0 0 11½	"	0 9		10 19 0	"	9
0 1 0½	"	0 10		12 3 4	"	10
0 1 1½	"	0 11		13 7 8	"	11
0 1 3	"	1 0		14 12 0	"	12
				15 16 4	"	13
0 1 2½	"	1 0		17 0 8	"	14
0 2 5½	"	2 0		18 5 0	"	15
0 3 8½	"	3 0		19 9 4	"	16
0 4 10½	"	4 0		20 13 8	"	17

Poetry.

A True Knight.

Though he lived, and died among us,
Yet his name may be enrolled
With the knights whose deeds of daring
Ancient chronicles have told.

Still a stripling, he encountered
Poverty, and struggled long,
Gathering force from every effort,
Till he knew his arm was strong.

Then his heart and life he offered
To his radiant mistress, Truth;
Never thought or dream or faltering
Marred the promise of his youth.

And he rode forth to defend her,
And her peerless worth proclaim—
Challenging each recreant doubter
Who aspersed her spotless name.

First upon his path stood ignorance,
Hideous in his brutal might—
Hard the blows and long the battle
Ere the monster took to flight.

Then, with light and fearless spirits
Prejudice he dared to brave—
Hunting back the lying craven
To his black sulphureous cave.

Followed by [illegible]
That old gi[illegible]
Yet he too at l[illegible]
By the good kn[illegible] mighty blows.

Then he turned, and, flushed with victory,
Struck upon the brazen shield
Of the world's great king, Opinion,
And defied him to the field.

Once again he rose a conqueror,
And, though wounded in the fight,
With a dying smile of triumph
Saw that Truth had gained her right.

On his falling ear re-echoing
Came the shouting round her throne;
Little cared he that no future
With her name would link his own.

Spent with many a hard-fought battle,
Slowly ebbed his life away,
And the crowd that flocked to greet her
Trampled on him where he lay.

Gathering all his strength, he saw her
Crowned, and reigning in her pride—
Looked his last upon her beauty,
Raised his eyes to God, and died.

Agricultural.

Root Culture—Long Carrots, &c.

Root culture, for the last few years, has been receiving increased attention; yet the importance and profitableness of such crops are yet by no means duly appreciated.

Every farmer has his wheat, his corn, his hay, oat and potato fields—his hay, corn and oats, raised with special reference to the winter's supply of food for his domestic animals, yet not one in fifty probably, has his carrot, beet or turnip field, notwithstanding the root crop is not less profitable or important, as food for stock, than that of hay or grain.

Aside from the amount of feed derivable from a limited space, roots possess other, and perhaps not less important advantages.—Stock, grass fed through the grass growing season, and treated to dry hay and grain through the winter, feel, most decidedly, the change, in consequence of which [illegible] liability to disease and death is very materially enhanced. And where this change is not productive of positive disease, the growth and thriftiness of animals are very materially diminished. Now, when stock are fed roots in proper quantities, in connection with the usual dry food of winter, they retain, if otherwise properly cared for, the health and thrift of the grazing season. Cows, thus treated, give much more milk, of a better quality than those fed exclusively on hay; and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that horses can be cheaper kept, and in better condition when carrots are regularly fed to them, in connection with hay and oats, than when treated to the latter materials alone.

The question is frequently asked, which is the most profitable crop, all things considered, the carrot, beet, or turnip? The question has been differently answered, each having its advocates, for superior claims.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist*, of the 15th of March, says of the sugar beet, "it is a great yielder, hardy, easily raised, and is superior we think to any vegetable grown, for milch cows and fattening cattle, especially, when fed raw." Again: the sugar beet does best in moderately rich loamy soil, but will grow where any other root does.

We experienced a little last year in root raising, the result of which does not support this last assertion. The experiment we here subjoin. During the second week in May last, we sowed the Orange carrot, the white French sugar beet, and the Russia turnip, side by side upon a light gravelly soil; the preparation and after-culture was in every particular alike. The season was an extremely dry one; corn, upon the same field, proved almost a failure, in consequence of the drouth. The beets and turnips seemed to suffer much, and the carrots scarce at all. At harvest time, the yield of the carrots per rod, was more than triple that of the turnips or beets. The carrots were sown in drills, two feet apart, with a row of onions between each. The yield was at the rate of about 750 bushels per acre. It is to be remembered that two crops were taken from the same ground; the onions being, perhaps, more exhausting to the soil than the carrots. Had the ground been wholly devoted to the latter, the yield would probably have been at the rate of 1400 or 1500 bushels per acre. We harvested one carrot, which, when the top was cut close to the crown of the root, measured, to its fibrous extremity 4 feet ten inches; and several others, the length of which exceeded three feet. When we consider the depth to which this root penetrates, the reason why it suffers so little by drouth is certainly apparent.

We have given no direction for the cultivation of the carrot, that not being the object of the present communication. We leave that, perhaps for a subsequent paper, or, more probably, for those of more experience in their culture.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Use of Flour.

It is an astonishing fact that so little is generally known concerning the effects of an article so extensively used as flour. Those effects have been long well known to [illegible] and the knowledge is derived from the work on the Physiology, by Dr. J. C. Warren, [illegible] now, should serve a [illegible] to a subject of that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 15.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal of full expression on all questions of progress affecting the people in a peaceful way, and reserving also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, as of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the signs of every sect, at the same time that a sectarian shall be made, in favor of any existing evil. As an advocate of the rights of the colored people, as a citizen of Canada, as a believer in the progress of opinion, as a friend to the education of the people, as a lover of peace, and as a Christian, the Editor of the *Provincial Freeman* will labor to make his paper a powerful instrument in the hands of God, for the overthrow of Prejudice, Slavery, Intemperance, and Sectarian Animosity, and for the establishment of Truth, Liberty, Temperance, and Christian Union throughout the world.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be published every Saturday, at the office, No. 21, Court Street, Toronto, C. W., a few doors west of the Court House, at the following rates:

Single copies, - - - 5s. per annum.
Five copies, - - - 20s. "
Ten copies, - - - 35s. "
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All communications must be addressed to the Editors, and the paper discontinued at the end of the term subscribed for, unless a renewal is ordered.

Agents are requested to act as Collectors, and Clergymen are respectfully solicited to act as Agents.

Money may be remitted by mail at our risk, if inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, who will certify the fact on the letter.

Address, (Post Paid,) SAMUEL R. WARD, Toronto, C. W.

Poetry.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Lines

ON THE BURIAL OF THE VENERABLE H. T. S. ——*

Life there, thou noble man of God!
Thy friends all weep around thy tomb,
While fall their tears upon the sod,
Which above thy lowly grave shall bloom;
Diffusing thro' the air perfume,
While we'll bemoan thy solemn doom.

A dastard wretch, his hearse refused,
A vassal to his filthy gain,—
A frame without a soul infused!
Yet passing o'er "life's solemn main,"
And love of liere gives him pain,
While servile gets his person stain.

Alas! thy brows were shaded o'er,
And thou wert numbered with the race,
Who "neglect we oft deplore."
Though calm composure graced thy face,
And saint like smiles we oft could trace,
Yet, thou wast treated with disgrace!

But sleep in now, and take thy rest,
May naught disturb thy deep repose.
Thy son, while bent by his griefs to the least,
May note each spring or vine which grows
Upon thy grave—and sigh when snows,
Shall shroud thy mouldering form enclose.

C. OF CHATHAM

* The keeper of the Livery refused the use of his hearse, solely because the venerable deceased was coloured. Any who would favor the patronage of such a house, whose conductors have such selling principles for undertakers.

Literature.

A Mail Agent's Story.

The following account of a transaction, in which the narrator was one of the parties concerned, is given to show the terrific dangers to which persons in the railroad employ are subject, and also as a remarkable instance of escape from what might seem a certain death. The story is related as nearly as possible in the words of the mail agent himself.

I was at one time in the employ of the Government as Mail Agent, and on the day in which the following event occurred, which was of a Saturday, about the middle of May, 18—, I was running down with one of the English mails from N. Y. to B. The dispatch of these trains was irregular, and depended upon the will of the Chief Postmaster, and they have since, I think, been entirely given up.

At about 6 P. M. we reached S——, that busiest and prettiest of all the inland New England cities. The trees were just putting on their first garments of fresh leaves, and the wide fields began to shine with verdure, and every boy and girl seemed to have found some new sport and to utter some new kind of shout, as we dashed into the old depot, with a shriek from the engine (a very powerful one of the first class, called the 'Etna,') enough to take one's hair off his head. Ah! I had once a train was just one car behind the tender, carrying the great mail, some valuable express matter, and a live brakeman. I used to think myself a great man in those days, when I was entrusted sometimes with half a million of property, but I had good reason to change my mind before I was over with this special trip, that I'll be bound. What is any amount of dollars and cents, compared with the risk that a man must run who is at the head of an express mail train? We lighted in the S—— depot, just long enough to wood and water, to sup upon a mug of steaming hot chicory coffee, and a bit of greasy paste, concealing a slab of dried apple-sauce, and called in courtesy, a pie. When springing on the train, we left the station somewhat before sunset, and were soon flying along at a headlong pace, in the direction of the seaboard.

Now I doubt not, to you and other gentlemen who are in the habit of sitting in a comfortable railroad car, on a stuffed seat, reading the last news from Europe or the pages of some entertaining novel, the mode of travel and the various little incidents on the road seem very delightful. But the thing is very different when you are perched on the seat of the engine, and going down the road at the rate of fifty miles an hour, a velocity not rarely attained where the track is in good order, and getting over the ground, the sole consideration in view. I could not endure the solitude of the mail car, and almost unitarmly sat forward, even when it was stormy, and I can conceive of few things more astonishing, at the same time overpowering to a sensitive person, than that of a night trip, when you cannot see an inch ahead, unless you are at the engineer's window, and you sit swaying about after the engine, (or machine as it is invariably called by the employees) which seems every moment as if it would fling itself off the track, as it continually sags and leans from one side to the other. In the passenger cars no idea whatever of the speed, or the momentum, can be obtained; this can only be got by standing near the track as the train whizzes by, or being upon the engine or tender. There is, in addition to the jerks and motion ahead, a universal compound hideous noise, made of steam fizzing, the shriek of the whistle, which never seems to be over on a fast train, as it is the custom to whistle at every crossing, and a general groaning of wheels, chains, and axles, and the sough of the wind as it drawn through the engine. In fact, take a quiet man out of his parlor some stormy evening, with an easterly breeze, from a considerable sea with his better half, and put him on the engine of a mail train, "devouring the darkness" at the rate of 45 miles an hour, and I, for myself, think the chances are that he will never, thereafter, desire to set foot upon land, but will become a confirmed sailor.

But on the evening in question, we had fair weather, and daylight sufficient to last us a good way down, a first-rate engine, and a clear run to W——, so far as we knew.

"A fair prospect for a good trip," said I, to the engineer, before starting.

"It looks well enough *now*," was his reply. "And little enough time to do it in. I only wish the merchants of B—— had to run these —— mail trains for themselves, and take the beggarly wages I get for the business. I'll be bound they would not scrape their precious bones over the road more than once, and then twenty miles an hour would take the breath out of their bodies."

Thompson, the engineer on this trip, I had ridden with before. He was a tall, black haired man, from the State of Connecticut, a great driver, and silent as death on the road. He kept his eye fixed steadily on the track, except when he was timing his speed. That he possessed the unscrupulous presence of mind, some persons may call it recklessness, that is positively demanded, by the incident that follows:—

We had come along very well, and were some why past N—— W——. I think we might have been going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, common running time. There was here a slight curve in the road, and on getting around it, I heard Thompson cry out at the utmost power of his lungs (not of much account to be sure in the din of the engine) "There is something on the road. Hold on for your lives." And as he said this, he put the whole force on the engine and let off the full power of the whistle in a shriek of concentrated agony, that it appeared as if the entire chorus of pandemonium had been let loose, and then, in another second, there was a tremendous crash, a mighty jar that threw me flat on the floors of the engine, and a universal crashing of timbers, rattling of wheels, and something like the death-shriek of man or beast. And in another second all this agony was over, the engine was reversed, the brakes put on, and Thompson exclaimed, "We have run down a train, Mr. Collins, and though our time is short, I believe it is but a duty to run back and see if any one is killed." Thompson and I thereupon jumped off and ran back about twenty yards, when we saw in an instant the terrific danger we had past, and the nature of the accident. A party of Irish laborers were now standing by the side of the road, and the engineer of the train we had run down, a red-haired Lowland Scot, by the name of McGillies, told us how it had all happened. "You see, men," said Mac, "I had come along down to back up into the gravel pit, with about thirty men on board the dirt cars, and a car with two horses in it. I knew you would be along, and I believed I had time enough to set the switch, back off my train and put every thing in order before you would be here. But as true as I live at this moment, I hadn't got down more than far enough to get my last car on to the gravel track, and as for the switch, I had not seen it, before I heard you. I believe I considered a second about it, and I said to myself, if this switch is set now, both trains will be altogether broke up. If I leave the train, my men will at least be safe, and he will have some chance of running over through it. 'Jump men—jump for your lives!' was all I said, and we did, and cleared ourselves, and that is just it, and what will the Governor be speaking about?" as the Irishman says. The nature of the ground was all that saved the mail train. A little plane on the one side had been cut down for the gravel, and the road lay sliding, while on the right hand an embankment went down a considerable distance, and in a small pond or pool at the bottom of this bank were the victims of our speed and Thomlson's presence of mind, namely, the locomotive, the dirt-cars and cars in which were the horses, the latter, of course, "kilt entirely." Our engine struck the lindermost of the dirt-cars with the most terrific force, and literally piled the whole train one over the other upon the engine, and the impetus still keeping up with a violent strain to the right, the locomotive, and in fact the whole concern, had gone over in one mass off the road and out of our way. "Come, Mr. Collins," cried Thompson, "we have not half a minute to lose; on board, on board!" and springing on the machine, we were again piling down the road at an awful rate to make up for lost time. On reaching the next station, we found that every thing moveable in the front of our engine had been carried clean away, our lamp, cow-killer, rails and wood work, but the heavy solid engine-head had literally acted like a cannon ball, and swept the whole gravel train off the track as if it had been so many bundles of straw.

"You look pale, man," said Thompson, as we got down from the engine in the station house at W——.

"I *feel* pale," said I. "By the way, it appears to me you raised steam when you saw the train ahead. "Did you know it was a train?"

"I cannot say much about that," he replied, with a strange look about his eyes. "The fact is, I knew there was something ahead, that we were going 35 miles an hour, and that to bring up was totally out of the question. The only chance was to run slap the thing down. I have played the same game before, and I should again if ever he was hanging in it. You know do something, and you must do it about instantaneously. But let me tell you one thing, Mr. Collins, it is the last day that —— run down a train of theirs with one of ours, and I'll be bound the directors will drive a train on this W—— road."

"Thompson happened, shortly after this, to be in the room of my house in W——, for I went no further than this place. "You look more like a ghost than a living man." Out of curiosity I looked in the glass, and it was literally the fact, that my cheeks were a ghastly white, my hair as wet as if it had just been ducked in the river; in fact, I was the exact picture of a criminal who is led out for execution.

"Happened, Mary!" was my reply, "this has happened that I have taken my last ride as special agent on a mail train, if the house must be sold over our heads." And then I detailed the above circumstances.

"Horrible, horrible!" exclaimed the poor girl, unable to keep the tears from flowing down her cheeks, "what an awful escape from death. Grant Heaven that you may never go again!"

I learned beyond a doubt, for I made every enquiry, that McGillies, the driver of the gravel train, was an intemperate man, and had been seen hanging about the grog shops of N—— W—— that afternoon. Rum was the cause of this near escape that I had from a horrible death; and I would say in conclusion, never on any occasion ride on special mail trains, and beware of strong drink as you would of a raging poison.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Frenchman discoverer has, at last alighted upon the world's *bonne bouche* of combination in woman—the blending of *Spanish blood and Irish*, that is found in the North of Ireland and (almost exclusively) among the higher classes and aristocracy of that country. We have elsewhere recorded, that, in all our travels, we had never seen such perfection of spirit, beauty, mien, manner, and expression, belonging to a class, as in the black-haired, dark-eyed, tall and brilliant-complexioned women of this blood.—It sprang from the large Spanish emigration to the North of Ireland, a century or more ago, but is has descended in apparently improving graduation, and intermingling. A French writer, giving an account to a Paris newspaper, of his visit to Ireland during the late Fair and Industrial Exhibition, digresses to say:—

"Ireland was anciently called an 'Island of saints and pretty women.' As for the saints, when I find one I shall record the fact, if it were only for its rarity; but, for the beauty of its women, it has not only maintained, but increased its reputation."—After eulogizing the freshness of their colour, the rare purity of their skin, the rich abundance of their brown hair, and the mysterious depth of their soft grey eyes, he goes on, with characteristic modesty of his country to say:—"If we dare compare them, we would say that the Irish resemble the French more than the English." In regularity of features and purity of outline they are excelled, perhaps, by the hot-house blossoms of English aristocracy, where severe statuesque beauty is hereditary. The vivacity, the expression, the nobility of Irish features are the very reverse of this cold, calm, Saxon distinction.—Less beautiful than English beauty, in the artistic sense, Irish beauty is immensely more attractive. We are not unfrequently struck by the antique perfection of the form in Ireland, but we find ourselves far oftener saying, "What a pretty girl, what a charming woman!" In short, they strike us less, and please us far more. We would not choose them so soon as models for the engravings of an annual; but we would prefer to talk to them—to live in their society. We would be more apt to love than admire them. And now comes the very highest compliment a Frenchman could pay:—"Irish women recall the French, especially by the elegance and good taste of their toilette, by the ease and flexibility of their movements, and the gracious, frank cordiality of their manner. Many a time, during the first days of our stay in Dublin, seeing a lively group of women passing through one of the galleries of the Exhibition, we have been tempted to believe in an illusion, and have felt surprised and disappointed to hear, flowing from their arch lips, the guttural English tones instead of the soft jargon of the Parisians. To finish this resemblance in one word, Irish women possess the secret of feminine grace. They know how to walk: do not laugh; it is a serious matter. A French woman can walk—so can an Italian. A Spaniard excels in this eminently feminine art—sometimes she even exaggerates it. We will not push our want of gallantry so far as to say that there are female nationalities of which their walk is their stigma. He who has ever seen, in the streets of London, a woman, of middle height, walk beside a horse guard of six feet, and keep step with him, has no need of our rhetoric to convince him. On this subject, we suppose, we must accept as satisfactory, a *mot* of a cultivated English woman, who had travelled so much in France, and in the south of Europe, that she had almost lost her distinctive nationality—'You deceive yourselves, gentlemen,' she said, in reply to remarks similar to ours, made in society, 'they are not quite so ignorant of walking in England as you fancy. Only the women who do not know how, never walk there—they always go abroad in a carriage!'"

HIDDEN TREASURE.—A person in England lately rummaging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first supposed on a hunt, but after digging in the spot in question some

Extra Supper Soup.

A young acquaintance of ours who puts up at a $2 and 50c. boarding house, relates the following incident, which may afford a useful hint to those ladies who undertake to provide nutriment for boarders with strong stomachs and weak purses.

One day last week, says our friend, the soup produced for the noon-tide meal, was uncommonly rich and unctious, possessing a flavour which proved very conclusively that an extra quantity of meat had been used in its preparation. The boarders were all very much surprised and delighted, but the landlady seemed to be less pleased by their frequent draughts on the tureen. A short time after dinner our friend happened to pass by the kitchen and overheard the hostess rating her cook for putting too much of the shin of beef in the soup kettle. "Half of it, (said the economical provider) would have been enough for eight boarders that pays no more than they dose for their vittles."

"I didn't put half the shin in, ma'am," said the cook.

"You needn't tell me that story," cried the excited old lady: "I know you have been wasting the meat, so just take the ladle and dip up the bones, and we'll see whether you're a liar or I'm mistaken."

The cook obeyed, and after diving the ladle two or three times into the kettle, she brought up something that explained the mystery.

"Lor, ma'm! I see how it is," said she, "the *kitten* has been jumpin' about the kettle and dropped into it, and it's all boiled up in the broth."

"Bless me!" cried the hostess, "sure enough it is," then after a considerable pause she added: "Cook, have we any more kittens? We might drop in one you know, every time we have a soup dinner. You wouldn't believe how the boarders seemed to like it."

Our friend paused to hear no more, but started to seek another boarding house. —*Philadelphia Mercury.*

The Boy whom Nobody Wanted.

Reuben Ramsey came into the house one day, roaring with all his might. It was no uncommon thing to see Reuben in this condition; so nobody became greatly concerned to find out the matter. This is always very provoking to young gentlemen who undertake to make a noise in the world, and so it proved to Reuben Ramsey. The more folks would not hear, the louder he roared, until his grandfather dropped his newspaper, and exclaimed, "What now, what now, my boy?"

"They—they—they don't want me!" cried Reuben.

"Who don't want you?" said grandfather, looking at him through his glasses.

"The boys!" screamed Reuben; "they won't let me play; they call me a cross little rascal, and tell me to go home."

"Not much out of the way, either," murmured grandfather, as he took up his paper again. "Nobody's to blame for not wanting you. Go look into the glass, boy, and see if you want yourself."

"Want myself!" thought Reuben, as he stopped crying, and sat down; "that is queer. What if I don't, how is it to be helped? I can't say, as the boys do, 'there is that cross Reuben Ramsey; nobody wants you, Reuben; so you had better be off home.' And yet I don't know but I would say so if it would do any good. I will look in the glass and see if I want myself."

So Reuben posted into the drawing-room, where there was a long mirror, in which he could see himself from top to toe. What a sight was here! A face covered with all manner of dark lines, made of tears which had been turned out of their course by dirty hands; eyes that were dark and clear enough when they were made, but which now looked like two radishes in a glass of muddy water; a nose that might have gone for another radish, only that it was pinched out of all shape; and a mouth that looked as though it had never opened except to scream. Added to this, was hair standing on end, torn jacket, and muddy trowsers. Reuben looked at this ugly fellow in the glass, and did not wonder that he was not wanted.

"I am sure," thought he, "be it Reuben Ramsey or not, I don't want him." But then the thought came back to him again, "It can't be helped; that is myself; it will do no good to say, 'Go away you cross little rascal;' it won't go.

So Reuben sat down upon the chair, and covered his face with his dirty hands, and cried as though his heart would break. He did not roar and scream; but sobbed and sobbed, until his heart came swelling up, and he was well nigh choked.

Reuben knew he was not beloved, and his good mother had often told him why; but Reuben, like most wicked people, thought the blame belonged to others. He thought that his relatives ought to love him, and if they did not they were cruel and wicked. Reuben did not stop to think even that the great God does not love what is unlovely, and of course does not require it of others.

"I am a very unhappy boy," Reuben would say to himself; "nobody wants me. The teacher don't want me at school; the boys don't want me to play with them on the green; father don't want me in the house; and Tom says that the horses kick the minute that I go into the stable.

So thought Reuben, day after day; and even in the night would the poor boy wake up with the bitter words on his tongue, "Nobody wants me—nobody wants me;" but never, till the day in which he looked in the looking-glass, had he made the curious discovery that he did not want himself.

The Religion of the Russians.

Public attention being very particularly directed towards the Russian nation at the present time, a few remarks regarding some peculiarities in their manner of worship, &c., which probably are not generally known, may be interesting.

Whenever a Russian passes a church, his custom is to cross himself, (some do so three times, accompanying it with bowings;) In every room in their houses an image or picture is placed in the east corner, before which they uncover their heads and cross themselves on entering.

The churches are filled with these their representatives of the deity, and it is very curious to see a devout Russian kissing the toe of one, crossing himself before another, while to another, he will in addition prostrate himself, even with head to the ground; the latter is also very frequently done at intervals during the celebration of their services; but their churches are always open, so that if any one wants to pay devotion to any particular image or picture while no service is going on, he can do so.

The Russians also believe in relics, in their efficacy in healing diseases, working other miracles, &c. Notwithstanding this, a very short time ago, a new relic was found in the south of Russia, and a courier being immediately dispatched with it to the Emperor at St. Petersburg; on his arrival, his Imperial Majesty (expecting some important news regarding his operations in Turkey, when told his errand, exclaimed, "Away with the relic! it is time to put an end to such nonsense." Would this were to be carried out. But their superstitions seem too deeply rooted to be done away with in a short time.

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.—We sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with, are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly have persuaded them to become their wives. We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing could so lower them in the esteem of their friends as a confession of an ability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our own youthful recollection, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily-white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young miss to become rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experiences, and that the most loving, romantic and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for the husband to sit and gaze at his wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil or put the smallest piece of food in the pot.

COLONIAL MISSIONS.

On Sunday, the Rev. S. R. Ward, a man of color, and a congregationalist minister from Upper Canada, preached two sermons, one in the morning, in Horton Lane Chapel; the other in the evening, in College Chapel.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held in Salem Chapel, to enforce the claims of the Colonial Missionary Society upon the Christian public. At this meeting, Mr. W. E. Glyde presided, opening its proceedings with a short address. After singing and prayer, the Rev. S. R. Ward delivered an address, of which the following were the principal features. The rev. gentleman, alluding to the Colonial Missionary Society, said that he came to speak of it chiefly as to its workings in Canada, not because he assumed that that country was the principal scene of its labors, but because it was the scene with which he was best acquainted. The population of Canada would be about one million; half of these would be native-born Canadians, the other half would consist of a mixed population, the greater portion of which would be from the United Kingdom. There were also included in the above numbers, fifty thousand Indians and forty thousand Negroes. Now it was amongst the kith and kin of the people of the British Islands that the Missionary Society, whose interests he was advocating, sought to spread the truth of the gospel, the gospel with its relief for the moral woes of our nature; the gospel whose free development in England, had formed the basis of this country's greatness. The rev. speaker then, in a humorous manner, went on to say that the people of Yorkshire had the reputation of being a shrewd calculating people, with plenty of common sense, but with a great objection to paying for what they had. [illegible] he deemed it necessary to show them that there was both need and reason for their gifts. In October, 1851, for reasons which he needed not to explain, he had found himself under the necessity of leaving the United States, and going to Canada. After that, as agent for the Anti-Slavery Association, he had travelled over the whole of Upper Canada, visited all the congregational churches there, with the exception of four; seen all their ministers, and found them all to be friends of the poor slave. But this was apart from the question; and turning to it he said, that these visits had furnished him with abundant proof, that the congregational churches of Upper Canada were worthy of every sympathy, prayerful and pecuniary, of English Christians. In the first place, because they were our own kith and kin. Then they had to contend with many difficulties. In Canada, before a meeting like the one before him could be brought together, they who composed it would have to walk or ride some four or five miles over roads, according to the rev. gentleman's description, were almost as bad as no roads. Yet these people had many of them come from England, and when here, they had every convenience for public worship close at hand, and of course the wants they were subject to were much felt. He himself could speak of this, for he had grown up in New York, and the change had been grievous to him. Then the way in which congregational churches were formed. Some few men holding the principles of Independency, lived some 5 or 6 miles from each other. For a long time they lived without any religious communication or fellowship. By and bye each learned his neighbor's profession, then they met, talked with each other, organized a little church, which soon would number some twenty-five members. Now, they would obtain an occasional preacher to visit them, but mostly they had to learn by Sunday school teaching to teach themselves, for they were too poor to maintain a minister, indeed nearly all the Canadian Independent Churches were too poor for this, for out of sixty there were but six who could do it. It was true that their church at Toronto maintained its own minister, and gave £100 a year to the missions. It was true that even the poorest church amongst them was trained in habits of liberality towards missions, and that, on an average, every one of their members gave to missionary objects 4s. 8d. per annum, while in England, the average was only 1¾d. per head, or perhaps this year, when more liberality had been exercised, 2d. or 2½d. The rev. gentleman then spoke of Canadian congregational preachers, saying that those who were brought up to take their place amongst that body were invariably young men of fervent piety, great zeal, and sound education, equal in this latter point to ministers at home. With respect to their piety and zeal, they had need of these qualifications, for they were educated side by side with those who were intended for legal, medical, and mercantile professions, in every one of which success—wealth, was certain. Yet these things did not tempt these young men; they knew them, but at the same time they could give them up—give them up for a toilsome life in the ministry, with the prospect at best of emoluments varying from £35 to £70 per annum, 16s. to the pound. Then again, in Canada, they were not in the habit of encouraging people to build chapels before they could be paid for; indeed, many of them would not join in opening a chapel, while a debt was hanging over it. On this subject, the speaker told some anecdotes that well illustrated the zeal and industry which the congregational churches in Canada brought to bear in erecting places suitable for the decent worship of God; and, on account of their zeal in this and all things; the efforts they made to help themselves, yet which were not sufficient for their help, he appealed to their brethren and friends in England to assist them somewhat if they could. The rev. gentleman then said, that the labors of the congregational churches of Canada were eminently successful. In September, 1852, he had visited a pastor of a district church, and had found that man in the greatest depression from family misfortune, and the gloom which hung over the interests of the religion he preached. In 1853, he had paid that man another visit, and had found all things changed. The spirit of God had been with him in the ministry, fifty-five persons had joined his church, and before he (the speaker) left, 75 had joined. It was thus all over; they made no great noise, but the religion they preached was spreading through the country. At one place where the speaker had found himself last year, a revival had taken place, nineteen had become members of the church, eight more followed them, and the last account stated that 500 had been converted to God. Perhaps when they heard these things Englishmen would help them, and perhaps not; but at any rate God would. Mr. Ward gave a deeply interesting account of the missions to the Indians and Negroes, and especially of the self-denying labors of Mr. Rason, "a man of great piety, zeal, liberality, and energy," as Christ's help. Then, the poor Negroes who had escaped from the States had to be taught the principles of that religion, which in the States they heard so little of, and the means by which they had to be shown what men there were on whom they had dependence. [illegible] here made another [illegible] of the mistakes he represented [illegible] his ears.

[illegible]

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ap. 15—tf.

The Opening of Japan.

From the Correspondence of the New York Herald.

HONG KONG, April 11, 1854.

The charm is broken, and the mystery which for so many centuries has hung over these felled realms, has been penetrated, if not dispelled, by American enterprise and American curiosity. The prayers of the faithful throughout the world, that this "land of martyrs" is not the prayers of those martyrs themselves, whose spirits hover over their former abodes—have been heard, and henceforth we may regard Japan as among the families of the earth. It is sufficient to know that concessions have been made, and that intimations have been given that the same concessions will be made to other nations peacebly demanding them. To America it may justly be a subject of pride that she has introduced her elder sister Japan to the society of nations.

I send you here an extra from the office of the *Friend of China*, containing the movements of the squadron until the sailing of the Susquehanna, a few days before the signing of the treaty. That treaty was to have been signed on the 29th of March. It is probable that this may arrive before Captain Adams, who has been despatched, via San Francisco, to Washington, and who, besides official occurrences, will be able to furnish a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the interviews which took place. I will add some particulars, however, not mentioned in the "extra" alluded to, and which I have had it in my power to collect from most reliable sources. One of the first ports offered be stated to be some seventy miles south of Jeddo. The vessels sent to survey that port found it to be a good one, but the bar at the mouth was too shallow to permit its being accepted. Commodore Perry refused to have anything to do with Nangasaki. Time honored restrictions and contempt for foreigners are so identified with that harbour and town that it was judged inexpedient to make it even a depot for coals. It was thought better to commence with some port where foreigners were not known. The Japanese disclaimed all sovereignty over the Loo Choo Islands; and therefore our apparent occupancy of a foothold there was not considered in the treaty.

Commodore Perry is to stipulate for three ports, of which it is stated, he will insist that Jeddo shall be one. Matsmai has been agreed on to another, and probably Sha-di-mai will be the third. Of all these ports accurate surveys will be made, or, rather, have been made. The Japanese negotiators wished, on the plea of preparations necessary for those ports, Commodore Perry replied that no preparations were necessary, all that was wanted was the permission to trade and refit at these ports. An abundance of coal has been promised. It is confidentially asserted that the chief men among the Japanese expressed themselves to the effect that the time had now arrived, when it was required for Japan to change her policy in regard to intercourse with foreigners, and to act like other nations in that respect.

It is not a little curious that so much ignorance has existed in regard to Japan.—The question has been often asked what a fleet could accomplish towards bringing to terms a people numbering some fifty millions. The answer is that Japan is entirely at the mercy of a maritime nation—1st, because the people of that country are now subsisting on a minimum, and depend for this subsistence on their coast trade, which is immense, and a destruction or interruption of this coast trade brings famine and desolation throughout the land; 2nd, an immense number of the population reside on the seashore, in villages and cities. I need only mention Nangasaki, Matsmai, Ozaca and Jeddo; the latter of which, if not the largest city in the world, probably contains more inhabitants than any other. In view of these facts, no doubt, the Japanese have been brought to treat. Now that the truth on this score has been tested, there is no knowing to what extent the concessions will be made and granted.

The Japanese are intimidated. They had the air of people who had for a long while anticipated a hostile visit, and had wearied in watching for it. The very length of time which the expedition has threatened them has been in favour of its success.

The first question asked, was as usual, on the subject of religion. Perhaps this may now be only a form, which their ancestors have handed down. I regret that I am not able to inform you with much circumstantiality of what took place on that head.—Commodore Perry is said to have informed them, however, that in his country all religions were free, and that he did not come to treat on that subject. I believe he even advised them to adopt the same policy.—Protection is to be afforded to our shipwrecked seamen, and coal for our steamers. The treaty will be made out in English, Dutch and Japanese. Some months will elapse before all the negotiations are ratified. In the meantime something interesting may be looked from this quarter, either from the movements of our own fleet, or from the action which the French and English will take, if they do not find themselves already sufficiently occupied.

It may be gratifying to our readers to be informed of some of the incidents of the by-play, as it were, which attended the negotiations. The Japanese being exceedingly artful and punctilious, you may be certain that it required no little dexterity and firmness to deal successfully with them.

At the former visit last year the fleet anchored at Uraga—on this occasion they anchored nearer Jeddo. To this the commissioners remonstrated, saying that Uraga had been the place agreed on. In the meantime the boats were sounding every day, and after receiving the reports as to the depth of water, the vessels would be moved up higher towards Jeddo. To this sounding the Japanese objected, of course; but when they found the Americans advanced steadily, they stipulated to hold the negotiations on a point half way between Uraga and the American anchorage. An officer sent to examine that spot found it a fishing village, totally inappropriate for the purpose. The question was obliged to yield, as Perry insisted, to hold the interview in Jeddo bay. Of that interview you will read in the papers contained. During its continuance, the ships of war in Jeddo bay were their rambles, observe any eviden[illegible] their wealth and pomp with which the high functionaries of Japan are said to surround themselves. They had soldiers ranged in a line to the council house. These were armed with an old-fashioned firelock—a cover being thrown over the breech—with cross bows and with spears, inlaid with mother of pearl. Their aspect was stated to be extremely unwarlike, and poorly calculated to inspire terror into the hearts of a valorous enemy. It is even a matter of surprise that the Japanese can be considered as a warlike nation. The books which have been written on them, on this subject, and on many others, as far as such limited experience can be trusted, are extremely defective and erroneous. Their cannons are not more than twelve-pounders, and nothing astonished them more than the size of the guns on board of the steamers—frequently taking off their hats and inserting their heads, as if to test practically the truth of what they saw. A friend entertains so little opinion of their prowess, that he assures me he would not be afraid to enter Jeddo with a boat's crew.

Jeddo, as seen from the vessels, does not present that imposing appearance some says it does. Though, as I have said, it is the most populous city in the world, there was no reason to believe it possesses any splendid buildings; at any rate, not any very towering edifices—no spires, no beaming minarets, like the romantic cities of the East. It was remarked that in visiting the Susquehanna, an officer of Japanese artillery went at once to the mast head, may be to see Jeddo, or to make professional observations.

As usual, on the arrival of the American fleet, a *cordon* of boats was placed around it. The commander took out his watch, and pointed to the boats, indicating that they must be removed in five minutes. It is unnecessary to state that this very forcible hint was understood, and the boats were removed. In insisting upon these small points, and by keeping aloof himself, (only being seen twice during the negotiations), Commodore Perry manifested very great discretion, and operated more effectually than he could have done by any other line of conduct. It seems that the invariable mode of proceeding heretofore with the Japanese, has been to impose an indignity upon foreign officials, and contempt has always been consequent thereon. They were not allowed to display either on this visit. They were met by persons as studiously punctilious as themselves, and determined to yield not the smallest point.

The lower orders were very kind to the visitors, and manifested no small satisfaction at the aspect affairs seem to be assuming. It is certain that the exclusive system Japan has hitherto adopted, has not been in accordance with the wishes of the great body of the inhabitants. All writers agree on this subject, and the experience of this visit proves it.

The obsequiousness of the lower orders to their superiors is excessively revolting, to say the least of it.

They would approach, almost on all fours, bowed to the earth. At one of the interviews, they were approaching Perry in this manner—it was on board ship—but "old Bruin," as we used to call him, ordered them to stand up like men. "He would have none of that."

Astonishment at the railroad and telegraph overcame all other feelings. Placed in a circle, the railroad worked beautifully, and only after the American officers got in and went flying around, drawn by the small engine, would they essay it. Infinite was their surprise at finding themselves whirled through the air with such velocity. "The Dutch have shown us none of these things," was their observation.

The Japanese would not believe the telegraph at first. They gave it a very severe test. For instance, placing a Japanese at either extremity, they would converse on improbable subjects, and not connectedly, suspecting some imposition. For example—it was a beautiful day; and the man stationed at one end directed the operator to say to the person stationed at the other end that it was raining. The Japanese word was A'n licised, and the sound reproduced by the further operator to his attendant. Great was their wonder, on comparing notes, to find that the telegraph had conveyed their messages correctly. Wires have been ordered, and the intention expressed to extend this line at once to some place remote from Jeddo. They have the means of making wire and all the apparatus. They certainly have clocks; for a number of these being among the presents, and one of them being out of order, was being adjusted by an engineer on board one of the steamers.—"Give yourself no trouble," signified to him one of the Japanese; "I will send it to the clock-maker in Jeddo, who will repair it."

They are not so unacquainted with outside affairs as may be imagined; nor are they unacquainted with the duties resulting from our contiguity to them. For instance, they asked if the railroad had been finished to the Mississippi from California.

In relation to the social habits of these people the most favorable accounts are given. Your friend Captain Buchanan gave an entertainment to a few of the chief men, or to one of the chiefs, requesting that a few friends be brought. The result was that eighty or one hundred persons came. Room was made on the spacious deck, and things went on merrily. The extract from rice is now the only liquor known in Japan. It is called *saki* by them. Hence they gave the name "American saki," to all the drinks. They are fond of ardent spirits. The guests made it a business to taste of every wine and of every dish. Inside of their long robes, kept together by a belt around the waist, they carry a roll of paper, used as a pocket handkerchief—a small piece at a time.—They use this paper also at feasts to wrap up small pieces of each dish, making a note at the same time in regard to it. This is considered a very high compliment. You may imagine that at an American dinner they would fill themselves with corn beef very palatable viands. As in duty bound, on the occasion referred to each of the guests referred to helped himself to a tea-spoon of sweet oil, which he was obliged to dispose of in some way or other. The dinner was over, and the guests were obliged to yield, as Perry insisted, to hold the interview in Jeddo bay. Of that interview you will read in the papers contained. During its continuance, the ships of war in Jeddo bay were

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

will share with them in their sacrifice, and ultimately rejoice with them in their triumph. We are in correspondence with parties engaged in aiding emigration. One pastor in this city has called to declare his desire to go out with some colony as their minister. We invite other true men inclined to this field, to correspond with us on this subject, and we call upon all lovers of Christ and humanity to aid in this necessure.—*Am. Missionary.*

Outrage and Excitement near Xenia.

On Thursday of last week a man named McCord, who had been stopping in and about Xenia for a few days, and who is represented as being a disreputable person, left that town in a buggy and drove toward Selma. A few miles out he overtook a coloured man whom he suspected of being a fugitive slave, and asked him to get on and ride to the next cross roads. The negro thanked him and got into the buggy, but at the first farm house McCord said he must feed his horse, and persuaded the negro to wait. McCord went into the house and succeeded in making a bargain with the farmer's help in securing the supposed slave for half the reward. The negro was invited in a room to eat, was seized, tied with ropes and placed in the buggy to be driven toward Cedarville on the railroad. The man who had assisted and his son accompanied McCord. After proceeding a mile or two the *state* broke his rope and then broke for the woods, chased by all three of the party. The *old* man nearly overtook the negro, when the latter turned and dealt a blow so powerful that it broke the arm of his pursuer, but he was soon after caught, beaten, and tied into the buggy again. Before they had proceeded much further the negro broke the cords a second time and had nearly escaped, when McCord grappled with him, and the others coming up, a fight ensued, in which the negro was beaten until he fell dead!

The party placed the corpse upright on a fence at some distance from the road and fled. The body was discovered on Saturday. The frightened son of the farmer confessed to the circumstances above narrated. The three culprits are now lying in Xenia jail. The excitement in the surrounding country is intense.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Slave Murdered in Virginia.

The following is from a letter from a friend who has been observing men and things at the South. It was written on the 15th ult. We extract an account of a horrid affair which occurred in Nelson County, Va., on the 14th, two days before the letter was written:—

"I had not thought that so heart-rending a scene from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would ever enter my own observation. Day before yesterday a slave, a young man in the prime of life, was whipped to death by the overseer of a plantation in this neighborhood. He was worth $1,000. The overseer struck him in the head, and beat him for four hours. I am told that he was whipped for a very trifling offence. When the poor fellow was taken to the guard-house, the negro was tied in a room to rest, was seized, tied with ropes and placed in the buggy to be driven toward Cedarville on the railroad. The man who had assisted and his son accompanied McCord. After proceeding a mile or two the *state* broke his rope and then broke for the woods, chased by all three of the party. The *old* man nearly overtook the negro, when the latter turned and dealt a blow so powerful that it broke the arm of his pursuer, but he was soon after caught, beaten, and tied into the buggy again. Before they had proceeded much further the negro broke the cords a second time and had nearly escaped, when McCord grappled with him, and the others coming up, a fight ensued, in which the negro was beaten until he fell dead!

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Summary.

SUCCESS AMONG THE EMIGRANTS.—The steamer *Lord Elgin*, belonging to Wilson Browne, Esq., of Hamilton, arrived in this city at Maitland's wharf, Monday afternoon, direct from Quebec. The vessel was literally loaded with emigrants from Germany, and the poor creatures were in a most filthy state, and many labouring from severe illness. Two men and two children, we are informed, died on the passage from Quebec, and when the boat touched here, there were three in a very weak and exhausted state, so much so, indeed, that the recovery of two was despaired of, and the third was also sinking rapidly. Drs. King and Herrick visited the vessel, and after examining these cases and ascertaining the symptoms they showed during their illness, the former gentleman pronounced the disease to be Asiatic cholera. Dr. Herrick, however, hesitated to give the same opinion. Notwithstanding all the warnings urged upon the city authorities as to the necessity of making preparations for receiving emigrants afflicted with this disease, now when it is supposed to have presented itself, not the slightest accommodation could be afforded, and the emigrants were obliged to be left on board ship to await apparently certain death. Not a member of the Board of Health could be found to suggest even as much as might tend to prove there was such a body in existence. There was a report in town last night that eleven persons evincing symptoms of Asiatic cholera in its worst stages were lying in Lewiston.—*Leader.*

INFAMOUS DECEPTION.—A workman in a wine establishment informed Mr. E. C. Delavan that $100 is frequently made on a single cask of wine, which did not contain a drop of the juice of the grape, but was made from whiskey and drugs.

A slave who has resided some time in Manchester, receiving word from the Boston Vigilance Committee that claimants were after him, procured money from friends, left Manchester about the middle of Sunday afternoon for Canada. The owner reached Manchester on Monday—too late to be of any avail.

CHOLERA.—There were fifty-seven deaths from this disease in this city last week. The victims were of the class who inhabit the filthiest localities of the town. There is no panic, but the city authorities are properly taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.—*N. Y. Standard.*

There is a shop for the sale of tea, rice whiskey in Hong Kong, which bears the following inscription:—"The pains of paradise are nothing compared with the perpetual drunk!"

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The ship *Ocean Monarch* sailed from the Tail of the Bank on the 24th May. She carries 291 adult emigrants, the greater number under engagement to Messrs. Pate, Jackson, Brassy, and Betts, to work on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. These gentlemen give passages to the workmen whom they engage, and repay themselves by deductions of 1s. a day from the wages stipulated. When the passage money is in this manner repaid, the workmen, if they choose, may leave the employment, so that the engagement is merely to the effect of working till such time as the passage money is repaid. It is a simple and effective plan of colonization. While providing themselves with workmen for the execution of the Railway, the contractors are at the same time planting the country through which it runs with a population that will become its customers, and feed it with its future traffic. Many of these workmen will settle down as farmers alongside of the line, and will use it for sending their produce to the shipping ports for England. The dense forests of Canada will be converted into farm fields for the supply of England with wheat and breadstuffs.—*Glasgow Post.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—The *Inverness Courier* understands that about £3,000 has been paid by the banks in Portree, Isle of Skye, in sums varying from £5 to £20, being remittances from Highland emigrants in Australia to their poor relatives at home. This fact, so highly creditable to the Highland emigrants, has the effect of stimulating the present rage for emigration, and numbers of poor families, it is said, will leave the Hebrides this year. Mr. Chant, the government officer, has been in Skye making arrangements for this purpose.

SLAVE CASE IN HARRISBURG, PA.—On the evening of the 12th instant, three Marylanders and a Marshal from Philadelphia made their appearance in Harrisburg, with a warrant from a Philadelphia Commissioner, for the purpose of taking a coloured man who was claimed by one of the party as his slave. The man was working at the time in one of the brick-yards in town. A hint was given the man, and long before morning he had taken passage by the "Underground Railroad," to the great disappointment of the "nigger-catchers."

ORIGINAL RIGHTS.—The coloured people of Philadelphia, at a recent meeting, resolved, in substance as follows:—

That those who, without crime, are outlawed by any government can owe no allegiance to its enactments—that, being condemned and treated as outlaws by government for no crime but that of claiming to be men rather than beasts and chattels, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slave-holding behests, and fall back upon our inherent rights; that we adopt and advise all oppressed to adopt the motto, "Liberty or death," nor will we allow any fellow beings to be enslaved if we can prevent it; that resistance to the slave-hunters is obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist all such laws by such means as we shall deem right and expedient.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, of Brooklyn, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons struck by lightning. He says—"In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning use cold water on the body for hours, do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained. Persevere, and if, after three or four hours drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water, and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning."

ELEVEN MEN CARRIED OVER A CATARACT.—We imagine that our readers have heard of the narrow escape of eleven rafts-men, a few days ago, who passed over the Chats rapids in a fog, with several cribs of timber. It appears that they were directing the cribs toward the head of the Victoria slide, but owing to the dense fog passed into the old timber channel and so over the falls. Three of the men saved themselves before the cribs entered. The broken water, one of them by making a leap into a cedar tree which overhung the channel, the other eight clung to the cribs, which were broken up into single sticks, but most providentially no life was lost, a truly miraculous circumstance, when we know the character of the cataract over which they were precipitated. Two of the men who first got to shore, not knowing whether their comrades had escaped or not, went to the slide master and begged the loan of a punt to go in search of them, and our readers will hardly believe that this inhuman and churlish official actually refused to lend it.—*Lower Canada Times.*

☞ "In Constantinople, a manufactory has been established for those fatal balls, of which so large a quantity has been of late imported into the East. They were discovered by an apothecary, and are said to be filled with some species of gas or chloroform, and explode on falling upon or striking any object. An experiment is said to have been made at Cherbourg with an old vessel, in the hold of which some thirty dogs were shut up, all of which were found stone dead within a few minutes, after the ball had entered."

CANADA.—The Washington Correspondent of the *North American* says that "a number of Southern Senators are said to have declared that they would oppose any treaty for the settlement of the Fishery question, or for the establishment of reciprocal trade with Canada, unless it shall contain a clause for the surrender of fugitive slaves."

A couple of the most efficient Shakers of Enfield have cut the society and got married. The New Haven *Register* says they were heretofore regarded as fire-proof specimens of the order. Probably couldn't stand it any longer.

Destruction of a Convent by Fire.

The Levante Courier, Dollmann, Master, from Smyrna, arrived at this port on Thursday, June 1st. The following particulars of the destruction of a convent by fire are extracted from the log:—

The future between Persia and Russia is said to be complete, and large number of Russian subjects resident in Persia, have already left the country.

Advices from Rustchuck to the 5th inst., state that the English have appeared again off Litzan, and have taken away ten ships from the harbour.

Count Orloff is reported to be dead.

Admiral Napier, on the 5th, was before Sveaborg, with 14 ships—shots had been exchanged.

The French fleet, consisting of 12 sail and two steamers were seen on the morning of the 4th, off Warnienda, steering away in a N. E. direction.

The Turks have retired again from Lesser Wallachia to concentrate at Kalafat.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that the first detachment of troops for Cuba sailed from Cadiz on the 1st, on board the steamer Isabella.

Gen. Mantefield, bearer of an important note from the Prussian Government to Russia took his departure recently for St. Petersburg.

The London *Gazette* officially announces the blockade of the Danube by the combined squadrons.

The Russians have evacuated all the fortresses on the coast of Georgia, except Annapland Lowick.

The English Crystal Palace was opened with great pomp by the Queen on the 10th inst.

The siege of Silistria on the 14th was without important result.

The report of the concentration of the Russian troops in Moldavia is confirmed.

A portion of the combined fleet was still on the Circassian coast.

A despatch dated Hong-Kong, April 22, states, that if was reported that Pekin would fall in a few days. The position of the Emperor was critical. The Emperor's residence at Shanghi has been entered and pillaged by the insurgents, who formed themselves into a body of 300 volunteers, and 4 guns, and enabled the insurgents to capture the enemy's artillery and camp with an immense booty.

English and French squadrons on the station were preparing to attack the Russian fleet.

The insurrection in Manilla had been suppressed.

The Vesta arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

There have been several arrivals in England from Australia—news unimportant.

At the moment of the Atlantic's departure a rumor was current that the Russians had made an attack on Silistria, that the powder magazine was blown up and that many thousand men were killed—the rumor was not generally credited.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen in reply to Lord Derby, stated that Lord John Russell had accepted the Presidency of the Council, and that before the House met again a separation of office now held by the Duke of Newcastle would take place by the creation of a new Secretaryship of State for the War Department, distinct from the Secretaryship of State and the Colonies.

PARIS, Friday Evening.

It was stated last night, as positive, that Marshal St. Arnaud had written to the Government demanding another division.

It appears that some discontent is felt at the conduct of Prince Napoleon. He is said to be in constant communication with refugees, and indeed the fact of his having been accompanied by M. Emile Girardin from Paris to Marseilles occasioned considerable displeasure in the highest quarter. It is said there is very probability of his soon being recalled if he does not give up the *Delutes* of Constantinople and repair to the Court with his division.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a decree by the Austrian Government prescribing the course to be adopted by the commanders of vessels carrying the Austrian flag during the war. This decree is dated May 25th.

The *Moniteur* in noticing the meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Teschen, says there is no doubt that the object of the interview to concert together respecting the eventualities pointed to by the treaty of Berlin, and that the best results are expected from the interviews.

A letter from Trebigul, says Selim Pasha has sent 10,000 regular troops and 9,000 Bachi Bougouks to Ogonegueti.

The Russians have left Ogonegueti for Koutais carrying with them 453 sick. The inhabitants of the latter place, on learning of this movement, sent to the Russians to say that the place was in a state of famine, and that they would be badly received there.

All the Russian troops who have evacuated the fortresses on the coast of Annapa to redoubt Kale, have marched on Tiffin.—Schamyl is within 18 hours march of that place at the head of 35,000 men.

The Greek Insurrection—According to advices from Athens to the 30th, King Otho amnestied the officers of the Greek army who were taking part in the insurrection at Epirus.

VIENNA, Sunday 7th.

At a dinner given to the Duke of Cambridge on the 30th May, the Austrian ambassador spoke in strong approval of the policy of the Western Powers.

ARCHANGEL, May 27.

The ice in the river broke up on the 12th May. Since then two ships have arrived from sea.

TURKEY.

GALLIPOLI, June 1st.

Gen. Forey has arrived here with his division.

Col. Townley and the Queen's messenger who arrived at Constantinople on Saturday, confirms the fact, that on the 27th May, the Turks having ascertained that the Russians were before the walls of Silistria, countermined the ground in which the sappers and miners were working, and taking advantage of the confusion caused by the sapples, made a sortie and drove the Russians back with great slaughter.

MALTA, June 7th.

The Turkish Government has given notice that it will require shipping for the conveyance of a division of 10,000 men to Varna, with 18 guns.

ROMAN, June 6th.

The Pope on Corpus Christi day carried the host in procession [illegible]

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE *ATLANTIC*.

Combined Fleet preparing to attack the Russians—Attack on Silistria Rumored—More Troops demanded by the French General-in-Chief—Prince Napoleon under Court Displeasure—Movements of the Turkish and Russian Troops in Asia—Expected Engagement between the Russians and Schamyl—Conduct of Otho in the Greek Insurrection—The Austrian Ambassador speaking out—The White Sea getting clear of Ice—Archangel—The Russians countermined at Silistria, and defeated with great slaughter—Ten thousand troops going from Turis to Varna—Good anticipations from the Royal interview at Teschen.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 26th.

The Atlantic arrived here early this morning

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather being more favourable for harvest, prices inclined downwards.

Brown & Shipley quote market for flour on Tuesday as dull, and in nominal, 38s. a 38s. 6d for Western, and 40s. for Ohio.

Silistria still holds out bravely.

The Austrian and Prussian conference is considered favourable to the allies.

It is reported that on the 8th, the Turks in Silistria made a sally and destroyed the approaches of the besiegers and filled up the mines before the place. The confidence of the Russians was also visibly declining; they are said to have suffered seriously on the 3rd by the springing of the Turkish countermine.

Letters from Krajova report the Russian loss at Krajova, on the 30th May, at 1,000 killed and wounded; 500 horses were killed and as many wounded; they also lost 1000 muskets, 6 guns and 115 prisoners.

On the 2nd June, the 33 transports reached Varna with the Allies on board.

The Turks were to make a movement to relieve Silistria about the 12th.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The *Journal's* Austrian correspondent states that the interview of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs furnishes another proof that the interest of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia.

The correspondence of the *Chronicle* says the results of the interview were satisfactory and partly consistent with the avowed policy. No diplomatic note resulted therefrom.

The policy of the minor Germanic States formed the chief subject of discussion.

Friendly relations between Greece and the Western Powers have been re-established.

The third French division was daily expected to arrive at Constantinople.

A great party of the combined fleets had left Sebastopol to transport troops from Varna.

Captain Gifford of the war steamer Tiger is dead.

The Russia Embassy is to leave Athens.

The Dragoon Corps at Odessa has been ordered to advance by forced marches to Moldavia.

The Transylvanian frontier is described as swarming with Cossacks.

From the Black Sea we learn that a detachment of the combined squadrons have captured the redoubts of Kale and Poli. The Turks at Silistria had repulsed four different attacks made by the Russians. The Russian forces, commanded by the Grand Duke, are estimated at 80,000 men.

It is said that Russia meditates an attack upon Austria. The position of the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg is extremely painful. It is reported that Sweden openly declared against Russia and that she has recalled her minister from St. Petersburg.

A despatch from Leinoyne states that Brabestott Vorner, in the Gulf of Bothnia has been cannonaded with success.

The removal of the head-quarters of Prince Paskiewitch to Jassy has been announced.

The Russian Government has promised an [illegible]

Tourists in Turkey.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 15, 1854.

To the habitual resident there is some amusement in watching the stream of visitors of all nations, though principally of our own country there is something phantasmagorial in the manner in which they appear, flicker before the eyes, and then vanish in the void. All come with the same views, do the same thing, and disappear, leaving no trace of their existence, except in the coffers of their hosts. The stream is less steady now, and though it may not dry up, it will no doubt trickle and run more slowly as curiosity becomes sated and roads unsafe. Next to Englishmen, Americans have been the most numerous, and we have had them of all sorts. There have been philosophers of the Boston school, who have passed through several shades of communism, and New York fashionables, who might be taken for Frenchmen till they open their mouths, and who have much to say about the Tuileries and the Imperial balls to which they are in the habit of resorting. Visitors to Shumla are as numerous as ever, though they now go confessedly as spectators; and would excite a smile by hinting their hopes of a place on Omar Pasha's staff. What they can expect to see at present, it is difficult to say. A wretched Bulgarian town, with dirty dens for its finest residences, the streets choked with dunghills so pestiferential that in summer the place is a grave to all who are not acclimatized: with food bad and dear, with excursions in the environs dangerous, the day long hot and wearisome, and night made restless by swarms of vermin—such is Shumla in the month of May.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, Coals, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Grinfield, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ. M. P. G. F. WHITE, ESQ. REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. SINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., S. N. POWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Weinberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Sinney	5	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	5	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
A. Horsnaile-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Krabe Bensen, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	5	15	0
C. P. White, Esq., and Family	10	0	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. J. Pennefold	1	0	0
James Hack Tuke, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. J. Berry, Esq.	10	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5

will share with them in their sacrifice, and ultimately rejoice with them in their triumph. We are in correspondence with parties engaged in aiding emigration. One pastor in this city has called to declare his desire to go out with some colony as their minister. We invite other true men inclined to this field, to correspond with us on this subject, and we call upon all lovers of Christ and humanity to aid in this measure.—*Am. Missionary.*

Outrage and Excitement near Xenia.

On Thursday of last week, a man named McCord, who had been stopping in and about Xenia for a few days, and who is represented as being a disreputable person, left that town in a buggy and drove toward Selma. A few miles out he overtook a coloured man whom he suspected of being a fugitive slave, and asked him to get in. He did so to the next cross-roads. The negro followed him and got into the buggy. But at the first farm house McCord said he must feed his horse, and persuaded the negro to wait. McCord went into the house and succeeded in making a bargain with the farmer to help in securing the supposed slave for half the reward. The negro was invited in a room to eat, was seized, tied with ropes and placed in the buggy to be driven toward Cedarville on the railroad. The man who had assisted and his son accompanied Mr. Cord. After proceeding a mile or two the slave broke loose and then broke for the woods followed by all three of the party. The old man nearly overtook the negro, when the latter turned and dealt a blow so powerful that it broke the neck of his pursuer, but he was soon after caught, beaten, and tied into the buggy again. Before they had proceeded much further the negro broke the cords a second time and had nearly escaped, when McCord grappled with him, and the others coming up, a fight ensued, in which the negro was beaten until he fell dead!

The party placed the corpse upright against an oak tree at some distance from the road and fled. The body was discovered, and on Saturday the frightened son of the farmer confessed to the circumstances above narrated. The three cutthroats are now lying in Xenia jail. The excitement in the surrounding country is intense.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Slave Murdered in Virginia.

The following is from a letter from a gentleman who has been observing men and things in the South:—It was written on the 4th. "We expect an account of a horrible affair which occurred in Nelson county, Va., on the 18th, two days before the letter was written.

"I had not thought that so heart rending a scene from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would come under my own observation. Day before yesterday a slave, a young man in the prime of life, was whipped to death by the overseer of a plantation in this neighbourhood. He was worth $1,000. The overseer tied him in the barn, and beat him for half an hour. I am told that he was whipped to a jelly. Finding offence: When severely whipped he fainted, the poor fellow was revived with brandy, then whipped, and revived again. This was repeated six times. He was tied up soon after breakfast, and remained till one o'clock, and sent to the field to work. He fainted in the field. A shower came on, and he contrived to get into the barn, where he died. While the overseer was beating him, he begged of him to kill him, while he could speak, he kept crying, 'O massy!' His master and mistress are not at home. There is great indignation in the neighborhood, but what they will do I cannot say. This is not the first I have heard tell about it, but it is the first genuine, Legree case that has fallen under my observation. The overseer has not been arrested and 'moves about as if he had done nothing uncommon.'"—*Ky. Democrat.*

Summary.

SICKNESS AMONG THE EMIGRANTS.—The steamer *Lord Elgin*, belonging to Wilson Browne, Esq., of Hamilton, arrived in this city, at Maitland's wharf, Monday afternoon, direct from Quebec. The vessel was literally loaded with emigrants from Germany, and the poor creatures were almost all by state, and many labouring from severe illness. Two men and two children, we are informed, died of the passage from Quebec, and when the boat touched here, there were others in a very weak and exhausted state, so much so, indeed, that the recovery of two only is spared of, and the other was also sinking rapidly. Drs. King and Herrick visited the vessel, and after examining these cases and ascertaining the symptoms they showed during their illness, the former gentleman pronounced the disease to be Asiatic cholera. Dr. Herrick, however, hesitated to give the same opinion. Notwithstanding all the warnings urged upon the city authorities as to the necessity of making preparations for receiving emigrants afflicted with this disease, now when it is supposed to have presented itself, not the slightest accommodation could be afforded, and the emigrants were obliged to be left on board ship to await apparently certain death. Not a member of the Board of Health could be found to suggest even as much as might tend to prove there was such a body in existence. There was a report in town last night that eleven persons, evincing symptoms of Asiatic cholera in its worst stages were lying in Lewiston.—*Leader.*

INFAMOUS DECEPTION.—A workman in a wine establishment informed Mr. E. C. Delavan that $100 is frequently made on a single cask of wine, which did not contain a drop of the juice of the grape, but was made from cyder, whiskey and drugs.

A slave who has resided some time in Manchester, receiving word from the Boston Vigilance Committee that claimants were after him, procured money from friends, left Manchester about the middle of Sunday afternoon for Canada. The owner reached Manchester on Monday—too late to be of any avail.

CHOLERA.—There were fifty-seven deaths from this disease in this city last week. The victims were of the class who inhabit the filthiest localities of the town. There is no panic, but the city authorities are properly taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.—*N. Y. Standard.*

There is a shop for the sale of smashes, or rose whidney in Hong Kong, over which the following inscription is said to be seen: "The joys of paradise are neither tempered with wine or petual dreams."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The ship *Commodore* sailed from the Tail of the Bank on the 24th May. She carries 291 adult emigrants, the greater number under engagement to Messrs. Peto, Jackson, Brassy, and Betts, to work on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. These gentlemen give passages to the workmen whom they engage, and repay themselves by deductions of 1s. a day from the wages stipulated. When the passage money is in this manner repaid, the workmen, if they choose, may leave the employment, so that the engagement is merely to the effect of working till such time as the passage money is repaid. It is a simple and effective plan of colonization. While providing themselves with workmen for the execution of the Railway, the contractors are at the same time planting the country through which it runs with a population that will become its customers, and feed it with its future traffic. Many of these workmen will settle down as farmers alongside of the line, and will use it for sending their produce to the shipping ports for England. The dense forests of Canada will be converted into grain fields for the supply of England with wheat and breadstuffs.—*Glasgow Post.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—The *Inverness Courier* understands that about £3,000 has been paid by the banks in Portree, Isle of Skye, in sums varying from £5 to £20, being remittances from Highland emigrants in Australia to their poor relatives at home. This fact, so highly creditable to the Highland emigrants, has the effect of stimulating the present rage for emigration, and numbers of poor families, it is said, will leave the Hebrides this year. Mr. Chant, the government officer, has been in Skye making arrangements for this purpose.

SLAVE CASE IN HARRISBURG, PA.—On the evening of the 12th instant, three Marylanders and a Marshal from Philadelphia arrived in Harrisburg, with a warrant from a Philadelphia Commissioner, for the purpose of taking a coloured man who was claimed by one of the party as his slave. The man was working at the time in one of the brick-yards in town. A hint was given the man, and long before morning he had taken passage by the "Underground Railroad," to the great disappointment of the "nigger-catchers."

ORIGINAL RIGHTS.—The coloured people of Philadelphia, at a recent meeting resolved, in substance as follows:

That those who, without crime, are outlawed by any government, can owe no allegiance to its enactments—that, being condemned and treated as outlaws by government for no crime but that of claiming to be men rather than beasts and chattels, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slave-holding behests, and fall back upon our natural rights; that we adopt and advise all oppressed to adopt the motto, "Liberty or death," nor will we allow any fellow beings to be enslaved if we can prevent it; that resistance to the slave-hunters is obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist all such laws by such means as we shall deem right and expedient.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, of Brooklyn, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons struck by lightning. He says—"In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning, use cold water on the body for hours, do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained—continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water, and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning."

ELEVEN MEN CARRIED OVER A CATARACT.—We imagine that our readers have heard of the narrow escape of eleven raftsmen, a few days ago, who passed over the Chats rapids in a fog, with several cribs of timber. It appears that they were directing the cribs toward the head of the Victoria side, but owing to the dense fog passed into the old timber channel and so over the falls. Three of the men saved themselves before the cribs entered the broken water, one of them by making a leap into a cedar tree which overhung the channel, the other eight clung to the cribs, which were broken up into single sticks, but most providentially no life was lost, a truly miraculous circumstance, when we know the character of the cataract over which they were precipitated. Two of the men who first got to shore, not knowing whether their comrades had escaped or not, went to the slide master and begged the loan of a punt to go in search of them, and our readers will hardly believe that this inhuman and churlish official actually refused to lend it.—*Lower Canada Times.*

☞ "In Constantinople, a manufactory has been established for those fatal balls, of which so large a quantity has been of late imported into the East. They were discovered by an apothecary, and are said to be filled with some species of gas or chloroform, and explode on falling upon or striking any object. An experiment is said to have been made at Cherbourg with an old vessel, in the hold of which, some thirty dogs were shut up, all of which were found stone dead within a few minutes, after the ball had entered."

CANADA.—The Washington Correspondent of the *North American* says that "a number of Southern Senators are said to have declared that they would oppose any treaty for the settlement of the Fishery question, or for the establishment of reciprocal trade with Canada, unless it shall contain a clause for the surrender of fugitive slaves."

A couple of the most efficient Shakers of Enfield have cut the society and got married. The New Haven *Register* says they were heretofore regarded as fire-proof specimens of the order. Probably couldn't stand it any longer.

Destruction of a Convent by Fire.

The Ursuline Convent, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday, June 8th. The fire broke out in the

The ruptures between Persia and Russia is said to be complete, and large number of Russian subjects resident in Persia, have already left the country.

Advices from Rustchuck to the 5th inst., state that the English have appeared again off Liman, and have taken away ten ships from the harbour.

Count Orloff is reported to be dead.

Admiral Napier, on the 5th, was before Sveaborg, with 14 ships—shots had been exchanged.

The French fleet, consisting of 12 sail and two steamers were seen on the morning of the 4th, off Warnemienda, steering away in a N. E. direction.

The Turks have retired again from Lesser Wallachia to concentrate at Kalafat.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that the first detachment of troops for Cuba sailed from Cadiz on the 1st, on board the steamer Isabella.

Gen. Manteufiel, bearer of an important note from the Prussian Government to Russia took his departure recently for St. Petersburg.

The London *Gazette* officially announces the blockade of the Danube by the combined squadrons.

The Russians have evacuated all the fortresses on the coast of Georgia, except Anapaland Lowick.

The English Crystal Palace was opened with great pomp by the Queen on the 10th inst.

The siege of Silistria on the 14th was without important result.

The report of the concentration of the Russian troops in Moldavia is confirmed.

A portion of the combined fleet was still on the Circassian coast.

A despatch dated Hong-Kong, April 22, states, that it was reported that Pekin would fall in a few days. The position of the Emperor was critical. The Emperor's residence at Shanghai has been entered and pillaged by the insurgents, who formed themselves into a body of 300 volunteers, and 4 guns, and enabled the insurgents to capture the enemy's artillery and camp, with an immense booty.

English and French squadrons on the station were preparing to attack the Russian fleet.

The insurrection in Manilla had been suppressed.

The Vesta arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

There have been several arrivals in England from Australia—news unimportant.

At the moment of the Atlantic's departure, a rumor was current that the Russians had made an attack on Silistria, that the powder magazine was blown up and that many thousand men were killed—the rumor was not generally credited.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen in reply to Lord Derby, stated that Lord John Russell had accepted the Presidency of the Council, and that before the House met again a separation of office now held by the Duke of Newcastle would take place by the creation of a new Secretaryship of State for the War Department; distinct from the Secretaryship of State and the Colonies.

PARIS, Friday Evening.

It was stated last night, as positive, that Marshal St. Arnaud had written to the Government demanding another division.

It appears that some discontent is felt at the conduct of Prince Napoleon. He is said to be in constant communication with refugees, and indeed the fact of his having been accompanied by M. Emile Girardin from Paris to Marseilles, occasioned considerable displeasure in the highest quarter. It is said there is every probability of his soon being recalled if he does not give up the *Delides de* Constantinople and repair to the Court with his division.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a decree by the Austrian Government prescribing the course to be adopted by the commanders of vessels carrying the Austrian flag during the war. This decree is dated May 25th.

The *Moniteur* on noticing the meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Teschen, says there is no doubt that the object of the interview to concert together respecting the eventualities pointed to by the treaty of Berlin, and that the best results are expected from the interviews.

A letter from Trebigul, says Selim Pasha has sent 10,000 regular troops and 9,000 Bachi Bougouks to Ogonegueti.

The Russians have left Ogonegueti for Koutais carrying with them 453 sick. The inhabitants of the latter place, on hearing of this movement, sent to the Russians to say that the place was in a state of famine, and that they would be badly received there.

All the Russian troops who have evacuated the fortresses on the coast of Anapa to redoubt Kale, have marched on Tiflis.—Schamyl is within 18 hours march of that place at the head of 35,000 men.

The Greek Insurrection—According to advices from Athens to the 30th, King Otho transmitted the officers of the Greek army who were taking part in the insurrection at Epirus.

VIENNA, Sunday 7th.

At a dinner given to the Duke of Cambridge on the 30th May, the Austrian ambassador spoke in strong approval of the policy of the Western Powers.

ARCHANGEL, May 27.

The ice in the river broke up on the 19th May. Since then two ships have arrived from sea.

TURKEY.

GALLIPOLI, June 1st.

Gen. Forey has arrived here with his division.

Col. Townley and the Queen's messenger who arrived at Constantinople on Saturday, confirms the fact that on the 27th May, the Turks having ascertained that the Russians were before the walls of Silistria, countermined the ground in which the sappers and miners were working, and taking advantage of the confusion caused by the smoke, made a sortie and drove the Russians back with great slaughter.

MALTA, June 7th.

The Tuscan Government has given notice that it will require shipping for the conveyance of a division of 10,000 men to Varna, with 18 guns.

BADEN, June 6th.

The Duc de Cambridge has returned by the

Tourists in Turkey.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 15, 1854.

To the habitual resident there is some amusement in watching the stream of visitors of all nations, though principally of our own country there is something phantasmagorial in the manner in which they appear, flicker before the eyes, and then vanish in the void. All come with the same views, do the same thing, and disappear, leaving no trace of their existence, except in the coffers of their hosts. The stream is less steady now, and though it may not dry up, it will no doubt trickle and run more slowly as curiosity becomes sated and roads unsafe. Next to Englishmen, Americans have been the most numerous, and we have had them of all sorts. There have been philosophers of the Boston school, who have passed through several shades of communism, and New York fashionables, who might be taken for Frenchmen till they open their mouths, and who have much to say about the Tuileries and the Imperial balls to which they are in the habit of resorting. Visitors to Shumla are as numerous as ever, though they now go confessedly as spectators, and would excite a smile by hinting their hopes of a place on Omar Pasha's staff. What they can expect to see at present, it is difficult to say. A wretched Bulgarian town, with dirty dens for its fairest residences, the streets choked with dunghills so pestiferential that in summer the place is a grave to all who are not acclimatized; with food bad and dear, with excursions in the environs dangerous, the day long hot and wearisome, and night made restless by swarms of vermin—such is Shumla in the month of May.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE *ATLANTIC*.

Combined Fleet preparing to attack the Russians—Attack on Silistria Rumored—More Troops demanded by the French General-in-Chief—Prince Napoleon under Court Displeasure—Movements of the Turkish and Russian Troops in Asia—Expected Engagement between the Russians and Schamyl—Conduct of Otho in the Greek Insurrection—The Austrian Ambassador Speaking out—The White Sea getting clear of Ice—Archangel—The Russians countermined at Silistria, and defeated with great slaughter—Ten thousand troops going from Tarin to Verna—Good anticipations from the Royal interview at Teschen.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 26th.

The Atlantic arrived here early this morning. BALTIMORE.—The weather being more favourable for harvest, prices inclined downwards.

Brown & Shipley quote market for flour on Tuesday as dull, and in nominal; 38s. a 38s. 6d. for Western; and 40s. for Ohio.

Silistria still holds out bravely.

The Austrian and Prussian conference is considered favourable to the allies.

It is reported that on the 8th, the Turks in Silistria made a sally and destroyed the approaches of the besiegers and filled up the mines before the place. The confidence of the Russians was also visibly declining; they are said to have suffered seriously on the 3rd by the springing of the Turkish countermine.

Letters from Krajova report the Russian loss at Kralova, on the 30th May, at 1,000 killed and wounded; 500 horses were killed and as many wounded; they also lost 1000 muskets, 6 guns and 115 prisoners.

On the 2nd June, the 22 transports reached Varna with the Allies on board.

The Turks were to make a movement to relieve Silistria about the 12th.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The *Journal's* Austrian correspondent states that the interview of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs furnishes another proof that the interest of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia.

The correspondence of the *Chronicle* says the results of the interview were satisfactory and perfectly consistent with the avowed policy. No diplomatic note resulted therefrom.

The policy of the minor Germanic States formed the chief subject of discussion.

Friendly relations between Greece and the Western Powers have been re-established.

The third French division was daily expected to arrive at Constantinople.

A great party of the combined fleets had left Sebastopol to transport troops from Varna.

Captain Gifford of the war steamer Tiger is dead.

The Russia Embassy is to leave Athens.

The Dragoon Corps at Odessa has been ordered to advance by forced marches to Moldavia.

The Transylvanian frontier is described as swarming with Cossacks.

From the Black Sea we learn that a detachment of the combined squadrons have captured the redoubts of Kale and Poli. The Turks at Silistria had repulsed four different attacks made by the Russians. The Russian forces, commanded by the Grand Duke, are estimated at 80,000 men.

It is said that Russia meditates an attack upon Austria. The position of the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg is extremely painful. It is reported that Sweden openly declared against Russia and that she has recalled her minister from St. Petersburg.

A despatch from Leinojers states that Bratiano Vornes, in the Gulf of Bothnia has been commanded with subsidy.

The removal of the head-quarters of Prince Paskiewitch to Jassy has been confirmed.

The Russian Government has permitted all

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Wash showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Grimaldi, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	5	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart.	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	3	15	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	7	7	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Soul, Esq.	10	0	0
[illegible] & Co.	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible] and Friends	10	0	0
James Cassels, Esq.	10	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	11
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pudley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	5	0	

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	2		6	10½
Painters,	5	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	2	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 30, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 35s to 37s 6d.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s. 6d to 8s 0d. Wheat—Spring, 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 38s 9d to 40s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs. 2s 9d to 3s 0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 4s to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 8s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 50s to 90. Straw—per ton 45s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef: per 100 lbs. 37s 6d. to 40s. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 6d to 6d½. Fresh Butter; 7½d to 9s 8d.—Eggs; per dozen, 8d to 9d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 8d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s 9 d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 8s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s 0d to 5s 7½ d. Coal, per ton 27s 6d to 40s.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Corrected from the Mark Lane Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given to York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0 a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3 a	0	0
Corn do	5	0 a	0	0
Barley do	5	0 a	0	0
Hay, per ton	808	0 a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3 a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0 a	0	0
Pork do	44	0 a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0 a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10 a	0	0

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.		PENCE. Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.		POUNDS. Sterling	
£	s. d.		s. d.	£	s. d.		£
0	0 1½	equal to	0 1	1	4	equal to	1
0	0 2½	"	0 2	2	8	"	2
0	0 3½	"	0 3	3	13	0	" 3
0	0 5	"	0 4	4	17	4	" 4
0	0 6½	"	0 5	6	1	8	" 5
0	0 7½	"	0 6	7	6	0	" 6
0	0 9	"	0 7	8	10	4	" 7
0	0 10	"	0 8	9	14	8	" 8
0	0 11½	"	0 9	10	19	0	" 9
0	1 0½	"	0 10	12	3	4	" 10
0	1 1½	"	0 11	13	7	8	" 11
0	1 3	"	1 0	14	12	0	" 12
				15	16	4	" 13
0	1 2½	"	1 0	17	0	8	" 14
0	2 5½	"	2 0	18	5	0	" 15
0	3 8½	"	3 0	19	9	4	" 16
0	4 10½	"	4 0	20	13	8	" 17
0	6 1	"	5 0	21	18	0	" 18
0	7 3½	"	6 0	23	2	4	" 19
0	8 6½	"	7 0	24	6	8	" 20
0	9 9	"	8 0	103	13	4	" 100
0	10 11½	"	9 0	243	6	8	" 300
0	12 2	"	10 0	365	0	0	" 300
0	13 4½	"	11 0	486	13	4	" 400
0	15 7½	"	12 0	608	6	8	" 500
0	15 10½	"	13 0	730	0	0	" 600
0	17 1	"	14 0	851	13	4	" 700
0	18 3	"	15 0	973	6	8	" 800
0	19 5½	"	16 0	1095	0	0	" 900
1	0 8½	"	17 0	1216	13	4	" 1000
1	1 11½	"	18 0	2432	6	8	" 2000
1	3 1½	"	19 0	3648	13	4	" 3000
1	4 4	£1	0 0	4865	6	8	" 4000
				6082	0	0	" 5000

BIRTH.

At Barrie, on the 20th June, Mrs. Capt. Watson, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mutual Street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. H. Robinson, the Rev. David Savage, of London, C. W., to ELIZA, daughter of the late Grover Hamilton, formerly of Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland.

In this City, on the 22nd ult., Patrick Freeland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Margaret, eldest daughter of D. Bethune, Esq.

In this City, on the 23rd ult., William George Simpson, Esq., Commissariat Clerk, Kingston, eldest son of the late Commissariat Clerk Simpson, to Caroline Jane, youngest daughter of the late [illegible], Esq., of Toronto.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding

Poetry.

The Farmer

The well-known New England poet, Oliver W. Holmes, has described the true and noble farmer, in the following lines:—

"Clear the brown path, to meet the coulter's gleam,
Lo! on he comes behind his smoking team,
With step so bright dew-drop on his sun-burnt brow,
The lord of earth—the hero of the plough.
First in the field, before the reddening sun—
Last in the shadow when the day is done;
Line after line, along the bursting soil,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.

These are the hands, whose sturdy labour brings
The peasant's food—the golden pomp of kings;
This is the page whose letters shall be seen,
Changed by the sun to words of living green;
This is the scholar whose immortal pen,
Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men.
These are the lines—O! Heaven command it!
That all thy deed, the charter of the soil.

Turn to their homes where faithful arms shall bind
The crown with peace this own untainted soil;
And turn to God—to freedom—to mankind,
If not chained bondage, faction shall unbind,
These sturdy forms, that binding even now,
Bow'll their strong manhood to the humble plough
Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land,
The same stern iron in the same right hand,
Till grayjeb thunders to the parting sun,
The sword has conquered, what the ploughshare won.

Agricultural.

To Protect Corn from Birds.

A Medford, N. J., correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

I noticed in the *Cultivator* a recommendation by a certain writer, to prevent the depredations of crows, blackbirds, &c., in the cornfields, by strewing plenty of shelled corn in the fields likely to be troubled with them. Now I have tried a less expensive plan for several years, which with me has been effectual to save my corn from crows, blackbirds, and I believe it has some effect even with mice. It is only to stir a little coal tar in the seed corn, until it is all covered with a very thin coat of it, and then stir in some ashes, or plaster would perhaps be better, to prevent the corn from sticking and make it a little less unpleasant to handle. I have heard persons say that they had known corn treated in this way, that did not sprout, but it never happened so with me. If Carolina tar is more easily obtained than the other, it may be used by first making the corn hot with a little boiling water poured into it, and after standing a minute or two, strain it off before stirring in the tar. I have used both kinds with perfect success. A good way of testing the corn prepared is to throw a handful to the chickens; when, if a hungry hen will swallow two or three grains before she has time to notice the difference, and then has enough, you may be satisfied it will answer.

The process of dropping the grain is more tedious and unpleasant, but plenty of grease, soap and water, will bring the hands all right again.

Another correspondent says: I will give you my method, which I have followed for the last fifteen years, and during that time I have not had a hill of corn either scratched or pulled up by the crows or dunghill fowls. Being ready to plant, I take a tea or twelve quart pail, and fill it half full of seed corn.—I then pour in enough warm water to completely cover the seed; then put in a spoonful or two of tar, and by stirring with a stick a few minutes, mix the tar with the seed, and then drain off the water, and coat in plaster until the pail is full. Corn fixed in this way, no fowls or crows will trouble, and I am persuaded that if persons would try this simple method, they would not wish to go back again to the old method of sticking up scarecrows about their fields, or sow corn broadcast for feeding the crows.

The Corn Grub.

On many farms the common and destructive corn grub is more numerous than on others; or more properly speaking, certain lands are more subjected to it than others. This pest sometimes destroys whole fields of corn, after it is up an inch or two, cutting it off just above the ground, and dragging it partially into their holes. Many a one have we destroyed while at its work of destruction, and many a hill of corn have we replanted that had been entirely destroyed by it.

Latterly, however, several remedies have been found out by which the young plants may be protected against its depredations; the most effectual of which, so far as our actual knowledge extends, is in applying "plaster," to mix one part of fine salt with it, that is, to three parts of plaster add one of salt; apply about one table spoonful to each hill, telling care that the mixture does not come in contact with the young corn, or its salt will injure, if not destroy it.

This has been found to be a time protection. Fields that were treated that way, in alternate rows, proved that while a grub was not to be found in the salted rows, the others were seriously affected by them.

It is true there is some extra trouble attending it, as care *must* be taken in applying the mixture; yet what farmer has ever succeeded in raising any large crop on which extra care has not been bestowed?

We advise our friends to try this remedy this present month—on a portion of their fields, apply only to alternate rows, and let us know the result next month. It will then come fresh, and have due effect, either to approve or disapprove the remedy, so called.

It must be remembered, also, that the mixture of salt, will in addition, operate most beneficially on the crop as a manure, for it is believed that the same amount of money can scarcely be better appropriated than occasionally in a slight application of salt to farm lands.

Propagation of Fine Roses.

It may not be known to many of our readers, that the fine roses of the China varieties may be readily propagated by means of slips. Cut from the well ripened wood, slips three or four inches in length, strip off a part of the foliage, and insert them in clean white sand, placed in pots or boxes; keep them regularly watered, so that they may not get too dry, and at regular temperature. They will root very freely, and may be potted with ball when [illegible]

A Profitable Farm.—The farm of Bryant Jackson, near Wilmington, Delaware, consists of 220 acres. On this farm he employs three hands all the year, at $132 per annum, each; two men extra for six months, at $12 per month, and day hands, whose wages amount to about $50 a year; making in all for labor, a cost of $690 a year. Mr. Jackson, in the *American Farmer*, says:—"The sales of the farm the last year will not vary much from fifty-three hundred dollars."

Best Feed for Milch Cows.—For every cow boil half a bushel of turnips; when boiled soft, add 4 quarts of bran, mix well and let it stand till cool. Give your cow a boiled mess like this once a day, and you will find your milk increase, and the milk does not taste of the turnips as it does when they are fed raw. By adding the bran while the turnips are hot, the bran swells, and you get the full good of it. This I have found to be the best and cheapest way to get the greatest quantity of good milk. —*Country Gentleman.*

Peach Tree Worms.—A correspondent at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., says: "My father has peach and apple orchards in Indiana. To preserve the roots of the trees, he is in the habit of putting about half a bushel of the stems of tobacco around each tree. He lays the stems around the roots of the tree on the top of the ground, once in two years. The plan has never failed to protect roots from all insects.

Will Ashes Dissolve Bones?

A friend of ours, in whom we have entire confidence, informs us that seven years ago, he fell into the practice of reducing bones by means of ashes, by a sort of fortunate blunder. Being at the head of a large family, in which fresh meat was largely consumed, he found that his Irish cook was in the habit of throwing all the bones out of the back window. This drew such a bevy of dogs, with voices, bass, tenor, and treble, about the house, that it was impossible to sleep quietly. In order to withdraw temptation from the dogs, and to preserve the bones for the use of his land, to be prepared in some way then unknown, he ordered the bones to be carried and put into an old sugar-hogshead, placed in a grove at a little distance from the house, and the ashes from the kitchen to be thrown on them, the hogshead to be uncovered that the rain might fall into it. Whenever an offensive smell arose from the bones, which was only in dry times, he found that a little water thrown prevented it. As soon as the first hogshead was full, another was placed by it and filled, and then another. His intention was to use the ashes by the next spring; the next spring the bones would be somewhat softened, so much so that they might be pounded to pieces with a sledge hammer on a flat stone. The hammer and stone were actually procured for the purpose. But no bones were found except near the top of the hogshead last filled. Instead of the bones, were found soft soponaceous masses, retaining the form and size of the original bones, but none of their hardness. They were easily cut through with a shovel and mixed with the ashes; and when so mixed and applied to corn at the rate of half a pint to the hill, they proved an excellent manure for corn. The experiment has been repeated every year since with good effect, not only producing great crops of corn, but manifestly leaving the ground in good order for a succeeding crop, with but very little yard manure, no more than a quarter of what would be regarded as a fair dressing, say from three to four loads to the acre. The land is a light loam, and has been under the plow incessantly for more than twenty years, bearing for the last eight years hoed crops every year, generally corn and potatoes alternately, but some of the time, corn two years in succession.—*Country Gentleman.*

Witticisms.

Moving West.—"Philura, dear," said a loving husband to his loyal spouse, who was several years the junior, "What do you say to moving out West?"

"Oh, I'm delighted with the idea. You recollect when Morgan moved out there, he was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth a hundred thousand dollars."

The Advantage of not being too Particular.—"Hams, how is your business now?"

"Oh so better as it was."

"How so?"

"Shut your eyes and listen mit me. Well, de first night I opens dor store, I counts dor moneys, and finds it nin right—von dollar was gone. Well, de nin night I count him, and dere be two dollars gone. De third night I count him, and there be tree dollars gone; and vot does yer think I does den?"

"I cannot say—what?"

"Vy, I did not count him any more, and he comes out shoost right ever since."

A Geologist Non-Repulsed.—An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady, who was present, declared she knew of a rock of which he was totally ignorant. "Name it, madam!" cried Cœlebs, in a rage. "It is *rock the cradle*, sir," replied the lady. Cœlebs evaporated.

Two Sharps.—An old man picked up half a dollar in the street. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen-looking rascal, "so hand it over." "Did yours have a hole in it?" asked the old man. "Yes," replied the other, smartly.—"Then its not thine," mildly replied the old man: "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time, my boy."

One evening, Clerk and Kerr dipping rather too deeply in the convivial bowl, with a friend in Queen Street, and on emerging into the open air, its intellect became in a considerable degree confused, and not being able to distinguish objects with any degree of accuracy in thought himself in a very fair way of losing the road to his own home; but on reaching the corner of Yonge Street, he espied one coming towards him, whom he mistook for a policeman, and accosted him with the following address: "Hollo, you sir, can you tell me the way to the Queen's Hotel?" "Yes, sir," replied the stranger, "you are in the right road, keep straight on, and you will see it on the left hand side." "Thank you, sir," said Clerk and Kerr, "I'm much obliged to you, sir, I'm sure." "Don't mention it, sir," replied the stranger, "I'm happy to be of service to you, sir, I'm sure." "Good night, sir," said Clerk and Kerr. "Good night, sir," said the stranger.

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 16.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

...ARD, EDITOR
...ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

...*Freeman* will be devoted to ...ance and General Litera... particular Political Party, ...to the views of men of ...serving the right as ...all expression on all ...the people in a po... ...also the right to ex... ...mination of all projects hav... ...a great or remote degree, ...the principles of the British ...British rule in the Provinces. ...the views of any religious ...at the same time that a reser... ...ance in favor of an existing dif... ...ing as to the views or actions of ...

...publication as a vehicle for ... Agriculture and as an enemy ... ...form as circumstances ...ceable form ...shall be made ...the public.

...A. SHARP, Publishing Agent. ...Buildings, King Street East.

The Provincial Freeman
...the Office of the ... ...King Street East, ...$1.50 per ...

	£	s.	d.
...	0	2	0
...	0	6	3
...	0	12	6
...	1	0	0
...	1	12	6

...ESPONDENTS.

...Contributions are ... J. P. Sulte, and Mr. J. J. Cory, of Tor... ...Hodgson of London. Friends in ...ham, Windsor, Buxton and other places ...will assist, correspond, whose letters ...and hereafter, if not objectiona...

...What could be published ... ...Letters to whether intended for publication ...Letters to whether intended for publication ...Agents to whom ... ...Money ... ...Subscriptions ... ...Advertisements ... ...Communications ... ...Books for Review ... ...Exchanges ... ...Marriages and Deaths ... ...Postage ... ...Terms of Subscription ... ...Discontinuances ... ...Back Numbers ... ...Specimen Copies ... ...Bills ... ...Receipts ... ...Remittances ... ...Postage Stamps ... ...Postage on Letters ... ...Postage on Papers ... ...Postage on Books ... ...Postage on Parcels ... ...Postage on Packages ... ...Postage on Letters ... ...Postage on Papers ... ...Postage on Books ... ...Postage on Parcels ... ...Postage on Packages ...

M. A. SHARP, Toronto, C. W.

...the Proprietors at their office, No. 5, Cor... ...Buildings, King Street East.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their ...that their office is supplied with all ...requisites for ... ...They would also ...respectfully ... ...patronage heretofore extended ...to the establishment, ...hope, to merit, fully expecting that ...they will be enabled to maintain the high character it ...has acquired under the very efficient manage... ...of Publication.

...Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, B... ...Cards, Books, Books and every other de... ...Letter-press Printing, at the Office of the *PRO... FREEMAN*, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

...S. MACDONELL, Barrister, A... ...Law, Notary Public, &c. &c. ...C. W.

...S. P. A. ADAM CROOKS Bar... ...Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, ...Street, Toronto.

...CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c. &c. Office ...Street, next door to the Court House. ...WILLIAM CAYLEY, ...MALCOLM CROOKS CAMERON.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful for his old patrons, and the ...liberal support he has received during the past season, would most ...respectfully inform them that he has REMOVED to No. 58, King Street ...(next door to Mr. Hall's Auction Room), where he will take ...pleasure in waiting upon all who may favor him with a call. ...HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING. ...THOS. F. GAREY.

Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
No. 314 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET
LONDON, C. W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper-Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over The City Bank—Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 29, Yonge St., Toronto.
References.—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co., Messrs. How, and Fitch, Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!
BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No. 31 King Street West. All work warranted to fit, and to be of Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feel thankful for the favours bestowed on them since their commencement in business.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a large and superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings of the latest Spring and Summer patterns. Every article kept in a first-class Establishment. Gentlemen's own cloth made up on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.
...
...ma, 19—1y.

Poetry.

The Freeman's Challenge.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States! Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is stronger in numbers, as it is in right."—W. H. SEWARD, *in the U. S. Senate, May 25, 1854.*

Come from the borders of the Old Dominion!
Come from the empire of the whip and chain!
Come to the battle of renewed opinion,—
Roused from the slumber where it long has lain!
The soil is wasting, for the slave is master,
Ruling by terror in his owner's breast,
And blind devotion to the chain still faster
Hastens the virgin soil to needless rest.

Come from the Dismal Swamp of slavish terror!
Come from the fields where toils the sighing slave!
Come to the battle of the Truth with Error,
While in our prime we sing Oppression's grave!
Freedom points onward with a glorious bearing,
And bids the nation to a splendid noon,
And as she nerves us to a holy daring,
She gives the earnest of her richest boon!

Come from the borders of the far savannah—
Come from the everglades of hopeless doom!
Come where the Freeman with a loud hosannah
Shouts in exemption from the despot's gloom!
The pulse is beating with a new emotion—
The arm is lifted in an effort strong—
Our hearts are throbbing like the throb of ocean,
With vows undying at the bloody Wrong.

Come from the cane-fields where the lash grows longer!
Come from the cabin of the wretched thing!
Come from the region where the bonds grow stronger,
And life's red blood from bleeding hearts they wring!
Come from the slave-mart where the human chattel
Buries his love and dearest ties are spurned!
Come to the Freeman's now unending battle,
For border teachings in the Right are learned!

Come from the Senate-hall and still opposition!
Come from the pulpit and the crowded bar!
We take the challenge for the long contention,
And gird our armour for a ceaseless war!
Come from the waters of the Alabama—
Come on, O bullders of a nation's doom!
We take the challenge for the bloody drama
Must have an end, and Freedom fill the room.

Come on, then, Spoilers of the weak and lowly,
Come with your purposes of crime and wrong;
The North awakened with an ardor holy,
Vows with a newer hope and vision strong!
We have been shaken from our trusting slumbers!
Now watch we well, with weapons free and bright!
God give the victory to Truth's fervid numbers!
God give the victory to Truth and Right!

HAMPDEN.

Literature.

Mittie, the Blind Child.

BY MARY IRVING.

"Did you ever thank God for your eyes, dear children? Those two bright, clear, happy eyes, that He has given to drink in the pleasant sunshine, the beauty of the flowers, the glory of the rainbow, and the sweetness of your dear mother's smile? Listen, now, to the story of a child to whom He never gave eyes to look upon any of these beautiful things.

It was on a sunshiny morning—somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic ocean—that a gentleman, whom seasickness had imprisoned in his state-room since the first roll of the ship, took courage, from a cup of coffee and the calmness of the sea, to crawl upon deck. As he stood at the head of the narrow stairway, clutching a rope to support his tottering steps, he heard a glad child's laugh.—Looking up, he saw a little girl, about five years old, quite at her ease, on the turning and rolling floor, trying to "jump rope" with a knotted end of ship rigging, which had been given her by an old sailor. The brisk breeze had brightened her cheeks, and curled her flowing hair in no very orderly manner. Mr. L., thought of his own little daughter over the ocean, and his eyes filled.

"Come to me my dear!" he kindly called, reaching his hand towards the child.

She stopped her play, looked up, as though half frightened, half astonished; and then began carefully to creep, toward the outstretched hand. He lifted her to his lap, and kissed her coral lips.

"Whose little girl are you?" he inquired.

"I'm nobody's little girl," she replied, in a touching tone. "Only God takes care of me—and sometimes Captain I——."

"How, where is your mamma?"

"Mamma is in Burrampooter; I'm not her little girl any more"—here a tear rolled down her cheek. "I'm going to New York," she said, "to be uncle's little girl. But New York is a great way off, isn't it, sir?"

"Not a very long way, my child—you will soon see your uncle."

"I *can't see*, sir," she said, softly.

Mr. L. startled, and looked down into those bright, dark, intelligent eyes. Alas! it was too true! they were darkened windows, through which the soul could never look!

"Mittie! hey, Mittie!" called a bluff voice as the captain's varnished hat appeared from behind the mast. "Eh, birdie, what new nest have you found?"

With a start and a bound, Mittie jumped into his rough arms, and laid her cheek upon the shoulder of his shaggy coat sleeve.

"Golden Mittie!" continued the captain, addressing Mr. L., "you are chilt at last.—Nothing like a cold sea-water for taking the starch out of you landsfolk." And he laughed.

"But this little girl, Captain I——, how long was she on board on the noble world of waters?"

was labelled for New York, it seems. Her name—what's the balance of it sea-bird?" he asked.

"Mittie Wythe Hamilton," lisped the child who had already found her way back to her bit of rope, and sat against the ships railing, tossing up hands at every new dash of spray. "I was named for Uncle Wythe, and he told mamma to send me". Her face clouded for an instant, then brightened again in the sunshine.

"Poor blind pet! so far as I can make out her story from one thing and another, she is the child of missionaries in India. Poor creatures, they could not bring her over themselves, and I dare say she was getting no good in that heathenish land; so it seems they put her in charge of an English lady, name I've forgotten, who set out to join her husband somewhere in Canada. But she sickened and died before the barque Sally reached England, and the poor thing was left friendless and helpless. What the captain and mate of the Sally were thinking of I don't know, but they put the child on dry land, with the balance of the passengers, and set sail without so much as looking up a New York packet. Alone in Liverpool—and it's no place for a blind child, sir, to say nothing of one that's got eyes—I found her amusing herself pretty much as you see her now, with bits of chips, at the corner of a ship yard! How the creature had lived, I can't say. I'll believe after this, shipmate, there's God in the sky, who, as she says, keeps watch over children, if he don't over us grown-up sinners! It seems she had never wanted for a berth nor a mess. 'I want to g to New York,' she would say to every stranger who spoke to her. I couldn't have left the little thing—but I don't know where I'm taking her. If I can't anchor her safely, I'll keep her for first mate of the Down; hey, sea-bird?"

"What could you do with her in that terrible storm off Cape Clear? I shudder to recollect that night!"

"Well, sir, while you were lying flat on your back, and the rest of us were hurrying, hauling and pulling hither and thither, working for dear life against the winds and waves, the pretty creature was rolling about the cabin floor, clapping her hands as though she were in an apple-tree swing, and found it capital fun! When I tumbled down to my locker for five minutes' rest, I found her on her knees, in her little night wrapper, saying, 'Our Father,' and I felt sure no storm would sink the ship with her on it."

Poor mother of Mittie! how her heart wrung at sending her blind, trusting child from her arms! But her brother in America had written, telling her that he would provide for Mittie, poor sightless Mittie, who could learn little in that uncivilized land.—So with many tears and prayers that missionary mother had packed her Mittie's small trunk, and placed her under the care of a friend—the English lady before mentioned—to be transported to our country. What but a mother's prayer guarded the helpless darling in her lonely wanderings!"

On arriving at New York, Captain I—— and Mr.—— made inquiry everywhere for Mr. Wythe. Directories were searched, streets ransacked, and questions repeated hundreds of times, to no purpose. No relative of the poor blind Mittie could be found.

"Leave her with me, captain," said Mr. L——. "I am soon to return to London, but, before sailing, I will place her in an asylum for the blind, and see that she is comfortably cared for."

Instead, however, of placing Mittie in the State Asylum of New York, her friend took her to a Southern city, where he had business connections, and left her in one of those beautiful retreats, which nature and art have combined to adorn for those whose eyes tell not night from day, nor beauty from deformity.

Kind voices welcomed the little stranger, but they were voices she had never heard, nor hoped to hear. For the first time since she sobbed good-bye on her mother's lap, her hope and faith faltered. She felt that she was alone in the world, and she sought out a corner to cry. Had the superintendent particularly interested himself in the child he would have found out her history, and probably have sought some communication with her parents. But setting down her name as a charity scholar, he forgot that she was not an orphan.

And Mr. L——? His sympathies had been strongly enlisted, and he really intended to find out the mystery. But he was a man of the world, and immersed in its busy cares. Having placed a sum of money for her use in the hands of the director, with permission to apply to him in any emergency, he returned to his English home—and only remembered the blind child of the voyage at moments when his own, laughing Carrie climbed into his lap.

One among a hundred children, Mittie was well educated in all that the blind can learn. She was taught how to read the Bible, from which her mother had read to her, by passing her small fingers over the curiously-raised letters. She learned to sew, to braid, and to write—strange thought that young head used to frame, by the mistaken hand to jot down in its crooked wanderings over the paper. She learned to love flowers by their fragrance, and to know by the touch of the tender leaves when the spring had flung out her banners, or autumn had shaken them to the ground. She learned to love God, only that she had been told that in heaven

Years had passed—when again a ship was nearing the forests of masts in New York harbour. On the deck sat a pale lady, in deep mourning, with traces of tears upon her cheeks. Her children clung about her, with wonder in their faces.

"Oh, beautiful America! the America you have so often told us about," cried a sweet-voiced girl of twelve. "Mamma, does it look as it did when you went away?"

"Mamma, did you live in any of those great houses?"

"Ma, ma! plenty *Pagodas* here!" chimed in the youngest boy, whose eye had taken in the numerous church spires. All spoke at once, but the mother answered neither.—Her heart was too full. She had gone from that shore, a happy bride, and hopeful; she was returning, a widow, broken in health and spirits, to place her children with her relatives, and then, as she believed, to lay her bones in the tomb of her kindred. One hope only made her heart bound, and her cheek grew paler, as she looked on that shore of her nativity, for the first time in twenty years.

"Oh, God! could I see all my children before I die!" she faltered.

I pass over the scene of her landing, and welcome to the house of her brother. I will not stop to tell you how many wonders the Indian-born children found in American city customs and sights; for I must hasten to the end of my story.

"It is impossible, sister," said her brother to the pale lady one morning, in answer to some expression. "The child could never have reached this country. We never, as you know, have traced her farther than England, and if she had been brought here, she could not have failed to find me, or I her."

The widow sighed. "God's will be done!" she murmured. "But it is hard to feel that my little helpless innocent—my eldest born—was sent from me to perish alone. Often I feel as if it could not be—as if she were yet alive, and I should find her at some day."

Providentially, as it proved, the mother was led to search the catalogues of various institutions for the blind, long in vain. At length she obtained a circular from a distant city, and glanced over it indifferently, so often had she been disappointed. Her heart sprung to her lips as she saw the name, "Meta W. Hamilton."

"Brother!" she gasped, extending the paper to him.

He looked, and shook his head. "I'm afraid you are expecting too much—my poor sister. *Matilda* was your darling's name; and then, how should she stray to that corner of the United States?"

But the mother's hope was stronger than her fears. She scarcely ate or slept, weak though she was, until she reached the Southern city whose name the catalogue had borne.

"Hamilton? Yes, we have a pupil by that name," replied the bland superintendent, in answer to her first question of trembling eagerness.

"But she is an orphan, madam."

"Are you sure, sir? Oh, I must see her at once!"

She followed him to the door of a large room, where fifty girls sat, busied with their books and needlework. The buzz of conversation died, as they heard the sound of strange footsteps, and a hundred sightless eyes were turned toward the door.

Near a table, on which lay a bunch of delicate straw filaments, sat Mittie Hamilton.—She had been braiding a bonnet, but her fingers had ceased their work, and, buried in a sort of reverie, she was the only one who did not notice the entrance of a stranger.

"Was there any distinguishing feature by which you would recognize your daughter, my dear madam?" asked the gentleman.

The mother's eye wandered over the group, as though she dreaded the confirmation of her fears to lose her last hope.

"Show me the child of whom you spoke," she faltered.

"Meta Hamilton,"—but he stopped, for at the lady's first word, Mittie had sprung from her position, and, throwing back the curls from her face, turned wildly from side to side.

"What is that?" she cried with outstretched arms. "That voice—speak again!"

"Mittie, *my child!*" cried Mrs. Hamilton, springing to her side, and sinking overpowered, upon her knees.

"Mother, oh mother!" and Mittie fell into the arms that had cradled her in infancy.

That was a moment never to be forgotten!

Uncle Wythe Harris (for the mistake which had clouded so many years of the lifetime of mother and child, was that of Mittie in substituting—child that she was—the first name of her uncle for the last) found a pleasant cottage on the banks of the Hudson for his sister and her now happy family, whom Heaven had blessed with the power of seeing their sister, gave to the wanderer, Mittie! How she comforted her mother's heart, making her forget her great bereavement—making her even forget to sorrow that she had a blind child, in her joy at finding that she had another living darling!

The wondrous love of Mittie's children pains not to be told.

The dear little girl

Brain "Starring."

A frightful scene occurred at the theatre at Czerny, in Bohemia, during the performance of a melo-drama called the "Bear of the Mountain," the principal actor of which was a bruin of such wonderful docility and dramatic talent, that for a long succession of nights, he attracted overflowing audiences. On this occasion, however, something had put this "star" out of humor, and he was seen to be wanting in those brilliant displays of the histrionic which had previously overwhelmed him with applause. In the third act, instead of coming down the mountain by a winding path with the slow and solemn step prescribed in prompter's book, he alighted on the stage at one bound, like the descent of an aerolite. On his return behind the scenes he received reproofs, which, instead of improving made his temper more sullen, and it was with difficulty he was prevailed upon to go through his part.

In the last scene he was induced to commence a waltz with a young and beautiful peasant girl, and seemed to take so much enjoyment in the dance, that the whole audience rose in their seats, and, standing on the benches, drowned the sound of a powerful orchestra with their acclamations of wonder and delight. In a moment, however, the joyous spectacle was changed into a scene of terror. A piercing shriek was heard through the tumult, and the lovely dancer was hurdled round with a velocity of a wift wheel, and discharged from her partner's arms headforemost into the pit, where, however, she was caught by the audience without damage.

The next moment the stage lover of the peasant girl, who had been coquetting in a dance in the distance with a group of ballet dancers, advanced, in the performance of his part, to waltz with the bear. The former catastrophe had been so rapid, that, though his danger was fully perceived by the audence, whose cries were quite loud enough to deter him, it was evidently unperceived by the lover. The bear was instantly on the *qui vive*, measuring him from top to toe and flinging his legs around him, began to waltz with such extraordinary boundings, that the astonished lover was soon whirled off his feet, and in another moment was at the top of a stage precipice, and tossed into the surges below. The astonishment now, however, had turned into consternation. The bear was seen dancing forward, evidently pleased with his own exploits, and with his muzzle broken, the nose hanging loose around his neck, and roaring fiercely.

The whole audience now started on their feet, rolled over each other, and in their attempt to escape choked up the door of the pit, boxes and gallery. The town police were now called in, formed a circle, and charged the bear with fixed bayonets. Firing was out of the question, as the bullets which missed the bear must take effect on the audience; but the bear, though left alone, exhibited the adroitness of education, and the intrepidity of his nature. A part of his training had been the platoon exercise, and suddenly knocking down a corporal of the guard with one paw, and seizing his musket with the other, he threw his belt over his back, proceeded deliberately to prime and load. The terror of the audience was now extreme, and shrieks were heard from all sides, as he pointed the muzzle towards the crowded pit.

The guard, which had regarded it as a remarkable effort of city valor to have approached him at all, now widened their circle in all directions, to a respectable distance from an antagonist armed alike with the ferocity of savage nature and the weapons of civilization. But the bear, already long accustomed to military manœuvres, and who had exhibited lately at St. Petersburg, in the pantomime of the battle of Pultowa, palpably took the Swedish captive, and picked out each of them from their hiding place by a tender touch at the point of the bayonet. In all their fright, the audience roared with laughter; it was evident that his pantomimical recollection was still strong upon him, for he compelled every man of his captives to kneel down upon the stage, strip off his accoutrements, and beg for his life.

A flourish of trumpets should have followed this unequivocal victory, but the orchestra, half terrified out of their lives by the near neighborhood of the conqueror, had forgot this part of their duty. The bear now advanced to the front of the stage, growled fiercely at the little drummer, and finding that his signal was not obeyed, he made one mighty bound at the drum itself, and rolled into the orchestra. All the performers now ran for their lives; desks were tumbled down, fiddles crushed, double basses shattered into fragments, and the sons of Apollo hiding themselves under their benches, scrambling over the rails, or making battle with the fragments of their trumpets and trombones, roared for help.

The audience, who saw this he had come so much nearer by the route of the orchestra, now tried to make their escape in every direction. Shrieks, and screams, roars and oaths, filled all parts of the theatre; but whether the bear thought that this revolution was his cue to exit, or recollected some of Lowne-like engagements, he suddenly

The commander-in-chief made his approaches with the caution of science, and nothing could be more deliberate than the courage with which he opened the door of the stage box. There he discovered that the bear had fallen asleep in the lap of victory, and, in fact, was snoring at full length on one of the crimson benches in the pit. The Captain of the guard, distinguished in the city of Czerny for his valor, at this crisis of affairs boldly ventured forward, and ordered his platoon to fire a volley at the sleeping monster; but before this could be effected, the keepers of the menagerie from which the animal had been borrowed, came in with ropes and nets, and were allowed to supersede the guard. The bear very quietly followed his keepers, and the authorities of the city, on the plea that though bears might make very good actors, Bohemian actors would make very good bears, published a proclamation against Bruin's future appearance.—*Foreign paper.*

Razor Strap Redivivus.

The reporter of the San Francisco *News*, furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California Auctioneer:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honour of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a-yard wide, a yard long, and almosr a-yard thick; one half cotton, and t'other half cotton, too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other; it will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and make politics as bad a business as printing papers; its dark colour will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing; going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it?—Oh, thank you, sir!

"Next gentlemen, for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article, it is a real, Simon pure, tempered, highly-p lished keen-edged Sheffield razor; bran spanking new, never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer, or cut a disagreeable acquaintance, or a poor relation, handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets, but two at the ends, of pure gold: Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why ye, long-bearded dirty faced reprobates, with not room enough on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm offering you a bargain at half a dollar! Well, I will throw in this strap at half a dollar!—razor and strap a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses; lathers better than a school-master; and strong enough to wash out all stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits!—why, you have only to put this razor strop and soap under your pillow at night, to wake up in the morning clean shaved; won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em.

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pair of socks, hose, stockings or half-hose, just as you're mind to call them. Knit by a machine made on purpose, out of cotton wool; the man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and, provided his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; the legs are as long as bills again the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the Legislature; who wants 'em at one half dollar?—thank-e-e, madam, dollar?

Next, I offer you a pair of boots, made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to the Hoadley grades, and nails to insure against being carried off by a land slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie knife, and uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the State Capital; who says twenty dollars? All the taxpayers ought to buy a pair to kick the council with; every body ought to have a pair to kick the Legislature with—and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket, especially if somebody should kick at being kicked—ten dollars for legs, uppers and soles! while souls, and miserably souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! ten dollars! ten dollars!—gone at ten dollars!

"Next is something that you ought to have gentlemen; a lot of good galluwses—sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will after a while be furnished at the State's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where they're cheap; all that deserve hanging are not supplied with gallows, if so, there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits, until a new election; made of pure gum elastic—stretch like a judge's conscience—and last as long as a California office holder will steal; buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold on tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches, are, in short, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and as *bona fide* as the ordinance against Chinese shops on Depont street—gone at twenty-five cents."

The Czar a "Macgregor."

A correspondent of the Scotsman gives the following account of the Russian Autocrat in his domestic circumstances: "The Emperor Nicholas, one day, on returning from a visit to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, now Empress of Russia, found a young Highland officer in waiting, who had been sent by the Duke of Argyle with despatches. Struck with the appearance of the young man, he asked him his name, and was told it was Macgregor. 'Macgregor!' said the Emperor, 'I am glad to see you, for I am a Macgregor myself.' He then asked the young officer to dine with him, and during the repast he inquired if he had any brothers. 'Yes, sire,' was the reply, 'I have a brother who is a captain in the army.' 'Is he married?' 'No, sire.' 'Then,' said the Emperor, 'I will find a wife for him.' The young officer, who was a handsome fellow, and a favourite with the ladies, declined the honour, but the Emperor insisted, and the young officer was obliged to submit. The Emperor then sent for the lady, and offered her marriage, was accepted, and after all preliminaries were settled, some time after privately married to her. She went with him to Russia. The reader will wonder who this was; in answer I have to say that she was none other than the beautiful daughter of Macgregor, the Highland farmer of Bridge of Turk."

From the London Punch, June 3.

Russian Cookery.

Under this head may be included three dishes, one provided expressly for the Czar; another provided for discussion amongst foreign Ministers and Consuls; and a third done up for the swallow of the Russian people. The dishes alluded to are so many versions of a story; as for example, that of the bombardment of Odessa. We subjoin samples of these concoctions. They are all addressed to Nicholas; but

The First is Private and Confidential.

"SIRE—With the greatest regret, I have the honor to inform your Majesty that, in revenge for a shot or two fired on a flag of truce, all the works of this town have been bombarded and utterly destroyed by the enemy's steamers, with the exception of the commercial mole. The shipping protected by the mole, and the town itself were unaccountably spared; but all the vessels of the Imperial mole were burnt. The powder magazine has been blown up; seven men have been killed, and three times that number wounded. I have the melancholy satisfaction of assuring your Majesty that I did all in my power to avert the calamity; but the men were shot at their guns; and, I am sorry to add, had to be pricked up to them by the swords of their officers. I may, however, congratulate your Majesty on the blunder committed by the enemy in sparing the commercial mole and city; which latter was occupied by soldiers, the inhabitants having all fled.

OSTEN-SACKEN."

The Second is Diplomatic.

"SIRE—The allied fleets of France and England have bombarded this city and its defences, on the groundless pretence of having fired on one of their boats carrying a flag of truce. Thanks to the valor of your Majesty's gallant troops, whose loss has been small, the invaders were repelled, after inflicting a very trifling injury on the imperial works, and a fortunately inconsiderable amount of wanton damage on our peaceful city. Nothing could equal the courage of the brave soldiers, except the fortitude of the faithful citizens. These, during the bombardment, thronged the churches, imploring protection for themselves and pardon for their enemies, who, schooled by the chastisement which they have received, will, it is to be hoped, hesitate in future to attempt the crime of spreading devastation and slaughter amid the pacific dwellings of commerce.

OSTEN-SACKEN."

The Third is intended for Home Circulation.

"SIRE—Again, by the favor of St. Nicholas and the blessing of St. Alexander Newski, a glorious victory has crowned your Majesty's arms.

"The combined French and English fleets, men-of-war and steamers, numbering 1,000 sail, have bombarded Odessa for forty-eight hours, providentially with no effect but the displacement of a few stones of the fortifications, and the demolition of a house belonging to a Jew, and of a Latin Church.

"Our loss amounts to two, men killed and five wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's ships have been sunk, and two hundred set on fire and blown up.

"This glorious result must be attributed to the heroism of our gallant soldiers, inspired and aided by St. Nicholas and Alexander. Whilst the priests of the Orthodox Church, in her sacred temples, surrounded by adoring multitudes, and showers of shot, shells and rockets, were chanting the praises and invoking the help of the patrons of holy Russia, beheld a miracle! Those two celestial champions descended from the clouds; and whilst one of them stopped the balls of the enemy, the other helped the men to point their guns.

"Under these circumstances, I have directed a *Te Deum* to be sung in all our churches.

OSTEN-SACKEN."

Thus, in Russian cookery, the dishes served to the Emperor are plain; those dressed for ambassadors and diplomatic agents are more spicy, and the richest and most highly seasoned are composed for the common people. Simple viands are considered a luxury, and nobody but the Czar relishes truth *au naturel*.

GETTING THE QUARTER BACK.—Yesterday, an incident occurred on the Saugus Branch Railroad, which shows how "quarters" sometimes change hands. A shrewd Yankee entered the railway station, having in his arms a small trunk, which evidently contained his Sunday suit, and other valuables; an officer politely informed him that no baggage could be carried over the road without extra charge, and that he must pay for the transportation of his trunk. As he paid the quarter, but could not get a receipt for such a demand in the whole course of his experience as a traveller. A bright idea flashed upon his mind, and he walked up to the ticket window, and, on obtaining the arrival of a verdant stranger, he approached him, and in the blandest manner possible, said: "I presume you have a quarter of a dollar about you?" [illegible]

Desperate Spirit of the Missouri Slaveholders.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of June 19th, contains a communication from Independence, giving an account of two public meetings, one held at Westport, Missouri, on the 3rd of June, and the other at Independence, on the 5th. The letter was headed as follows: "Settlement of Nebraska and Kansas—Strong Resolutions—What the Abolitionists may expect." The correspondent says that both meetings were fully attended, and that so far as the main objects of the resolutions were concerned, there appears to be but one sentiment in that community, and the same may be said of the whole Western border. After a long preamble, couched in highly inflammatory language, and organizing themselves for mutual protection, they

Resolved, That we invite all well-disposed citizens, from wherever they may come, but more especially our fellow-citizens of the slaveholding States, to unite with us.

Resolved, That we will afford to each other mutual protection in claiming and holding lands in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the claims or rights of each other, nor will we allow any intruders to do the same; that until the country is surveyed, no claim shall be made nearer to any other than half a mile, securing to each settler a quarter section of land; and that we will protect and defend the claim of each and every individual of this organization, which may be staked off and designated by the claimant in good faith, and with a view to actual settlement.

Resolved, That we will carry with us into the new Territory of Kansas, every species of property, including slaves, and that we will hold and enjoy the same, that we desire to do so peacefully, and deprecate any necessity for resorting to violence in support of our just and lawful rights; yet (in no spirit of bravado, and with the strongest wish for peace,) apprehensive of interference with our private and domestic concerns by certain organized bands who are to be precipitated upon us, we notify all such, that our purpose is firm, to enjoy our rights at all meet with the last argument all who shall in any way infringe upon them.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Missouri and Arkansas, more especially of the border counties, to organize, with these ends in view, and to each and every man who feels an interest in the destiny of the future State of Kansas, to be on the alert, that we may avail ourselves of the great advantages which the contiguity of the new Territory at once gives to us, and entitles us in moulding the government, and institutions of the future State in accordance with those of our own, and thus guarantee for the future a good neighbour and a firm friend, united to us by the bond of interest.

At the Meeting at Independence, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson County, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse, re affirm and proclaim the justice and policy of the action, and resolves of a portion of our fellow citizens who recently met at Westport, in this county; and that in order to effectuate and carry out the object of that meeting, to secure and guarantee the rights of Southern emigrants to the Territory of Kansas, the Chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to acquire full and reliable information of the progress of settlements in the new territory of Kansas, and of any infringement, or danger of infringement, upon the rights of Southern settlers, and to take proper steps to prevent and resist the same.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, productions, &c., of the Territory of Kansas, to be circulated among citizens of our own and other southern States; and further, to correspond freely by letter, with all persons of these States who may be desirous of information upon this subject.

Resolved, That we most earnestly call upon our fellow-citizens of Buchanan, Platte, Clay, and all border and western counties of Missouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our border, and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in all necessary measures for our common protection.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our fellow-citizens who have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property to meet in general convention at Fort Learenworth, or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and common protection against all interference with their rights.

"Is thy Servant a Dog?"

The reply of Senator Sumner the other day, to a question put to him in debate, whether he would aid in the capture of a fugitive slave,—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" This reply, which no other thought or words could equal in trenchant sarcasm and classical brevity, brought down upon him yesterday a storm of invective from the Southern faction of the Senate. To this general attack, Senator Sumner answered in a speech, of which we give an abstract. The speech is worthy of the inspired text which was the occasion of it. Even in the abridged form in which we give it, it is a comprehensive, crushing exposition of constitutional truth, as eloquent in temper and expression, as it is sound in doctrine. To public mind much needs illumination on the obligations assumed to be imposed upon citizens by the Fugitive Slave Law. After all that has been said on the subject by the advocates of freedom, the remarks of Mr. Sumner appear to us to present some features of the question in a new light. We feel quite sure that any honest Northern man, who may as yet waver as to the degree of support due to the Act, which couples him with slaveholds to hunt down humanity, will no longer have a doubt of his duty, legal or moral, when he shall read the remarks of Mr. Sumner on the subject.—*Cincinnati Daily Register.*

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., insisted that Mr. Sumner did make the remark imputed to him, and that the qualification put on the declaration by the interpolation in the report was an afterthought, and done to shrink from and avoid the responsibility of appearing to the world as a man having desecrated the Senate chamber with his presence and the Holy Evangelists with his lips. He said that though the law would not reach such a person, the Senate could treat him with disdain, deny to him all those civilities and courtesies common among gentlemen—make him feel that he is treated as a leper and avoided as a venomous reptile.

Mr. Sumner said—Since I had the honor of addressing the Senate yesterday, various Senators have spoken, and several have alluded to me in terms clearly beyond the sanction of parliamentary debate. Of this I make no complaint. If to them it seems proper, courteous, parliamentary, "to unpack the heart with words, and fall a cursing like a very drab—a scullion," I will not interfere in the enjoyment which they find in such exposure of themselves.—They have certainly shown character. Two of them, the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Virginia, who sit immediately behind me, are not young; their heads are amply covered by time. They did not speak from any ebullition of youth, but from the confirmed temper of age.

I think, sir, that I am not the only person on this floor who, in listening to them in this debate—these two self-confident champions of the peculiar fanaticism of the South—was reminded of the striking words of Jefferson picturing the influence of slavery. "The whole commerce," said he, "between master and slave, is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting disposition on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, give loose to his worst passions; and thus nursed and educated and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot be but stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can restrain his manners and manliness undepraved by such circumstances." No person who has witnessed the Senator from S. C. and the Senator from Va. in this debate, will place them among the prodigies described by Mr. Jefferson. As they spoke, the Senate Chamber must have seemed to their sight a plantation stocked with slaves, over which the lash of the overseer had free scope. There was little which fell from them deserves reply, certainly not the hard words they used so readily. The Senator from Virginia complained that I had characterised a person who went from Virginia to Boston in pursuit of a slave as a "slave-hunter." Sir, I choose to call things by their right names,—white I call *white*, and black I call *black*. A man who degrades himself to the work of chasing a poor negro, who, under the inspiration of freedom and the guidance of the North Star, has sought as freeman's home far away from the whip of the overseer, I call a slave hunter. If the Senator will give me any term which more precisely describes such a person, I will use it.

The Senator from South Carolina asks if there is any dog in the Constitution? He does not seem to think that by the interpretation he has given to the Constitution, he has helped to nurture there a regular South Carolina blood-hound, or even any dog in the Constitution of the United States.

He then quoted Gen. Jackson in his veto of the Bank of the United States, when the authority of the Supreme Court was opposed to his course, to the effect that—the Congress, the Executive, and the Court must, each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution, each public officer, who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others.

Mr. S. continued—Mark these words: Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. Does any Senator here dissent from this rule? Does the Senator from Virginia? Does the Senator from South Carolina? At all events, for myself, I accept the rule as just and reasonable. In swearing to support the Constitution, at your desk, Mr. President, I did not swear to support it as you understood it, or as the Senator from South Carolina understood it, with a blood hound, or at least a dog, in it, pawing to get free his hinder parts in pursuit of a slave. No such thing sir, I swore to support it as I understood it.

He insisted that the clause in the Constitution, assuming it to apply to fugitive slaves, does not impel me to any personal obligation; especially it does not impose upon me any obligation to render any personal assistance in the surrender of a fugitive slave. As a Senator, I have taken the oath to support the Constitution as I understand it; and understanding it as I do, I am bound by my oath to oppose all enactments by Congress on the subject as a flagrant violation of the Constitution; especially must I oppose the last act as a tyrannical temptation. Here my duties as a Senator, under the oath which I have taken, end. In no respect, by my oath as a Senator, can I be constrained to duties in other capacities, or as a simple citizen, which are revolting to my conscience, even though required by positive enactments. Now, in this interpretation of the Constitution I may be wrong; others may differ from me and will act according to their understanding. For myself, I shall act according to mine. On this statement of my constitutional obligations I stand, and to the inquiry whether I would render any personal assistance in surrendering a fellow man to bondage, I reply again, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" And, sir, looking round upon this Senate, I might ask, fearlessly, how many there are in the country, if indeed there is a single Senator, who would stoop to any such service? Until some one rises and openly confesses his willingness to become a slave hunter, I will not believe there can be one. And yet, honorable and chivalrous Senators have been pressed to do this very thing, and have done it.

Senator would now state whether he recognised any obligations imposed by the Constitution to return a fugitive slave?

Mr. Sumner—To which question I answer emphatically "No."

The motion to refer the petition was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The Foreign Slave Trade.

The *Times* has published a report from the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate—presented to that body, by Mr. Slidell, in *secret session*—recommending the abrogation of that Article of the Ashburton treaty which binds the United States to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The Committee assert that the African squadron has done little if any good, having captured only 14 vessels; while it has had a tendency to increase the vigilance of the traders, and thereby the cruelties inflicted upon the victims. They disclaim any intention of relaxing in any degree the stringency of our legislation on the subject of the Slave trade, but they would leave the Executive at liberty to withdraw the squadron from the African coast, and employ it in the vicinity of Cuba and Porto Rico, where they think it would act more efficiently. This sounds well, but we suspect there is a cat under the meal.

Mr. Clayton, however, has presented to the Senate a bill, which, if it shall pass, will add not a little to the stringency of the laws against the Slave Trade. It provides that whenever any American registered ship or vessel shall, in whole or in part, be sold to a citizen of the United States, at any foreign port or place in North or South America, in West Indies, in Cape de Verde Islands, or on or near the coast of Africa, the bill of sale shall be utterly void, unless it shall be executed in the presence of the Minister or Consul of the United States, and shall contain an express condition that such sale shall not be valid in case such vessel shall make a voyage to Africa before returning to the United States and obtaining a new register. Any citizen of the United States who shall sell any such vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African Slave Trade, or that she is to visit the Coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter such a vessel for such a voyage, shall, on conviction thereof in any United States Court, be fined ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned for three years. Every charter of an American vessel at any such foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the Slave Trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the Coast of Africa, unless she be duly condemned as unseaworthy, shall be illegal and void.

Help the Fugitives.

Fugitives from southern injustice are coming thick and fast. The under ground railroad never before did so large a business as it is doing now. The Vigilance Committee have their hands full, and all they want is the pecuniary means to meet the demands made upon them. This is a matter that of course cannot be made the subject of much public remark. A word to the wise is sufficient. The members of the Acting Committee are Wm. Still, 31 N. 5th st; N. W. Dupee, 334 South st; Jacob C. White, 100 Old York Road, and Passmore Williamson, S. W. corner of Seventh and Arch streets. Any money placed in the hands of either of these gentlemen, or forwarded to Charles Wise, corner of 5th and Market streets; Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee; will be secure of a faithful and a judicious appropriation.—*Pa. Freeman.*

From the London Morning Advertiser.

At the recent meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, a subject was introduced to the notice of the assembly which is of deep interest to this country, as in addition to the claims it has on us as the advocates of freedom for all men, it appeals to our patriotism or rather to our right to see that justice is done to our fellow-subjects, and that they are not injured by the operations of the iniquitous enactments of the slave-owner.

We have, on a former occasion referred to the outrage committed on British subjects from Canada, when they reach the various ports of South Carolina and Georgia in the capacity of seamen, and being the free subjects of Queen Victoria, are guilty of nothing which ought to give offence to the governments of these two States, except the crime of having a sable skin and an African origin.

Vessels entering these States, whether for commerce, or being driven into port by stress of weather, are immediately visited by the local officials and searched, to discover if any men of color are on board, who, as soon as they are found, are seized, and carried away to the common gaol, where they are kept until the vessel departs. It appears that about thirty cases occur every year, in which our fellow-subjects are thus treated, and the honour of England outraged. In South Carolina it is stated that this regulation is carried out with unmitigated severity. In 1851, thirty-seven British subjects were thus seized and incarcerated, and in 1852 the number so treated amounted to forty-two.

One of the aggravating circumstances connected with this case is, that the officers by whom these infamous proceedings are conducted have a pecuniary interest in them, and from the statements made by the Anti-Slavery Society, it appears that the Federal Government would prefer seeing this enormity brought to an end; and if the two States in which it is practised would be disposed to terminate the iniquity, there is still one difficulty which cannot very easily be overcome, arising from the fact that these captures and incarcerations are found very profitable to the officials, the captors, the jailors, and the officers of the court, who represent the majesty of law on these occasions. The report prepared for the Attorney-General of South Carolina by the warden of the jail shows how every one of the captured British subjects brings a grist to the mill of that worthy functionary, whose pockets are greatly replenished at the expense of his victims. The very lowest sum that any man is brought within his clutches is quoted in, a nine dollars, which, multiplied by 60, gives for one year fifty dollars. It appears from some of the

From the *Cincinnati Gazette*, June 23.

Terrible Murder.

On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, a man stopped two boys on Longworth near Plum street, and offered to pay them if they would carry a small package be held in his hand, to Mr. Allison, the Steward of the Hospital, at the same time cautioning the boys not to shake the box, else they might damage something which the box contained. The boys took the box and left it at O. Stockton's agents furnishing store, on the corner of Western Row and Longworth streets, with one of Mr. Stockton's clerks. The box was wrapped in brown paper and tied with a cord. Under the string was a card on which was written "Mr. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Western Row and Longworth streets, Cincinnati."

The clerk took the box and gave it to Dr. John W. Baker, who was seated at the door of his office, situated in the same building. Dr. B. was requested to hand the box to Mr. Allison the steward. Dr. Baker was not going up stairs immediately, and laid the box on the table until he had prepared a caustic for a patient. Mrs. Allison took the box and went into her room, and gave the box to her husband, who sat down on a chair, and after untieing the strings and taking off the paper, he commenced pulling out the sliding top of the box, and an explosion took place. The Dr. Baker, hearing the report, supposed it was first thunder; then an explosion of gas. They heard the ceiling falling, the walls trembling, and screams in the room. Upon entering the room, filled with dust of the plaster, and smoke of the powder, they discovered the bed clothes to be on fire, and also the clothes on Mrs. Allison. Dr. Baker tore the burning clothes off her person, and stuffed them up the chimney and by the aid of water they succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Dr. Baker then heard his name called by Mr. Allison and his wife, two or three times,—the former piteously, and the latter crying loudly, "For God's sake, Dr. come and help me!" As soon as a light was procured, Mr. A. was seen creeping along to a front window on his hands and knees, his entrails protruding from his abdomen, and his clothes burning. He was picked up and carried into a room adjoining, and Mrs. A. taken to a room in the first story. When laid on his couch, Mr. A. asked Dr. Baker, "Can I live?" and was answered "No." Several physicians were sent for, who rendered prompt and efficient assistance. Allison was asked, "What done this?" He replied, "A torpedo." Allison received twenty-two balls, slug-shots and pieces of iron in his legs, and a wound of about three inches in his abdomen. His hands and face were dreadfully burnt, and it was said that both his eyes were burnt out. While the physicians were administering to his wants he was heard to exclaim, "Great God! why is this? I have never done wrong to a human being!" and soon after he named a person who he suspected of the planning of the diabolical act. (The name we forbear mentioning at present.) The explosion occurred at precisely 22 minutes past 10 o'clock; and after suffering intense pain about two hours and a quarter, Mr. A. died in great agony, at half-past twelve o'clock, perfectly conscious to the last. Mrs. Allison had one arm badly torn, and which was amputated. The other hand, and her face, shoulder, and breast were dreadfully burnt. Although so badly injured, she nevertheless retained her senses; and frequently conversed as to how the accident occurred. Her face and shoulders are perfectly black, and her eyes are burnt, but to what extent is not known. Her person generally is very much mutilated. She was living during the day yesterday, but her physicians say that she cannot possibly recover. Mr. A. and wife are both young, without children, and have relations in Kentucky and in this city.

The jury returned a verdict of "Came to his death by twenty-two wounds in his legs and a cut of three inches in length in the abdomen, received by the explosion of a combustible, contained in a box, and inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury."

Death of Mrs. Allison—Traces of the Murderer.

Mrs. Allison died yesterday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, in great agony. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was found similar to the one returned on the inquest over Mr. Allison. The funeral of both will take place at half-past 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

It is almost a settled fact that Marshal Ruffin and Capt. Hoke have traced through a chain of circumstances, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, who is no other than a young Physician of this city, named Wm. H. Arrison. Information was conveyed to Mr. Ruffin that a man called, on Wednesday afternoon at C. F. Hall's, Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, and requested of the clerk, Mr. Samuel Robinson, pen and ink. He had a card in his hand, and dipping the pen into the ink, made some excuse as to his inability to write, and asked Mr. Robinson to write on the card, "Mr. J. H. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth and Western Row." Mr. R. complied, and the man remained in the store several minutes conversing upon the cholera. He appeared nervous and left the store hastily.

We published an account of the discovery as to where the box was manufactured. This was at Messrs. McCulloch & Hiveley's, Fifth street, and also as to a man purchasing powder at Salisbury's drugstore. The description of the man as given by the carpenters, the druggist, Mr. Robinson, and the two boys who received the box, and a lady who saw the box handed to the boys, correspond precisely to the description of Arrison.

Arrison was acting in the capacity of house apothecary and assistant surgeon at the Marine Hospital, during the temporary absence of young Dr. Baker, when the difficulty between Allison and him took place. It occurred about changing and putting away of some medicine cups, and ended in Allison knocking Arrison down. This was about four weeks previous to the horrible affair. Dr. A. left the Hospital the same day, and afterwards borrowed a pistol from an acquaintance, stating that he intended to kill cats. He returned it, however, in about a week, saying that he had no further use for it.

On the Thursday previous to the murder, he left the city, and has not since been heard of, until the present time. Every effort has been made to find him, but has proved unavailing.

British America.

The subjects of her Britannic Majesty will no doubt affirm that there is "a North!"

Look at the map of North America.—Off to the northwest there is a comparatively small region of cold and sterile country, about 700 miles square which belongs to Russia. Still farther northward, on the east, are Greenland and Iceland. Excepting these, all the vast regions of country north of the United States belong to Great Britain, and are called British America. They consist of four million square miles of territory, or nearly three-fourth of a million more than our States and Territories!

The improved and organized portions of the territory consist of—

	Square miles.	Population
Canada	100,000	1,842,864
New Brunswick	28,000	200,000
Nova Scotia	19,000	300,000
Prince Edward Island	2,000	75,000
Newfoundland	37,000	100,000
	186,000	2,517,864

These countries are important in extent of territory and in population, but they are great also in their navagable rivers and lakes, in their extent of seacoast, in their natural resources of forest, minerals, and agriculture, in the ships they posses, in their imports and exports, in their revenue, in their ratio of increase, in their intelligence and love of freedom, in the size of their cities, and in all their social characteristics.

And what is the political condition of regions so interesting? Each Province has a Governor and Council, *appointed by the Queen of Great Britain*, and a local elected Legislature of very limited powers, the whole thing being subject to a Captain General appointed by the Crown. These appointed officers are not natives of the Provinces, and the Provinces have no representative in the British Parliament, which legislates for them.

Are they satisfied with this condition of things? They assuredly are not. Their dissatisfaction is deep and universal. It is not angry or rebellious. Resentments toward the mother country have not been excited. The feeling toward her is that of respect, affection and gratitude. Yet are the Provinces not ignorant of their great disabilities and privations. They speak feelingly of them, and quaintly enough of their wish to be annexed to their mother country—thus indicating their desire to become an integral portion of the realm, as new States become an integral portion of this Republic, and to be admitted to representation in the Imperial Parliament, and to a national existence. If this is not allowed them—as, indeed it is not—they have alternative desires. These are—

1st. Annexation to the United States.

2nd. The formation of a kingdom or confederation of their own.

To the former there are some objections, one of which we cited yesterday, in an extract from a speech of Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, when he avowed its determined purpose to never lend itself to the support of the institution of Slavery.

To the latter, insuperable difficulties are also offered, there is the inconvenient vicinity of the United States, to each other from the east to the west, and the fact that the

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George Dg. Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

"Cannuck's" Letter Again.

MY DEAR CANNUCK:—I am neither blessed with so much modesty, nor doomed to such affectation, as not to be sensible of the very high compliment you pay me in your letter in No. 6. I sincerely wish I better deserved your encomiums, and those of my very, very few other real friends.

But the public ought to know that much of my usefulness in Canada depended upon yourself. They should know that *you*, and a few such friends as yourself, stimulated me to great exertions, by your kind words, and, if possible, *kinder deeds*; and I beg to return your compliments, by saying in this manner, that arriving among you an exile, a bankrupt, at the commencement of a most rigid winter, you, and a few like you, relieved me from anxiety; introduced me to those who gave me employment, and, many a time, rendered me assistance which made the sternness of winter, to me, and those dear ones, who are more to me than my own life, a season of pleasantness and hope.

Next to pleasing my God has been the wish that I might do something which, such practical friends as yourself, should recognise as useful to our cause and our people. I now confess, that I have been not a little anxious, lest in this desire, I should be misunderstood and misinterpreted,—not by the giddy multitude, nor by those who cared not what became of me, *so that I should not do too well*,—but by those to whom I was under obligations; and who were both kind and patriotic enough to take what I might be enabled, by the blessing of God, to do for my people, as their best reward for their personal kindness to me.

I knew that I had many faults. I knew, that I possessed not a tithe of the power which is, even by yourself, constantly attributed to me; and for which, you and others, hold me (I must say unjustly) responsible. I knew, that among my defects, was the utter inability to attract and conciliate, so that I have no power of making friends, nor converting enemies.

I knew as well that I left behind me some of the deepest, most malignant, most relentless, enemies that a man ever had.

All of this, I now publicly admit for the first time; and with the burden of all this upon me, I came a stranger to this country, quickly followed by a paragraph in Mr. Frederick Douglass' Paper—the animus of which, was unmistakably hostile, and as unmistakably characteristic. No black man ever came to this country in like circumstances.

But here I am! And now my public career is before the world! That would have been all I should have allowed to go to the public, concerning my sojourn in Britain: but for your letter. I now shall feel emboldened to say in future letters, some things which, if you will, I shall call "My Impressions of Britain," through the columns of this paper, and nowhere else. And I beg to add, that if after my return to Canada, I shall (as I hope to) visit the West Indies, I shall keep steadily in view the great objects to which my past life has been devoted and whatever observations I shall make shall be at your service through the same medium.

I may be allowed to say, that I have arrived at that time of life when one feels the need of seeking for those dependent upon him, some more certain, and more lucrative means of providing for "rainy days," than travelling agencies are. And indeed, the continuance of my life and health are already jeopardised by the severity, and the variety of labours to which I have been devoting my energies for the past 18 years.

These are the circumstances, in connection with one or two others of a private character, that made it a duty to say as little, and to appear now, that all I can do for the Provincial is to write for it. In doing the greatest I do is for that sort of pay which, if not the worst, is certainly the last resource.

Yours, my dear Cannuck,

Your obedient servant,

The British Markets.

What a pity it is that Canadian farmers do not pay more attention to supplying the markets of Great Britain with the great Canadian staples which are in constant demand, in the mother country, and at the most remunerative prices! Wheat, flax, maize, wool, and timber, can be produced in indefinite, we had almost said infinite, quantities in Canada; and in Britain there is a constant demand for them at high prices, and yet there is next to none of any of those commodities to be met with in British markets from Canada.

Mr. J. D Tinsley.

This gentleman was with me in London, in February last, having arrived from Australia, in the *Great Britain*. He was to have taken the Cunard steamer for Boston, (thence to Canada,) on the 25th of February; but he waited till the 1st of March, and took the *City of Glasgow*, which, alas! has not since been heard from.

☞ It will be seen that we give a letter and other matter from Mr. Ward, in the present number. Henceforth, correspondence and matter editorial, so far as Mr. W. who is 3000 miles off can give them, may be regularly looked for by our readers from him. We are pleased to give them this assurance, as it will leave us time for business in the Vol. connected with the paper, which we must attend to immediately.

Prepare to subscribe, friends, and get your friends, and get up a few meetings. We will visit you. "Meetings"!—yes, do not be frightened, timid people! will not get up, even

The Coming Elections.

The *Kent Advertiser*, speaking of Mr. Larwill, of "Petition" notoriety, and who now modestly offers himself as a candidate for Parliament, says:—"In our own County, acting no doubt upon the principle that in politics as, well as in war, one should always be the first in the field, Mr. Edwin Larwill, who contested the last election with Messrs. Brown and Rankin, has again issued the first address to the Electors, which appeared in the *Planet*, on Wednesday last, and which will be seen in our own columns of to-day. His address is a short one, but perhaps the brevity is the best of it, for he does not seem to have particularly touched upon one of the great subjects now before the country. He says he is *Conservative, Liberal, Tolerant*, which, being interpreted, we suppose means any, and was intended by the writer to mean and tickle everything. He says, however, that his political views remain *unchanged*, and, fortunately, we have had the gentleman before the County on one or two occasions heretofore, so that we are not without a pretty good clue to what his political principles are at present. If we are to take him at his word, and judge him from his antecedents, both as a candidate for parliamentary honors and as formerly a writer for the public press, we must set him down as he undoubtedly is, a thorough-paced Tory, and likely to vote with that party on all great political questions."

The point is not with us whether he is a Tory or Reformer—is he the man to whom honest coloured men can give their suffrages? Does he not love the "creature" too well for those who mourn over the desolation made by the liquor traffic, to hope for any opposition to it from him? Does he not hate negroes too thoroughly for coloured voters to expect anything but opposition? It matters not how smoothly he talks—for he can talk "beautifully" to negroes, too. Men making greater pretensions to perfection can and do talk glibbly enough when they intend to act differently. We would not trust the interests of a pig constituency in his hands—who is so accommodating, so liberal, so tolerant, that he cannot endure the presence of coloured men! Who has done more to poison the minds of the people of Kent against you than this same Mr. Larwill? Who has counselled ignorant black men in school matters, and aided stupidity to fetter the minds of your children for the last eight years equal to this would-be member? And does he give evidence of change for the better? No, the same gum-elastic-like pliancy in the general—the same detestable policy for you, coloured men. Is Mr. Waddel an honest man and a gentleman—not drunk three-fourths of the time, and seven-eighths of the other fourth? Does he have a decent regard for you and your interests? (He need not give over-many assurances of love for the "coloured race".) Should he be a candidate, though a Reformer, vote not against him; he will be the safer of the two.

James Boulton, Esq., of this city, it will be seen, offers himself as an independent candidate for the public suffrage. We have heard him spoken of as an honest and liberal-minded gentleman. Should the measures he proposes to support, meet the favour of any of our readers, they could not, we are persuaded, meddle them to better hands.

We speak not of the merits of the respective measures proposed, but of the fitness of men to carry out any measures they may be of public utility, and as the candidates here-already are all Conservative, and of none of you will vote, select those you think most worthy.

Mr. Boulton is another candidate, but upon what platform we have not seen, nor heard by whom he is supported. Should he be a candidate, though a Reformer, vote not against him; he will be the safer of the two.

sent is, that your votes will be wanted, for great favours shown you by men who have not speculated because the opportunity has not offered, and who can give no greater guarantee of fitness than Mr. Bowes. Is he sound on other questions?—we doubt if your sober second thought will make that a material objection, especially as men are pledging you in other matters every day to a far greater extent, and, insisting at the same time that you should be grateful for it.

The late Storm.

A violent storm visited this city on Tuesday last. Trees were blown up by the roots, chimneys blown down, awnings torn away, and other damage done premises, though not of a serious nature. The little steamer *Queen* was driven ashore on the Island, though no one suffered any injury, so far as we have been able to learn.

The *Pennsylvania Freeman* will henceforth be combined with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, conducted by Mr. Garrison.

Correspondence.

Pat and the Safety Valve

Sir,—Since a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Cook & Co., Buffalo, was placed in charge of the Steam Engine, during the absence of the engineer. Our hero carefully engaged in the fire-room, but, proceeding to the boiler much displeased at the assumption of this new taskmaster—the boiler—he commenced to put but little coal on each time he was obliged to go in a brick at the lever that capped the safety valve. His mother assured him he was firing the coal on Archimedes's wheel principle, and kindly supplied him and stood the consequences from being blown to atoms. Poor Pat, from being only fool-hardy, not fool-forth the fact, that a brick is not speedily removed from the mouth of the oppressed black, will soon produce a host of such cases as the *Peerless Joe* is no Prophet.

Toronto, June 28, 1854.

Summary.

MODERN KINDNESS.—It is seldom in the course of public conveyances, that we find any thing to commend in the treatment we receive at the hands of those in authority—we may usually be thankful while travelling especially upon Lake Steamboats, if we get a trip without great trouble and discomfort. A clear exception to the rule we experienced—happened to us on the other day from Toronto to Lewiston on the "beautiful and swift winged Princess," (for such she truly is,) and we cannot but take pleasure in recording the kindness we then received. The price of a ticket was small, but the good-will and kindness with which it was accompanied, are worthy of grateful acknowledgment. We were also made sensible of the signs of the times, by the many civilities shown to the Commander. We were also favoured with the presence of the British flag on board, as we passed from the waters of Ontario.—*E.*

The *Peerless* is altogether different from a steamer named the *Peerless* in this paper, which is made of the "Elevator," not long since.

The public should know both sides.

DISTURBANCE OF THE AMERICANS.—Some of the Americans are making a most extraordinary fuss upon the question, which we scarcely think is seriously entertained. They observe that Russia possesses every extensive territory at the North Western extremity of the Continent, and to the north of the Russian possessions extending to Behring's Straits and the Pacific Sea. This territory is of course, though not of very much value for furs. It is only defended by two weak forts on the coast, who have no hunters of their own, but buy the peltries from the savages. It is argued, that the first thing Great Britain will do, will be to send an expedition to occupy them, and to annex the territory to the Hudson's Bay Company. This is not unthinkable, or the French may do the same if they like; but then both powers are at once at war with Russia. The modest and natural proposition is, that, to prevent this, the Government of the United States should, itself, seize the territory, and annex it to the Union. The disturbed state of Europe seems to have encouraged the "filibusters," as they are called, to make greater preparations for an attack upon Cuba; and it is generally believed that they are countenanced by some persons in high places. Thanks to steam communication, the Spanish Government is fully aware of this, and has despatched six thousand land forces, and a fleet of thirteen steamers to watch the coast. There is a general feeling in Europe, that next to the Czar, the arrogant ambition of the States must be put a stop to. It is understood that both France and England have agreed to guarantee Cuba to Spain. They do not wish to see the United States, in an unprincipled robbery, take the command of the whole Antilles. Spain has quite enough forces there now. But France is fitting out additional ships at Cherbourg; and England, notwithstanding her already floating armaments, is collecting another large fleet at Plymouth.—*Montreal Transcript.*

MORE FIRES!—Since our last issue, no less than four fires have taken place in Toronto. A stable, adjoining McClean's Hotel, Front Street, was consumed on Friday evening; two houses were burned on Sunday morning, opposite to the former; and on Monday night, two fires occurred at the same time—one breaking out in Boyd's Hotel, Front-st., a few feet from the scene of conflagration on Friday night—burning the hotel and stables, they being entirely with seven horses. The other on Spadina Avenue, consuming a house. Many of the citizens believe that these fires are the work of incendiaries. It seems as if a band of scoundrels are prowling about the city, resolved to burn and plunder the property of its citizens. In the name of common sense, let our City Council take some steps to put a stop to it, not even form a "Vigilance Committee."—*North American.*

☞ The body of a child who floated on Sunday last floating in the River Don, clothed in some very fine apparel. The clothes were exposed for public view on Monday, and on the evening of that day the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder, by some party or parties unknown."—*Ibid.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—We have been requested to publish the following, by the afflicted father of the girl alluded to, and would respectfully request our exchanges to copy the paragraph:

"Left her home, North Augusta, Canada West, on the 5th day of May last, about eleven o'clock A. M., a young girl, about eighteen years of age, rather stout, and of medium height, of mild appearance and countenance, with light blue eyes, and light-brown coloured hair. When she left home she wore a dark printed calico dress, brown silk cape trimmed with black gimp, brown silk bonnet lined with pink, strings of black and red placid ribbon, and green veil. The whole dress partly worn. Any person giving information of said girl to D. Wylie, Esq., Brockville *Recorder* Office, will confer a great favour on the bereaved parents. Constables, or other observing men, will be fully compensated for their information or trouble."—*North American.*

PRESENTATION TO MR. HAYES.—A large audience assembled in the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Monday evening, to witness the presentation of a silver salver and a purse of two hundred dollars to Mr. Joseph K. Hayes, the ex Captain of Police, who so nobly resigned his office rather than assist in the rendition of Burns. Charles M. Ellis, Esq., made an eloquent presentation speech, to which Mr. Hayes responded in modest and appropriate terms. Theodore Parker and William Lloyd Garrison, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in language which kindled a high degree of enthusiasm. Up on the salver presented to Mr. Hayes was engraved the letter in which he so nobly resigned his office rather than aid in re-enslaving a fellow being. Massachusetts may well be proud of such a citizen.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York *Courier* has a despatch from Washington to the effect that the government of these Islands has thrown itself upon the American party for protection against French, English, and other foreign settlers, and further, that the United States Commissioner has been empowered to accept the Island and assure the government of American protection. There can be no doubt that the government of the Sandwich Islands desire to annex the country to the United States, and their desires will soon be realized, but the statement of the *Courier's* correspondent must be regarded as premature.—*Rochester Union.*

DELIA WEBSTER AGAIN.—Delie Webster, the female Abolitionist, who has been several times arraigned in Kentucky on the charge of aiding in the escape of slaves, (she was once sent to the penitentiary, and after remaining there some time, was pardoned out by Gov. Crittenden) was arrested last week on an old indictment. The warrant found her so very sick that she could not be removed from her lodgings, and a guard of three men was selected to remain, tend and watch her. One of the papers says the guard "slept at their posts, or were careless, or were seduced,"—at any rate, Miss Webster escaped, on some secret branch of the underground railroad—leaving the guard to watch an empty house. It is said a party of men from the other side of the State line in Indiana, were her rescuers—they having suddenly crossed over into Kentucky for the purpose, and escaped the vigilance of the guard. She appears to have very suddenly recovered her health.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Massachusetts, on Saturday night. Alexander Hewitt, in a fit of jealousy, shot his own wife and a man named Owen Brown, to whose house she had fled for protection. He then committed suicide by taking strychnine. Brown died instantly. Mrs. Hewett still lingers, but cannot live.

MUSKETS AND SPADES.—A CONTRAST.—The U. S. army numbers about 10,000 men, who cost the country last year $8,525,240 for pay, subsistence, clothing, &c. The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers 10,000 men, who receive from the company $3,700,000 per annum. In three years they will make 700 miles of road, adding greatly to the wealth of the State and country. In thirty years, the United States have spent $200,000,000, for which they have nothing to show but some old forts, guns, battered uniforms, and demoralized veterans.—*Exchange paper.*

A fire broke out in Philadelphia during last night, (July 6,) raging with great fury all night, and was not got under until Welch's Circus, Chinese Museum, and thirty or forty buildings were destroyed. The buildings were situated on Chesnut, George, Eighth and Ninth Streets. The Girard House was on fire several times, and narrowly escaped destruction. Loss $250,000.

Advices from Barbadoes to the 15th have been received. The cholera is raging awfully at that place,—deaths averaging 400 a day. Total number of deaths thus far is five thousand.

A dreadful railway accident has occured within 5 miles of Baltimore, on the 4th of July. The Excursion train, met the usual passenger train, and a frightful loss of life ensued. Twenty-four dead bodies have been already recovered from the mass of wounded passengers, and 100 more seriously injured, many of whom are not expected to survive. The Excursion train contained 2000 persons.

Shipwrecks—Sun.

It is generally known that a portion—we apprehend but a small portion—of the vessels that sail from or enter any port, are fitted out for the purpose of [illegible]

[illegible] Canada [illegible] Austrian [illegible] Russian [illegible] Sweaborg [illegible] Immense exertions [illegible] Turkish commanders [illegible] Russians [illegible] Wallachia [illegible] Russians [illegible] Finland [illegible] Sweden [illegible] Russian [illegible] Sweaborg [illegible] Russian [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Allies [illegible] Russian [illegible] Varna [illegible] Russian [illegible] Varna [illegible] Russian [illegible] Varna

Poetry.

What Cowper said Sixty Years Ago.

On the operation of the license system in England, the prudent and gifted Cowper gave, sixty years since, the following, in that genuine poetry which was the "eloquence of truth," and which we cannot forbear to copy:

Fame wheresoe'er she may, through city or through town
Village or hamlet of this merry land,
Though loon and beggar'd, every twentieth path
Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff
Of noble brandy forth issuing from the sties,
That LAW HAS LICENSED, as makes temperance reel.

There all involved and lost in curling clouds
Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the poor,
The lackey, and the groom. The craftsman there
Takes Lethean leave of all his toil.
Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the dough, all load alike,
All learned and all drunk. The fiddle screams
Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed
In winter tones and harmony unheard.

Dire is the frequent curse, and its twin sound
The shock-disturbing oath. 'Tis here they learn
The road that leads from competence and peace
To indigence and contempt, till at last,
Society, grown weary of the load,
Shakes the intoxicated lap, and casts them out,
Her censure follows fast, yet vain the attempt
To reform. Drunkenness is a public pest.
That like the fog with which the peasant feeds
His hungry acres, stinks, and is of use.

To excise is fastened with the rich result
Of all this riot. Ten thousand casks,
Forever dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas finger of the state,
Flow gold for Parliament to vote away.
Drink and be mad, then; 'tis your country bids
Gloriously drunk—obey the important call.
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats—
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

Miscellaneous.

The Agriculture of Palestine.

In no part of the civilized world where a productive soil abounds, is the condition of agriculture at a lower ebb than in the country about Jerusalem. The city is largely inhabited by Jews, many of whom are the pensioners of their brethren in all the rest of the world. They are miserably poor, indolent, and without employment. The country round about is in the hands of the Arabs, who hate the Christians much and the Jews more. The Arabs are the worst farmers in the world. Their implements of husbandry are crude and primitive that a sample of them would even surprise a Boston planter of South Carolina.

It is supposed by many that the lands of Palestine are generally of the poorest character for the purposes of a husbandman. Nothing could be further from the truth. The country possesses a great diversity of climate, owing to the variation in elevation. The Valley of the Jordon at the level of the Dead Sea, is 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean, while the Mountain of Lebanon rise above the line of perpetual snow, which is 9,300 feet above the level of the sea, so that there is perpetual winter, while the Valley of the Jordon is a perpetual tropical climate, and between these variations of altitude there are all the varieties of productions of the temperate zones. The soil is generally a calcareous, light-colored loam in the interior, particularly near Jerusalem, and near the sea shore it is of a dark red loam, and on the plains of Sharon very productive, yielding three crops a year of such things as will ripen within that space. The soil produces good wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, &c., about equal to the average crops of Connecticut. Cotton has been produced here in quality and product per acre equal to the best upland plantations in this country.

Fruit of various kinds grow to great perfection. The grapes in particular are very superior, while peaches, pomegranates, apricots, plumbs, olives, figs, oranges, and melons are rich and abundant.

Altogether, the climate and soil, and the productions, make it a most desirable country for a residence. The rich lands near Jaffa can be bought for a sum about equal to six or eight dollars the English acre.

To all this there is a drawback, which has heretofore deterred settlers from seeking a home there, who know how to appreciate and cultivate such a soil and make its productions profitable and homes in such a climate pleasant and beautiful. The country is in the possession of Arabs, who, in point of civilization, are but a small remove above the wild Indians of this continent.

From time to time missionary efforts have been made in Palestine, both by English and Americans, with one universal degree of success—that was, to make no converts, but embitter the bigots against those who were trying to tell them of a better religion than their own.

Two years ago, an effort was made in a new line, to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine. Seven Americans, with improved ploughs and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparations for farming after the American system.

Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the site of one of the very gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them, if they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, to keep their residence in the city, for fear of the Arabs. This did not suit their plans, and they took up their residence upon the land, and commenced operations, plowing deep with one of our best ploughs, harrowing with an iron-toothed harrow such as was never seen here before, and planting corn, potatoes, beans, peas, oats, barley, wheat, and all sorts of garden vegetables; in short, making a perfect American farm.

Their operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what the Americans were doing in Solomon's garden were flying from mouth to mouth. Their work progressed finely. Not a single depredation was committed upon their crops, and the Arabs looked on with wonder and admiration at their success.

One day, in the midst of the work, the Governor of the district, with a large retinue of followers, came to visit the Americans. He was received with all the honors due to his rank, and was conducted over the farm, and saw every thing in the most perfect order. He was astonished at the success of the Americans, and expressed himself highly pleased with their operations. He procured a quantity of the seed (commonly called black) oak tree.

Of the [illegible] every day from the farm of the Americans, and [illegible] several months. [illegible]

[illegible] same manner as in the case of the Governor. [illegible]

[illegible] Americans, and [illegible] the Governor, [illegible] Americans [illegible] Governor [illegible]

[illegible] Americans [illegible] Governor [illegible]

[illegible] Americans [illegible] Governor [illegible]

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Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 17.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

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Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

The Provincial Freeman

is published every Saturday, at the Office of the Agent, No 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, C. W. Terms: 7s. 6d. ($1.50) per annum, *payable in advance*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1	2	3
One square not over 10 lines, one insertion,	£0	2	6
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" three months,	1	5	0
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Poetry.

The Homestead.

BY LADY SPENCER.

It is not as it used to be,
When you and I were young,
With a round each elm and maple tree
The honeysuckles clung;
But still I love the cottage where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single face is there
That memory endears.

It is not as it used to be!
The moss is on the roof,
And from their nests beneath the eaves
The swallows keep aloof;
The robins—how they used to sing
When you and I were young!
And gone all the wild bee's wing
The opening flowers among.

It is not as it used to be!
The voices hive of yore,
And the forms that we were wont to see,
We see and hear no more.
No more! Alas! we look in vain
For those to whom we clung,
As you and I were young.

Literature.

Homeless and Friendless.

It is a sad thing to think these words not true, touchingly and heart-rendingly true, as applied to any of our fellow-creatures now wandering the streets of this great city. On a sunny morning of last week, which succeeded one of those cold, drizzling nights of rain that made us shiver to look out upon, we were coming down one of the streets not a great way from the centre of wealth and luxury, the St. Nicholas Hotel, when our step was arrested by the sight of a female figure leaning against a lamp-post at the corner of a cross-street. We might have passed a hundred such figures without seeing or noticing them, but there was something in the appearance of this one that attracted our attention at the very first glance. Though we had not then seen her face, there was something in the appearance of her dress that told the sad tale of the two words at the head of this item. She was tall and well formed. Upon her shoulders hung, in graceful folds, the sad remains of a fine cloth cloak. Her dress was once a rich muslin de laine. It was faded now, and six inches of the skirt told that its wearer had wandered the muddy streets the long, long rainy night. We turned the corner and walked on, wondering somewhat why she stood thus upon the street waiting for the world to go by. We were not satisfied and looked back to see what sort of a face was owned by the wearer of that bedraggled dress—One look did not suffice. There was a melancholy sadness spread over her countenance like a mask, but it was not thick enough to hide the look of by-gone days. We knew her. To be fully satisfied, however, we crossed over and stood by the side of one of the huge piles of bricks that encumber our streets in all directions, the debris of demolished tenements. Upon the opposite side of the street stood the debris of another pulled down tenement—a tenement not made with hands—one which human skill can never build—one which human ingenuity may adorn and make beautiful, and fit for a home in Heaven—one which human—inhuman—beings have pulled down and left a mere wreck of what it was created to be—a form in God's own image, a worthy worshipper of its Creator. A score of masons were busy at work putting back the old bricks, adding new mortar, putting in new beams and braces, rearing up, refitting and replenishing the old tenement. It was time it was done, for it had stood there the allotted three-score years and ten of human life. Time had made its mark upon it, and it was pulled down and rebuilt. That was not the case with the other tenement, for it had not stood one-third of that time, and yet it had been pulled down! Who did it?

There is yet life enough in the ruin to speak, let that answer.

While we stood contemplating the spectacle before us, the masons upon the building over our heads were sending down gibes and jeers, heart-wounding words, and calling opprobrious names to one whom, a short year ago, they would have spoken to with respect, or courted for favour, for then she wore the adornments of dress and the smiles of beauty. Those cruel words—thoughtless words not vicious ones, perhaps, fell heavily upon one heart; not hers—that was beyond the reach of hard words—she had rather hear them than kindly ones for her heart was seared.

Our hand went involuntarily into our pocket and clutched a coin; it was only a small one. We shall never miss that quarter, we never shall forget the look that met us when we gave it, or words that came in answer to our question,—

"Mary, why don't you go home?"

"Home! I have none, nor friends either." Homeless and friendless! A young girl in the streets all night without a place to go that she could call home.

"Have you no home? Where do you live, then?"

"In the street. I wish I did not live anywhere. I'll go to Dutch Bill's grocery, and soon forget I do live. He turned me out of doors last night; I had no money then. He will let me in now I have got a quarter."

Had we done a deed of charity or a deed of sin? The former said to us—with hesitation, but then as we thought of the many calls upon us, and the many claims upon our purse, we thought of the old maids from making mince meat of pretty young girls? What did love sick damsels do for "sweet bits of poetry," and "touching continued stories?" Where did their papas find a solace when the coffee was muddy, the toast smoked, and the beef steak raw or done to leather? What did cab-drivers do, while waiting for a tardy patron? What did draymen do, when there was "a great calm" at the drygoods store of Go Ahead & Co? What screen did husbands dodge behind when their wives asked them for money?

Some people define happiness to be one thing, and some another. I define it to be a room "carpeted and furnished" with "exchanges," with a place cleared in the middle for two arm-chair,—one for a clever editor, and one for yourself. I say it is to take up those papers, one by one, and laugh over the funny things and skip the stupid ones, to admire the ingenuity of would be literary lights who pilfer one half of their original (?) ideas and steal the remainder. I say it is to shudder a thanksgiving that you are not in the marriage list, and to try, for the hundredth time, to solve the riddle how can each paper that passes through your hands be the best and cheapest periodical in the known world?"

I say it is to look round an editorial sanctum, inwardly chuckling at the forlorn appearance it makes without feminine fingers to keep it tidy; to see the looking-glass veiled with cobwebs; the dust on the desk thick enough to write your name in; the wash-bowl and towel mulatto colour; the soap liquified to a jelly, (editors like soft soap!); the table covered with a heterogeneous mass of manuscripts, and paper folders, and wafers and stamps, and blotting-paper, and envelopes, and tailor's bills, and letters complimentary, belligerent and pacific.

I say it is to hear the editor complain, with a frown, of the heat and his headache; to conceal a smile, while you suggested the *probability* of relief in a sudden shower, be opened; to see him start at your unexpected proffering, to hear him say, with a groan more than usual "its hard work to be an editor."

To our inquiry, "What has become of your friend William?" she replied.

"Friend! Devil! He robbed his employer to buy wine and treat me, as he did when you first knew me, a poor, hard-working, but happy sewing-girl, when I used to go out almost every night with him to late suppers, until, until ——— don't ask me what. See what I am. You heard what those brick-layers called me. "Where is Will?" "I saw him last night dressed like a gentleman with another, just such a poor simpleton as I was a year ago, going into a gilded sepulchre. How long before she will be a mother, a miserable outcast, poor drunken ——— you heard what they called me. Who made me so? I could send Will to the Penitentiary with a breath. What would be the use? He would come out a hero—they would fire guns in the Park—perhaps; I should not hear them. I should then be dead—if not, drunk. It matters not which. Who cares for me, or what I am now? Look at me. Do you see the Mary that made shirts for you. Look. I see my work now. You have it on. It is not yet worn out as I am. The stitch has lasted longer than the stitcher. The thread of cotton lives. The thread of life destroyed.—Oh, rum! rum! rum!"

She got up and walked rapidly away towards a place "licensed to accommodate travellers," where she might drown herself in forgetfulness, with the very cause of her ruin.

"Tis a sad tale, but a true one: it has a sequel; the readers of *The Tribune* have read that. Our story was written when the reporter brought in the gem, published a few mornings since, of a girl found dead in a cellar of a new building in Rende-st. We had a suspicion, a painful feeling that it might be—we went to see—it was Mary.—Two years ago she was blithe and beautiful, industrious, poor, virtuous and happy. She was tempted, flattered, mortified at not being able to dress as richly as others she met in the street or saloon in her evening walk with Will, accepted presents (stolen dry goods,) ate late suppers, drank wine, and became what we found her in the street, then drank cheap rum, poisoned alcohol, and died Homeless and Friendless in a cellar. Poor Mary! She is dead. Ruin is not. We shall say on Tuesday we have done our duty towards killing it. If not successful we shall try again and again. Who will do with us one little deed to avenge Mary?—*New York Tribune.*

Newspaper-dom.

It is beyond my comprehension how Methu alch lived nine hundred and sixty-nine years without a newspaper, or, what the mischief Noah did during that "forty days" shower, when he had exhausted the study of Natural History. It makes me yawn to think of it. Or what later generations did, the furnished half hour before meals; or, when travelling, when the old stage-coach crept up a steep hill, some dusty, hot summer noon. Shade of Franklin! how they must have been *ennuyed!*

How did they ever know when flour had "riz"—or what was the market price of pork, small tooth combs, cotton, wool and molasses? How did they know whether Queen Victoria had "made her brother an uncle or an aunt?" What christianized gouty old men and snappish old ladies?—What kept the old maids from making mince meat of pretty young girls? What did love sick damsels do for "sweet bits of poetry." and "touching continued stories?" Where did their papas find a solace when the coffee was muddy, the toast smoked, and the beef steak raw or done to leather? What did cab-drivers do, while waiting for a tardy patron? What did draymen do, when there was "a great calm" at the drygoods store of Go Ahead & Co? What screen did husbands dodge behind when their wives asked them for money?

Some people define happiness to be one thing, and some another. I define it to be a room "carpeted and furnished" with "exchanges," with a place cleared in the middle for two arm-chair,—one for a clever editor, and one for yourself. I say it is to take up those papers, one by one, and laugh over the funny things and skip the stupid ones, to admire the ingenuity of would be literary lights who pilfer one half of their original (?) ideas and steal the remainder. I say it is to shudder a thanksgiving that you are not in the marriage list, and to try, for the hundredth time, to solve the riddle how can each paper that passes through your hands be the best and cheapest periodical in the known world?"

I say it is to look round an editorial sanctum, inwardly chuckling at the forlorn appearance it makes without feminine fingers to keep it tidy; to see the looking-glass veiled with cobwebs; the dust on the desk thick enough to write your name in; the wash-bowl and towel mulatto colour; the soap liquified to a jelly, (editors like soft soap!); the table covered with a heterogeneous mass of manuscripts, and paper folders, and wafers and stamps, and blotting-paper, and envelopes, and tailor's bills, and letters complimentary, belligerent and pacific.

I say it is to hear the editor complain, with a frown, of the heat and his headache; to conceal a smile, while you suggested the *probability* of relief in a sudden shower, be opened; to see him start at your unexpected proffering, to hear him say, with a groan more than usual "its hard work to be an editor."

the chair, because he cannot get hold of the right word for an editorial; to feel (while you help him to it) very much like the mouse who gnawed the lion out of the net, and then to take up his paper some days after, and find a paragraph endorsed by him, "deploring the intellectual inferiority of women."

That's what I call happiness!—*Fern Leaves*

Children and their Influences.

Nearer to glory they stand than we, in this world and the next. It was a gentle and not unholy fancy that made the Portuguese artist, Sequeira, in one of his sweet pictures, form of millions of infant faces the floor of heaven dividing it thus from the vault beneath with its groups of the damned and lost. For how many women has this image been realized? How many have been saved from despair and sin by the voice and smile of those unconscious little ones?—The woman who is a mother dwells in the immediate presence of guardian angels.—She bears on for her children's sake, she will toil for them, die for them, and live for them when it sometimes harder still.—The neglected miserable, maltreated wife, has still one bright spot in her home. In that darkness a match light burns; she has her children's love—she will strive for her children. The angry and outraged woman sees in their every features a pleading more eloquent than words; her wrath against her husband melts in the sunshine of their eyes. Idiots are they who in family quarrels, seek to punish the mother by parting her from her offspring, for in that blasphemy against nature they do violence to God's own decrees, and lift away from his heart the consecrated instrument of His power. The fact that there are careless and unnatural mothers does not destroy the argument. So there are men who are murderers, children who are monsters. Nature makes exceptions to all her great unswerving rules; they will remain to the end of time, and among them none more general, more pure or unfailing, than the love of a mother for her child.

Mazzini—Kossuth—Sanders.

LONDON, No. 45, Weymouth-st.
Portland-place,
Sunday, June 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—In the *Morning Advertiser* of yesterday I observe a letter, which is introduced as being a recent one from Mazzini, addressed to an Abolition Society at Manchester. The letter is, however, without date, and as Mazzini is not now in London to answer for himself, we are at a loss to guess at the time it was written. It speaks against Slavery in general, but not a word occurs in it of American affairs in this way, and it concludes by the emphatic and weighty declaration, that "Free men only can achieve the work of freedom"; and that "throughout all Europe" * * * * "decorated by a tyranny tyrannical powers"—"by Czars, Emperors and Popes" * * * "are millions of White Slaves, suffering, struggling, existing in Italy, in Poland, in Hungary," whose emancipation he earnestly entreats may not be forgotten in zeal for the black race. I regret, therefore, to see the letter so introduced, by the gentleman giving it publicity, as to lead the impression that it was intended by Mazzini to bear upon the existing slave controversy now convulsing the United States.

In Mazzini's absence, the great importance of an explanation going out to America by the mail which will carry his letter, and the knowledge I have of the perfect understanding which exists between yourselves and Mazzini, induce me to ask, in justice to myself and the question, that you will correct me I, in recent statements of mine to friends at home, I have, through any misapprehension, misstated the views of the Republican leaders in regard to European interference with American internal affairs.

From my repeated interviews with you all, during my stay in London, and our close and earnest discussion of all the leading points of your policy, I have felt authorized to say (as it is your deliberate judgment that such interference was in opposition to the principle of State Rights, a cardinal principle of the Democratic statesmen of Italy, Hungary, France, Poland and Germany. A paper declaring this was, before being sent to America, expressly shown to Mazzini; and was then sent to the Louisville *Democrat* (Kentucky) and will be found in a March issue of that journal. It states, as the sentiment of the European Republican leaders in London, that they have faith in the honor and generosity, and justice of the Southern States, that they will do of themselves what is right, in regard to the slaves, and the better for being left calm and free of irritation from any external influence.

The Republican statesmen of Europe, deeply interested in the history of the struggles and glorious success of the great Republic of Athenæ, must know that the existence of Slavery in the United States is an inheritance from the British Crown then, and it is it involves, at the present day, questions of much greater difficulty than the single ones of the abolition of Slavery and that peaceful and gradual process which created the Athenian Republic.

With these views, I respectfully ask you to say whether or not I am justified in assuring friends in the United States that the Republican representatives of Europe do in no way desire to interfere with any domestic question in the United States, and especially with one wherein, besides the subject of Slavery, so many other considerations of a political character are involved.

Your faithful friend,
GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Louis Kossuth and others, Representatives of Jeffersonian Republicanism in Europe.

No. 21, Alpha Road, Regent's Park,
London, June 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Upon carefully reading your letter, I reply that, while deploring the existence of Slavery anywhere, all my influences are against foreign interference with the affairs of another nation. Besides, though be it from natural necessity, be it from the impassivity of its leading statesmen, the United States do not appear conscious of their competent position; still I consider the strength and prosperity of the only republican power on earth so important to the future destinies of the world that I certainly would never contribute anything to its internal divisions. Nay, true to my principles, I cannot recognise any division in America; I look to the brotherhood of the great Republic as a whole, and have too high a respect for the American people as one undivided body of sincere republicans, not to believe they will of themselves, with all the light before them, make their action a model for every other.

You are quite right in your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States; which made certain by the fact of its being an old letter.

With high, respect and sincere esteem, yours truly,

[illegible]

George N. Sanders.

many years after by the British Government.

In the condition of the negroes in the Southern States, who are not, as in Italy, Hungary, France and Poland, a refined and civilized people, abused and crushed by the tyranny of their rulers, but a benighted race advancing, under the care of their American masters, from the barbarism which led them to sell each other into Slavery for a few trinkets, to a highly respectable grade of civilization and Christianity: the visible proof of which is shown in the prosperity and good government of the American Negro Republic of Liberia, whose respectable President is a manumitted American slave, from the Southern State of Virginia.

In the establishment of this America-African colony by the purchase of several hundred miles of slave coast, and the appropriation, by State legislation and individual donation, of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the comfortable passage and prosperous establishment of the American blacks; the most generous, the most disinterested act of benevolence ever shown by one people great and powerful to another inferior and weak, through which gleams, for all known ages, the first light which has beamed upon Ethiopia, a benevolence in which the Southern State governments and Southern masters have been the leaders and munificent patrons.

In that the United States is the only country on earth where white men and women are really free, and where even the soldier and sailor in service is not under the degradation of the lash.

Lastly—In the heroic republican act of the chivalrous Ingraham, a citizen of a Southern State, who struck a blow for free citizenship, which resounded under every throne in Europe.

In all these instances, they must recognise a national character, to which can safely be entrusted all questions of its own internal policy, with the certainty of a solution honorable to America, to Christianity, and to mankind.

They know that strife and ill-blood between the Northern and Southern people of the United States are music and luxury to the enemies of Democracy, now enthroned on the necks of the people of the European Continent; and must feel that, at this moment, critical of the fate of millions on millions of the finest races on earth, struggling for the sway of mind over force, of free thought over brute obedience, it is most urgently important that their only unshackled friends on earth—the people of the United States—should harmonize all differences, so that they may present to Europe an unbroken front, and give vigor to the movement, having for its aim—That the virtue and intellect of Europe shall guide its destinies!

Satisfied as I am that the Republicans of Europe—because of their appreciation of the Constitution of the United States, and of their joy in the onward and expansive career of our country and people—offer the only element of power which would be faithful to America, in the event of the United States becoming involved in a war with any European monarchy, and I am anxious that no misrepresentations, designed or accidental, should place their chosen representatives in a false position before any portion of the American people.

With these views, I respectfully ask you to say whether or not I am justified in assuring friends in the United States that the Republican representatives of Europe do in no way desire to interfere with any domestic question in the United States, and especially with one wherein, besides the subject of Slavery, so many other considerations of a political character are involved.

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You are quite right in your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States; which made certain by the fact of its being an old letter.

With high, respect and sincere esteem, yours truly,

[illegible]

George N. Sanders.

Hunts, and the following is the material portion of their allegation:—

"On Monday, the 24th April, Isaac Early and Henry Larkham—married men, one having a family of two, the other of three children—labourers, earning less than nine shillings and sixpence each a week—and paupers of Kingwood, having resisted poverty and utter inability to pay Church-rates assessed upon them, amounting to 1s. 9d. and 1s. 10½d. respectively, were apprehended on a warrant—were handcuffed together, though offering no resistance—were retained in hold until the next day, and were then conveyed to Winchester Gaol, where, on their arrival, they were stripped, washed, their own clothes exchanged for the prison garb, and were, in all respects, treated as common felons. They were allowed no communion with their friends, even by letter; were kept in continual confinement (with the exception of about an hour daily for exercise,) within a cell measuring about nine feet by five; and were compelled, when this permitted statedly to revisit the open air, to wear a sort of mask, to prevent them seeing around them; and all these indignities heaped upon them, their only crime being poverty, and consequent inability to meet the demands of the 'National Church!' Public feeling was soon aroused, and a subscription set on foot; and by this measure these poor men were released—one of them after an incarceration of eight days, the other of three weeks."

We understand that the two victims have petitioned the House of Commons on the subject, and the attention of the House is likely to be called to it.—*British Banner.*

Negro Emancipation.

On Monday evening last, a lecture on Negro Emancipation was delivered in the Old Meeting House, St. Clement's, by the Rev. S. R. Ward, of Canada—a coloured gentleman, who had escaped from slavery, and become a minister of the gospel to the fugitive slaves that had found freedom in our American colonies. His fame as an eloquent pleader of negro emancipation and colonial missions in general, attracted a crowded audience. Having been briefly introduced by the Rev. A. Reed.

The Rev. S. R. Ward commenced his address by a very eloquent description of the attractions Canada held out to emigrants, and he stated that its population was increasing at an enormous ratio, and that thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen were continually pouring into the country. He then pointed out the necessity that the foundations of the colony should be placed on a firm and a sound basis, and that it was a question of the deepest importance for the country to determine, whether, by its assistance to Canada, that colony should be founded in righteousness, or whether, through neglect, it should be suffered to grow up in ignorance, and thus become a reproach to us. He then entered upon a consideration of the important trust which had been committed to our hands in the numerous colonies which belonging to us. We had colonies, he said, in every part of the globe, and they were not unimportant colonies either as regarded their extent of territory, their enormous agricultural and commercial resources, the great moral influence which they were destined to wield, their contiguity to the heathen countries of the world, or the facilities by which through their means these countries could be reached. On the last of these considerations he more particularly dwelt. He had no doubt that Britain would exert every influence in her power to develop the commercial resources of her colonies, but—when we know that the children of this world were in their generation wiser than the children of light—a doubt might be fairly entertained whether so much care would be used to develop their moral resources. God, however, seemed to be raising up the British people for some great purpose. They were, for instance, the rulers of the great Australian colony, which was so situate that it could not exist without exerting great influence on the benighted people in that portion of the globe. If to those who went thither to dig gold, we gave knowledge and an appreciation of the hidden treasures and the power of Christianity,—if, as fast as population concentrated there from all portions of the globe, we took care they were made acquainted with the laws of Christ through the gospel—if, as fast as the population turned on the hinge, the gospel was taken to their doors—the effect for good, first upon the island itself and then upon the surrounding islands, South-Eastern Africa, and Southern Asia, could not but be great indeed. If we only saw how great were our responsibilities, growing out of our advantages, for the evangelization of the world through the medium of our colonies, we should be more conscious of the important work which was laid upon us. He admitted that it was a fearful responsibility that God had given to Great Britain such colonies as she possessed; we could trace the finger of providence, we could trace the mysterious providence of the Great Governor, and that the British people had been entrusted with the colonies, and that God would require at their hands the use they made of their opportunities. The speaker then proceeded to mention the various efforts made by the United States, in their negotiations with this Government, to obtain permission to capture runaway slaves in Canada. In 1827 a communication was sent to Downing-street to that effect, but no notice whatever was taken of it; and again in 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was concluded, endeavors were made to smuggle into it a clause to the same effect, but without success. The United States, he said, was a Christian country, and yet it prohibited the circulation of the Bible amongst slaves, under severe penalties. An agent of the Bible Society, when in Louisiana, was upon one occasion about to bestow a copy of the Scriptures upon a poor slave, when he was arrested and brought to trial for the *offence*, and was only acquitted because the jury believed his strenuous assertion, that he was ignorant of the existence of such a law, to be true—the judge cautioning him never again to interfere with institutions which "were as dear to the people of the State as religion itself!" In that same State, if a person taught a slave to spell the name of Jesus Christ, the punishment for the first offence was a fine of £100, and for the second the penalty of death. The lecturer then went on to state that his parents were born slaves; that his father had been stabbed in his arm with a peaknife up to the handle for making a trifling mistake, and had had his back so lacerated with the whip that his mother had been obliged to wash it with brine in order to prevent mortification. He was himself born a slave, and that circumstance, perhaps, had given some tinge to his statements; his audience might, therefore, believe or disbelieve them as they thought proper. Now, it was not a barbarous country in which these scenes took place; but it was a nation which professed to be guided by the Bible, and at the same time peremptorily refused it to 500,000 families. The speaker then described the condition of the blacks in Canada. He said he was happy to say that the preaching of the gospel was attended with great success amongst them, and that they were as loyal as any of her Majesty's subjects. The same might be said of the West Indies, and he could give the testimony of missionaries that in no other portion of the British empire had the Christian religion so controlling an influence as amongst the negroes. Now he would tell them of the ruin of the island of Jamaica. Twenty years ago the slaves were freed by the British Government, but had previously to serve an apprenticeship of seven years. They had, however, the option of becoming free at once by paying their masters the value of their labor for that period; and many of them did so by paying at the rate of 3s. per day. When, however, the term of the apprenticeship expired they were told that their labor was only worth about 1s. 6d. a day. They went to work at these low wages and by great economy saved enough to enable them to purchase land; and there were now 100,000 of them who owned on the average about three acres each. The consequence was they soon found out that by working for themselves they could earn £50 per acre, while their former masters only offered them from £13 to £19. They therefore preferred to be their own masters, while the old proprietors talked of the barrenness of the negroes and said the country was being ruined. These facts he had lately discovered in the course of some business transactions he had had in Jamaica. The speaker then proceeded to describe in glowing colors the enthusiastic loyalty which characterized the free negroes in Canada. He said he had seen in the papers that a Mr. Mitchell, the recruiting Irishman, proposed to go and invade Canada. A Mr. Lucas, however, had quickly remarked that they had fighting stock enough in Canada to repel him, and that they would be glad to see him. He knew him and the stuff he was made of, and if he was foolish enough to make the attempt them. The negroes would not be a week to be sent across the Atlantic without all chance of [illegible] the view of the United States [illegible] We have the men you have [illegible] to [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Ramsay, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
" J. W. Taylor, " "
" Robert Runyon, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Bailey, "
" J. W. Metziger, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Hamilton.
Rev. A. E. Freed, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Wise, Pittsburg.
" Jo Hodgson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
" Wm. M. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. D. Bell, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Old Men with New Views.

It is a glorious thing for us that we do not believe all that we read in black papers as well as others, else we would be stupid enough to find ourselves thinking, talking and acting towards our people just as do our bitterest enemies. We never did believe that it was necessary for the negro to prove any thing by specific effort on his part to convince his oppressors that he could live among white men as a Christian. The fact that the opportunity to prove it has been denied him in some countries, was and is conclusive to our mind that his oppressors had no doubt about the fact. No, they are right, common sense and experience, every day experience of the colored man in Europe, Asia, Africa, the West Indies and Canada—yes in every country of the world but Yankeedom proved that, and yet in the Frederick Douglass' paper for June 30th, we find in an article on the "colored people in Canada," the following, in connexion with much that is reasonable, absurd, amusing, petty and contradictory:—

COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA:—"In a very important sense, the colored people of Canada have a fair field. They are equal before the law with any and every other class of citizens, and were preceded in their immigration by very little prejudice on the score of complexion. The future of this people will measurably solve the problem whether the colored man can rise to independence and respectability among the whites, when he has anything like fair play for the exercise of his faculties and powers. If he can, Canada will be the place where the fact must be developed and established. Its government and its people are alike friendly. The soil is good, the climate is favorable to all sorts of exertion, mental and physical—character, not color, is the condition or criterion of respectability. A colored man can be a magistrate, or a legislator, for aught that the law or popular prejudice opposes thereto. The "world is all before them where to choose"—a blank page is presented them upon which to write their own destiny, and whatever their future may be, whether of honor or dishonor, whether good or bad, they themselves must be largely, if not entirely responsible; and the reflex influence of their position must, whether good or bad, be shared by the colored people on this side of the lakes. We are *one* people, and linked together by ties stronger than hooks of steel. There is no reasonable Canada interest to uphold to the prejudice of the colored people in the States, and no fear worse. Hence no encouragement should be given to the spirit which would put discord between the colored people who have taken their position in Canada, and those who still think it best to remain in '*The States*.' A difference of opinion is not made the ground of personal aloofness among sensible and right-hearted people, especially when the ties of a common interest are of transcendantly greater importance than the points at which we differ. Recognizing the tremendous responsibility attaching to every colored man, now representing his race in Canada, it will be our purpose to cheer on every righteous effort which is made there to improve and elevate the race."

1. That Canada is a "fair field"—that "the colored man can be a magistrate"—that the inference that prejudice does not "hurt" may be called reasonable;—these things are true: he has a fair field; we have colored magistrates.

2. That the colored people here are affected by the legislation, &c., of the States, bearing upon colored people, is absurd; that we are one people, is another absurdity.

3. That the writer intends to elevate people here by his policy, and so lead the world, is amusing.

4. The caution about "personal bitterness" pulling down, and advice about "discussion" make up the petty.

5. That the future will solve the problem whether colored men can rise to independence and respectability, contradicts the plain position taken by all the anti-slavery men of the country for the last twenty years, the writer included. Slaveholders have all along said there was a problem to solve, and they have black men cannot solve it; and Garrisonian and organized colored abolitionists have all along insisted that starting them in the race in Canada, to talk in the same way.

6. What is there in the nature of the colored people?

Douglass says the negroes are unfit for freedom, and Frederick Douglass vouches for it, and proves it by pointing to the fugitive slaves in Canada, and those who still remain in the States, as proof. Garrison says the negroes are unfit for freedom, and Garrisonian abolitionists vouch for it, and prove it by pointing to the fugitive slaves in Canada, and those who still remain in the States, as proof.

BERLIN.

A despatch was stated to have been received from St. Petersburg containing the Russian answer to the Austrian requisition. Well informed persons believe it gives no reason to expect that negotiations would be further prolonged. In the treaty between Austria and Turkey, it is added, that Austria shall not enter into any arrangement with Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and the integrity of the empire.

The Treaty with Japan.

The *Alta California* has news from the Sandwich Islands to May 21st. The U. S. sloop of War *Saratoga*, Capt. Walker, arrived at Honolulu on the 20th April, in 25 days from Japan, being the shortest passage ever made. Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., came in the *Saratoga* to Honolulu, whence he sailed to California on the *Wachusett*, on the 10th May. He brings the treaty concluded with Japan by Com. Perry, on March 28th, at Kennegawa, near the city of Yedo. The *Alta California* says:—

"We learn from Capt. Adams that the treaty is not to take effect till the end of one year from its date, but that in the meantime vessels will be allowed to enter at the two ports which are to be opened for the purpose of procuring wood, water, and such supplies as the country affords. It is certain, however, that the laws of Japan will be rigidly enforced against any trade before the time specified in the treaty."

The Japanese are a people who have a great regard for the solemnity of laws and treaties, and they will insist that the portion of the treaty in regard to time shall be adhered to to the letter.

We learn that there is one important subject in the Treaty, of which we had not previously advised, and which is highly important to our government. It is to the effect that should the Japanese Government hereafter make any treaty with, or grant any privileges to any other power, the United States shall enjoy the benefits of such a treaty or grant, by virtue of the present treaty, and without the necessity of further negotiations.

A coal depot will be established at Hakodadi for the convenience of steamers running from California to China, and the Japanese agree to supply whatever quantity of coal may be required.

Death of Kossuth's Sister.

Madam Meszleny, one of the sisters of the illustrious Hungarian Kossuth, died at Nowsky on the 30th ult. Her disease was consumption the seeds of which were laid that night in the winter of 1849, when with the other members of Kossuth's family, including her aged mother, were hurried through the streets of Pesth, by vetturin soldiery, because the government of a tyrant was so weak that the presence of a few women was enough to make it fear for its own existence. There were other sisters of Kossuth buried at the same time, Madame Ruttkai, and Madame Perczel, a want of knowledge of business, and a knowledge of business, have had to struggle very hard, being determined to support themselves without appealing to the sympathies of friends. The *Evening Post* says, Madame Meszleny was seduced by her necessities and her love of independence to disregard the warnings of her physicians, and, in spite of the wish she had brought with her country, she would sit up with the sick at night, and between fatigue and anxiety of mind she rapidly brought her own life to a close. She had no wish to live, was fully prepared to die. Death presented himself approached a bedside armed with fewer terrors. She leaves two children, both daughters, one about eleven and the other thirteen years of age, to the care of Madame Ruttkai. This lady's husband is also in Austria, but he has been forbidden to come to her, or even to send her means of support. She was obliged by circumstances in the business to which she has devoted herself, to support her own family, consisting of herself and three children, and for the last year the family of her deceased sister, whose sickness unfitted her for any kind of toil.

Such is tyranny, which a few poor defenceless and unarmed women can affright and shake with fear, though four thousand miles distant. The Austrian despot would kill them to death even here, if it were

Attempt to Fire a Store in New York by its Occupant.

We learn that a party of policemen on Thursday night, hearing a noise in a storage warehouse, No. 147, Front street, occupied by Mr. Charles A. Peverelly, and finding the shutters unfastened, entered the building to capture the supposed burglars. Going up stairs, they found Mr. Peverelly himself and his brother Theodore, a lad of fifteen years, whom they took into custody. On examining the building, they found preparations which make it pretty clear that the intention of the occupants was to fire the building.

These preparations were mostly found in the cellar, and on the several floors of the rear building. The windows of the upper rooms were stuffed with cotton, apparently for the purpose of preventing the escape of smoke, until the fire had attained such headway that it could not be discovered in time to be extinguished. Handfuls of cotton, saturated with turpentine, were scattered about the floors. In the middle of one room a heap of cotton, hempen tow, and strips of pine board, was found wet with the same inflammable liquid, and having pieces of candle stuck upon it ready to be ignited. A piece of lighted candle was found stuck in a pile of combustible stuff in the cellar, and it was obvious that if it had not been discovered within five or ten minutes, and promptly extinguished, the whole building would soon have been in flames.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

GREATEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—The late trip of the Baltic is pronounced by the New York papers the greatest passage across the ocean on record. She left Liverpool at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, 29th June.—Passed ship Calhoun inside the Bell Buoy. Came out the North Channel. Passed Cape Race at 8 P. M., July 4th at 9½ P. M.—On the 7th passed Light Ship on Nantucket South Shoal. Passed Sandy Hook at 11; 45 P. M., and arrived at the Battery at 7; 15 A. M., on the 8th, having made the run in 9 days, 16 hours, 58 minutes, mean time, by steam alone—not having used sails at all—and only a few hours, fire-and-all inclusive.

The Cholera in Cleveland.

"Royal College of Physicians, Oct. 30."

"The Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians have received from various quarters applications for some plain directions calculated to be of service to the public during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, when medical advice may not be immediately at hand, and before such advice can possibly be obtained.

"For this reason the committee deem it right to offer to the public some instructions, which, on account of an extended notification having been issued by the General Board of Health on the 20th of September, 1853, may be brief, and are in no case intended either to supersede the necessity of having recourse as speedily as possible to further medical assistance, or to impose any authoritative restriction on medical practitioners.

"DURING THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA."

"1. No degree of looseness of the bowels should be neglected for a single hour. Medical advice should be at once sought when the looseness begins; and, previous to the arrival of a medical attendant, some of the medicines at other times used for checking diarrhœa should be taken—for example, the chalk mixture; the compound cinnamon powder; or the compound chalk powder with opium, in doses of from 20 to 40 grains for an adult.

"2. No saline aperients or drastic purgatives should be taken without the advice of a medical man.

"3. Intemperance in eating or drinking is highly dangerous; but the moderate use of vegetable as well as animal food may be recommended; and, in general, such a plan of diet as each individual has found by experience to be most conducive to his health; for any considerable change in the diet to which a person has been accustomed is seldom advisable during the prevalence of an epidemic.

"4. Debility, exhaustion, exposure to damp, render the poor especially subject to the violence of the disease. The committee urge upon the rich the necessity of supplying those in need with food, fuel, and clothing.

"5. The extreme importance of removing or counteracting all impurities, whether in the air, water, or soil, as by ventilation, cleanliness, and the free use of the chloride of lime or chloride of zinc cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

"Lastly, since the reports made to the College of Physicians show that of the persons who were engaged about the sick in the late epidemic the number of those who were attacked by the disease was, in proportion exceedingly small, the fear of infection may be practically disregarded.

"The committee forbear to dwell upon the extreme importance of providing medical attendants at dispensaries for the treatment of the diarrhœa among the poor; of organizing in every district affected by cholera what is called the system of house-to-house visitation; and of establishing temporary hospitals for the reception of patients who cannot be properly treated at their own houses; because these measures have been strongly and properly enforced in the notification published by the General Board of Health."

Brutal.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The most unfeeling and inhuman action which has ever come within our knowledge, was committed by the Captain of the steamer Michigan—St. Louis and New Orleans packet—last Tuesday night. On her trip from New Orleans to this place, the cholera broke out on deck, and numbers of the deck passengers were buried. When she landed here, she had on board we are informed, some fifteen or twenty cases; and one, an Irishman, pretty far gone. This man was commanded to leave the boat and was actually *thrust* ashore without reason or right. He got back on the boat, begged them to let him remain there—he was dying—was in a strange place—could get no accommodations, and a dreadful storm was coming up; but his entreaties were of no avail. Twice did he get on board that boat, and twice was he peremptorily commanded to leave her.

He did leave. He crawled up the levee and laid himself down to die. It was late at night, and few if any, of the citizens knew anything of the transaction. We are told that one or two applications were made for shelter for the poor man, and were refused. We can hardly credit this—we can hardly believe that any man could be so unfeeling as to deny shelter to a fellow-creature, and that fellow-creature dying from want of attention. Be that as it may, the man laid out of doors all night, and during one of the most terrific thunder storms we have witnessed for a long time. He died the next morning about nine o'clock—died like a beast. For the credit of the town we should suppress this announcement; but as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we feel bound to give it publicity.

If the circumstances of this man's ejection from the Michigan, as related to us, are correct, the man who commands her should be discountenanced and shunned by all men of feeling or refinement, and held up to public loathing and contempt, there to remain

"Through ages yet unborn,
Fixed upon the pedestal of fame,"

Cairo Times.

CONDITION OF CUBA.—A letter from a New Yorker in Cuba, which we find in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, says that, having seen the principal parts of that island, and noted the fortifications and preparations for active war, he is satisfied that the people of the United States have been systematically deceived by publications which have intentionally misrepresented many things too obvious for mistake. There are twenty-four thousand regular troops on the island, and, to these will soon be added three thousand negro troops, to be attached to each battalion as flank companies. The number of frigates, armed frigates, and "guarda costas," all well manned on the coast and in the harbor is four time greater than is generally known here and there are also a number of vessels which may easily be converted into vessels of war from ten to twenty guns, besides which four steamers and six ships-of-the-line are now on the way to Cuba, in convoy of transports, with six thousand regular troops, one thousand of whom are artillerists. The writer adds:

"A register of all the landholders and royalties, and those suspected, is in the hand of the Governor. All those who can be relied upon, and those only, are armed. In the hands of the former, arms will be placed in the event of invasion, and all suspected will be immediately arrested. Public buildings and arms are carefully guarded, and arrangements are made in case of trouble to secure the public and private treasures into the Morro Castle. The British young fellows in the States who left the filibusters in consequence of pledges and easy contracts will be disappointed, and any contracts will be made. They will find that the Spanish Government is in earnest, and that the Spanish soldier is not a military mutiny, of which our countrymen are so fond. Spain will not be conquered by a few adventurers, and the Spanish soldier is not a Mexican."

St. Louis.—The telegraph states that four hundred and seventy deaths occurred at St. Louis during the week ending the 3rd inst. A despatch from Cincinnati states on the authority of the St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday that two hundred and seven of the deaths during the week were from cholera.

The St. Louis *News* of Monday has this paragraph:

"Jefferson City was visited last week by the chorera. In two days twelve or fourteen deaths had occurred.

It says nothing of the prevalence of the disease in St. Louis.

From the Charleston Standard, June 21.

The Purpose of Reviving the Slave Trade Distinctly Avowed—Senator Slidell's Motion.

We took occasion to notice a few days since, the resolution reported by Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give to England and France notice of the abrogation of the treaty stipulations by which we are bound to keep a naval force upon the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade. We stated then our approbation of this measure, from the conviction it is onerous to our country, destructive to our seamen engaged in this service, and utterly inefficient for the purposes intended. We also approve it for another reason, which we will state with perfect frankness to the people of this country. We have no sympathy in the purposes of this convention, and no wish for its success, and we think the time has come to speak out upon the subject. To practise slavery and yet suppress the slave trade—to contend that slavery is of advantage to the races which concur in its existence, and yet put the efforts by which the advantage is gained; to urge that the union of unequal races is necessary to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which that union is effected, is a contradiction which human ingenuity can never reconcile; and yet to such a contradiction the southern section of this country is compelled in every effort which looks to the discountenance and discouragement of the traffic with the coast of Africa by which the limits of this institution are extended.

That there is no moral wrong in slavery is the assumption which lies at the very base of that institution. It is the principle we establish when we show that both races are better under the influence of this institution than they are without, and in fact, the intelligent mind of the South is fast approaching the conclusion that slavery—the union of unequal races in the constitution of a social system—is the normal condition of human society.

It is fast becoming the belief that to advance, society must be composed of two classes—the one to direct, and the other to labor—and that to the permanence of society in positions of advancement, there must be a division in its numbers, and not that division simply which springs from the necessities of the case, where one part is held above its natural position by the accident of wealth, where the other is depressed below its natural level by the accident of its absence—but a division which is natural, and which necessarily results from the inequality between the races which are brought together. In this belief we heartily concur. The benefits and advantages which so far have resulted from this institution, we take as lights to guide us to the brighter truths of its future history. No nation on earth has been so favored as have been the people of these Southern States. None has so increased in wealth and numbers—none has been so free from domestic broils and civil commotion. In none has the laboring class been so happy and so free from physical suffering, and in none, between the higher and lower classes of society, has there been so much of kind feeling and so much of mutual solicitude and dependence. To bask in the brightening beams of such an institution, to defend it, to praise it and pray for its continuance, and yet contribute ships and soldiers to prevent its extension and its spread to others than ourself, is scarcely defensible upon any reasonable principle of human action.

Feelings of a Woman.

How extensive and profound is the impression that has every where been made by the official kidnapping of Anthony Burns in Boston, and removal at the point of the bayonet, is forcibly illustrated by the following extract of a letter from one who, long since retired from public conspicuity, once occupied a distinguished place in the anti-slavery struggle, namely, Angelina Grimke Weld, wife of Theodore D. Weld, and daughter of the late Hon. Thos S. Grimke, of Charleston, South Carolina. Writing to an esteemed friend in Brookline, Mass., she says:—

'But, dear brother, how utterly insignificant do all our personal affairs seem to be, when compared with the mighty interests which are at stake, and the great crisis which seems to be inevitably approaching our country and the world!

The passage of the Nebraska Bill, though expected, nevertheless falls heavily upon every heart which beats for liberty. It seems to have aroused the slumbering North as no other slave enactment ever did before. The scales at last have fallen from the blind eyes of thousands, who could not be reached by anything that abolitionists have said about the over-reaching and grasping cupidity of slavery.

The arrest of fugitives is the natural result of such a triumph in Congress; and although the shedding of human blood is utterly abhorrent to my mind, as barbarous and unchristian, yet the legal surrender of a helpless victim up to the lash of the slave is far more abhorrent; as cruelty is usually, if not more, abhorrent to Christian feeling than murder. In this case, therefore, though we are not compelled to choose between the evils, and all that we can do is to deplore them, and bewail the liberty in blood, it is [illegible]

John Mitchell, who escaped from Australia, speaks in this wise of Bostonians who do not like the "Fugitive Slave Law":

"To compel a *lazy, woolly-headed negro*, to return to his master, and to *work for a living*, is the highest crime known to the higher laws.'

"But if the TRAITORS only received their desert in this world, the position to which they would be elevated is a *gallows higher than the steeple*. We rejoice that so far the majesty of the law has been vindicated, even at the point of the bayonet, but it would receive a higher and more salutary vindication, if the REBELS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS, *and to this complexion it must come at last*."

If it is right, according to the code and principle of conduct advocated by this renegade to freedom, to have the "Rebels" of Boston "shot down like dogs," what treatment ought the Irish rebel to receive for his attempts to procure better or worse laws; and if it is right to compel a man to go back into slavery, without a jury, what treatment should be meeted out to Mitchell himself, who ran away from confinement where he was not compelled to work? Charity inclines us to think that Mitchell is a little crazed, for certainly his sentiments smack more of the Lunatic Asylum than of the study of the reflective citizen.—*Michigan Free Democrat.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves, resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and sore injuries, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only a commanding feature in the case, but should be amply sufficient to open every door to the flagon Fugitive, spontaneously supplying unbounded Labour of every kind to its most favored, and the Country being kept [illegible] of the parties who are in want. [illegible] from [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Poetry.

A Wayside Dream.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

A warm and drowsy sweetness
Is stealing o'er my breath;
I see no more the Danube
Sweep through his royal plain—
I hear no more the peasant girls
Singing amid the grain!

Soft silvery wings, a moment
Seem resting on my brow;
Again I hear the water,
But its voice is deeper now,
And the mocking-bird and oriole
Are singing on the bough!

The elm and linden branches
Droop close and dark o'erhead,
And the foaming forest brooklet
Leaps down its rocky bed;
Be still, my heart! the seas are passed—
The paths of home I tread!

The showers of dreamy bleeeom
Are on the linden spray,
And down the clover meadow
They heap the scented hay,
And glad winds toss the forest leaves
All the bright summer day.

Old playmates! bid me welcome
Amid your brother-band.
Give me the old affection—
The glowing grasp of hand!
Worship no more the realms of old—
Here is my Father-land!

Miscellaneous.

Cholera.

The following communication is stated to have been made by a Clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—" My Lord, —As a simple but effectual preventive to the spread of Cholera, as well as a remedy of great power for those attacked with the disease, I venture to apply to your Lordship to have them known, should they appear, by trial as effectual as I have found them. As a Clergyman, I have had many instances of applying this remedy, and in no case did the patient die, the recovery being always speedy and perfect. I make no apology for venturing to address your Lordship, as the great importance of the subject will be, I trust, deemed sufficient. The preventive is simple: a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week in a cup of coffee, or other vehicle in the morning. When attacked with Cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum and an ounce of brandy or other spirits, may be given as follows—after being well shaken, a teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour, I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease, as the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours. The above was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of eight hundred was attacked with the Cholera."

A Little Child among Lunatics.

A day or two ago a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large Asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were ordinarily most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a *straw*—being all he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what was to him an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hand to their caresses.

But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, inquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and expressions of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged, by all the affection for their own offspring—which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit; and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to goodness those who, from any cause, have passed that indefinable line which separates the sane from the insane. Such soothing effects are, of course transient, but it was something to obtain for it as poor vexed souls even a moment of calm delight.—*N. Y. Courier.*

What Doctors Say about Chickens.

"In regard to the more common disease, the pip, Mr. Newall, of Roobester, N. Y., said before the National Poultry Society, had found the most effectual treatment to be cauterizing the head of the fowl with a mixture of equal parts of lard and spirits of turpentine. He also administers two or three of Lee's anti-bilious pills. Other gentlemen had found the best treatment for bad cases of this disease was to doctor them as the Dutchman did his dog, cut off the tail just inside of the ears.

"Dr. McClintock, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and formerly the most extensive breeders in the country, gave several items from his experience. He had kept a daily written record of the transactions in his poultry-yard. Among other items he stated that one thousand pullets, beginning at 6 months old, laid 640 eggs in 31 days. The same number of hens laid 540 eggs. The pullets laid 16 per cent. more than the hens. Of the pullets, 1 died, and of the hens, 3. The pullets consumed 1 bushel of corn more than the hens. The pullets laid 100 eggs more than the hens, and consumed 1 bushel more of corn. The pullets laid 16 per cent.

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Step to Independence."

VOL. I.—NO. 18.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

PROSPECTUS
OF
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G. HARCOURT.

Poetry.

Sabbath Morning.

BY THOMAS BYRNE.

'Tis Sabbath morn—the solemn sound of bells
Is borne upon the quiet holy breeze,
From hallow'd churches, that in yonder dells
Lift up their heads, half hidden by the trees,—
The birds, methinks, sing with a purer lay,
And that the sun shines brighter on the Sabbath day!

The streamlet with a clearer ripple flows—
The very flowers a richer perfume yield;
Even the cawing of the stately crows
That unmolested strut o'er the new-ploughed field
Seems musical to me, while in the grove
With a more dreamy sound the rustling branches move.

All toil is over—I miss the blacksmith's stroke—
The anvil's ring—the carter's noisy song—
The forge's roar—and e'en its wreath of smoke
Now curls no more 'mong lattice boughs among—
The noisy mill, too, for a time with ceases,
And all things tell alone to rest and holy peace!

But now the bells are silent—and appear—
(Within that sacred building old and gray)
The honest rustics, who are met to hear
The word of God, and keep his holy day
'Tis sweet to see the group assembled there—
The youth—and timid maid—and those with silver hair!

Through the stain'd windows the glad sunshine
Streams—
Upon the Gothic pillars,—worn and old,
And on each fretted arch, until it seems
That they are built of precious stones and gold!
And casting on the floor, in colours faint,
The shadowy outline of some ruddy pictured saint!

Though few they are and simple there that raise
Their voice to heaven, responding to the pray'r
Not pealing organ mingles with their praise—
Yet think not thou that God the less is there!
For He hath said—Whenever two or three
Are gath'red in my name, there in the midst I'll be!

Oh! there is something in a Sabbath morn—
As it a charm to sweet time were given—
To wean the mind from all the cares *worldly born*,
And lift it soft assimilly to heaven—
Making the spirit strive to break the chain
That binds it to the like of chequered joy and pain.

Literature.

Give me Back my Husband.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far, "fast-anchored isle," sought our shores with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and happiness.—They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted "to look upon the wine when it was red," and to taste it "when it gives its colour in the cup."—The charmer fastened around his victim all the serpent spells of its sorcery, and he fell, and, he fell, and he fell, and, at every step of his rapid degradation from the man to the brute, and downward, a heartstring broke in the bosom of his companion.

Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at. She pressed her way through the Bacchanalian crowd who were revelling there in their own ruin. With her bosom full of "that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart," she stood before the plunderer of her husband's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of startling anguish, "*Give me back my husband!*"

"There's your husband," said the man, as he pointed towards the prostrate wretch.—"*That my husband!* What have you done to him! *That my husband!* What have you done to that noble form that once, like a giant oak, held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter! *That my husband!* With what torpedo chill have you touched the sinews of that manly arm! *That my husband!* What have you done to that once noble brow, which he wore high among his fellows, as if it bore the superscription of the Godhead! *That my husband!* What have you done to that eye, with which he was wont to 'look erect on heaven,' and see in his mirror the image of his God! What Egyptian drug have you poured into his veins, and turned the pure fountains of the heart into black and burning pitch! Give me back my husband! Reverse your basilisk spells, and give me back the man that stood with me by the altar!"

The ears of the rum-seller, ever since the first demijohn of that burning liquid was opened upon our shores, have been saluted with just such appeals as this. Such wives, such widows, and mothers, such fatherless children, as never mourned in Israel, at the massacre of Bethlehem, or at the burning of the Temple, have cried in his ears, morning, night, and evening, "*Give me back my husband! Give me back my boy! Give me back my brother!*"

But has the rum-seller been confounded or speechless at these appeals? No! not he. He could show his credentials at a moment's notice, with proud defiance.—He always carried in his pocket a written absolution for all he had done, and could do, in his work of destruction. *He had bought a letter of indulgence!* I mean, a license, a permit of authority, signed and sealed by an

Cæsar on his credentials, and unto Cæsar too, his victims appealed, and appealed in vain.

From Bentley's (London) Miscellany

Kissing in the Dark.

The 10-15 train glided from Paddington, May 1st, 1847. In the second compartment of a certain first-class carriage were four passengers; of these singularly enough, two were worth description. The lady had a smooth, white delicate brow, strongly marked eyebrows, long lashes, eyes that seemed to change color, and a good-sized delicious mouth, with teeth as white as milk. A man could not see her nose for her eyes and mouth, could and would have told us some nonsense about it. She wore an unpretending grayish dress, buttoned to the throat with long-shaped buttons, a Scotch shawl that agreeably evaded the responsibility of color. She was like a duck, so tight her plain feathers fitted her; and there she sat, smooth, sonsy, and delicious, with a book in her hand, and a soupcon of her snowy wrist just visible as she held it. Her opposite neighbor was what I call a good style of man—the more to his credit, since he belonged to a corporation, that turns out the very worst imaginable style of young men. He was a cavalry officer, aged twenty five. He had a moustache, but not a very repulsive one; it was far from being one of those sub-nasal pig tails, on which soup is suspended like dew on a shrub; it was short, thick, and black as a coat. His teeth had not yet been turned by tobacco smoke to the color of tobacco juice, his clothes did not stick nor hang to him—they sat on him; he had an engaging smile, and what I liked the dog for, his vanity, which was inordinate, was in its proper place; his heart not in his face, jostling mine and other people's, who have none: in a word, he was what one often hears of than meets—a young gentleman. He was conversing in an animated whisper with a companion, a fellow officer—they were talking about, what it is far better not to do, women. Our friend clearly did not wish to be overheard, for he cast ever and anon a fertile glance at his fair "vis-à-vis," and lowered his voice. She seemed completely absorbed in her book, and that re-assured him. At last the two soldiers came down to a whisper, and in that whisper, (the truth must be told) the one who sat down at Slough and was lost in posterity, bet ten pounds to three, that he who was going down with us to Bath and immortality would not kiss either of the ladies opposite upon the road.—"Done!" Now I am sorry a man I have hitherto praised, should have lent himself, even in a whisper, to such a speculation; but "nobody is wise at all hours," not even when the clock is striking five-and-twenty; and you are to consider his profession, his good looks, and the temptation—ten to three.

After Slough the party was reduced to three; at Twyford one lady dropped her handkerchief; Captain Dolignan fell on it like a tiger and returned it like a lamb; two or three words were interchanged on that occasion. At Reading, the Marlborough of our tale, made one of the safe investments of the day; he bought a *Times* and a *Punch*, the latter was full of steel pen thrusts and wood-cuts. Valor and beauty deigned to laugh at some inflated humbug or other punctuated by *Punch*. Now, laughing together, thaws our human ice; long before Swindon it was a talking-match—at Swindon who so devoted as Captain Dolignan; he handed them out—he souped them—he tough chickened them—he brandied them, and cochineal'd one—and he brandied and burnt sugared the other; on their return to the carriage, one lady passed into the inner apartment to inspect a certain gentleman's seat on that side of the line.

Reader, had it been you or I, the beauty would have been the deserter, the average one would have stayed with us, till all was blue, ourselves included; not more surely does our slice of bread and butter, when it escapes from our hand, revolve it ever so often, alight face downward on the carpet. But this was a bit of a fop. Adonis dragoon—so Venus remained in 'tete-a-tete,' with him. Presently our Captain looked out of the window and laughed; this elicited an enquiring look from Miss Haythorn.

'We are only a mile from the Box Tunnel.'

'Do you always laugh a mile from the Box Tunnel?' said the lady.

'Invariably.'

'What for.'

'Why! hem! it is a gentleman's joke.'

'Oh! I don't mind its being silly if it makes me laugh.' Captain Dolignan thus encouraged, recounted to Miss Haythorn the following:

'A lady and her husband are together going through the Box Tunnel—there was one gentleman opposite, it was pitch dark; after the Tunnel, the lady said, 'George how absurd of you to salute me going through the Tunnel.' 'I did no such thing!' 'You didn't!' 'No! why?'—Why, because somehow I thought you did!' Here Capt. Dolignan laughed, and endeavored to lead his companion to laugh, but it was not to be done. The train entered the Tunnel.

Miss Haythorn—'Ah!'

Dolignan—'What is the matter?'

Miss H.—'I am frightened.'

Dolly (moving to the other side)—'Pray do not be alarmed, I am the very man you

Miss H.—'Nonsense.'

Dolly.—'Prompt! I always respond, do not put your lips to the cheek of the most pretty creature you meet, or you will understand what this means.)

Miss H.—'Eh!'

'Friend—What is the matter?'

Miss H.—'Open the door! open the door!'

There was a sound of hurried whispers, the door was shut, and the blind pulled down with hostile sharpness.

If any critic falls on me for putting in articulate sounds in a dialogue as above, I answer with all the impudence I can command at present, 'Hit boys as big as yourself, bigger perhaps, such as Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes; they began it, and I learned it of them, 'sore against my will.'

Miss Haythorn's scream lost part of its effect, because the engine whistled forty thousand murders at the same moment, and fictitious grief makes itself heard when real cannot.

Between the Tunnel and Bath our young friend had time to ask himself whether his conduct had been marked by that delicate reserve which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

With a long face, real or feigned, he held open the door; his late friends attempted to escape on the other side,—impossible! they must pass him. She whom he had insulted (Latin for kissing) deposited somewhere at his feet a look of gentle blushing reproach; the other, whom he had not insulted, darted red hot daggers at him from her eyes, and so they parted.

He made acquaintance with her uncle, who liked him, and he saw at last with joy, that her eye loved to dwell on him—when she thought he did not observe her.

It was three months after the Box Tunnel, that Captain Dolignan called one day upon Captain Haythorn, R. N. whom he had met twice in his life, and slightly propitiated by violent listening to a cutting-out expedition: he called, and in the usual way asked permission to pay his addresses to his daughter. The worthy Captain straightway began doing Quarter-Deck, when suddenly he was summoned from the apartment by a mysterious message. On his return he announced, with a total change of voice, that "It was all right and his visitor might run alongside as soon as he chose." My reader has divined the truth: this nautical commander, terrible to the foe, was in a complete and happy subjugation to his daughter, our heroine.

As he was taking leave, Dolignan saw his divinity glide into the drawing room. He followed her, observed the sweet conclusion deepened into confusion—she tried to laugh she cried instead, and then smiled again; and when he kissed her hand at the door it was 'George' and 'Marian' instead of Captain this and Miss the other. A reasonable time after this, (for my tale is merciful and skips formalities and torturing delays) —these two were very happy—they were once more upon the railroad going to enjoy their honeymoon all by themselves. Marian Dolignan was dressed just as before—duck-like, and delicious; all bright except her clothes; but George sat beside this time instead of opposite; and she drank him in gently, from under her long eyelashes.—"Marian," said George, "married people should tell each other all. Will you ever forgive me if I own to you—no."

"Yes! yes!"

"Well, then, you remember the Box Tunnel," (this was the first allusion he had ventured to it)—"I am ashamed to say—I had a bet £3 to £10 with White, I would kiss one of you two ladies."

"I know that, George, I overheard you," was the demure reply.

"Oh! you overheard me? impossible!"

"And did you not hear me whisper to my companion? I made a bet with her."

"You made a bet, how singular! What was it!"

"Only a pair of gloves, George."

"Yes, I know, but what about it?"

"That if you did, you should be my husband, dearest."

"Oh!—but stay—then you could not have been so very angry with me, love; why dearest, then who brought that action against me?"

Mrs. Dolignan looked down.

"I was afraid you were forgetting"—

George you will never forgive me!"

"Sweet angel—why here is Box Tunnel."

Now reader—do!—go! no such thing! You can't expect to be indulged in this way every time we come to a dark place—besides it is not the thing. Consider two married people—no such phenomenon, I assure you, took place. No sweets invited in hopeless rivalry of the engine—this time!

Rothschild and Palestine.

It is rumoured in Paris that M. de Rothschild had offered to accept the demands posed for the Turkish loan, provided a mortgage was given on Palestine.

The rumour is highly suggestive. Every reflecting Christian turns his eyes to the thoughts of the Jews of Palestine—and their

for the seed of Abraham. The Turkish power holds it. Its downfall is imminent; and who next shall own Palestine? Evidently the Jews.

The world has wondered at the wealth of the Rothschilds. They are Jews. Why has Providence raised them up and placed in their hands an amount of wealth equal to many an entire kingdom? May it not be for such a time as this? The Turkish power, strengthened for money to fight against Russia, comes to end of the Jews to borrow—he asks a mortgage on Palestine, and on this condition offers more money than Turkey asks. The Sultan, knowing Palestine is one portion of his dominions on which the Emperor of Russia has fixed his covetous eyes, that he may command the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and also the mouth of the Nile, would the more readily mortgage it to Rothschild, to put it as far from the enemy as possible, and identify it with the interests of Western Europe, and by this means the more effectually to secure the aid of France. In the event Turkey is swallowed up—the mortgage lies unredeemed—Palestine is once more the property of an Israelite. But Russia is determined to have it; but to obtain it she must fight all Europe—and the last great conflict is on this sacred ground. New forms of government arise all over Europe, and the Jews return to their fatherland under the deed of Rothschild. These are thoughts which quickly spring up in our minds upon reading the above few lines.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

How Foreigners are treated in Russia.

The letters of all foreigners residing in Russia are invariably opened, examined and read, both on being sent off and on being received, by the post office authorities. Any one who is unfortunately so imprudent as to relate the impressions produced upon him in the course of his travels through the country, or who maintains with persons abroad a correspondence which the Russian police look upon as dangerous, is quickly conducted to the frontier with all the respect due him according to the rank he holds in the social hierarchy.

Some years ago, Mons. V., the brother of a French superior officer, happened to be at St. Petersburgh. He had been stopping there above a fortnight, going about everywhere, and observing everything, when one morning a police officer entered his room and asked if it was Mons. V., to whom he had the honour of speaking. On the latter answering in the affirmative, the officer continued:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, having learned *indirectly* that you keep up with your brother an active correspondence in which you give your own peculiar views of the affairs of this country, charged me to inform you that, as your letters might be lost upon the road, he thinks it would be more prudent for you to carry them to Paris yourself. Here are your letters, a carriage and horses are waiting for you at the door. I have also a passport perfectly correct to give you. In two hours your trunks will be packed and we will set out.

This ironical manner of expelling people did not surprise Mons. V., for he was aware that it was a custom of the Russian police and he replied, therefore, in the same tone to the officer:

"His Majesty anticipated my wishes. I was on the point of leaving his dominions, but I had indulged in the hope of not taking my departure until I had seen the Czar of all the Russias. I confess that I shall regret all my life not having time to do so."

"For the matter of that sir," replied the police officer, "while we are preparing your trunks, I will despatch some one to learn his Majesty's orders."

Speaking thus, he wrote a few lines on the page of his note book, and sent them off by a Cossack who had accompanied him, and who is the indispensible acolyte of every officer charged with a mission of this description.—Half an hour afterwards the Cossack returned with the same note, at the bottom of which were: "Granted. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the Michael Riding School, the carriage will follow you."

The officer left Mons. V., to himself for the rest of the day, and returned to fetch him the next morning at half past 9. In a moment the baggage was stowed away, and without the least ceremony Mons. V., and his officious director took their course towards the Riding School. The Emperor was already there inspecting a regiment of infantry. His personal staff circled before Mons. V., who was standing in the middle of a group of general officers. When the review was over, Mons. V., and his companion got into their carriage and drove off at a gallop, whirled along by four little horses of the Steppes, [illegible]

[illegible] the frontier, the post [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

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Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. J. Young, Toronto.

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" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. E. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Hill, Philadelphia.
" J. M. Hill, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
Hiram Barnes, Buffalo.

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Our Tour.

DEAR FREEMAN,—After a hurried and rapid journey by steamboat, railroad and waggon, without being able to stop at Hamilton, I find myself in the flourishing settlement called Dawn, on the Sydenham, enjoying the hospitality alternately of those staunch friends of our paper, Messrs. Hill, Cary and Johnson, and the active assistance of this respectable body of people generally. The appearance of the country is beautiful just now, and industry and progress mark every foot-print made by our people, as well as those of their white neighbors. In the village of Dresden, carpenters are busy completing the fine buildings owned by Wm. Whipper, Esq.; smiths, waggon-makers, all are at work, and, to crown all, the farmers of the surrounding country have "demonstrated the problem" in connexion with the rest, whether the whites and colored people *can live together on terms of equality, and as independent freemen*; it has not to be proven here. Preparations are being made to celebrate the 1st of August at this place by a dinner. Mr. John Scoble is also expected to divulge a great *secret* on the August occasion, connected with the "future" of Dawn Institute; and as they have been told by him that they will not be asked to *approve* the scheme, but only to "*carry it out*;" and as the antecedents of this same Institute (three hundred acres of land *without school or house for a school*, except the building in which the government school is now held) have been of a complicated, and, at times, rather turbulent character; anxiety, expectation, doubt and uneasiness mark the features and conversation of the people. Frederick Douglass, Esq., and some great guns are to come from the States, I am told, whose policy, so recently "changed," will be told by themselves. Fears have been expressed to your humble servant as to the possibility of a coalition of the Dawn Institute and the "Colored Industrial School of the United States;" the attempt at which I could as easily believe as I could that the work for either will be anything but talk, so far as the people are to be benefited, for some time; or that the plan, which, by the way, has been found too good to keep until the 1st, will be any other than a grand scheme by which poor gentlemen, as well as rich ones, may line their pockets. The purpose is, as told by Mr. Scoble, to a gentleman here, to beg some thousands, with which to construct the building, &c., which, as a convention of the people—a mass gathering, first established the organization of Dawn, the people of Canada may well fear an attempt to commit them in a mass capacity,—to this new wholesale begging scheme, which there is no reason to doubt, either from those in America to be connected with it, nor from the plan itself, will furnish another pension-department for its begging agents, at five hundred or a thousand the year, as does another "institution" in this country. However, the people are wide awake. There is a certainty that the people of Dawn are helping themselves, whether their "friends" help them, or only revive old feuds amongst them, when pretending to be doing something; and they, with Canadians generally, will yet arise in their might and sweep these pretenders from amongst them. The *Freeman* is read here, and the people pay for it. They are satisfied, and the Provincial Anti-Slavery Union meets in connexion with it,—with the same approval here as at Toronto, London, Dundas, St. Catharines, and other places. Our visiting agents had generally been so cheery of their efforts, that I had thought they could not do anything; but I find the people's hearts beat in the right place towards it, and Mr. Ward may look for the biggest turn out and warmest reception on his visit to these parts, that he or any other campaigner had.

To-day first finds quite a day for Dresden. The new Reform Candidate for West, Archibald McKellar, Esq., of Chatham, has been among the electors, calling their suffrages in the known channels. He will get a [illegible]

either North, Temperate, or Tropical, could not have contained the manly, runaway mulatto, and his family!

Uncle Tom must be killed,—George Harris exiled! Heaven for dead negroes—Liberia for living substance! Neither can *live* on the American Continent! Death or banishment is our doom, say the Slaveocrats, the Colonizationists, and,—save the mark,—Mrs. Stowe!!

Tell black men learn from this, and ten thousand like cases, the great lesson that the vindication of their rights and liberties, *must be done mainly by themselves*. That however gratefully accepting the assistance of friends, *so far as it goes*, the work, under God, is their own.

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

A single remark more. Mr. Frederick Douglass was the chief orator at the anniversary of the *conservatives*, and spoke also at the other meeting. But, strangely enough—with talent and power that would make him *facile princeps* in Liberia, and forced to deplore the prejudice of caste and colour in this country, making him feel every day and every hour his inferiority to the whites, and to see the impassable gulf that yawns between the two races—he pronounces colonization in Africa a nefarious and abominable scheme, and valiantly declares his unalterable resolution to live and die among the people who elbow him off the side-walk, and refuse to ride in the same car, or take their meals with him at the same table. This seems infatuation, but we will not quarrel with his taste. The sentiment of one of Milton's personages—better to reign in Tophet than to serve somewhere else—does not appear to be responded to very cordially by Mr. Douglass.

His inconsistency on another point, however, is somewhat amusing. When showing his audience at the Tabernacle that the world is really enlisted in the anti-slavery work, and has not been lulled to sleep by the clanking of chains, he triumphantly asked, "What is the world doing now?" "Reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, and when they have read that they will read the Key to the said Cabin?" "Very true," an auditor might have responded, "Mr. Douglass; but that book of your idolatory, the mere reading of which—as you very erroneously infer—proves that the world is more warmly enlisted than ever in the cause you are advocating, contains one of the strongest and best-put arguments for the colonization of yourself and the people of your race on the shores of Liberia that the world has heard for many a day. You might very well stand, Mr. Douglass, for Mrs. Stowe's George Harris; your complexion is alike, your intelligence is similar, your sense of wrong, and your mode of expressing it are sufficiently akin; but George Harris favours colonization, which you denounce as a 'nefarious scheme,' and determines to go thither, while you determine to stay here, and fortifies his determination by reasons and arguments which you, Mr. Douglass, and none of your colaborers can refute or answer."

In fact, Mrs. Stowe's colonization argument is a burr under the bare feet of her abolition "lovers," a thorn in their side, a beam in their eye, as "vinegar upon nitre" to their delicate taste. She located him in Liberia, not because she believes in colonization, but because she could'nt locate him anywhere else." This is your solution, Professor Stowe and Mr. Bacon is it? Could she not locate him in Canada, amid its not quite everlasting snows, if the States failed to give him an asylum? Could she not locate him among the legal subjects of Victoria Soulougue, under the shade of trees, and beneath the influence of a sky whispering to him perpetually of Africa, the magnificent country from which his fathers were torn? Could she not have located him in England or Scotland, sending him on as an *avant courier* to prepare the way for her own triumphal entry there, to receive the felicitations of a country which would be sure to extend to one of her favorite *proteges* out of regard to herself at least, an enduring asylum and a welcome hospitality?

This matter about locating him in Liberia through necessity is simply preposterous, and the wretched shift resorted to shows how hard they who use it are driven for an argument. We take a more direct and manly view of the question, and do Mrs. Stowe the credit to believe that she located Harris in Liberia, just because she was persuaded that Liberia was the best place where he could be located; the place where galling inequality would disappear, where his talents and his piety could be more hopefully and fruitfully exerted, and where the greatest amount of happiness to himself, and means of doing good to others, could be certainly obtained. And while we sympathize with both abolition societies in their cruel disappointment at not finding in Mrs. Stowe an ally, ready to go the whole length of their revolutionary ultraism, we find consolation in the thought that she has made herself no party to the fierce anathemas which those who claim her as their own are wont to deal out unsparingly on one of the noblest schemes of modern philanthropy, the pages of whose history display the finger of God, brightly as the gilded wire the rays of the noonday sun. And while her graphic and powerful story has roused the sympathy of the world's heart in behalf of the oppressed, and indignation toward the oppressor, it has made the less pointed the world's eye to that infant republic, Heaven-shielded and fostered, a bright spot on the face of a continent lying in darkness, and shown the crushed descendant of Ham, when the yoke has been broken from off his neck, where he may find, with God's blessing, a safe and peaceful asylum, a congenial climate, a glorious country, a kindred people, a blessed religion, exemption from the "proud man's contumely," and a happy home, unless idleness, untruth and profligacy, with other vices which germinate as well from the corrupt heart of the African, on his own soil, as from that of his pale-faced brother everywhere, conspire to prevent it.

C. V. S.

The following is an account of the Fast-Day Meeting at Norwich, May 26th:

From the Morwich Herald.

Prince's Speech (Black Cosmopolitan.)

News from St. Helena.—Appearance of a Russian Vessel at that Place.

—We are indebted to G. W. Kimball, Esq., at St. Helena, for a copy of the *Herald* of May 18, forwarded by an arrival at New London, Conn. The Russian ship *Czesarewitch*, 521 tons, with 10 guns and 70 men, authority in the words of St. Helena, May 16. The arrival occasioned considerable speculation, indeed the *Herald* says:—If seventy Russian bears had been brought to the island, the event would hardly have produced more sensation. Some of the islanders were of opinion that the vessel ought to be detained and searched, while others would have made a prize of her at once, and taken all risks. The vessel proved to be in the employ of the Russian American Company, and the men chiefly landsmen, on their return home, having fulfilled the period of their engagement in the foreign service. Of course she was suffered to go without molestation. A slaver bark, name and nation unknown, was brought into St. Helena on the 14th May, captured by H. B. M. sloop *Linnet*, off Kalemba, on the 30th April, supposed to be intended for the slave trade. A rumor is said to have been brought by her, that a vessel full of negroes had got clear a few days before. The St. Helena whaling ground during the present season, had been explored with success by the American whalers. During the last few weeks no less than eight sperm whales have been taken on the Carroll ground, yielding about fifty-five barrels.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A Whale Captured off Nantucket Bar.—The schooner *Wm. P. Deliver*, Capt. McGuire, which returned a few days ago from a very successful whaling cruise of two months, sailed again yesterday, on a similar expedition, among the shoals around the island. The vessel had proceeded but about two miles from the Bar, and was lying "off and on," waiting for a boat to come off having the captain on board, when a large fin-backed whale was discovered near by, lazily moving along, apparently unmindful of the dangers that threatened. His seeming reverie was soon disturbed, however, by the entrance of a bomb lance into his huge side from the vessels deck, which immediately turned the current of his thoughts in another direction, and caused him to "turn up" in a very few minutes. He sunk in seventeen fathoms of water, but by the aid of grappels was raised again to the surface, and in the evening was towed into the harbor by the steamer *Massachusetts*.

This morning the whale was hauled up to the wharf to afford an opportunity to those who wished to view a specimen of the wonders of the mighty deep. His length is about sixty feet, but he will not, probably, yield over twenty or thirty barrels of oil, the blubber being very thin. It was a novel and interesting sight to most of our citizens.—*New Bedford Standard.*

"Tall Walking."—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, describes two remarkable experiments in aerostation, which he gives assurance, were actually performed. A man enveloped in a net work containing a large number of bladders filled with hydrogen gas, ran, one day, down the Champs Elysees at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. His leaps were enormous; the ascensional power of the gas was not sufficient to carry him up, but it neutralized three quarters of his weight. He subsequently renewed the experiment with a little more gas. He made forty miles an hour, and said, with a favorable wind he could easily make forty-five miles an hour, and beat any locomotive without fatigue. The *Times* correspondent adds:—

"With tremendous muscular power possessed by man, it is evident that if he could in any way lengthen his legs as this invention in reality does, he would realize the fable of Seven League Boots. Caulder the most agile clown of the circus, who was present agreed soon, with similar apparatus, to jump over the Seine. I understand that a dozen machines with improvements are now in course of fabrication, and that the idea of annihilating space has seized upon more than one adventurous brain. As to the aeronauts they all acknowledge that they might as well burn their baloons."

A Hint to Niagara Visitors.—Our readers who intend to visit the Niagara Falls, will thank us for the hint, never to engage a vehicle to cross the bridge. The best plan is to cross the ferry for a shilling, select one of the conveyances always in waiting, which belong to colored men (the only reasonable persons there), order your route to terminate at the bridge, then walk over, and hack and omnibus will do the rest; or first drive to the bridge, dismiss your carriage, walk over, and take a hack on the opposite side;—otherwise you must pay in addition to 25 cents toll for each person, $1,50c for carriage toll! We know a gentleman, who, with his lady hired a hack at Niagara for $4, to convey them across the suspension bridge and up to Chippewa to join the steamer, but what with tolls, &c., it cost them nine dollars!—*Alb. Atlas.*

☞ Many of the most influential presses of Massachusetts, and among them the Boston *Atlas*, are calling loudly for some new and stringent Legislation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, such that any man who shall act as commissioner, marshal, deputy, or otherwise, under that law, shall be forever disqualified for holding any office in the State; and the more law, it is contended, should apply to any man who acts as legal counsel for the slave hunter.—*Rhode Isle Rep.*

Mr. Emerson, in one of his lectures, tells a story to illustrate the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wykeham, when the year 1100, endowed a school in the neighborhood of Winchester, to provide a number of boys and a subsistency of bread to every one who asked it for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test this good man's artistic and financial at the desk, preferred his request, and procured the museum of bees and its quantities of honey, though its donor had been dead 700 years.

"Power" on Rivers.—The Ohio river, at Pittsburg, is now [illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

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" J. M. Hill, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
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Ladies' Names.

There is a strange deformity, combined with countless graces,
As often in the ladies' names as in the ladies' faces;
Some names are fit for every age, some only fit for youth,
Some passing sweet and musical, some horribly uncouth;
Some fit for dames of loftiest grades,
Some only fit for scullery-maids.
Ann is too blunt and common, and Nancy sounds her fit,
Yet Anne is endurable, and Auntie better still;
There is a grace in Charlotte, in Eleanor a state
An elegance in Isabella, a haughtiness in Kate,
And Sarah is sedate and neat,
And Ellen innocent and sweet.
Matilda has a sickly name fit for a nurse's trade,
Sophia is effeminate, and Esther sage and staid;
Elizabeth's a matchless name, fit for a Queen to wear,
In castle, cottage, hut or hall, a name beyond compare,
Maria is too forward, and Gertrude is too gruff;
Yet coupled with a pretty face, is pretty name enough;
And Adelaide is fanciful, and Louise is too fine,
But Emily is beautiful, and Mary is divine.
Maud only suits a high-born dame,
And Fanny is a baby-name;
Eliza is not very choice, Jane is too blunt and bold,
And Martha somewhat sorrowful, and Lucy cold and cold;
Amelia is too light and gay fit only for a flirt,
And Caroline is vain and shy, and Flora smart and pert;
Louisa is too soft and sleek,
And Alice gentle, chaste and meek;
And Harriet is confiding, and Clara grave and mild,
And Emma is affectionate, and Janet arch and wild
And Patience is expressive, and Grace is old and rare,
And Hannah warm and dutiful, and Margaret frank and fair;
And Faith, and Hope, and Charity,
Are heavenly names for sisters three.

Convolvulus; or, Morning Glory.

The Glory of Morn is a young spirit given,
In its beauty and freshness, to duty and heaven,
The Glory of Noon is a life of cross bearing,
A spirit, the marks of The Crucified wearing,
In the city where angels their anthems are singing
And a forehead serene with its silver hair shining,
Holy Hope and firm Faith as the day is declining
And a vision of rest as from Pisgah's top given,
And a heart fixed on God is the Glory of Even

How to obtain a long Lease of Life.

A curious medical work, by Richard Reese, of London, has lately made its appearance and is just attracting some attention, on account of the following article, which describes the uses and operations of the so called "Pommelling Hammer."

This simple instrument was invented by the late Admiral Henry, to pommel and rub parts of the body affected with rheumatism or subject to gouty inflammation, and for invigorating absorbent vessels in the cases of local deposits or diseased structure, in which it is desirable to bring the absorbents of the part into full action. By rubbing and occasionally pommelling different parts of the body which are subject to gouty and rheumatic attacks, Admiral Henry—who had for many years been a martyr to rheumatic gout—succeeded in not only curing it, but, by a perseverance in that practice after the malady was subdued, he succeeded in diminishing the sensibility or excitability of the nerves, and particularly of the membranes of joints, so as to render them unsusceptible of gouty or rheumatic action.

By persisting regularly in the use of this system, the Admiral fancied he could render the muscles and nerves of the body so firm and irritable as to prolong his life three hundred years. He pommelled and rubbed the abdomen with such a degree of force, as to act on the stomach and intestinal canal, and to its effects he attributed the regular state of his bowels, and the excellent condition of his digestive organs, having an excellent appetite, and, being entirely free from any symptoms of indigestion; but, unfortunately for the anticipated results of this system, which has, unquestionably, considerable merit, the Admiral could not apply it to the most important organs of the body, namely, the brain, the lungs, and the heart.

The Admiral lived to the age of one hundred years, and for the last twenty-five years of his life was equal to considerable muscular exertions, often walking twenty-five miles in the course of the day without experiencing the slightest fatigue, and enjoying sound health. A similar mode of treating rheumatism and gout has lately been much recommended by Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, who has just published several cases in which it has completely succeeded. One great advantage arising from this system is, the cures it effects are generally permanent.

The Admiral being afflicted with cataract in both eyes, consulted Mr. Ware, who, finding them both ripe, advised him to have both extracted. He resolved to submit to the operation on the one eye only, promising that, if it succeeded, he should operate on the other.

The operation having completely failed, the Admiral determined to apply his system of pommelling and rubbing, the eye-lids being closed, to the other eye, which had the effect of bringing the absorbents into action, and the diseased lens was so completely removed, in the course of three months, that he had the power of reading small print.—*Home Journal.*

Improved Iron Bedstead.—The inventor, Mr. Forbes, has showed us a model of his bedstead, for which he has lately received a patent; and we must say it is one of the most ingenious and useful articles we have seen lately. The great convenience which it will afford to sick and infirm persons, will, we have no doubt, secure for it a large sale. A person occupying one of those bedsteads can readily raise himself to a sitting posture, and the bed is converted into an easy chair. It has this further recommendation, that the back can be placed at any angle the patient desires. Another recommendation which Mr. F.'s invention possesses is, that by means of wheels arranged on the upper part of the bed frame, the patient can be raised off the bed altogether in the case of a broken limb, or any other suffering, which requires a patient to remain in one position. This will be found to be a great recommendation. The machinery is all out of sight—nothing complex or expensive, or liable to get out of order. Mr. Forbes, with his eye on home, considers it only right to shield the cause of different people. All the [illegible]

Trans-Atlantic Testimony.

The following resolutions were passed, unanimously, at a meeting of the Leeds (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Association, held May 30th, 1854:—

Moved by Wilson Armistead, Esq.; seconded by Rev. William Guest.

1. That we deeply and most sorrowfully lament, and feel imperatively called upon to utter our solemn protest, in the name of humanity, against the attempt now making, in the United States, to legalize slavery throughout an immense area of their territory where it is not yet existed, and thus open the way for a very large extension of an institution which has resulted in countless crimes and miseries wherever it has been tolerated—which is universally acknowledged to have acted as a blight and a curse in every land where it has existed, and which is a disgrace to the cause of Christianity in that country and throughout the world.

2. That whilst the barbarous system of slavery has hitherto found some of the most zealous advocates among the professed ministers of the Gospel, we feel it our duty to express our deep sorrow that [illegible]

henceforward, openly avow themselves in favour of the freedom of their unjustly enslaved fellow-creatures.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Mayor of Leeds, *President.*
JOSEPH LUPTON., Esq.,
Vice-President.

A Hint to United States Visitors.

The Montreal *Transcript*, of a late date, contains the particulars of a case that came before the Courts of that city lately, which is of a rather interesting character.

It appears that a Kentuckian, named Ott, while on a visit to Montreal, thought that he might as well try to help a friend, and accordingly set about to devise means for enticing away from his master, Mr. Stephens, a colored man named Osborne, who had been for some time a resident in our free country. Osborne had been a horse-trainer, and in that capacity he had been very useful to his owner—a Mr. Campbell, in Baltimore—and strong inducements had been held out to him, at different times, to return to Kentucky. Ott's part in this affair is thus described:—

"On the 6th day of July, defendant being informed by Mr. Daly, that Osborne lived with Mr. Stephens, drove up to Mr. Romeo Stephens' house, and sent the cabman into his house by the back way, to enquire whether a black servant, named Osborne, lived there. He was shown to R. Stephens' father by a boy, when the cabman again got into the kitchen. Mr. Ott then held out inducements of higher wages and free papers, to get the boy to desert his master's employ, and offered to pay his passage to Kentucky. Being told by Osborne that he had $13½ a month, defendant told him he could get $60 or $70 per month, besides his gains by betting, and that he was a fool to stay a week for such wages, and that, if he would go with him, he would give him his free papers as soon as he got into the States. Defendant then a few times told Osborne not to mention the conversation to Mr. Stephens."

Proceedings were at once instituted against Ott, and notwithstanding the exertions of his lawyer, and of Mr. Daly, of the Donegana Hotel, who appears to have "shown the greatest desire to acquit the defendant," British justice took its course, and the Kentuckian, to his great mortification, was condemned to pay a penalty of £5, with costs, and imprisonment for five minutes. This was certainly too lenient a punishment, but it will teach slaveholders that they cannot be allowed to tamper with colored men in Canada.

A Supposed Outbreak.—The Natchitoches, La., *Chronicle*, of the 24th ult., says:—For the last three weeks, there has been an increasing excitement among the planters and citizens in the neighborhood of Campte and Grapp's Bluff, arising from rumored reports of insubordination and out break among the slaves. There appear to be a conviction in the minds of the citizens that there is some truth in the reports, but as yet, we cannot see anything positive to cause alarm. They have taken precautionary measures, appointed committee of vigilance, and organized active patrols. White men are implicated as the leaders of the blacks; but so far, no overt act, committed by them, has been discovered. Yesterday a large party of the citizens proceeded to the bank of the river where the State hands were at work, and arrested sixteen of them; they were conduct to Natchitoches, and placed in jail; there is as yet no charge made out against them; they are suspected of complicity in the contemplated outbreak. These negroes will probably be examined in a few days.

The Foreign News.

We give under our telegraphic head, such details of news by the *Franklin* as have reached us. The delightful uncertainty of news in general, and telegraphic news in particular, is well exemplified in the European intelligence of late. By last steamer, we were told that Russia had courteously consented to evacuate the Principalities out of regard for Austria. Now we are told she peremptorily refuses to evacuate them at all, and that she manifests a decided inclination to hold on to Moldavia at least. This may very possibly be only another phase of the game of duplicity that Russia and Austria are jointly playing on the Western Powers. It may be part of the programme that Austria shall make prodigious hostile demonstrations against Russia but we venture the prediction that a small grave will hold all the Muscovite soldiers killed by Austrian bullets in the present war.

The Baltic fleet lay off Cronstadt at the last accounts, and was expected soon to make a general attack.

A revolution has been attempted, or effected, at Madrid,—with what result is somewhat uncertain.

Arrival of the Franklin.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN!

ADMIRAL NAPIER BEFORE CRONSTADT.

BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

New York, 18th July.

The *Franklin* left Cowes at half-past 6 p. m., on the 5th. She went ashore on Long Island Beach, off Moriches, early yesterday morning in a dense fog. The passengers all got ashore in safety, and arrived in this city at midnight, together with the mails.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at 4 a.m. on the 5th.

A military insurrection, headed by O'Donnell, has broke out in Spain. 4,000 of the Madrid Garrison had marched out towards Toledo.

The Queen had replied to the Austrian and Prussian ultimatums, that she will reject to the last double.

The collision between the Austrian and Russian forces in Moldavia is imminent. The Russians had defeated the Turks, and the Austrian commander had gone to the seat of war with orders to hasten the evacuation operations, which the Russians refused.

[illegible] the 30th ult., [illegible] was much agitated. [illegible] number of 4,000, were [illegible] that from

themselves in unjustly en-

Esq.,
mons, President
, Esq.,
ice-Presidents.

Visitors

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defendant be- that Osborne ve up to Mr. sent the cab- way to en- Vigil, named s shown to R. hen the cab- en. Mr. Ott highest wages boy to desert ad to pay his told by Os- sh, defendant 70 per month, and that he such wages. ges him, he as soon as ed that then on the ed to Mr. rivers. Reports were current of total blight of the new potato crop.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, July 18th.

The steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown July 8th, arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Admiral Napier was lying in line of battle on the 20th, but up to June 27th, no movement was made. The English frigate [illegible] fired some shots, which the Russians returned.

Sweaborg was a second time bombarded on the 16th June, and the fortifica

FROM THE BLACK SEA.

On the 24th June, eight Russian steamers attacked Kertch-Yenikale and attacked three allied steamships of the batteries. The allied ships were the *Furious*, *Terrible*, and *Robert*. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The *Furious* was considera damaged. The main body of the allied fleet were at Balpak.

The English boats, taking soundings at the entrance of the Dnieper, exchanged shots with some Cossacks.

FROM THE DANUBE.

On the 21st and 22nd ultimo, an important battle was fought. The particulars are de- rived from a despatch from Bevrout. Omar Pacha fell on the rear of 25,000 troops, near Eupatoria, on the 21st, and the battle lasted nearly two days.

The Russians loss is about 2,500 killed and wounded, however, made good their retreat.

The plans of the campaign, and the move- ment of the allied fleets are kept a profound secret.

A telegraph is being built to Varna Shumla, Widdin, and Gallipoli.

Fifty thousand Anglo-French troops are still at Varna. St. Arnaud and Prince Napo- leon are also there.

On the 22nd the cannonade and attack on the Russians' rear-guard was heard, and General Canrobert sent 3 squadrons to reconnoitre.

Omar Pacha is preparing to establish his head-quarters at Rustchuk.

The communications with the Danube are kept open as far as Listova by the Turkish flotilla.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers commands the division of the French army embarking for the Baltic.

The English line-of-battle ships *St, Vin- cent*, *Royal William*, *Algiers*, *Hannibal* and *Terrible*, and steamer *Lynx* and others, are embarking a force at Cherbourg.

FROM ASIA.

The news from Asia is bad.

On the 14th June the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two re- doubts, between Ureenbeni and Kôtais. The Russians attacked them on the flank during the assault and defeated them with the loss of 15,000 men, 18 cannon, 35 standards, and the entire camp equipments.

The crew of the English frigate *Samparet* are fortifying Soukhoum Kaleh, and the crew of the English frigate *Sampson*, Kintriche.

An erroneous despatch was published, re- versing the account, and stating that the Turks, under Salim Pacha, had defeated the Russians with the above loss, but reliable ac- counts show that the Turks were disastrously defeated.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—Business in wheat and flour has been rather limited, without material change from our last quotations. The ten- dency of prices is [illegible]

protesting his fidelity to the Queen. General Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison.

O'Donnell, it is said, has summoned the Queen to change her Ministry, and unless she did so, he would attack the town the same evening.

Subsequent advices to the 2nd inst., state that Madrid was covered with barricades. The populace are crying out death to Bar- anco.

The abdication of the Queen is under dis- cussion, and the formation of the Regency of which Narvaez should be a member. On the other hand, the *Patrie* declares the news received from Spain to be favorable to the Government, and the insurgents, after having been defeated, marched to Toledo.

PARIS, July 4th.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from Bayonne of the 3rd instant, which states that on the 27th ult., the Queen of Spain appeared on parade, and was well received by the troops and the populace.

A despatch from the Spanish Government of the same states that on the 1st, at 4 p.m., the Queen's troops attacked the insurgents and gained a signal advantage over them. The latter were routed, and many officers and privates have asked permission to return to their duties.

FROM THE BALTIC.

A despatch, dated Hamburgh, July 4th, states that on the 29th ult., the Anglo-French fleet were lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack the next day. The bombardment of Bomarsund began at 5 o'clock on the 30th ult. The masked batteries were dismantled at 7 o'clock, and at 10, the powder magazines were in a blaze. One account states the English lost at 3 men, and other accounts say four killed and seven wounded. The French lost but a single hand in our office besides the foreman.

Of the 150 prisoners confined in the jail, 13 survived, whence the Governor very humanely ordered their release.

Among the deaths there have been 70 whites besides the remainder colored.

The shipping at Barbadoes was healthy.

No vessel had left there for Demerara, but re- turned to post in a few days, the cholera having appeared on board and two or three deaths en- sued.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of emigrant ships which took their departure from Liverpool during the past month, for all foreign ports, was 55 ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,825 tons, and having on board a total number of 27,222 passengers. Of these, 36 ships were for the United States, with 18,405 emi- grants, to whom the largest number of 10,732 were Irish, 4,732 foreigners (chiefly Germans), 2,529 English, and 399 Scotch. For Canada and New Brunswick (British America) the number of ships were seven, with 3,223 emigrants; and for the Austra- lian colonies 14 ships, carrying 5,480 passen- gers, 108 being first cabin, and the remain- der second and third class passengers. Of these, 2,460 were English, 1,590 were Irish, 1094 Scotch, and 288 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans and Swiss. The number of short ships, which do not come under the inspection of the government agents, was 55, having on board 2,357 pas- sengers.

Cholera.

CHICAGO.—The Cleveland *Ledger* of the 13th has the following:

The Asiatic cholera is producing terrible consternation in Chicago. People are flee- ing into the country by thousands, terror- stricken. Several of the most prominent mer- chants and business men of the city have been suddenly stricken down. The Board of Health report the total number of deaths during the month of June at 333, of which 147 were from cholera. From the 1st to the 8th inst., the interments reached 242, the majority of which were caused by cholera. The mortality is chiefly confined to the poorer classes. Business is in a great mea- sure suspended. The cars arrive empty, and leave full of passengers going out of the city. The cool weather of the last few days has caused a decline in the mortality.

Fourteen cases of cholera were reported in Boston on the 12th, three of them fatal.

OREGON.—The *Crescent City* (Oregon,) *Herald* has the following:

We learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that Mr. Curtis, of Whalesburg, O. T., has discovered a valuable quicksilver mine, three miles below Rogue River. It covers an area of some 15 or 20 acres, and is probably the largest and richest mine of its kind in the world. Mr. C. holds it by a pre-emption title.—*Phil. Register.*

IRISH AND AMERICAN RIOT IN MASSA- CHUSETTS.—*Boston*, July 10.—It is report- ed that a disturbance took place in Lawrence yesterday, between the Americans and Irish, in which pistols and other deadly weapons were freely used. Another report states that the Catholic church was destroyed, when the Irish raised the American flag, union down, with a cross over it. The Americans rallied and tore it down. Several persons were injured in the melee which followed.

The Cuban planters being determined to get cheap labor somewhere, are importing Chinese in lieu of negroes. Four hundred and seventy were landed in Havana, during one week in the beginning of this month.

MEHIN BEY, LATE LIEUT. TEVIS.—We find in a letter in the *Journal of Commerce*, dated Constantinople, June 1st, the following mention of Mr. Carroll Tevis, formerly of Philadelphia, now in the service of the Sul- tan: "Dispatches from the army of Anatolia state that the Russians had been defeated at Kars, and are retreating towards Erze- roum. Bin-Bashi, (lieutenant colonel) Me- hin Bey, (late Lieutenant Tevis, of the American mounted rifles,) now in command of a thousand Bashi-Bazouks, is said to have distinguished himself in the action. The Turkish accounts speak in the highest terms of the American Bey."

The Philadelphia *North American* says that grasshoppers in innumerable swarms infest the fields in many parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, carrying devastation to all the vegetation of the fields.

The summit of the Green Moun- tains, east of Burlington, was white with snow on Monday morning of last week.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* says that in St. Charles county, a large portion of the wheat crop is likely to be lost for want of harvesting hands. As high as $3 per day is paid for labor.

Goon.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 5th, says our farmers are now in the midst of a glorious harvest. Despite the croakers and the "*little yellow weevil*," we shall have an abundant wheat crop in this county. The corn crop promises well—the last two weeks has brought it out nobly.

One man in Riverhead, L. I., raised 2000 quarts of strawberries this year.

Nomination of Candidates for Toronto.

THE Nomination of Candidates took place yesterday at the City Hall, when Messrs. Ridout, Sherwood, Bowes, Cameron, and Boulton were nominated.

The show of hands was decidedly in fa- vour of Mr. Bowes, but it would be difficult to say who was the second man according to this mode of expressing popular opinion.

The speeches were in no respect remark- able, and the proceedings passed off in a very sober manner. The election takes place on the 26th and 27th inst.—*Citizen.*

Incendiary Fire.

On Tuesday night and Friday morning, the house of John Hector, Esq., on William Street, was on fire three times. The family were absent from home, two female servants only remaining in the house. About half- past 10, p. m., on Tuesday, a large fire in the drawing-room was discovered to be on fire; but, by the assistance of neighbours, the flames were extinguished, without much damage. On the succeeding morning, about eight o'clock, the sheds, woodpile and veran- dah, were found to be in flames—and the fire had gained so much headway, that it was feared the house would be destroyed. By the use of a small hand-engine, however belonging to Mr. Baines, which was being repaired at Mr. Richmond's shop on Queen Street, the fire was checked, without much damage being done, save to Mr. Hector's furniture, in removing it. Again, at three o'clock on the same day, fire was discovered in a cupboard on the second story, among some female clothing, in a place which it was impossible that fire could have acci- dentally reached. It was fortunately dis- covered soon, and extinguished. So many recurrences caused the greatest suspicion of incendiarism; and Mr. Gurnett, on being ap- plied to, entered into an investigation of the circumstances yesterday, in the Police Court. The result was, that one of the fe- male servants, named Elizabeth Buchanan, was remanded for further examination. —*Colonist.*

Health Return.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Thursday Morning, July 20th, 1854.

Number of cholera patients remaining in Hospital up to Tuesday night, 18th in- stant, - - - - - 12

Admitted on Wednesday,	7	
Discharged on do,	4	
Died " do,	1	5
Remaining in Hospital on Wed- nesday night,		14

JOSEPH ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Committee's Room, 20th July, 1854.

A WOMAN OVER THE FALLS.—A gen- tleman from Louisville, Ky., stopping at the Cataract, and while standing on the piazza in the rear overlooking the rapids, saw the body of a female floating down the races in the rear of that House on Monday last. He communicated the fact to one of the proprie- tors, who immediately repaired to Point View, but could discover nothing. On go- ing up the race, a shawl was found near the bathing establishment of Mr. Tuscher, and identified by Mr. Russel, a resident of this village, as belonging to his wife. Her name, previous to marrying Mr. R., was Ann Hall, and was for some time in the employ of Mr. Jacobs. We learn that the women has for some time been subject to spells of aberration of mind, and that the fact was consumated while in that state.— *Iris of Niagara.*

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. —On the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock p. m., the alarm of fire was sounded. On arrival at the place, we found it to be a frame house in St. Andrew Street, Bytown, that was on fire. The adjoining building being small, and not of much value. We were about to retire, but before doing so, shrieks were dis- tinctly audible from the burning building. Alas! too late to save a child of about six years of age—the daughter of a man named St. Louis, the occupant of the burning build- ing. By desperate efforts, the firemen se- cured her blackened and charred remains. Two adjoining buildings were also burnt.— The most melancholy part remains to be told; the author of this calamity was the father of the burnt child, who is said to have deliber- ately set fire to the premises, and placing himself on the doorstep, refused his shriek- ing wife admission into the house to save the child. The scene was most heartrending; St. Louis is now in jail awaiting his trial. —*Bytown Gazette.*

"HER MAJESTY."—The Greenock (Scotland) *Advertiser* says, on the 9th of June an iron paddle steamer was launched from the building yard of Mr. Archibald Denny, Dumbarton. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 195 feet, breadth, 19½ feet, depth, 9½ feet. She was named *Her Majesty* by Miss Sweet, daughter of Archi- bald Sweet, Esq., Greenock. The vessel is intended to ply on Loch Lomond, and will be armored across the [illegible]

Great Sale of Lands, for Arrears of Taxes.

We perceive by the *Canada Gazette* that a vast quantity of land is about to be sold in October next in the Counties of Lambton, Kent, Essex, and Carleton, for arrears of Taxes.

We do sincerely hope that hereafter there may be ample notice of all Sales of Crown Lands, that our friends at home may bear of and take advantage of the very great in- ducements which Canada holds out to *bona fide* Settlers. It is no longer to be endured that hole-and-corner Sales of Lands, at thirty days' notice and announced in some obscure local journal, should take place.

Let all lands belonging to the Crown of England be hereafter offered to all British subjects in an honest straightforward way *after adequate notice*. Canada is rich enough to pay the cost of an advertisement in some of the leading Journals of the United King- dom. Lands of first rate quality in Canada are to be *purchased* at less than one year's *rent* of property in some of the less favoured counties of Great Britain, and it only wants due publicity to bring out British Capital and muscle and skill to cultivate the many MILLIONS of unoccupied acres in Canada belonging to the Crown of England! In this, the Upper Province, there are nearly ten millions of acres of lands unoccupied, whereof, as yet, the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom."

The broad lands of Canada do not belong to speculators in or out of the present or any future Ministry. The subjects of Great Britain everywhere are entitled to compete for them.—*Old Countryman.*

The New York *Daily Times* of the 14th inst. asserts that it is stated, in private let- ters received from England by the *Asia*, that Lord ELGIN will return to England so soon as his recent treaty with the United States is completed, by the assent of all par- ties—that the Irish Ministry has not aban- doned the intension of sending out his Roy- al Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as Viceroy of Canada and the rest of British America,—that the appointment will not be formally made until the Dukes return from the seat of war,—and that Sir EDMUND HEAD, now Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, will probably be his *locum tenens*, holding office until after the Duke's arrival. The *Times* adds that there is some difference of opinion as to the amount of salary to be paid to the proposed Viceroy. Some argu- ing for £12,000 and others in favour of $30,000 per annum.—*Colonist.*

The number of emigrants that arrived in Quebec from the opening of navigation to the 8th of July was 28,109, exceeding the number that arrived during a corresponding period last year by 10,131.

NOVELTIES IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The *Kingston*, leaving Southampton, has been fitted up with baths, and an oven for baking soft bread, with which the emigrants will be supplied twice a week.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE				POUNDS			
Currency.		Sterling		Currency		Sterling	
£ s. d.		s. d.		£. s. d.		£	
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1		1 4 4	equal to	1	
0 0 2½	"	0 2		2 8 8	"	2	
0 0 3½	"	0 3		3 13 0	"	3	
0 0 5	"	0 4		4 17 4	"	4	
0 0 6½	"	0 5		6 1 8	"	5	
0 0 7½	"	0 6		7 6 0	"	6	
0 0 9	"	0 7		8 10 4	"	7	
0 0 10	"	0 8		9 14 8	"	8	
0 0 11½	"	0 9		10 19 0	"	9	
0 1 0½	"	0 10		12 3 6	"	10	
0 1 1½	"	0 11		13 7 8	"	11	
0 1 3	"	1 0		14 12 0	"	12	
				15 16 4	"	13	
0 1 2½	"	1 0		17 0 8	"	14	
0 2 5½	"	2 0		18 5 0	"	15	
0 3 8½	"	3 0		19 9 4	"	16	
0 4 10½	"	4 0		20 13 8	"	17	
0 6 1	"	5 0		21 18 0	"	18	
0 7 3½	"	6 0		23 2 4	"	19	
0 8 6½	"	7 0		24 6 8	"	20	
0 9 9	"	8 0		121 13 4	"	100	
0 10 11½	"	9 0		243 6 8	"	200	
0 12 2	"	10 0		365 0 0	"	300	
0 13 4½	"	11 0		486 13 4	"	400	
0 15 7½	"	12 0		608 6 8	"	500	
0 15 10½	"	13 0		730 0 0	"	600	
0 17 1	"	14 0		851 13 4	"	700	
0 18 3	"	15 0		973 6 8	"	800	
0 19 5½	"	16 0		1095 0 0	"	900	
1 0 8½	"	17 0		1216 13 4	"	1000	
1 1 11½	"	18 0		2433 6 8	"	2000	
1 3 11½	"	19 0		4866 13 4	"	4000	
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FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Com- mittee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and with- out making such preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of sus- pense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condi- tion of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the common necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness, and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and its Ladies' Society at Toronto, pro- vide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever their necessities, until they procure em- ployment and can support themselves. This [illegible] a very considerable expense, which [illegible] Societies are not in a position to [illegible] to this end by private [illegible] It is not only [illegible] should be assisted, but [illegible] Fugitives [illegible] Canada [illegible] Slavery [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Slavery [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Slavery [illegible] Slaves

Poetry.

Loving and Forgiving.

Oh, loving and forgiving—
In Angels' words of cheer,
There's more that's not worth the living
Of person bad nor friend.
Oh, loving and forbearing—
Those sweet yours mission here;
This title that my pen is bearing
Holds blessings in its tear.
Oh, love and unforgiving—
To evil, worldly life,
Thou smock the joys of living
With never ceasing strife.
Oh, harsh and unrepenting—
How would ye meet the grave,
If Heaven, as unrelenting,
Either not, nor forgave?

Oh, living and forgiving—
Sweet sisters of the soul,
In whose celestial living
The passions find control!
Still breathe your influence o'er us
Whene'er by passion cross,
And, angel-like, restore us
The paradise we lost.

Selections.

A Hint for Housekeepers.—A few drops of carbonate of ammonia in a small quantity of warm rain water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If one has the misfortune to have a carpet injured by white wash, this will immediately restore it.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Pastry Paste.—A lady tells the *Agricultural Gentleman* how to make lemon pies. Grate the peels of four lemons, and squeeze the juice into the grated peel. Then take nine eggs, leaving out half of the whites; one pound of loaf or white sugar, half a pound of butter, one pint of cream, or of milk and four tablespoonfuls of rosewater, and beat them well together, and add the lemon. Divide into four pies with undercrust, and bake.

Wheat meal Pudding—Fine Flavored.—Beat five eggs; add to them four cups sweet milk, one cup sweet cream with salt. Into this stir a cup full of flour and wheat meal, sufficient to make a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Boil one and a half hours. Serve in the same manner. The water should be boiling when the puddings are put in, and kept till they are done. It is necessary to turn them occasionally, as they will rise to the top.

Good Cement.—Take some common lime and mix it with a quantity of tar—just enough to make a tough dough. Use it quick because it becomes hard in a few moments, and will never soak or crumble. This is a first-rate cement for the purpose of making swine troughs, feed boxes, eave troughs and many other things.

Chimneys.—In building a chimney, it is recommended that a quantity of salt be put into the mortar with which the inner course of brick are to be laid, which will prevent the accumulation of soot, on account of the salt absorbing moisture from the atmosphere every damp day, and the soot also becoming damp through the means, falls down into the fire-place.

Cheap Paint.—For the outside of dwellings and out-houses, where economy and durability are considerations. Take a barrel and put in it a bushel of quicklime, slack the latter by pouring over it boiling water—covering the lime four inches deep, and stirring it till slacked; dissolve two pounds of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) in water which must be added to the white wash. This will harden the lime when it is applied to the wood, leaving a firm white crystalized surface. To make the wash a cream colour, add four pounds of yellow ochre; for a fawn four pounds of umber, and one pound lamp black; stone colour, one pound umber, and two pounds lamblack.

A Bold Stroke.—We heard an anecdote from a gentleman who recently travelled by train from Bristol to London, which displays the quick-witted promptitude of some people. There was in the carriage with him a fellow passenger, a stranger to him, but who, while looking out of the window some time after the train passed Swindon, had his hat blown off. Without hesitating a moment, or passing a second in perplexity, he took from the roof-straps over his head a new leathern hat-box, and threw it out of the window after the hat. All looked astonished at this appearance of foolish wilfulness, and our informant ventured to ask him if he thought that a wise act, because he had lost his hat, to throw out his hat-box also? "Certainly," replied the other, "my hat was a new hat, and if some workman or policeman picks it up, he will either put it on his greasy head or carry it to the next station in his hand, until, on a wet day like this, it is ruined. Now, when he sees the hat-box near it, he will have the sense to put it into it, and my name is in the hat box, so that I can have both sent up to London after me," and so saying he deliberately put on his travelling cap, and made himself quite easy on the point. Our informant, on returning from town, was quite curious enough to enquire at Swindon if these calculations were successful, and learnt it was just as he had anticipated. The hat and hat-box were found, and forwarded to London for the owner.—*Bristol Times.*

Madame von Lava.—The Staunton *Vindicator* states that a pair of determined lovers of Augusta county, eft home a few days ago to take their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," united in the "holy bands." Pope in everything but love, and their pappas and mammas opposing their union, they started for a "free State," and visited wm-in-law from Staunton to Winchester, a distance of ninety-six miles. Here they took the railroad cars for Harper's Ferry, a distance of sixty-six miles, to the end of their journey. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that they landed at their destination, the darling couple after stowing themselves up to the throat in his breeches pocket, found that he hadn't the "dimes" to "pay the piper" for the "dance" that is now going in a parching manner, and forwarded copy, pantaloons, paltry and all to Staunton to raise the "ready" to pay the fiddler. The "Colonel" was not going to be "sold" in that way, and the "gal" is now "mourning" for her "lover" in the "Old Dominion."

Novel Marriage.—The Fort Smith *Herald* records the following:—"The other day the sedate clerk of our court was surprised by a marriage, in his presence, of a couple who walked into his office. It was in this wise: He was sitting at his desk, busily engaged in writing, when a gentleman from the country, about 50 years of age, and a lady, not far behind in this respect, entered the office, and, after the usual salutations, the man asked him a few questions about the law on contracts, and wished to know what marriage was considered, legally. The clerk informed him that it was considered a civil contract, when the old gentleman pulled out a paper, read over a short agreement made by the parties before him to live together their natural lives, and to have and to hold, as the law goes, all things in common for their mutual benefit, asked the clerk to record it, paying over his fees, 50 cents, and both deliberately and quietly walked off, leaving the clerk in utter astonishment, and pretty well confounded by what he had never seen before—a marriage without parson, judge, or squire."—*Journal & Express.*

A Sensible Little Girl.—A little girl, after retiring to bed with her mother, said: "Ma, I want to pray;" whereupon her mother helped her out of bed, and she got upon her knees and prayed thus: "Oh God, I want my father to quit chewing tobacco for Christ's sake. Amen."

Awful.—One of our exchanges tells a story of a lazy genius up his way, who being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied: *To marry a rich widow that's got a cough!*

Severe Retaliation.—A subscriber to the *Tidings* has stopped his paper, not that he has any objection to it, but because he has had a quarrel with the postmaster, and don't wish to patronise him by receiving a newspaper through his office.

The Late Marquis of Anglesey.—Mr. Francis, one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's chapel, St. James's, tells the following characteristic anecdote of the late Marquis of Anglesey. Mr. Francis was entering the chapel from the lobby one Sunday morning, in his surplice, at the same time as the venerable marquis; and, on his drawing aside to allow the old warrior to pass him, the strict disciplinarian stopped and exclaimed—"No, Mr. Francis; you here take precedence of me. You are on duty—I am not. Go on."

Wives Wanted.—Marriageable girls are quick in the Minnesota market. We quote from a letter in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:—"Several leading and wealthy citizens of Saint Paul have married Indian squaws—aboriginal ladies, perhaps, I ought to say. These matches are caused less by romance than by the necessity of having a wife and the scarcity of white women. When there is an importation of the latter commodity from the east, it is eagerly seized. I heard of a gentleman from our part of the country who came out to settle with his three daughters. In two weeks he was alone, but his family had increased by the addition of two sons-in-law.—*Daily Register.*

Good Authority.—An ostler being questioned in court as to the age of a certain mare, replied that he had it from the mare's own mouth.

A young man who had lost his hair by disease, inquired of Elder P., for a recipe to re-produce the crown of manhood "where the wool ought to grow." "Good Brandy," said the Elder, "is the best application I know of, and," added the jocose preacher, "when you have the hair well started on the outside, just take a little *eau de vie* internally, to *clinch it.*"

An Irishman, who was once on a journey, said he never liked to see tables full of books and newspapers where he stopped, over night, "for," said he, "I can never find any whiskey at such places." A shrewd inference.

☞ A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out,

"O, Pa, there goes an owl!"

"Hush, son," said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man; God only knows what you may come to yet!"

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No family has a better right to an O than our family," said Sheridan, "for we *owe* everybody."

Mrs. Jemima Jipson could never go to bed without first looking underneath to see if somebody was not stowed away there. But her search had always been bootless. At last, however, one night she spied, or thought she did, which is all the same, the long-looked-for boots and legs. Oh! Mr. Jipson! Mr. Jipson! she screamed out, there is a man under the bed!" "Is there?" coolly drawled her husband; "well, my dear, I am glad you have found him at last; you have been looking for him these last twenty years!"

There is a town in Maine called Random. A resident of the place being asked where he lived, said he lived at *Random*. He was taken up as a vagrant.

☞ Seeing a bouquet of flowers in one of the pigeon-holes of the Post Office yesterday, we ventured to ask the obliging clerk whether they came by mail. "No, sir, by *female*," was the prompt response.—*Gonzaga (O.) Mis.*

A time-honored bright little girl, being asked by a friend to name the oldest

Dogs.—The Sandusky (Ohio) *Mirror* gets off a good piece of dog-gerel in the shape of an acrostic on the Nebraska traitors of Ohio:

DOGGEREL—AN ACROSTIC.

Dishey, Otis, Green, Shannon—Dogs.
D-id any body ever see in all his travels,
O-r did any body ever hear of such a pack of devils?
G-o proclaim it to the world—let it ring upon the wind,
S-uch men would sell our freedom—the birthright of mankind.

How to Walk.—In walking, always turn your toes out and your thoughts inward. The former will prevent you from falling into cellars, the latter from falling into iniquity.

"The following pertinent question," says an exchange, "was recently addressed to a lawyer of our acquaintance at a fair in a neighboring village:—If distance lends enchantment to the view, and view refuses to return it, can distance recover any legal redress?"

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"National Council of the Colored People."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by the convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor, a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under the General Committee of the State of ——, and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructors in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a register of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same, forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse so send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the proceedings for publication; and, also, a registry of the births of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subordinate councils, to be organized throughout the States. The membership fee shall be —— cent per ——.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be a member of only one Council.

Art. 13. All officers shall be

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution:

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to test its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

Plan of the American Industrial School.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labor School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be erected as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct, will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass,
John D. Peck,
Amos G. Beman,
John Jones,
D. D. Bonner,
McCune Smith,
} *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cents. on the first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color, and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. After every branch of Literature taught, there shall come branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when in School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

The Gospel Tribune.

Prospectus.

It is first number of a monthly paper, to be issued as above indicated, is proposed to be published in the interest of the cause of Christ, and not for any other purpose. The Tribune will be published on the first day of each month. The work is to be conducted by a committee of ministers and laymen, who will be responsible for the character of the paper. The Tribune will be devoted to the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and to the moral and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, of the race of man. It will be open to every active and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

Objects:

The distinctive and general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *actionic* and *Christian Character*; and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

Origin and Progress:

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Ministry his special study, examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies, their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influences on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

Co-Labourers:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union; and arrangements are now in progress to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain important assistance in the development of the Tribune's Mission.

Terms and Notices:

The *Terms* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions, not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books viz the *Scripture and Layme Manuals*—fully gift, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first send the names of ten Subscribers, and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to every one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid; marked *Review*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Box 418, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province, as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

Call for a National Emigration Convention of Colored Men,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

Men and Brethren:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to do something to meet the actual demands of the present and prospective necessities of the rising generation of our people in this country. To do this, we must occupy a position of entire *equality*, of *unrestricted* rights, composing in fact, an acknowledged, *necessary* part of the *ruling element* of society in which we live. The *power necessary* to the *preservation* of this *element* must be on the *favor*—if ever we expect the enjoyment, freedom, self-dignity, and equality of rights anywhere. For this purpose, and to this end, then, all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and *opposed* to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are requested to meet in the LAND OHIO on TUESDAY, the 24th DAY of AUGUST, 1854, in a great NATIONAL CONVENTION, then and there, to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigration from the United States.

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object; and determination is to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to general, private or *individual* enterprise; but to the first question of national claims to come before the Convention.

All persons coming to the Convention must bring credentials properly authenticated, or bring verbal assurance to the Committee on Credentials—appointed for the purpose—as their wealth to the means and aspects set forth in this Call, as the Convention is specifically by and for the objects of emigration, and NONE OTHERS—and no opposition to them will be entertained.

The question is not whether our condition can be bettered by emigration, but whether it can be made worse. If not, then there is no part of the wide-spread universe, where our social and political condition are not better than here in our native country, and nowhere in the world as heretofore proscribed on account of color.

We are friends to, and ever will stand shoulder to shoulder by our brethren, and all our friends in all good measures adopted by them for the bettering of our condition in this country, and surrender no rights but with our last breath; but as the subject of emigration is of vital importance, and has ever been shunned by all delegated assemblages of our people as heretofore met, we cannot longer delay, and will not be further baffled; and deny the right of our most sanguine friend or dearest brother, to prevent an intelligent enquiry to, and the carrying out of these measures, when this can be done to our entire advantage as we propose to show in Convention—as the West Indies, Central and South America—the majority of which are peopled by our brethren, or those identified with us in race, and what is more, *destiny*, on this continent—all stand with open arms and yearning hearts, importuning us in the name of suffering humanity to come—to make common cause, and share one common fate on the continent.

The Convention will meet without fail, at the time fixed for assembling, as none but those favorable to emigration are admissable; therefore no other gathering may prevent it. The number of delegates will not be restricted—except in the town where the Convention may be held—and there the number will be decided by the Convention, when assembled, that they may not too far exceed the other delegations.

The time and place fixed for holding the Convention are ample; affording sufficient time, and a leisure season, generally—and as Cleveland is now the centre of all directions—a good and favorable opportunity to all who desire to attend.—Therefore, it may reasonably be the greatest gathering of the colored people ever before assembled in a Convention in the United States.

Colonizationists are advised, that no favors will be shown to them or their expatriating scheme, as we have no sympathy with the enemies of our race.

All colored men, East, West, North and South, favorable to the measures set forth in this Call will send in their names (post-paid) to M. R. Delany, or Rev. Wm. Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., that they may be arranged and marshal in the Call, for names from each State.

We mean make no noise, create no event, and establish a position for ourselves. It is glorious to think of, but far more glorious to carry out.

Rev. Wm. Webb,
M. R. Delany,
H. G. Weld,
Thos. A. Brown,
John Jones,
} *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
D. L. Hamilton,
Samuel Venable,
John Vashon,
} *Allegheny, Pa.*
J. P. Hewlett,
Dr. W. Anderson,
Jefferson Miller,
} *Cleveland, Ohio.*
Rev. A. Pennington,
} *New York.*

Phœnix Foundry,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

Respectfully announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood Air-tight COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c. which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS CUTTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Great Western Railway,

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

On and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Express Train.

Leave Windsor at	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 00 p. m.

Accommodation Train.

Leave London at	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Express Train.

Leave the Falls at	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	12 30 p. m.
Leave London at	4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at	8 40 p. m.

Accommodation Train.

Leave the Falls at	12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 p. m.
Arrive at London	6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "FEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m. from Yonge Street Wharf for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Through & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Assurances may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Charles A. Gossain, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 59 KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large report of Cures of Cataract, will receive the same, GRATIS, by forwarding the address (post paid) to the Surgery.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May, 1854.

$5 REWARD!

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

Just Call at the

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

Thomas Lawson's Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

Axe Handles, Pick Handles,
Adze Handles, Buck-saw Frames,
Sawhorses, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail New Buck-saws, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Shaw's axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. Smallwood's Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 36.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

The Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from York-ville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1 many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address Wm. Buchanan, Point Pleasant P. O. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

Wild Lands.

West ½	5th	5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100 acres
	10th	5th		200
Sixth ½	8th	14th	Hungerford	100
East ½	9th	11th	North Orillia	50
	14th	3rd	Tay	100
	15th	11th	Nottawasaga	100
	11th	12th	"	200
	16th	10th	"	200
	17	10th	"	200
East ½	9	9th	Medonte	100
S. E. ¼	10	9th	"	50

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

Will be given by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Rykert, G. W. P., Rev. J. J. Bond and Rev. W. Gunnion, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned address on or before the 21st day of July, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of August, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division of S. of T., C. W.,

Edward Stacey,
Grand Scribe.

Kingston, Canada West.

The Publishers of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

Toronto, June 5th, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

The public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is no only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the diseased sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. Bickle & Son; Hamilton, Kneeshaw & Co., In Toronto I. Y. Man. Brothers, & Co., are our general agents—we also sell to Simpson & Co.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST

Mrs. Higgins informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books to be Kept in Number three and Week

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
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N. B. Terms cash in advance of subscribing.

Mrs. Higgins will also keep on hand, for sale, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, and Stationery, at the rate of 33

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the Easy Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 19.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SAMUEL R. WARD, EDITOR.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature; giving no particular Political Party, ... to the views of men of ... opinions, reserving the right, as a Journal, of full expression on all ... subjects affecting the people in a political ... and reserving, also, the right to express ... condemnation of all projects having ... object in a great or remote degree, ... subversion of the principles of the British ... Government, of British rule in the Provinces ... inconsistent to the views of any religious ... denomination, it will carefully observe the ... same time that a respect ... be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to theory, or actions of ... The Provincial Freeman ... as a vehicle of information, as an enemy ... and every conceivable form ... of good morals, it shall be made ... patronage of the public.

M. A. STADD, Publishing Agent,
5 City Buildings, King Street East.

The Provincial Freeman
Every Saturday, at the Office of the ... City Buildings, King Street East, ... W. Terms: 7s. 6d. (or $1.50) per ... in advance.

No paper discontinued until ... is paid, unless at the option of the ...

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For six months,	0	2	0
For three months,	0	1	3
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For one year,	1	0	0
To Clubs of Ten,	1	12	6

Remittances and communications to be addressed to the Publisher.

Communications and Contributions are ... from A. M. Ferrier, Esq., of Montreal, ... A. R. Jones of London; Charles ... Hamilton, Wm. Ross, Buxton, and other places ... Agents will also correspond with us when ... names will be subjoined hereafter, if not inconvenient to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post paid*, to M. A. Stadd, Toronto, C. W.

Published for the Proprietors, at their Office, No. 5 City Buildings, King Street East.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the *PROVINCIAL FREEMAN* would inform their friends, that their Office is supplied with all the ... execution of every description of ... in the best and handsomest style, with ... They would also, respectfully ... a share of the patronage heretofore extended to the former owner, fully expecting that ... will continue to maintain the high character it ... for quiet (for very efficient manage- ... ment.

Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Bill ... Books, Bank Books, and every other description of Printing, at the Office of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

... Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., Office ... C. W.

... & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers-at-Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, ... Toronto.

... CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office ... Court House, ... William Cayley, ... Matthew Crooks Cameron.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to the old patrons, and the ... for their past favors, would most ... hope to say that he has REMOVED to No. 56 King Street ... Elias Hood, where he will take ... in waiting on all who may call. He ... HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, & SHAMPOOING.

THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, May 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
No. 31½ DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Varnish Gilder and Gilder Stainer, Mineral Painter, Dealer in Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 20, King Street West.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

VANKOUGHNET & BRONSER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, corner of Court. The City Bank Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 51, Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto.
References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq.; Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Paul; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!
BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No. 39 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a ... Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 3

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
11, King Street East.
ma. 13—1m.

Poetry.

The Tempest on Galilee.

BY J. W. ROBERTS.

"And behold, as they sailed, he fell asleep, and there came down a great storm of wind on the lake."

'Tis midnight on the calm still sea,
Thy bright expanse, O Galilee,
No breath disturbs thy glittering sheen,
Reflecting many a starry gleam.

The pale-eyed moon lies tremblingly
Upon the bosom of the sea,
Whispering perchance some words of fear,
Which none but fairy ears may hear.

Just dropped upon the noiseless wave,
Lightly it spreads its watery way,
That *gallant bark* that by the shore,
Lay moored throughout the live long day.

Its white arms catch the stirring breeze,
And setteth for the other shore,
And like a fairy thing of life,
With noiseless step it glideth over.

E'en now, around the skirting sky,
The green hills meet the sailor's eye,
All calm and beautiful as when
The earth first blessed the sight of men.

The weary crew now sank to sleep,
Glide over the bosom of the deep.

Off in the ear of many a dream,
Some silver tongued syren sings,
While all around the calm still air,
Is stirred by dismal whisperings.

Far away over the distant mountains blow
The fierce storm spirit waketh,
And swift on the folds of the thunder cloud
Its fearful murmurs breaketh.

Down pours the storm—in livid streaks,
The lightnings shoot athwart the sky,
Like maddened demons from their chains,
The waves in swift succession fly.

Upgrather they leap, with streaming eyes
They gaze upon the dismal scene,
And thro' the darkness of the night,
No ray of hope—no light is seen.

Death stands before them—and the light
Of *faith* seems dimly burning;
They who had sat at Jesus' feet,
They who had witnessed many a feat
Of power Divine, seem basely turning
Away from that Almighty power,
And madly curse this fearful hour.

One hammock has not been disturbed,
One sleeper still in quiet rests,
Nor storm, nor tempest can unfurl
The curtain of his tranquil breast.

Now feeble faith at length is heard,
Above the clamor of the waves,—
Dost thou not care that we are lost,
And perish in our watery graves?"

He rises with majestic awe,
And chides them for their foolish fear,—
Did he not know my power to save,
When danger standeth very near?
O feeble faith! Could ye suppose,
While I was with you, wind or storm,
Had power to drown your trusting barks
Or do my children any harm?"

That melting tone, answered o'er the sea,
Now mounted on the stormy sky;
The waves stand still, and own their Lord,
The quiet below, the piercing eye
Fire hills behold their Saviour's power,
Above the waters, fierce and wild,
He grasps the tempest in his fist,—
The winds and waves are reconciled.

"Peace"—through the mighty depths that voice
Resoundeth, and along the shore,
The billows kneeling quietly,
In silent worship there adore
Thus Thou canst still the fiercest storm,
That rageth in the human breast,
Canst bid the waves of sorrow cease
And still the troubled heart to rest.

Rochester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

What came of an Omnibus Ride.

"AND ONE FELL TO THE RIGHT."

Some time ago (no matter when,) little folks shouldn't be curious!) I was riding in an omnibus with some half dozen well dressed ladies, and white kidded gentlemen.

At a signal from somebody on the side walk, the driver reined up his horses, and a very old man, with tremulous limbs and all very locks presented himself for admission. The driver shouted through the sky light, 'Room for one more, there, inside;'—but the gentlemen looked at the old man and frowned, and the ladies spread out their ruffled skirts, for his hat was shabby, and his coat very threadbare. He saw how it was, and how there was 'no room,' and meekly turned about to go down the steps, when a fine-looking young man, who sat next to me, sprang to the door, and seizing him by the arm, said, 'Take my place, sir; you are *quite* welcome to it, I am young and hearty; it won't tire me to walk,—and kindly leading the old man to the vacant seat, he leaped from the steps and walked briskly down the street, while I looked admiring after him, saying to myself, 'That young man has had a good mother.'

We drove on, and the more I looked at the old man's silvery hairs, and fine, honest face, the more indignant I felt at the way he had been treated. Whether he read my thoughts in my countenance or not, I can't say; but after most of the passengers had got out, he moved up to me and said, 'Good boy—good boy—wasn't he? My dear, (and here his voice sunk to a confidential whisper,) I have got money enough to buy out all the upstart people that filled this omnibus, twenty times over, but I like this old coat and hat. They are as good as a crucible. Help me to find out the true metal. Good morning, my dear. Thank you for your pity, just as much as if I needed it,' and the old man pulled the strap, got out of the omnibus, and hobbled off down street.

Some time after, I advertised for lodgings, and was answered by a widow lady. I liked the air of the house, it was so neat and quiet; and then, the flowering plants in the window were a letter of recommendation to me. They still bloomed 'House-rent—clerkship—flour—butter—crackers and buckwheat; all for giving you a seat in an omnibus!'

Didn't I know that 'the fairy' was the nice old man with silvery locks? Didn't he bribe me to hold my tongue, by telling me that he would get a peep at John and his mother? 'Didn't he come? and didn't I look as much astonished when he called, as if it hadn't been settled two days previous? How was I to know that Mrs. Harris would turn out to be an old love of his? How was John to know, when he felt such an irresistible impulse to be kind to the old man that his hair had grown white loving his mother?—How was the *old man* to know why he loved John so well, and thought him one of the finest young men he had ever seen? How was I to have known that I was to turn out to be what I always so mortally hated—a feminine match-maker?

A Sabbath in New York.

"Mee-ilk—Mee-ilk—Mee-ilk! Whoop! Right away! Hurry up there,—Mee-ilk!"—It is the everlasting screech of the milkman that wakes us, an hour before our time. We adjust the shutters to exclude the light; and fall again into a nap, out of which the news boy startles us—"Eres the! *Sunday Courier, Dispatch, Mercury, Sunday Herald, Sunday Times,*—got the great calamity—got the fearful loss of life." It is of no use—we may as well get up. But if Major Westervelt would offer fifty cents reward for every news boy who wakes up citizens on Sunday morning, we would consent that he let the dogs go unpounded, and run the risk of hydrophobia in thankfulness.

And yet, if they had not screamed so, these "cheerful bells," that ding-dong every half hour of the morning, and seem to ring a half hour at each ringing, would have chased away all rest of this sort.

Open the window and let in the blessed air. Shut it again; instead of the blessed air, there enters a nauseous stench, wafted from the butcher's shop around the corner, where they practise trying out their spoiled hog-fat every Sunday morning. But it was diluted with a cloud of dust—for that let us be thankful.

It is almost church-time. The carriages are rolling past already. There is our good deacon and his sprightly wife. They always ride, although it is only six blocks off; it exercises the prancing horses and keeps the carriage from rusting. On other days they prefer walking. Make a note of the driver. He looks like other men, but he differs from them very materially; he has not any soul. Our good deacon thinks a great deal of men's souls. But as he never gives his driver an opportunity to go to church, it is quite evident he hasn't any. What? ride in the cars? They pass the church door indeed, but it is wrong to ride in them on Sunday. If you must ride, hire a carriage, but don't encourage car-traveling on this day.

Hush, my dear fellow, don't be whistling secular tunes—the tune that the organ was playing? Indeed it was not. Our organist was improvising a voluntary with Mendelssohn in his mind. The resemblance to a popular air was only accidental. *Honi soit, qui, &c.*

Our pastor seldom does better than he does this morning. His fervor kindles with the heat of the weather. His eloquence knows no abatement because the house is but half filled, the multitudinous faces are inspiring him from every quarter. He is now telling us new things, but old ones that our consciences know too well already. He is leading us to repentance. Our beginnings of evil we recognize as our beginnings of trouble. We grow sad—we are like to be battered by—"Fire! Fire!" "Put her through." "Heave ahead, boys." "Into the rascals." "Give 'em fits; now men, show 'em what you are made of." There is a fight in the street. The rival companies have effected a meeting, and are bruising each other, and the alarm of fire was only a ruse. The Sexton closes windows and doors, and the sound of the preacher's voice is again recognized. But what is he talking about?—we have lost the connection entirely. Once more the attention is secured. The children are awakened. The preacher's words affect them. It is still enough to hear the fall of a pencil in the farthest corner—when, lo! a military procession which has been out to bury a dead officer, is returning. As sure as our ears are our own—there can be no mistake—the band is playing "Jordan is a hard road to travel." The little girls giggle, the boys snicker and beat time. Better close up, good pastor; small impression can your best admonitions produce upon an auditory thus disturbed. Open the doors, Mr. Sexton—let the jingling of the bells on the horses and the rumbling of the cars before the door be heard.

We return to our homes. We tell our boy, as we walk homeward, that he ought not to buy lemonade of the woman on the corner, and remind him that the well-dressed men we met who swore so loudly were not gentlemen. We tell him that is a low place—that grocery on the corner whence the sound of revelry issues—albeit, it is the store we send him to for potatoes, because they are sold a penny or two cheaper than elsewhere, besides out of a smaller measure. He quotes his dry teacher riding out on the cars, and his companions in playing ninepins on the premises. We have a sermon this pleasant day. It was the subject, and we bring up a subject for the sermon. We have a sermon this pleasant day. It was the subject, and we bring up a subject for the sermon. We have a sermon this pleasant day. It was the subject, and we bring up a subject for the sermon.

An Abduction Indeed.

We copy a passage from a paper read before the American Geographical Society by Captain Gibson, lately returned from the East Indies, and bringing with him some new facts as to the tribes of orang-outangs inhabiting the deserts of that part of the world. He say:

My statement of the extraordinary peculiarities of these apparently semi-human beings, has led to the expression of so much curiosity to know more of them by some, and of skepticism as to the fact of their existence on the part of others, that I have deemed it due to myself and to public curiosity, to give some additional facts along with all the corroborative evidence that has fallen under my observation.

While at Mintok, Palambang, and Batavia, I heard many remarkable stories of the agility, audacity, and especially of the supernuman strength of the orang-outang. I will trespass upon your attention by relating one of the most extraordinary, and at the same time one of the best attested, which I heard while in Batavia.

Lieut. Shock, of the Dutch East India army, was on a march with a small detachment of troops and coolies on the south-eastern coast of Borneo; he had encamped, on one occasion, during the noonday heat, on the banks of one of the small tributaries of the Bangarmassin. The Lieut. had with him the domestic establishment, which included his daughter, a playful and interesting little girl of the age of thirteen.

One day, when wandering in the jungle, beyond the prescribed limits of the camp, and having from the oppressive heat, loosened her garments and thrown them off almost to nudity, the beauty of her person excited the notice of an orang-outang, who sprang upon her and carried her off. Her piercing screams rang through the forest to the ears of her dozing protectors, and roused every man in the camp. The swift, barefooted coolies were foremost in the pursuit, and now the cry rings in the agonized father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a binatang—again that an orang-outang has carried her off. He rushes, half frenzied, with the whole company to the thicket from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the topmost limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beholds his daughter, naked, bleeding, and struggling in the grasp of a powerful orang-outang, who held her tightly, yet easily, with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb, as if wholly unincumbered. It was in vain to think of shooting the monster, so agile was he. The Dyak coolies, knowing the habits of the orang-outang, and knowing that he will always plunge into the nearest stream when hard pressed, began a system of operations to drive him to the water. They set up a great shout, throwing missiles of all kinds, and agitating the underbrush, while some proceeded to ascend the tree. By the redoubled exertions of the whole company the monster was gradually driven towards the water, yet still holding tightly to the poor girl.

At last, the monster and his victim were seen on an outstretching limb overhanging the stream; the coolies, who are among the expertest swimmers in the world, immediately lined the banks; the soldiers continued the outcries and throwing of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of the water and then of his upward-gazing enemies, and then leaped into the flood. He had hardly touched the water, ere 50 resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit; as he rises, a dozen arms are reached towards him; he is grasped: others lay hold upon the insensible girl; the orang-outang used both arms to defend himself, and, after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and escaping down the stream, while the bleeding, insensible Ledah was restored to the arms of her father and nurses, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, health, and strength once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Proserpine is well authenticated, and the girl, now a grown up woman, is living at Amboina, in the Moluccas.

Latent Poisons.

Dr. Doremus, an accomplished scientific savan of New York has demonstrated, by careful experiment, that the Soda Water, drawn from Druggists fountains not much used, holds in solution a most virulent poison, tending to the destruction of human life; or at least, that it is highly detrimental to health. This substance is formed by the action of acids contained in the Soda Water upon the copper and lead used in the manufacture of the reservoirs in which this popular beverage is usually kept.

His experiments prove that one and a half grains of metallic copper are present in one quart of mineral water. The immense amount of mineral water consumed during the summer months, renders this a subject of great general importance. It is thought by Dr. Doremus, that cases of cholera are frequently induced by drinking this impregnated liquid, and instances are known of the most melancholy results ensuing, where it has been used.

It is to be hoped that those of our druggists who are largely engaged in this business, and every one using fountains (the action of which is found to be corrosive upon some of the forms of pumps,) will have their apparatus examined by a competent chemist, and thus avoid the danger of poisoning their customers.

Coup-de-Soleil, or Sun-Stroke.

Many fatal errors are committed in the first moments of alarm on the occurrence of this accident—errors, the evil consequences of which all the subsequent skill and care of the physician are sometimes ineffectual in remedying. The prominent symptoms of the attack are giddiness and faintness, amounting in some instances to complete insensibility or apparent death.

The first and the best thing to be accomplished is to remove the patient into a cool room or shady spot, laying him carefully on the back, with the head very slightly, if at all raised. Send for a physician. Sprinkle the face with cool water, untie all strings, handkerchiefs, or bandages from the throat, chest or waist. Rub the hands and feet briskly, and if the patient can swallow, administer a little brandy and water, or spirits of hartshorn in water, in small quantities at a time. Promote free respiration by fanning and preventing the crowding of persons around. Prevent strenuously the drinking of large draughts of cold water, however urgent the request of the patient may be, until reaction takes place.

If there should be any delay in the arrival of a physician, and the patient should not rally, the rubbing of the limbs must be continued, and, in addition mustard poultices may be applied over the soles of the feet and the pit of the stomach, and an emetic of mustard and water may be administered, particularly if the patient, as is too often the case, immediately previous to his seizure has been drinking cold water in large quantities. Such precautions judiciously, consistently and perseveringly used will frequently restore animation and produce reaction, after which the patient must be treated by a physician.—*American Medical Monthly.*

Rules for Butter Making.

The Massachusetts Committee on Dairies says:

Your Committee having had much experience in butter making, offer the following rules as the result of their experience:

The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter.

The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set.

The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails, or in stone pots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly each morning and evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week and as much oftener as circumstances will permit.

Upon churning add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy.

Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of butter.

Work the butter over twice to free it from the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and packing.

Be sure that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet as long as desired.

In Scotland a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.

Nebraska.

The information on Nebraska is meagre at the most. Although the fullest and most accurate that has met my eye, is that to be found in the large volume of Col. Fremont, containing reports of his expeditions to California and Oregon in 1842-3-4. The volume contains, in addition to Fremont's narrative, reports on the botany of the country, by those having charge of these departments; also, astronomical observations, &c., &c. Horn's Overland Guide to California, is a thin book, and its information is confined to routes taken by emigrants. Owen's Geological survey gives information on the geology of Nebraska, and Schoolcraft's large work on the Indians gives quite full statistics on the Indian tribes of the territory.

Nebraska is so named from one of its largest rivers, the Nebraska, or Platte. According to the returns of the last census, it contains 136,700 square miles, or territory as large as New England, New York, and South Carolina. It should be stated, however, taking the southern line at 37 degrees, as Mr. Douglas proposes, the Territory as thus organized, will be much larger than the portion that has been usually designated as Nebraska, embracing a large portion of Indian territory, and most of the Indian tribes, except the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, the Seminoles, and a portion of the Choctaws.

Nebraska, as proposed to be organized, will be a vast region, having the various climates that are enjoyed in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, that lie on its eastern border; only the climate, like the fate of the country, is more Asiatic. The eastern portion of it is heavily timbered with alluvial. The ... [illegible] ... is found to the ... [illegible] ... and the country ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Slavery by an Eye-Witness.

Last August I visited a retired agricultural district of Virgima, wishing to see my friend and to look at Slavery with my own eyes. I sailed from New York in the good steamship *Roanoke* for Richmond. On the upper part of the covering of the paddle-wheels I noticed the figure of a strong-built man with his foot upon the neck of the prostrate figure of a massy man, with these words under them, "*Sic semper tyrannis*"—thus let it always be to tyrants. If the prostrate figure were white and the other black, no such ship would land at a port in Virginia. We had a delightful sail, and I found the best of company on board.

We reached Norfolk next day in the afternoon. I had never seen a slave; and as soon as the ship was secured I landed and took a stroll through the town. The slaves appeared to me to be dressed nearly as well as labourers in a free country, but not so cleanly. From what I had heard of slaves, I supposed they would bow and scrape to me when I passed them, and be exceedingly bland and obsequious in their manners; but in place of this they were not so much as free people. When I met them they did not seem to notice me, and when I spoke to them they answered in the fewest possible words. I was much struck with the sad and sorrowful expression of their countenances. They generally looked as white men do when they are helpless and without hope. This accounts for the plaintive air of the negro melodies. Sad is the song of the oppressed heart!

It was dark when we left Norfolk, so I could see nothing of the slaves along the banks of the James River until the morning. We reached Richmond about noontime. The country along the banks of the river, as far as I saw it appeared far inferior to that along the Hudson. The residences of the planters along James River are not equal to those of the farmers and New York retired merchants on the North River, and the negro huts around the planters' houses are not at all like the beautiful, thriving, and healthy villages on the Hudson. As far as I could judge from the ship, the negro huts were low, and large enough for only one room, without windows, and generally without chimneys. In one end of the hut, and up near the roof, there is a sliding board, which, when pushed to one side, admits the light and air when the door is closed.

After I reached my friend's plantation I entered some of these huts. As a general thing they have little or no furniture. No chairs, no beds, nor anything almost which usually adorns the home of the poorest free workman. So far as I could see into the huts along the railroad between Richmond and Charlottesville, they were in the same condition. Is it wonderful that they run away from such comfortless homes?

As a general thing, the slaves in that section of the country are not driven very hard, and yet in almost every tract of five or six miles you would hear of some severe master. A slaveholder in Charlottesville told me of a master who held a plantation next to his. This man began his slaveholding life by hiring himself as an overseer. After laying up a little money he rented a plantation, and hired slaves to work it. He gave these slaves plenty of good food to eat, but drove them with the whip at their work. "Did he not," asked I, "whip them for their work by his whippings?" "They were never," answered he, "excused from labour on that account. Besides," continued the slaveholder, "he knew how to whip them so as to give them the most pain with the least lasting injury. He used to lay them on their faces and whip them with switches from the heels up to their neck, but so skilfully as not to lame them and make them unable to work. By the severe treatment of his slaves, and good management of his plantation, he made the labour of each hand worth 500 or 600 dollars a year to him, and soon became a rich man.

I was told in other quarters of severities similar to this; but, as a general thing, the slaveholders in the region I visited were too lazy to drive very hard, and yet the slaves seemed to me to work more constantly than free labourers do. The treatment of the slaves is generally in the following way, as far as I could see it: About the break of day they are called up to their work and sent immediately to the field: in hoeing time, for instance, with their hoes. These hoes are great heavy things: one of them would weigh nearly as much as two or three of those used by labourers in the North. They work with these great things—men, women, and half-grown boys and girls—until dark, without any time for rest. When I observed that they loosed their horses from the plough for two or three hours during the warmest part of the day, I asked whether it would not be well to let the slaves rest also? They told me that the work of the horses was harder for them than the work of the slaves was for them; and besides, that the slaves would take it easier when they felt tired, but the horses were driven, and could not.

For breakfast the slaves got bacon, corn-bread and some kind of milk; the same with the addition of some vegetables, for dinner; and bread and milk for supper. After supper, when they become sleepy they lie down on the floor of their cabins, and some of them sleep all night in the field, if they feel too tired or lazy to come home. They told me, that if a woman has a child they sometimes give her a bed; but beds for the common hands are things not thought of. The slaves on the plantations were not so well dressed nor as clean as those in Norfolk and Richmond. It seemed to me that the plantation slaves never got a change of linen next their skins, and that their clothes were of the coarsest and most common kind. The slaveholders have reduced them to the state of brutes in all things as nearly as possible, without impairing their usefulness as labourers, or as articles of sale. This is the common state of the slave in the district of Virginia which I visited.

Were a man to reduce me to such a condition, there is nothing worse which he could do to me without taking my life. Yet the men who do such things are received into the churches as members, and even as instructors and officers in the churches. It is true, that in all the other relations of life the slaveholder may be, and the most of them are, good men. Like the Thugs of India were also good husbands, kind fathers, obliging neighbours, and agreeable companions. The Thug at once kills the victim and takes what he has: the slaveholder keeps his alive, that he may enjoy not his whole life, but only take what he makes by his labour, but also his children. What despair of Europe does so many excellent things to his subjects as the kind-hearted slaveholder does to his slave? And we still shout liberty!

When in Richmond I fell in with a free mulatto. This man told me that there were a great many hard masters in Richmond, and that many of them starved their slaves, and flogged them without mercy. While he was talking to me, an old slave came up to buy some bread. "Now," says he, "more is what I have been telling you of. That old man has helped by his labour to bring up three generations of white people, but now, being nearly eighty, and unable to do much, they have turned him out to knock about for himself." I asked him what he meant by knocking about for himself. "Why, look about," was the reply. "For little jobs, and gets now and then a few cents to buy bread, and a man who lives near his owner's takes pity on the poor old man, and lets him sleep on his hay-loft." "But," said I, "are there not laws which bind the slaveholder to provide for his old and infirm slaves?" "I know not," said he, "whether there are such laws or not; but if there were they would not enforce themselves; and who would take the part of that poor old man against a popular and wealthy family? They turn them out all over to die like old horses when they can work them no longer."

When I was waiting at the depot for the cars on my return home a slaveholder came and sat down beside my friend and me, and said to him: "Have you heard about that old man who has been shot?" My friend said he had. "I feel," the other slaveholder went on to say, "very sorry about it; for old Peter, who has been shot, was my wife's slave, and knew the most of any negro man I ever knew." I saw my friend did not wish me to hear anything more about it, but I began to question the slaveholder about the murder. In answer to a great number of questions, he told me that old Peter was nearly seventy years old; that he had been his slave a great part of his working life; that he had become old and a little unwilling to work; and since he had been brought to him by his wife, had been so long with him, and knew so much, he made up his mind to sell him, and thus avoid any difficulty with him: that he had allowed him to choose his own master, a thing for which he was glad since things had taken such a turn: that his new master, who gave him seventy dollars for him, was too severe to the old man, causing him, although seventy years old to look for work for himself, and bring him home three dollars a week, and flogging him too severely if he did not bring so much: that on receiving a very severe flogging, the old man fled to the woods: that knowing the circumstances, one of the neighbouring planters had been even so indulgent to him as not to shoot him down for not coming when called to come: that he came out of the woods now and then to seek for something to eat; and that one day Dr. R. L. told his son to put a little powder into his gun and flash it at the old man; but there being something heavier in the gun than powder, the old man was shot mortally, and found dead two or three days afterwards in such an awful state of decomposition that it could scarcely be determined whether it was old Peter, or not.—"This was his end at last," he added, "but my conscience is clear; I thank God for it." I asked him whether they would not punish the Doctor and his son. "No," said he, "the coroner could scarcely determine whether the body was old Peter's or not, and the Doctor feels very sorry that his son should have done such a thing."

When in the cars on my way to Richmond, I sat on the seat next behind this same slaveholder; and thinking over in my own mind what he had said about the indulgence of the planter in not shooting down the old man at once, when he did not come to him at his call, I asked him whether the laws of the State allowed a white man to shoot a runaway slave, if the slave did not come to him when he called him. The slaveholder thought a little about the question, and then turned to a man on the seat before him, and having conversed about something with him a minute or two he turned again to me, and said that the laws of Virginia did not allow any such thing. "Why?" said I. "Because," said he, "the principles of the good book would not allow of such a thing." "But," said I, "would a white man do it, and would the laws punish him?" "There are very few, indeed," said he, "who would not shoot the slave down." "If the laws punished such a thing, men would be afraid to do it." He was talking to another man about an acquaintance of theirs, whom he alleged to be too good a man to be allowed by his friends to live without a hope of another and better world. I asked him whether the man who flogged old Peter so severely, and took his money from him, had a hope. "Yes," said he, "he was taken into the Baptist Church a short time before."

I stopped all night in the Citizen's Hotel, in Richmond, and waited for the *Jamestown* to start for New York at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Citizen's Hotel stands on a street running east and west. In this street and east of the hotel, there are four auction rooms for the sale of slaves, and so near to each other that the auctioneers could stand at the doors of their own rooms and talk to each other. Early in the morning there were red flags hung out with a piece of paper hung on each of them, telling how many men and women, boys and girls and children, were to be sold.

At about nine o'clock a number of people began to collect around one of these rooms, and by-and-by a light mulatto young man began to ring a bell on the front of the room and around the streets in the neighbourhood, announcing the commencement of the sale, and inviting the people to go in and obtain great bargains for their money. The room was large, with benches only around the walls, and a stand near the middle of it for the slaves to stand on during the bidding. When the room was pretty well filled, the active little mulatto fellow who rang the bell invited the buyers to go and see the slaves examined. He took the men, one by one, behind a screen, and made them strip themselves naked to their skins, and then he showed their bodies all around to the buyers, and made remarks about their good points as a man does when he sells a horse. There was one lot in this room which seemed to me to have been brought to the hammer on account of the debts of their owner. There was first a woman with a baby of two or three years old, and a son about ten or twelve. This lot they offered to sell separately. Another woman, of a light colour, with a baby of some eleven or twelve months, with long and light-coloured hair, and a white skin. One of the dealers asked this woman whether the baby's father was not coming to buy it, but without waiting for an answer, said that he supposed he had no money.

The next of this lot was a fine young old lady of about fifty, and family. One or two more I will not mention. The slaves of this lot seemed to be very disconsolate and unwilling to be sold: for when the women were asked about their health, they mentioned some maladies to which they said they were subject. When the agent of the creditors observed the game which they were trying to play, he became very angry, and told the people that he would settle the thing by having the woman examined. He sent for a doctor, who examined the most complaining woman, and announced to the people that she was sound. When the light-colored woman with the white baby was put upon the stand to be sold, the tears fell from her eyes faster and thicker than I ever saw tears falling from any eyes before; but the auctioneer went on as coolly as if he were only selling a cow and her calf. When the others had all been sold, they brought up the old woman. She pretended to be very lame, and so infirm that she could not get upon the stage without great difficulty; no one offered any thing for her, and her old boss, as I supposed, offered five dollars, and she was struck down to him.

When she came down from the stand I followed her to where her old husband had been standing and watching the sale. They both shed many tears when they met. I said to the old man, "Why are you crying now? You got your wife again?" "Oh!" said he, "I am so glad I cannot help it." After the slaves were all sold here, the sale began in another room across the street. The lots in this and the others did not seem so bad. They seemed to have been bought in different places and brought there by traders.

These traders buy clothes for them before the sale, from a shop in the same street. Some of the women and girls were rigged out very gaily, and seemed well pleased with their dresses. There was one tall young woman in the first room, about twenty-five years old, who was quite handsomely dressed for the occasion. Several of the buyers talked to her, and asked her what she could do, looked at her hands to see if she had been used to work, made her open her mouth, and looked at her teeth; and one of them asking how many children she had had, and whether she was with child now, publicly felt her with his hands as a physician would do. To such indignities are men and women subjected in this free country. Thus human nature is honoured among us. When they were all sold in this room, we went to another, and then to the fourth one. Nearly the same things were seen in all of them. It has been denied to me, even by those who had lived in Virginia, that slaves were sold there, but now I have seen, the thing myself. Besides, I was told that every Court month there is a sale of slaves at Charlottesville. I do not blame the slavedealers as much as some do. I have already told you that they dress their slaves before they are set up for sale; and after the sale. In one of the rooms I observed the trader give four or five slaves some money. I asked them how much he gave them each. They told me that when he bought them he promised them five dollars each, if they would give him no trouble, and that now, since they were sold and off his hands, he had given them the money. They seemed very proud of the money, and said to me that it would buy them a great many things.

I do not now think that freedom will be established in these lands as soon as I at one time hoped it would be. It would be as easy at this time to persuade the people of New York city to give away their houses and furniture as it would be to persuade the people of Virginia to give up their slaves. It is useless to tell them that free labour is better and cheaper than slave labour. They know it is not so for their purposes. If it were so, they would have found out for themselves, for they have both free labour and slave labour among them.

There are about fifty-five thousand free negro labourers among them, besides a greater number of free white labourers. They try the two kinds of labour, and greatly prefer the slave, both for its cheapness, reliableness, and, in coarse labour, for its greater efficiency. Slavery may be the cause of public poverty and waste, but to the slaveholder himself it is very profitable.

One evening, as I was returning to the house of my friend, I met a coloured man. I asked him whether he was a slave. He said yes; and in answer to a number of questions he told me that his owner received 130 dollars a year for his services as a blacksmith; that the man to whom he wrought fed and clothed him, and gave this money over and above to his master, and that he had eight children. Now, supposing the average length of the man's working days to be thirty years, this owner will receive 3900 dollars for the labour of this one slave. Then his eight children, at twenty-one years of age, and after they have more than doubly paid by their labour for their maintainance during infancy, will bring at least 800 dollars apiece—6400 dollars. This, with the above, makes 10300.

One morning I went to the mill with my friend. While he was engaged in some business, one of the millers and I fell into a conversation, and while we were standing at the door a slave girl of fourteen or fifteen went past us. Said I to him, "Is that your slave?" "No," said he; "I have been trying to buy her from her owner, from whom I hire her, but he will sell her for no less than 600 dollars. I have offered him 500." In answers to a great many questions, he told me that the girl was honest, faithful and industrious, and that such a slave was very valuable property: that his father once had a slave woman who wrought as a black smith, and had eleven children. Now let us estimate the woman's labour at 100 dollars a year; thirty years would bring 3000 dollars; her eleven children, at 800 dollars each, would bring 88,000 dollars: the two items 11,800 dollars. Was not this woman a valuable article to this miller's father? It is the immense value of such good women and men that makes us at the North cowards, that bribes our press and corrupts our pulpits.—*New York Tribune.*

SOUTHWARD BOUND!—At the celebration at Earle, Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, on the 4th inst., after the fireworks, two balloons were set up, to one of which as attached an effigy of Douglas, with the following inscription:—

"Douglas, the Traitor—Southward Bound."

The balloon, when allowed its freedom, made straight for the South, and, we believe, has not been heard of since!

CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.—The whole island is described as being in a most miserable state from the ravages of this disease, which attacks equally all classes without distinction. Whole villages are made deserts by the death of the inhabitants, and very many have been entirely abandoned. Very few persons there survive the attack.

To Correspondents.

A communication from the General Agent, which has been unavoidably deferred, will be given in our next.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Wm. Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. L. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Rev. H. Young, Toronto.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Bailey,
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. D. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Hayward Day, Chatham.
" Cornelius Garrity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Colman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. D. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. J. Patterson, Niagara Falls, C. W.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Morgan Burton, Buffalo.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5 City Buildings, King Street East.

Hunting Land.

The Elora *Backwoodsman* says, "crowds of men 'hunting land' pass through Elora weekly. The rush to the backwoods is unprecedented, and in less than two years there will not be a lot for sale between this place and Lake Huron. The Government will be forced to buy a township from the Indian territory, if they wish to supply the demands for lands. One good township, we are credibly informed, could be secured from that point of land jutting into the lake, and marked on the maps, Indian Territory. It would be well to look after it. It contains a good sprinkling of pine, and capital facilities for manufacturing lumber, which could be more easily taken to market from there than any other portion of the back country.

We wonder how many colored men there are among the crowds of land hunters passing through Elora! We wonder if they know that there are hundreds of acres of land on other parts of this Province, just as good, cheap, or indeed far cheaper, than in the Counties of Kent and Essex, where they at present seem so disposed to locate! Well, they will know if they will only "read the papers," and if, when they come "across the lake" in search of homes, permanent homes, they will go to the land offices, where there is a possibility of finding out, instead of walking about and depending entirely upon what friends—who are themselves very likely, so much engaged in their various employments, that they have not the opportunity of knowing—tell them. "Indeed than two years there will not be a lot for sale between this place and Lake Huron." Is not this fact ominous. Should it not teach colored men in the States, that in remaining there and waiting for the "dark clouds"—which are said to be indicative of the bright day about to burst upon them—to be dispelled, that they are pinning their hopes upon an uncertainty, upon a phantom, which as they approach, it always recedes, and eventually may vanish entirely from their sight; while here, as placed before them an absolute certainty! Not the certainty that that they may at one day obtain rights, but that they are now in full possession of them. They will know that 100 acres of good land can be bought in many good localities for the price of one year's rent of a house in some third or fourth rate street in our large cities, and ten years to pay for it in. With these facts before them, and more to be obtained just for the asking or a little examination; we hope that our friends may be induced to think and act. Now we do not like to think so, but the thought has occurred to us that there is a great dread on the part of too many of our colored brethren of going to "rough it in the bush." We know that there are many men who come here after having lived the greater part of their lives on old farms in the States, where they had fine roads over which they could whirl away to town in an hour or two whenever they wished; and whose wives have never seen a deer or wild turkey except in print, who, on coming here and finding lands in the vicinity of the towns a little too high for their capital, shrink from going into the bush. Why? Because, forsooth, in the first place, it is too far out of the way, they want to be where people are, as if twenty-five years ago the now fine city of Toronto was not a 'bush,' as if the first trees had not to be cut down, the first farms to be opened up, the first ——ville to spring up, which in course of time comes to be the first town or city in the county; then again, their wives do not want to go, they could not live out there, where they would have to "walk the logs" or get in the water when going to their neighbours, where they would see nothing but the green trees in summer and their naked branches in winter. Oh no! they must stay in town, where it is so "handy for getting any little thing you want!"

Good timid souls! as if the trees did not have to be cut down before the pretty smooth roads over which they have been accustomed to walk, were made; as if the one hill and stump must there, if not cut down, not as if, although they can now get anything they want so easily, after they have been a few years in the 'bush' it will not be—if they will only go in sufficient numbers, almost—a fine open country from whence they can go to the ——ville, that will by that time have been ushered into existence by the needs of the surrounding country, and get anything they want, which thing or things will not be needed half so often as in town, for there will be an abundance of home production. Let every man then, who has health, is not too far advanced in life, and has no trade, but is dependent for his subsistence on the various occupations about town, resolve to shoulder, not his musket, but his axe, and away to the woods, and when in his old age he looks over his broad acres, he will have reason to thank the Lord for having given him the determination to go forth.

C.

We give below an extract from a work entitled "The West Indies Before, and Since Slave Emancipation, comprising the Windward and Leeward Islands, Military Command," by John Davy, M.D., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

"It is well that all this should be made out, and such trivial distinctions abolished. Did we not know how great is the tendency to error in the human mind, and to delusion, we might feel surprised that they had ever been seriously entertained. Had the African races preceded the European in civilization, and had they made slaves of the white men, most likely they would have thought as meanly and spoken as contemptuously of them, and have adduced proof not less convincing of the white being distinct from the black and a lower species. An enterprising traveller in Africa mentions an anecdote in point. In a discussion with some natives relative to the power of the white man and negro, it is said, 'Another free black took upon himself to ridicule the constitution of the white man.' "Ah," he cried, "what is a white man? a poor weak creature; he can't bear Soudan heat, he gets the fever and dies. No, it is the black man that is strong, strong always; he never droops or sinks—look at the strength of my limbs." And how truthful are these exclamations in the manner in which they are applied. The white man is indeed a feeble creature to the climate for which he was not designed, as is the African in that fitted for the white man. The specialities of each, it should be remembered, are not defects but, as before observed, provisions wisely bestowed to meet the exigencies to which they are exposed. The negro in Barbadoes does not require a face cloth to protect his face; the black colour serves the purpose; it, like black paint on a white face, prevents the sun's rays from having a burning, inflaming effect. The thick crisp hair of the negro, and his thicker cranial bones, it can hardly be doubted, are also wisely intended as a protection from the same agency, as is also the dark colour of his eyes. A like remark applies to his soft skin favouring perspiration, by which it is kept cool, as well as by its black colour favouring radiation. Moreover there is unquestionably in his constitution or organic frame something, we know not what—an influence or power of resistance which makes him proof against malaria, and the destructive fevers resulting from what we call malaria, when acting on white men, which has made the western coast of Africa "the white man's grave," and has rendered active military service so fatal to European armies when employed in tropical climates."

We think that the author has unwittingly committed an error, in asserting that the African is a feeble creature in the climate fitted for the white man, for although the climate of the white man may have been the only one fitted for *him*, it does not, to our mind necessarily follow, that it was also equally fitted for the black man. Indeed, we think that facts will bear us out in the assertion, that as the crow is said to be the "type of all birds" living in a state of health in all temperatures, so the black man is the type of all men, enjoying as good health, and a mind as sound, if not more so—while the mind of the white man in the Tropics is said to become weaker—in cold as in warm climates. It is said that some of the most efficient seamen in the Greenland Fisheries have been black men. Who ever heard of the death in consequence of undergoing an *acclimating* process, unless from undue exposure, insufficient clothing, and the like; just as will occur with European emigrants—of native Africans, brought directly from the burning sands of their fatherland, to North America and other cold countries?—No, no! we think it is a mistake; for we know that the mortality is no greater among them in these regions, where we have the frosts and driving snows, from four to seven months of the year, than among the same classes of whites, although in a majority of instances not possessing as great a share of the comforts of life, as is enjoyed by the others. That the mortality is no greater, did we say? nay, that it is seldom as great; for we know that it has been a subject of remark, that black people are not so liable to attacks of the various diseases prevalent in the warm seasons, as are white persons; while the same is true in regard to those engendered mostly, during the cooler portion of the year.

Our opinion is, that the black man was correct, when he said the black man "is strong, strong always," and also that if the cooler climates only are designed for the whites, that the *whole* earth is for an inheritance for the black man and his descendants forever.

"The black colour serves the purpose; it like black paint, on a white face, prevents the sun's rays from having a burning, inflaming influence. A like remark applies to his soft skin favouring perspiration, by which it is kept cool, as well as by its black colour favouring radiation."

Now then, we think, are two as prominent intentions as we remember lately to have seen to believe upon, we will have to learn what we, and persons generally, have been taught to learn on the subject of radiation.—Woe betide the poor creature who should have a coat of black paint put on his face, and then expose himself to the rays of such a sun as we have had for the last week or two.

The black colour favours radiation, we always thought that the reason black is black, is, because it absorbs all of the rays, and that white is white, because it throws them all off—just the reverse of Dr. Davy's theory; but there always will be new developments we suppose, and these are some of them.

C.

The Nebraska Bill and American Ministers.

The following extracts are from the speech of the Rev. J. B. Walker, delivered recently in Exeter Hall, at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society:

"There is another clause in the resolution which I think very important. It makes honourable mention of the clergy of New England, for their remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill. I rejoice greatly in what the clergy in America have done. They have acted firmly, and almost without dissent, over the whole country; but the clergy of New England are not in advance of other sections of the free States on the subject of Slavery. It would be admitted in the United States, even in New England itself, that Western ministers utter anti-slavery sentiments in their pulpits more frequently and more firmly than ministers at the East.—The East have greater facilities of co-operation with each other, and what they do is heard of more frequently on this side of the water. Western ministers remonstrated as early as those at the East, and although so many of them could not unite in one petition, yet they each had a 'heart to the work,' and they laboured both in the pulpit and out of it as abundantly as others.

"But it ought to be known here that this Nebraska question is not a good test of the anti-slavery character of a Christian minister. I see that one of the ablest of our religious papers—the *Independent*—says that the ministry moved on this question before much was said about it politically. This is not exactly correct. The gentlemen who manage that paper probably did so. Politically they may be relied upon to oppose Slavery wherever it affects the institutions of the country; but before the New-England remonstrance was signed, two New-England States had shewn, by their elections, the almost unanimous opposition of the people to this Bill. And there is another thing which ought to be known: this Nebraska Bill is a political measure, and any man may oppose it without losing influence or loosing caste in the churches. This question *does not* try the principles of ministers in the United States on the subject of Slavery. It would be unpopular in the free States generally for them not to oppose the measure. I believe that Dr. S. H. Cox has his name upon the remonstrance against this Bill; and even the *New York Observer*, which swims in the wake of public sentiment, to fatten on the offals thrown overboard, opposes it.

"It cannot therefore be a test of anti slavery sentiment. In my opinion the test of an anti-slavery sentiment in America is the position which ministers hold in relation to Slavery in the churches. Slavery is connected not only with our republicanism, but with our Christianity. Our great denominations and benevolent Societies extend all over our States, including slave and free States, and Slavery puts its black finger upon the heart of everything that has fellowship with it. Let me state briefly the facts in the case, in a few instances which may serve for all. The facts that I am about to state may be evaded, but they cannot be denied. They shew that the churches of Christ in America are to a great extent in bondage to the slave power.

"Now, it is this power of Slavery in the churches and benevolent societies of our own land that is the true test of the anti-slavery character of Christian ministers in America. We lose nothing by protesting against the Nebraska fraud. To do that is popular, but *to act* against the slave power and the corruption it has produced in the churches, would cost a minister in the Eastern cities his influence, and, in many cases, his living. These great Societies have power to distinguish men who sustain them. Their anniversaries and their proceedings bring them prominently before the country; and besides their influence, they wield the power of money, which is mighty in our land. The ablest man among us would lose caste in New England, if he were to take ground against the action of the *American Board* or the *American Tract Society* on the subject of slavery. Men may speak in a certain way against the policy, but they dare not *act* against it by open protest, or by withholding support, or by patronizing the new Societies which have no fellowship with Slavery. This, in my opinion, Sir, is the anti-slavery test of Christian ministerial character in America. It is humiliating to see those known as anti-slavery men sit in their great Boards without uttering a word of protestation, willing to be gagged, so that they may not even discuss the subject in their public meetings."—*A. S. Reporter.*

☞ The city elections have closed, Messrs. Bowes and Cameron having been elected by a large majority.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR FREEMAN:—I observed an article in *Frederick Douglass' Paper* of the 30th of June last, headed "Colored People in Canada," which notwithstanding your pointed and excellent rebuke of it, demands a passing notice at my hands, on account of two or three absurdities contained in it.

First, in speaking of the future of the coloured people in Canada, he says they will measurably solve the problem, whether the coloured man can rise to independence and respectability among the whites, when he has everything, like fair play for the exercise of his faculties and powers. Now, Mr. Freeman, there is no problem in this matter to solve. It is an admitted fact, on the part of all true friends of the coloured people, founded upon proofs long since in existence, that they are equal to other races; but it is the policy of their enemies to bury those evidences in oblivion if possible, in order that they may the more successfully carry out their crusade against the intellectual capabilities of the coloured race. Hence the African Colonizationists say it is a problem, and they are moving heaven and earth, as it were, to send them to Africa, in order that it might remain a problem in America.

Mr. Douglass sanctions the doctrine, and says that they have a chance in the future to solve the problem in Canada. Thus in 1854, Mr. Douglass publishes to the world that coloured people have yet to give evidence of a capacity to live with the whites on equal terms.

Again, Mr. Douglass tells us that we are one people, and that there is no merely Canada interest to uphold. No one denies that we are one people, so far as origin is concerned, and our sufferings have been one and the same; but I deny that our positions are the same. This, Mr. Douglass admits, when he says, "character, not colour, is the condition or criterion of respectability."

Here a coloured man can be a magistrate or a legislator, for aught that the law or popular prejudice opposes thereto. Now let us compare this with their condition in the States. In order to which, I think I cannot do better than subjoin a short article I find in the same paper:

"The meetings were well attended, and the speaker frequently applauded. Who will say, after hearing Fred. Douglass, that a 'negro has no sense?' Shame on any land that holds such flesh and blood in bondage! Think of such a man possessed of such a mind, capable of electrifying breathless audiences, swaying them at will with his resistless eloquence; think of such a one, tearing from the lash, from the blood hounds, surrounded by the hirelings of a *free* government; kidnapped, hand-cuffed, whipped and dragged back into hopeless slavery—pleasant picture, it is not!"—*Chautauque Democrat.*

In view then of the superior privileges enjoyed by the colored people in Canada to those in the United States, is it not reasonable that they should feel jealous at any attempts made to blend without discrimination, the position of the people of color in Canada with those in the United States, and so place them in the eyes of the world in the same degraded condition. We live under a government of equal laws, we want no new schemes gotten up under the pretence of bettering the condition of the coloured people in Canada. We have not yet forgotten the many frauds that have been practised upon the public through the name of the refugees in Canada. We are British Subjects, having the benefit and protection of the best system of government in the world. If we have any real grievances, we can appeal to it with confidence, that such appeal will be attended to. We are men in Canada, and therefore want no hawking about in our name. I call upon Mr. Douglass to point out what particular services have Messrs. Smith and Watkins rendered more than other men, who long preceded them in this city and province, whose services have been far more eminent in giving character to the colored people of this province, than those gentlemen whom Mr. Douglass has been pleased to eulogise as the most prominent of the men in the city. The men among us, who are of the most service in giving character to our people, are those whose attention to their business is of more importance to them, than to be running after Mr. Douglas, to be known of him and others as Lions of Toronto and Canada. As to the character of the coloured people in this city and province, prior to the coming of Messrs. Watkins and Smith, I pray that it may be as good now as it was then; for testimony was then borne to its fairness by honorable members in our parliament—among them the Honorable H. Sherwood—who said the colored men of this city, by their frugality had earned for themselves a high character. Indeed, I could give many more testimonies borne by our white fellow-subjects, if time would admit, long before Messrs. Watkins and Smith, I presume, thought of coming to this province.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

Toronto, July 27th, 1854.

For the Freeman.

At a Meeting of the Colored Citizens of London, held in the Baptist Chapel, Horton Street, to take further measures for the support of the "Provincial Freeman."

A. B. Jones, Esq., was called to the chair, and Rev. Thos. H. Thompson appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The claims of the *Freeman* were then ably presented by M. A. Shadd, the General Agent of the Association.

Speeches were made by several persons, expressing their approbation of the course hitherto taken by those concerned in the conducting and managing of the *Freeman*, and their hope for its continuance and permanency. And, after emphatic condemnation of those "begging schemes" now existing, or *being* set on foot, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Meeting cordially approve of, and concur in the movements of the Directors and Conductors of the "*Provincial Freeman*," and pledge ourselves to give it our most hearty support.

2. *Resolved*, That as there are in Canada ample facilities for support and progress, and, as Colored people, who have resided here for a time, compare favorably with the same class of their White fellow-subjects, all things considered, we emphatically

...dom and shall oppose begging made for whatever purpose, in our name.

Third, That a Tea Meeting be held in London for the purpose.

Fourth, That we organize a section of the Provincial Union.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. JONES, Chairman.
THOS. H. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

London, July 25th, 1854.

The Insurrection in Spain.

The Correspondent of the London Times writes:

Madrid, July 3.

There is no positive news here this morning respecting the progress of the insurrection, but, on the other hand, there is an abundance of rumors, nearly all of which has its opposite and contradictory report. The *Gazette* announces that a strong division of troops of the line is to be sent out actively to pursue the insurgents, and I have just heard that it is to march to-day, but I presume that it will be joined much on the arrival of the infantry and 300 horse from Valladolid. According to despatches received by the Government from the Alcaldes of the different villages on the Aranjuez road, these troops were to have reached the latter place, 10 leagues from Madrid, again, as is customary, early in the morning, they ought to have been here by 2 or 3 this afternoon, unless they should meet them on the road, and have ordered them to join them, or attack them if they refused, so that, before many hours better, I shall probably be able to write positively on this head. The numbers of the insurgents are at Aranjuez, and that they have formed a sort of Provisional Government—which was to be expected—and that they publish a *Gazette* of their own.

All the accounts we receive of the affair are very vague, some stating that it was a mere skirmish between the troops and the insurgent gens-d'armes, while others speak of a strong division of troops of the line, which, however, is not likely, unless it has occurred this morning. If the insurgents have come to meet the troops, which, however, is not likely, it is clear that they must have done so at a considerable distance from Madrid, as, if the movements reported to have taken place on the evening of the 30th between the garrison of Madrid moved out, they would be exposed to find themselves between two fires. The *Gazette* says that one of the four insurgent generals, Dulce, has joined with his companions yesterday morning, and the Government people in the town. General Messina has abandoned the insurrection, and is the constructive, which naturally put upon his opponents, and that he had been detached with the troops, possibly to meet the troops from Valladolid, which are commanded by the Marquis of Valdegamas (Colonel Donoso Cortes, an officer of no great military reputation).

Terrible Explosion & Fortunate Escape.

Waterville, July 8, 1854.

On the morning of the fifth of July, as the Mutuality Company, with their friends returning from Hamilton, had been invited to assist in the celebration, about three miles of home, the companies, sitting upon the ground, met with the most remarkable escape we ever witnessed. The company consisted of four persons in a waggon, and two others between rods, in advance. It appears the gun caps, through the negligence or ignorance of the boys, were left in the magazine, and a half bags of powder, of which we suppose the motion of the road ground the caps to a friction which fired them, the powder, and all blew up with a terrible crash, easier to be imagined than described. A column of several feet around presented a mass of buffalo robes, cushions and the inside of the waggon, which was so much smoke it was impossible to see what became of the unlucky persons sent, but as it cleared away they saw one of them getting up from the ground, and the other a half a mile distant, one of the wheel horses, his harness in several places, and exhibiting the fullest specimen of flying artillery we have ever seen. It appeared in a moment that the waggon was blown up the length of the reins, and the one on the pole to the gun, and after separating on one of the horses and succeeded in stopping their flight. But the most remarkable of all, nobody was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff.

To many this may seem incredulous to think thirteen pounds of powder beneath a person or persons without causing their instant destruction, but one acquainted with the principle and strength of the magazine, and taking into consideration that the clasp confining the cover must give away first, that some pound of powder might be sufficient to break it, while ten pounds would add but little to its force, they must conceive that it was possible, although a most remarkable and fortunate instance. The report of the explosion was a dull heavy one, and heard for some miles, and its effect on the wheels was such they could scarcely move next day. The driver's companion, soon after getting off from the ground, expressed a regret that his associate should have parted company with him so unceremoniously; he had no time to bid them "good bye."

(Special Despatch to the N. Y. ...)

The Sandwich Islands.

Washington, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a Treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory, or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

A woman has been fined in Boston lately, for stealing newspapers from doorways, after they were left by the carriers; whereupon a Boston paper remarks truly, that "much of the blame incurred by carriers of papers for neglect of duty, doubtless attaches to persons who steal papers after the carriers have carefully deposited them at the doors of subscribers."

Free Church Synod.

The following remarks show the animus with which the Free Church Synod is likely to enter the Clergy Reserves question. We have italicised certain words:

The subject of the Clergy Reserves came up on Tuesday, when the following deliverance of the Committee on that subject was submitted and adopted without a vote—Dr. Willis alone objecting to one particular:—

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Committee on Reserves and Rectories are clearly of opinion, that the time has now come when the perplexing question of the appropriation of these lands are to be settled finally. They would have fondly clung to the appropriation of them to the purposes of *education*, as already stated in Acts of this Synod, but find serious difficulties standing in the way; and objecting strongly as they do to the plan of endowing systems of religious opinions diametrically opposed to one another, and respecting the conscientious views of such bodies in objecting *in toto* to *an ecclesiastical appropriation of public funds at all*, your Committee recommend to the Synod their unanimous and strong approval of a *thorough* Secularization Bill, by which the funds in question shall be withdrawn entirely from their present *offensive* position, and handed over to the general civil fund of the province, to be administered as any other civil Funds are for general purposes, *but in no sense for ecclesiastical uses of ANY kind.*

THE CLERGY RESERVE LAND.

As great ignorance still appears to prevail on the subject of the Reserve endowment, notwithstanding all that was printed about it, we copy a statement of the present condition of the funds, both in Upper and Lower Canada:—

UPPER CANADA.

Number of acres reserved for the Protestant Clergy, under the authority of the Act of 1790, being one-seventh of all the lands surveyed up to 1840	2,412,200
The quantity authorized by that Act was only 1 in consequence of which there remain to be deducted	300,000
Number of acres sold up to 1st January, 1853	1,364,302
Number of acres given for the 57 Rectories	16,018
Number of acres unsold, January 1853	1,032,850
Annual revenue from the Reserve Fund	£31,101

Distribution of Annual Revenue.

Church of England	£14,110
Church of Scotland	7,550
Roman Catholic	1,666
Methodist	777
Nine Presbyterian Ministers	676
Surplus undisposed of	5,518
	£31,401

LOWER CANADA.

Number of acres reserved for the support of a Protestant Clergy, under the Act of 1790, being one-seventh of the surveyed lands	934,052
The quantity authorized by the Act was only one-eighth to be deducted in consequence	127,756
Number of acres sold up to 1st January 1853	392,302
Number of acres unsold	541,750
Annual interest from the fund	£3,500

Distribution of Revenue in Lower Canada.

Church of England	£2,189
Church of Scotland	1,004
Surplus undisposed of	226

The endowments in Lower Canada have been very ill managed—since nearly 400,000 acres have been sold, with an apparent net result of only £55,000: but there still remains a very large quantity of lands undisposed of, which must now be of great value—of far too much importance to permit of the whole question being settled, without the consent of Lower Canada being asked.

Distressing Occurrence.

Last evening, about six o'clock, immediately after the steam ferry boat International had passed up the river, from the railroad terminus at Waterloo, some gentlemen who were fishing on Bird Island Pier, observed a man in the centre of the stream, swimming steadily and lustily for the American shore.

At first they imagined he was bathing but soon discovered that his clothes were on and no boat near him. They then realized the fact that he had fallen accidentally into the water, from the International, and was drowning. They hurried to the shanty, and started at once to rescue the unfortunate man. As the boat neared him, he appeared to strike out with strength and spirit in an attempt to reach it, and his rescue seemed almost beyond a doubt.

When only 3 or 4 feet distant, however, and at the very moment that the oars of the rowers were stretched toward him to assist his swimming, the poor fellow's strength forsook him and he went down. The boat continued for over half an hour around the spot in the vain hope of seeing him again, but after sinking he never rose to the surface. The persons on the ferry boat were evidently ignorant of the occurrence, and there is no possibility of telling who the deceased was, until his body is recovered.

The St. Louis Market.—The St. Louis *Democrat* states that the rivers are falling, and boats are withdrawing from the business, and trade is generally dull. New wheat is coming into that market tolerably freely, but it does not bring as high prices as the growers expected.

A canal boatman lately shot an eagle in Onondaga county, measuring six feet from tip to tip of the wings.

The first electric telegraph in Australia commenced working early in March, between the Custom-house and Government offices at Melbourne and Williamstown. It is to be extended to Geelong and Port Phillip Head.

Mr. Stephenson's tubular bridge over the Nile, at Benha, will be fit to rank by the side of the imperishable monuments of ancient Egyptian industry. It is to have ten arches, and is to be 870 feet in length. Unlike the Britannia bridge, the railway will pass over the top.

The lady Godiva procession in England on the 10th June passed off with great eclat. The lady of the show appeared in robes, in place of light dress and skirts, as heretofore. A second lady, however, from the Royal Academy, appeared in the legitimate form, and rapturous applause greeted her in all directions. This lady was preceded by a splendid banner, bearing the words —"With the pure all things are pure."

A Plucky old Governess Pensioner.—A very interesting circumstance occurred at the Admiralty, the other day. A fine-looking, hale old man presented himself, requesting to be appointed to the war fleet, stating that one of the Captains would be glad to have him, and, though he would not likely be *au fait* at "going aloft," still he could "stand well to his gun" yet. The old fellow turned out to be Billy Medham, the sailor who saved Captain Broke's life at the "Battle of *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*," who entered the Customs Waterguard in 1819, is now on the Customs superannuation list, at 74 years of age, and who plies the boat on the ornamental water in St. James' Park. No decided answer was, we believe, given by the Admiralty, but a messenger was sent to the old man, with a couple of guineas from a donor incognito.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Last Moments and Burial of Captain Giffard.—The *Kreutz Zeitung* gives the following description of the last moments and burial of poor Captain Giffard, under the head of Lower Danube, June 12:—We have received interesting dates from Odessa of the 2nd of June. On that day at three, p. m., the interment of Captain Giffard, of the *Tiger*, took place. By order of General Osten-Sacken, the whole crew, prisoners of war, as well as the Governor General Annemkoff, with the other military authorities, attended the funeral. A Russian battalion in parade order formed an escort to the coffin, and fired the usual volleys over the grave. Nearly the whole population was afoot, and followed the procession. The sturdy General Osten-Sacken took the deepest interest in the fate of the captain during his illness. A little before his death, Giffard called the crew around his bed, and said—"Lads, you owe your lives to my being wounded; this hindered me from blowing up the ship. Farewell! Greet our dear England for me when you see it." After these words he asked for a glass of lemonade, turned his face from the sailors to the other side, and gave up the ghost.

We learn by the English papers that Lieut.-Sir Henry Blackwood, of the English Navy, attached to the frigate *Leander*, died recently at Athens, Greece. He became favourably known to some of our citizens during the brief visit of the *Leander* to this port last summer, with the Earl of Ellesmere and suite.—*N. Y. Post.*

Turkish Liberality towards Russian Sick and Wounded.—Letters from the Danube mention that the Russian army, retreating from the Principalities, leaves in the hospitals a great number of sick and wounded, who were unable to follow the army. The most formal orders have been given by the Turkish authorities to respect them, and to deliver passports to the Russian medical men who should remain behind to attend the sick. During the siege of Silistria the Turks afforded the Russians every facilities to bury their dead, and to render military honors to the generals and officers who fell in the different engagements. In the last assault, General Meyer, commander of the 5th brigade of Foot Artillery, was wounded, and a lieutenant-colonel of artillery killed. Five other officers shared the same fate. The next day the corps of the army which invested the place retired beyond Araptrebia.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Africa."

New York, July 27.

The *Africa* left Liverpool on the 15th July, and brings 65 passengers. On 23rd, when off Cape Ray, passed the *America* bound to Liverpool.

The cholera was very fatal among the Baltic fleet.

Eighteen thousand of the Anglo-French army have joined Omar Pacha at Rutschuk.

The Turks have crossed the Danube.

It is rumored that the whole of Germany will shortly join the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The capture of the entries of Gjurgievo by the Turks is confirmed.

The number of Turks that crossed the Danube on the 8th was 40,000. They were opposed by the Russians, but the latter were entirely defeated, and 900 killed and wounded.

The last accounts of the allied fleets say they were sailing for Sebastopol. They number 58 sail.

A hundred waggons with wounded soldiers had arrived at Bucharest. Among them were eighty officers.

A Berlin despatch says that Napier's fleet had found Admiral Cory's fleet in Barco Sound.

Accounts from Transylvania state that Austria and Prussia were concentrating their forces on their respective frontiers.

Four hundred and fifty carts laden with Russians had arrived at Jassy.

Two thousand convents on the frontier of Palermo were being despoiled by the Russians.

A telegraph from Stockholm, dated July 11th, says that all communication with Finland is forbidden. Even the Swedish mail steamer has been ordered back by the British cruisers.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives a gloomy report of the situation of the working classes.

The Emperor Napoleon reviewed the troops destined for the Baltic at Bologne, and addressed them in a brief and energetic speech. They would embark on the 25th July.

It is rumored that the French army had received a check in Africa.

Omar Pacha had arrived at Silistria.

The Dobrudscha was not yet evacuated.

The Anglo-French forces were encamped near Varna, and were ready to embark on their campaign.

A pitched battle between the Turks and the Russians at Rutschuck was daily expected.

The Russians have completely closed the Transylvanian frontier.

The cholera continued to prevail at St. Petersburg. On the 1st July there were 580 cases in that city.

India.

The overland mail brings Calcutta dates to June 1st. Trade in India was dull. No mail from China by this arrival.

Spain.

The rebels in Spain under the command of O'Donnel, were at Aranjuez.

A small engagement during night of Wednesday, has been put down.

Last advices report that the insurgents intend to carry on a protracted Guerilla war.

The cholera in its worst form had broken out on board the Australian emigrant ship *Virago*, which put back to Liverpool with 50 deaths.

One hundred and eighty-six persons died in one day at Marseilles of cholera.

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Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	6 3		7 6
Hatters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6		8 9
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
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Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls (12 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers	5 0		6 3
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The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have anonymously escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment, and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labourers. Further, as there exist in Canada many of the prejudices against colour, and as the progress of the improvement of the coloured population is generally understood and discussed by the British, and nearly all of the other inhabitants of the country, the more rapid and successful the progress of the coloured people, the more will the prejudices against colour be broken down, and the more will the coloured people be regarded as men and brethren. [illegible] Thus the cause of the coloured people in Canada is the cause of the coloured people in the United States, and the cause of the coloured people in the United States is the cause of the coloured people in Canada. [illegible] Thus the cause of the coloured people in Canada is the cause of the coloured people in the United States, and the cause of the coloured people in the United States is the cause of the coloured people in Canada.

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fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfectibility of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair, —after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada, and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States, and feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy and need temporary assistance; this meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	0	0
The Lord Calthorpe	5	5	0
Dowager Lady Gray	10	0	0
Lady Acland	2	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	3	0	0
W. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	0	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Hormin Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	11	6
G. F. White, Esq. and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	3	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collected at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Gibson	5	0	0
J. Noble, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Gilly, Esq.	2	0	0
J. Middleton, Esq.	1	1	0
W. M. Purvis	1	0	0
T. Wateman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2

Poetry.

Love's Ambition.

BY JAMES HACK.

Oh that I were a king
In golden pomp arrayed!
And thou, most beautiful,
Were but an humble maid!

Then would I say to thee,
"Oh best beloved of mine,
Behold my throne and crown and throne,
For throne and crown are thine."

"In truth thou art not sprung
From those of royal race,
But nature's royalty
Adorn thy form and face.

"I climbed the lofty heights—
I found them drear and bare;
I sought the deepest vale—
The sweetest flower was there!

Now, from thy rosy mouth,
I hear the gentle sound—
"Oh let that flower remain
Still in its native ground!

"Its beauty and perfume
Live in this mossy place;
Why break it off to die
Within a golden vase?

"I ask not for my brow
A coronet of pearls—
Give me a budding rose
To place among my curls!"

I fling my sceptre far,
Deep, in the deepest sea—
For what are crown and throne
Without thy love for me?

'Tis not a crown of gold
Can match thy brighter hair—
'Tis not a diamond wreath
Can with thine eyes compare!

Had I as many crowns
As shine the stars above—
Or I would give them all,
Sweet maiden, for thy love!

And yet I must repeat—
And thou wilt not upbraid—
Oh that I were a king,
And thou an humble maid.

Yankee Doodle.

In the summer of 1775, the British army under the command of Abercrombie, lay encamped on the east bank of the Hudson River, a little South of the city of Albany, awaiting reinforcements of militia from the eastern states, previous to marching upon Ticonderoga.

During the month of June, these raw levies poured into camp, company after company, each man differently armed, equipped and accoutered from his neighbour, and the whole presenting such a spectacle as was never equalled, unless by the celebrated regiment of merry Jack Falstaff.

Their *outre* appearance furnished great amusement to the British officers. One Dr. Shackburgh, an English Surgeon, composed the tune of Yankee Doodle, and arranged it to words, which were gravely dedicated to the new recruits. The joke took, and the tune has come down to this day. The original words, which we take from Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections, published in 1824, we have not, however, met with before in many years:

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
Where we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty-pudding.

There was Captain Washington,
Upon a slapping stallion,
A giving orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

And the feathers on his hat,
They look'd so tarnal fine,
I wanted peskily to get
To give to my Jemime.

And there they had a swamping gun
As large as log of maple,
On a deuced little cart—
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they fired it off,
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's underpinnin,
And father went as near again—
I thought the deuce was in him.

And there I saw a little keg,
Its heads were made of leather—
They knock'd upon't with little sticks,
To call the folks together.

And then they'd fife away like fun,
And play on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood,
All bound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up,
And fire rite in our faces;
It scar'd me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

Old Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For 'lasses cakes to carry home,
To give his wife and young ones.

But I can't tell you half I see;
They kept up such a smother;
So I took my hat off—made a bow,
And scampered home to mother.

A Wolf Story.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Republic*, who is out west on his travels, relates the following story of a wolf hunt which occurred near Indianapolis twelve years ago, and the principal actors in which are still living:

The relator says, that several weeks after a grand hunt, in which a large wolf had escaped, while some of the hunters were returning to the village they discovered a wolf eating a sheep newly killed. On giving the alarm several men collected and went in pursuit. They found him, although in the daytime, still regaling at the carcase, and at once gave chase. After running more than half a day, having had several severe battles with the dogs, and being closely pressed by the hunters, he took to the hills and shortly entered a den.

"Do you see," said he, "where the ground is broken yonder?" pointing to the earth thrown up at a distance from us. When we came to the spot, "here," said he, "was the den. Knowing he was in, we fell to digging. Having penetrated twelve feet, a lateral hole was discovered leading off to a great depth. In that the wolf had taken shelter. It was large enough for dogs to enter, and several were sent in, but after a short fight they came back pretty well mauled up.

"At last we let in a hound, which immediately fastened on the wolf, and remained in the den with him, unable to bring him out. The dog was a cross of the bull and terrier, and when once set in earnest, he never broke his hold without the command of his master. We waited some time for him to the struggle in the hole rising to a perfect fury, when it was proposed that some of the men should crawl in and help the dog to draw the wolf out, as we were aware, by the noise of the fight, that the dog had him by the throat on him somewhere. But who should go down into that den and take part in a fight between a hound and a wolf, in the dark? Putman once descended into a wolf den, but he had a lamp and a rifle. But here was a double danger, for there was no prospect that either the wolf or dog would end their fighting short of death. The hole was descending, and he must enter nobody knew how far, head downwards without a light, and if, he ever returned it must be by creeping backwards up hill, in the dark, with the dog and wolf battling for life in the den beyond! Putman descended with a rope attached to him, so that on giving a signal he could be drawn up if necessary. But we had no rope, and whoever went in must run his risk of getting out again without help.

"With all these dangers, a young man, Samuel Shannahan, still living in the neighborhood, promptly volunteered to descend. He soon reached the bottom and found the dog with his jaws fastened immovable upon the wolf's cheek. Shannahan seized the dog by the hind legs and attempted to back up with him, but found it impossible to get up. Another man now descended and got Shannahan by the legs, while two or three reached in and took hold of him. Thus linked in a twenty foot chain Shannahan was drawn up holding on the dog whose jaws had not unlocked all the time during the struggle, and the wolf was taken and killed. He was of the largest size grey wolf, an old offender, fat on mutton and veal, and measured over seven feet."

Fanny Fern, Her Success and its Cause.

The following from the *New York Tribune* presents the most remarkable instance upon record, of sudden and surprising literary success, and clearly unfolds the secret of that wide and wonderful popularity which Fanny Fern has so suddenly obtained:—

The secret of Fanny Fern's literary triumph we take to be, her fidelity to nature and her sympathy with the most universal tastes. She has none of the airs of professional authorship—does not become starched and prim at the sight of pen and ink, and has hit on one great art of good writing, to make it as much like the free talk of the writer, as the nature of the subject allows. Her style is free from all bookishness—all hard traces of weary study—and flows on as easily and blithely as the song of vernal birds. At the same time, it shows an alert and observing spirit, a flexible fancy, and a love of fun, which she could not curb if she would, and would not if she could. Her taste for satire is indeed tempered by warm, womanly sympathies—otherwise it might be mischievous—but now though she cuts and thrusts with nimble alacrity, she leaves no venom in the wound, which she has made less in malice than sport. With her perennial mirth, she blends a genuine sense of the pathetic, and often relieves her brilliant flashes of humor, with a sudden burst of sympathy. Her tendencies are progressive, and truly democratic. Her heart is with the people and warms to homely joys and sorrows.

A generous scorn of baseness and injustice often gives point to her sarcasm; while her love of truth and beauty leads her to detect all the elements of goodness in common every day life. She always takes the side of the weak and oppressed, as by unerring instinct. Her fancy, it is true, often runs riot—she overlays her pictures with blood-red tints—and seldom resists the temptation to an audacious extravagance; but she never forgets the heavenly "quality of mercy" nor lays aside her tenderness toward the weak, or her sympathy with every form of suffering. Such traits give Fanny Fern her popularity with the great mass of readers. They seek for what is natural, and warm, and impulsive and humane, and of this they never fail in her writings.

The contents of this Second Series of "Fern Leaves" are of a more varied character than her previous volume, and fully sustain the characteristic reputation of that work. They are arranged in a natural order, and taken as a whole, are adapted to produce a still deeper impression of the writer's originality and power. It is superfluous to say they will be read everywhere, and that whoever takes up the book once will not leave it without a complete perusal.

WASHING DAY IN THE BALTIC.—Some of the officers in the Baltic have been writing home to their mammas for the means of washing and ironing their own linen, as well as for ample instructions how to "get up" a shirt. One gallant youth entreats that full directions may be given him as to the whole details of the operation, with hints where to begin and where to leave off. He also urges his mamma to send him by an early packet a packet of starch, for though he is prepared to pay a stiff price for the article, he does not like to be without it, as its absence prevents him from showing a bold—shirt—front to the enemy.

It is to be regretted that the thoughts of our naval officers should be absorbed in the washing-tub at such a critical moment, and, there is reason to fear that they will have too many irons in the fire, if they are found ironing their own collars when they ought to be mangling the breast-works of the enemy. A lieutenant with his hands in the suds can scarcely be prepared for a sudden emergency, and we would therefore recommend a naval hero to learn to "rough it" with his linen as well as with every thing else while on active service.—*Punch.*

Punch represents Nicholas as an ass who has allowed himself to be shut up in a pound, and all the European nations, conspicious among which is John Bull, stand looking over the fence at him, but no one dares to get inside to put the bridle on. Turkey has let down one bar, and reaching a hand through has got hold of his tail, and implores France and England to go in and take him by the head, but they manifest a most decided disinclination to take hold of the biting end. A better illustration of "the war" which was going to shake the whole continent of Europe we have never seen.

A DOWNEASTER'S DESCRIPTION OF A RAINY NIGHT.—Vell last Friday night vas de worst neh never vash. I tought to go down de hill to mine house, but no sooner I did valk, den de vater I stands still, for de darkness vash so tick dat I coot not stir it mit my hoots; and de rain, dunder and blitzen, in more dis tree minutes dan vash wot tree to nine ole's. But after von leetle vile it stopped spitting to rain some time; so I kept looking of mineself all de way along, and, you I dessay tinkers I vas to talk it, vit you right? Mine ole it peking to monopolly me."

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Baddeana offers for sale a valuable farm also 3½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobo; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwilliambury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax; and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the then officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to add such By-Laws as necessary for their proper government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization [were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved, That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for [illegible] essays on different subjects agreed on by [illegible]

Resolved, That the said Council [illegible] and grant petitions and be governed [illegible] rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
S. D. BONNER,
J. McCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products when [illegible] saleable for cash, or money's worth, and a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record of Christian Observer*; and no inferior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT:

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent, and so demonstrate to the unbelieving world, the reality of all other professions of evangelical piety. [illegible] the Gospel Tribune will assert the [illegible] of the Church of Christ, and the [illegible] of the Christian Ministry, as [illegible] by the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles, and will [illegible] the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Church of Scotland, [illegible] Church, [illegible] Church, [illegible] Church

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 20.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and General Literature. It is not an organ of no particular Political Party, but it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions of projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the views of every sect, at the same time that a reserved right shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion as to the views or actions of [illegible] respectively.

As an anti-slavery medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture—and as an enemy to the use of and every conceivable form as a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.
Office—In City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN would inform their friends and the public that their Office is supplied with all the facilities for the execution of every description of JOB PRINTING, in the best and handsomest style, with neatness and despatch. They would also respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore extended to the business, its former owner, fully expecting that they will endeavour to maintain the high character it has so justly acquired under the very efficient manage[illegible]
[illegible] Cards, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Check Books, Bank Books, and every other description of Letter-press Printing, at the Office of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN, on reasonable terms.

Business Directory.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. ROBS & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

[illegible] & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office [illegible] next door to the Court House.
WILLIAM CAWLEY.
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE Subscriber grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would most respectfully invite them to visit him at No. 68 King Street West, a few doors East of Ellah's Hotel, where he will take pleasure in waiting on all who may want to be accommodated in the line of either HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOONG.
THOS. F. CAREY.
Toronto, March 16, 1854.

A. B. JONES,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,
NO. 314 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.
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HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Manufacturer of Patent Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass of various Colours, to Suit at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 16th April, 1854. 4

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over The City Bank Agency, two doors south of Nichol's Arcade.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

ANDREW HENDERSON Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Pitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
11, King Street East.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:
AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.
Also by the Retail New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Sufferer's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 5.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Basnets, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.
An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.
F. PARSONS.
St. Catharines, Canada West.

Poetry.

Stanzas for the First of August.

BY J. M. WHITFIELD.

From bright West Indies' sunny seas,
Comes borne upon the balmy breeze,
The joyous shout the gladsome tone,
Long in those bloody isles unknown,
Bearing across the heaving wave
The song of the unfettered slave.

No charging squadrons shook the ground,
When freedom here her claims obtained;
No cannon, with tremendous sound,
The noble patriot's cause maintained;
No furious battle-charger neighed,
No brother fell by brother's blade.

None of those desperate scenes of strife,
Which mark the warrior's proud career;
The awful waste of human life,
Have ever been enacted here;
But truth and justice spoke from heaven,
And slavery's galling chain was riven.

'Twas moral force which broke the chain,
That bound eight hundred thousand men;
And when we see it snapped in twain,
Shall we not join in praises then?
And prayers unto Almighty God,
Who smote the earth the tyrant's rod?

And from those islands of the sea,
The scenes of blood and crime and wrong,
The glorious anthem of the free,
Now swells in mighty chorus strong;
Telling th' oppressed, where'er they roam,
Those islands now are freedom's home.

Miscellaneous.

Farming in Palestine.

S. W. Jones, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., who is labouring to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, has written home to Dr. Reed's *Culturist and Gazette* an interesting letter, descriptive of the geology and agriculture of that part of the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. He says that its surface rocks belong to the chalk formation; and that the soil is naturally fertile, but wretchedly cultivated. The plains of Sharon appear to be elevated table-land, having an abundance of lime, in the form, primarily, of minute shells—characteristic of chalk—and valuable for raising grain. Mr. Jones' letter bears date January 21, 1854, in which he gives the following interesting information:

"The plains are chiefly used to raise grain upon, and to pasture flocks and herds upon. The appearance now is much as our river lands and plains are about the forepart of June. The wheat is from six to twelve inches high; barley is sown before, and after wheat, and is of different ages. Dhurs and sem sem is not yet sown. Sem sem bears a seed of a nature somewhat like flaxseed, and looks a good deal like a red pepper seed, only larger, and is used to make lamp-oil. There is nothing like a fence or hedge around the grain fields, and all the land not occupied for tillage is one common pasture; but, as in the days of old, no creature of any kind is allowed to run at large—all are under the care of the shepherds, and at night they are driven home into the fold. The first persons that we see stirring in the morning are the cattle tenders, "going forth with their flocks," and all day long they can be seen scattered in every direction over the plains, "tending their flocks," precisely as we read of in the days of the patriarchs.—The wheat is ripe in May, and before this time the rains are over, and there is no need of barns; so the grain is cut and piled up till they take a notion to thrash it, when a place is smoothed off on the ground, and the grain thrown on and oxen driven over it till it is pounded up fine, and then is thrown against the wind, put into sacks and carried to market, full of every thing that can make it foul; and then people whose business it is take it and sift it on the ground in the street, when it is ready for grinding. If this land was not as rich as the garden of Eden, they would not in the way they cultivate it, get their seed. Their ploughs do not make a larger furrow than our cultivators; and what is more, they only "cut and cover:" they go round a land, or back and forth on the same, just as it happens—as their plough turns a furrow both ways, it makes no difference. Their yokes are simply a straight stick, with two pins for a bow, with a string tied across the ends under the neck; and it looks, a little distance, just like a long, low saw-horse, or a saw-bench. They use the same yoke for an ox, mule, or donkey; and they are not at all particular about working two animals of the same kind together—an ox or an ass, or an ox, a mule, or a cow is just as well as any way—the same gear fits all.

In the neighbourhood of Jaffa are some of the best gardens for oranges, lemons, pomegranates, melons, dates, bananas, etc., that can be found in the country—perhaps in any country. These gardens have to be watered during the dry season, and all the water is raised from the wells. The well is dug on the highest place in the garden, and the water raised into a pool by a crazy apparatus, turned by a mule hitched to a sweep, where it stands till it becomes warm enough to use, when it is let on to the garden by channels made for the purpose. By watering in the dry season, vegetables can be grown all the year round, and two, three, or four crops can be produced on the same ground in a year. All things grow very quick. Early Indian corn has been raised fit for eating in seven weeks from planting, and wheat has ripened in sixty days from sowing. The orange trees, and also the lemons and pomegranates, appear to be watered through the summer months in order to have them produce any good fruit. Figs, grapes, and olives are not much raised in these gardens—they do best on the hilly tops and rocky places, precisely the opposite of what the gardens of these gardens want. A dry, stony soil, without water during the summer, is the place for them. They say here that if grapes have much water they mildew. May we not have given our grapes and gooseberries too much water or too wet a place? The oranges here are something that we, in Massachusetts have never seen. I wish I could send you a tree with its load hanging to it. They are so full that they are literally bottom upward, resting on the props. They grow here sometimes that will weigh one and a half pounds. I have seen pound ones, and I should think that I had seen them that were still larger; but it is not the largest that are the best or the most beautiful. Their greatest beauty is in their colour and number, contrasted with the deep green of the leaves. In many places on the trees they are so thick as to make one solid mass, with only room for the leaves to stick out between them. It is in time of gathering during the months of November, December, January, and February, and soon the trees are in blossom again.

Robberies among Bees.

As I cannot give all the details relative to bees robbing, I will venture a few hints, without all the reasons which dictate them. Bee-keepers, not understanding their business, are liable to considerable losses. Robberies are more frequent in spring than at other seasons; yet bees will often be trespassing at any time in warm weather when honey is scarce in the flowers. One of the greatest difficulties is the fact that but very few persons can tell when bees are being robbed; it is the most difficult of anything about the apiary. Repeated, close and patient observation alone can decide at the commencement. It is generally supposed that whenever the bees are outside the hive fighting, that they are also robbing, usually; instead of this being the case, it indicates a strong colony, and a disposition to defend themselves against all intruders. Strong families are in but little danger. I never knew a successful attack on such a stock at the commencement. A weak hive or refuse honey must first get up an appetite for pillage before any serious result will follow. It being much easier to prevent a commencement than to arrest it afterwards, it seems necessary to know the real condition of all stocks, especially in the spring. Some cool morning, raise the hive till the bees belonging to it may be seen—take a thorough view, even if the hive is to be turned bottom up; if the clusters be large, extending through nearly all the comb, no much danger need be apprehended; but should it be small, some care will be requisite. Strong stocks will be quite sure to find out weak ones and carry off their stores. To prevent which, as far as practicable, close the entrance, leaving only room for one bee to pass at a time. Should an attempt be made, they will be able to repel it much easier than if several could enter at once. Without this precaution, (and sometimes with it,) in extensive apiaries, very soon after the weak stock is discovered by its most powerful neighbor, the hurry and bustle attending the removal of the spoil is discovered by others, who will join in the plunder. Perhaps a dozen or more will be engaged in half an hour. Hence the necessity of knowing which the weak stocks are, to give them this advantage. It is a bad practice to allow too much room for egress, even to moderately strong families.

We will now endeavor to point some of the indications of robbing, as even these precautions may not always prevent an attack, although it is usually sufficient. Now, instead of interfering with a stock (further than the contraction of the entrance) that has already set up a defiance by combatting with their assailants, and will nine times in ten need no assistance, our attention should be given to the weak ones that may be plundered entirely without the least show of resistance. The first thing to be noticed will be an unusual number of bees apparently at work—and yet it may be the young bees that take a turn of exercise a little after the middle of every fair day; their motions when leaving the hive are so nearly the same as robbers, that an experienced eye alone can tell which it is; but this bustle of young bees will not last over an hour. When the hive assumes its usual quietness visit it again, and if you find the commotion increased, it is time to interfere by closing the hive at once. You can then let them out towards night, for the robbers to return home; or, if there are enough about, equal to those belonging to the stock, you may retain them as prisoners; and compel them to join the weak hive. All that appears necessary is to confine them two or three days; they forget home, and add considerable strength to the family. If too few are enclosed, they are killed.

All pillaging commences on our first real warm, pleasant day—seldom otherwise. If your bees have been neglected through the day, visit them after sunset of such days; robbers will work long after honest laborers are at home. To break up the habit it is probably the least trouble to close the hive with some contrivance to admit a little air, and take them to some cool, dark, place, until at least one or three warm days have passed, and the robbers cease to look for it, when it may be returned to the old stand—they will be uneasy, and try to find their way out when left out there. The remedy is preferable to many others that involve trouble, such as changing the hive to a new stand, &c. Shunning the hive to some other stand after the robbers have found the position, is a remedy worse than the disease, as it is almost impossible to prevent the whole stock is engaged, by changing the stand houses. These ladies proclaimed polygamy as a beautiful conformity to the laws of God. The happiness and unity of this people, as related to us by the few we were able to converse with, gave us pleasant impressions; but we could not help thinking that, could we have mingled with the masses and listened to their tales, we might have heard things not so favourable. Polygamy may be good for population, but we do not believe it increases human affection, nor does it develope the "sweet little endearments" which render social life agreeable. Mormonism may be good, but we believe in something better.—*Los Angeles Star, May 20.*

The Mormons in California.

It is not yet three years since the Mormons settled in San Benardino. Then it was a mere range for cattle; but by organized industry and well-directed labour, it has now become one of the most important and fruitful portions of the State. And the system which prevails among them in political matters of voting one way—of uttering their sentiments as by the voice of one man, will, with their increasing numbers, give them great power. They are neither Whigs nor Democrats and their practice is to go for their friends. By their unity in this respect they are destined, in close contests, to control elections.

On a first visit among them, one is struck with the stillness and apparent dulness of the place; but this arises from the order of labour which their system imposes upon every member. There are no idlers; every one must produce according to his capacity; and all their labours go on in the most systematic manner. Every one you meet walks as if he was upon business. Some are ditching for the irrigation of the land; some are cutting timber in the mountains; others are hauling it to the plain; some are cultivating the fields; some are looking after stock; some are building; some trading.—Every one is doing something with a view of permanent utility. Their property is not held in common, but the church and each individual is benefitted by the labours of all the rest. So far as industry in the development of the resources of their lands is concerned, there is not a community in the State that can compete with them.

The rancho is situated at the mouth of the Cajon Pass, and all the travel hence to Salt Lake passes through the city. In the Cajon there is abundance of water for mills and for irrigation, and it is carried over the bottom lands in every direction, and will be brought through every street of the new city.

The old fort, with its ungainly proportions, will soon be abandoned. The new city, which is located a little to the east of it, is surveyed, and the lots are now offered for sale at an average price of one hundred dollars. There are already two or three handsome buildings erected, and several more are in progress. Bishop Crosby is about erecting a large hotel, which he means shall be an ornament to the city.

The Mormons never go to law, and it is very evident that they do not wish any outsiders to come among them for that purpose. They have an aversion to lawyers as stirrers up of litigation. No case has ever yet come before the State courts in which the Mormons were parties. All their difficulties are settled in the "Bishop's Court," where each party chose a referee, and their decision is final. They have no jail, and when they find a criminal, they put him in chains and set him to ditching or some other public improvement. It does a man no good, they say, to confine him; besides, confinement is an expense to the community, and they cannot afford to support any man in idleness.

There are many intelligent men and women among the Mormons; and if we are to believe them, they are the most happy community in the world. No thieves, no jails, no rowdies no groghops—they serve the Lord in all their daily labours. The interest of the church is part and parcel of every contract. They hold on with great tenacity to the tenets of their faith, and to the revelations of the prophet Joseph, and have ever been ready to suffer for their faith's sake.

We put them down as polytheists—believing, however, in a great First Cause.—They regard Adam as the God or governing spirit of the planet. Their belief in a state of future rewards and punishments, as explained to us, is this: that by a strict adherence to, and faithful performance of all the requirements as revealed to them by the properly delegated authority (what they term "obeying council"), they will reach a "state of exaltation" in a future world. In other words, will be made "kings and rulers over principalities and powers;" their wives and children being sealed or married to them in this world, as also their children's children in the latest generation, thus enabling them to stand with dignity among the just and perfect, as head and ruler of a great generation. This is their chief "exaltation." The neglect of duty and of the practice of the cardinal virtues in this world is punished by criminating the elevation of old associates, while they are compelled to move in a subordinate and subservient capacity. They believe that after death they are resurrected to their wives and families, and occupy the same positions and engage in the pursuits on this sphere that they do while in the flesh.

Tell Your Wife!

Yes, the only way is, to tell your wife just how you stand. Show her your balance-sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it will not do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers—terribly hard to be reached, yet inexhaustible. She has had her suspicions already. She has guessed you were not as prosperous as you talked. But you have so befogged your money affairs that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out to her, that you are living outside of your income. Take her into partnership, and I'll warrant you'll never regret it. There may be a slight shower at first, but that's natural.

Let her see your estimate; when you come home again she will show you that you have put her bills too high. True, she had rather a costly bonnet last winter, but it is "just as good as ever; a few shillings will provide it with new strings, and refit it a little—the shape, she says, is almost exactly as they wear them now." And you will be surprised to see how much less expensive she can make your own wardrobe. She will surprise you with a new vest—not exactly unfamiliar, somehow looking as if in another shape you had seen it before—yet new as a vest, and scarcely costing a dollar, where you had allowed five. Old cravats will experience such a renovation in her hands, coming out so rejuvenated, that nobody but those who are let into the secret would suspect that they are old friends in new shapes. The dressing-gown you were going to buy—out of what forgotten chest she has gathered the materials you cannot imagine—but there it is, comfortable and warm, and just the thing you wanted for the long winter evenings that are coming on as fast as the almanac will let them.

You will find a wonderful change in her tastes and appetites. Whereas, she always fancied what was a little out of season, or just coming into the market—now if beef is dear, she thinks "boiled mutton is delightful—as tender as a chicken." If lamb rises, and fish are plenty, she thinks "a striped bass, or a fried sole, good occasionally."

Before you have thought much about it, you will find yourself spending your evening at home—and such evenings, too! so full of domestic enjoyment, and fireside pleasures, that you will look with wonder on the record of last year's expenses, and marvel that you found time or relish for the costly entertainments that so seriously taxed your pocket. If, like too many, your outgoes threaten your incomes, be sure to tell your wife of it. Not in a tone and manner that will lead her to think you don't want her to buy what is really necessary for winter, but just as if you wanted a counsellor in the day of your trouble. And if she does not come up, heart and soul, and most successfully, to your relief, put me down for no prophet.—*Exchange.*

Mountains in the Moon.

It is an ascertained fact, that there are two classes of lunar mountains. The first consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains is this—they start up from a plain quite suddenly. On the earth it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges or in groups; but we find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart, never having been connected with any range. The one named Pico is 9000 feet high; this mountain has the form of an immense sugar loaf; and if our readers can imagine a fairy proportioned sugar loaf 9000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it, so as to be able to look down upon its apex they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico. There are many other mountains of similar description scattered over the moon's surface; and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but what is still more remarkable, the plain on which they stand are but slightly disturbed. How singular, then, the inference which sees this mountain up 9000 feet, and yet scarcely disturbed the plain in the immediate neighbourhood! The second class of lunar elevations consists of mountain ranges. Now, this is the principal feature of the mountains on earth. The mountains in the moon are in the form of ranges, but they are not connected by lower lands as on earth. Each mountain is quite distinct from the other, and is surrounded by a plain. Some of these ranges are of great length, and some of them are very high, the range still higher, rising 23,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference—what is the rule on earth, is the exception in the moon.

Music at Home.

Music serves to make home pleasant, by engaging many of its inmates in a delightful [illegible] and by thus [illegible] the [illegible] and gloom which frequently arise from petty disputes, from mortified vanity, from discontent and envy. It prevents, for the time at least, evil thoughts and evil speaking, and tends to relieve the minds of both performers and hearers from the depressing effects of care and melancholy. Young people need and will have amusements. If an innocent and improving kind be not provided at home, they will seek elsewhere. If they find places more agreeable to them than their homes, those homes will be deserted; and thus the gentle and holy influences which ought to encircle the family fireside, will be in a great measure lost.

"For surely melody from heaven was sent
To cheer the heart, when tired with human strife;
To soothe the wayward heart, by sorrow rent,
And soften down the rugged road of life!"

Let parents, therefore, take pains to encourage and gratify a taste for music in their children, and it will amply repay them for so doing.

Water where it is Wanted.

The manner in which the Creator has provided a supply for the thirst of man in sultry places, is worthy of admiration. He has placed amidst the burning sands of Africa a plant, whose leaf, twisted round like a cruet, is always filled with a large glassful of fresh water; the gullet of this cruet is shut by the extremity of the leaf itself so as to prevent the water evaporating. He has planted in some districts of the same country a great tree, called by the negroes Boa, the trunk of which, is of a prodigious bulk, is naturally hollowed like a cistern. In the rainy season it receives its fill of water which continues fresh and cool in the greatest heats, by means of the tufted foliage which crowns its summit. In some of the rocky islands in the West Indies, there is found a tree, called the water Banane, so full of sap, that if you cut a single branch off it, as much water is immediately discharged as a man can drink at a draught, and it is perfectly pure and limpid.—*St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.*

Price of Woman's Love.

A man who had struggled with a malignant disease, approached the crisis on which his life seemed to depend. Sleep, uninterrupted sleep, might ensure his recovery.—His anxious wife scarcely able to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants exhausted by constant watching, had left her. It was past midnight—a door was open for air; she heard in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more, a man with his face disguised, entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger, anticipating the design of the unwelcome stranger, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger to her lips to implore silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her surprise he took neither, whether he was terrified or charmed by her courage or her affection, cannot be known. He left the room, without robbing a house sanctioned by such strength of affection.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF ENGLISH DRESS.—Black coats are in London, the uniform of respectability. It is for this reason that the coat which has been [illegible] at the [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] that the buttons are worn, and [illegible] is [illegible] distinction to the chief [illegible] [illegible] coat of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For the "Provincial Freeman."

Lines,

WRITTEN FOR AND READ AT CROSBY HALL

Hark! hark! to the sound,
Of the baying blood-hound
And hark to the pistol shot!—
See the fugitive slave,
With a heart that is brave,
Is away from the cursed spot!

In vain they pursue—
He is far from their view,—
In vain they may hurry and chafe;
For the bonds of fate,
Is successfully paste,
And the fugitive slave is safe!

But ere he can get
The means to obtain
His bread by the sweat of his brow
A home he requires—
Fulfil his desires,
And do it like Englishmen NOW!

His food he will earn
By his labour, and learn
Both useful and happy to be;
And the once broken chain
Shall not bind him again,
For the fugitive slave is FREE!

Success to the man,
Who has done what he can
To aid that has shewn us to-night;
'Tis the heart that creates,
The man in all states
And the Black is as good as the White.

There cometh a day,
When the tyrant shall pray
In vain, with his blood-red hand,
While the *fugitive slave*,
Shall go up from his grave,
To a seat at the King's right hand

Temple, March 20, 1854.

The African Slave Trade

Many people among us do not allow themselves to realize the fact that the slaveholders intend to have Congress re-open the African slave-trade—probably because they are unable to credit it. A year ago the same persons did not suppose it possible for any influence in this country to carry a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They are always incredulous in this way, and never admit that any apprehended devilism of slavery, can succeed until its success is established. This class of easy, conservative citizens, without being felt anywhere as a positive force, have much influence in our politics, and they do very much to tempt and encourage slavery to be aggressive. While others work unscrupulously to arrange and carry the measures of slavery, these men do very much to disconcert and defeat the opposition.

It is true, that the slavery fanatics intend to revive the African slave trade, and that they expect to carry this measure without serious difficulty. It is advocated by various Southern papers, and by slaveholding politicians at Washington. Mr. Slidell in the Senate has already made a motion looking to the introduction of this scheme, and the demand for it among slavery propagandists constantly grows and strengthens.

The aim is to counterbalance the influence of emigration from Europe to the free States, to supply the demand for more slaves, and to increase the facilities for stocking the new Territories and transforming them into slave States. The Charleston *Standard* says:—

"To practice slavery and yet suppress the slave trade—to contend that slavery is of advantage to the races which concur in its existence, and yet resist the efforts by which the advantage is extended—to urge that the union of unequal races is necessary to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which that union is effected, is a contradiction which human ingenuity can never reconcile; and yet to such a contradiction the southern section of this country is committed in every effort which looks to the discouragement and discountenancing of trade with the coast of Africa, by which the limits of this institution are extended. * * To bask in the brightening beams of such an institution as slavery, to defend it, to praise it, and pray for its continuance, and yet contribute ships and soldiers to prevent its extension and its spread to others than ourselves, is scarcely defensible upon any reasonable principle of human action."

But, say our Northern quietists,—the men who are proud of being called "Conservatives," and who gather their robes closely about them and pass by on "the other side," whenever they see an "anti-slavery fanatic,"—this is only the wild talk of Southern extremists, the madmen of slavery, it will never be countenanced; no Northern man will ever advocate a restoration of the African slave trade. And so they will feel and talk, and help on the scheme by hindering efficient opposition to it, until some day not far off in the future, the telegraph informs them that it has been driven through Congress. Now it is a fact that the Northern *sympathisers* which does so much for the slave power, has already begun to advocate the revival of piracy. Look at the following from the New York *Day Book*:

"It is undeniable that there is, in this country, a growing disposition to withdraw the restriction on the African slave trade, and to re-open it to the enterprise of our merchants. A few years ago the proposition would have been received with a shudder, and found not one advocate in the whole Union; but the fanaticism and discussion of the Abolitionists have led a good many minds to examine the subject more closely and carefully, and it is useless to deny the fact, and there are many who think that the bringing of the wild savages of Africa to this country, and making good, industrious working men and women of them, would be an absolute blessing.

"A few months ago, we heard a most acute argument in favour of a resumption of the slave trade, from one of our most eminent citizens—a man whose sound judgment and morality no one will deny, and who has been, for more than thirty years, a consistent and leading member of the Presbyterian Church.

"The basis of this argument was, that the Africans were an inferior race; that they were the descendants of Ham, and condemned by God to slavery *forever*; that we, as an enlightened Christian nation, were under obligations not to send missionaries there to waste their time and strength in trying to convert a race, and barbarous people to Christianity, who are hopelessly and by the decree of heaven and the command of God to be as much slaves as the cattle on our farms; and we should, therefore, not only buy them as we find them, but we should go there and buy them, and bring them here, and sell them to those who would make slaves of them

On Sabbath last, W. Keogh, a shoemaker, residing on the corner of Queen and Sumach streets, was arrested by the police on suspicion of having murdered his wife, whose throat was cut from ear to ear. After the commission of the deed he ran into the street shouting that his wife had destroyed herself. Keogh attributes the fatal deed to drunkenness, yet denies that he committed the murder.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We are in receipt of a private letter from St Johns, New Brunswick, stating that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that His Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Suttan.—*Quebec Mercury, July 24.*

United States.

Crime of Mr. Smith.

Statement of a passenger by the Prometheus published in the New York Tribune, May 26th.

As the steamer *Routh*, of the Transit Company of New York, was approaching Greytown, two boats or bungos were perceived tied close to the beach. The owner of these boats, perceiving that the steamer was nearing him, cried out to the captain of the steamer to take care, and not run into him. At this time the owner of the boats had a gun in his hand. The steamer passed on, but returned again, and it was suggested by an influential person on board that such should be done, with the object of giving the unfortunate man fifty lashes for imprudence. Instead of doing so, however, the captain of the iron steamer levelled for his rifle, and taking deliberate aim at the many shot him dead—the ball passing through his heart.

Upon the arrival of the *Routh* at Greytown the authorities proceeded on board the ocean steamer to arrest Captain Smith for the murder of this native. The American Minister, who happened to be upon the spot, called upon the passengers present to prevent the arrest, and was successful for the time. Later in the evening Mr. Borland, the American minister, went on shore and proceeded to the residence of the United States Commercial Agent at that port. The populace, enraged at what had occurred, surrounded the house, and passed threatening language to Mr. Borland for his interference in behalf of Captain Smith, the master of the boat, and a Portuguese by birth.

NEW YORK, July 25th.

The *Prometheus*, which arrived last night, reports that Greytown was bombarded by a U.S. Sloop of war. Cyane was afterwards set on fire and destroyed; this was done because the authorities would not make apology for insult to Mr. Borland.

Three English vessels witnessed the bombardment, but offered no assistance. No lives were lost, nor did the inhabitants repel the attack in any way whatever.

Crime at Washington.

A Mrs. Ann Benner has made complaint before Justice Smith of an outrage committed on her almost unparalleled in the annals of brutality. It appears that the lady, aged over forty years, and her husband, a poor old man, were offered premises in the Six-Buildings by a benevolent gentleman free of rent. On Wednesday afternoon the aged couple went to see the house, and while there it is stated that three young men drove up, said the property was theirs, got the old man and his wife into the vehicle and drove off with them. They had not gone into the woods however, beyond Boundary and Fourteenth Streets, when they put the old man out, and drove into a secluded recess, where each of the young men violated her person, acting more like demons than even brutes, the details of which are totally unfit for publication. Two young men have been arrested named George Hanshaught and Wm. Moore, and were duly committed by Justice Smith. The other fellow has not yet been caught, but he cannot well escape. Among the number of brutal acts recently reported in the midst, where such crimes are becoming fearfully on the increase, this is the most horrible.—*Evening Star.*

A DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.—The *Courier & Enquirer* thus happily hits the character of the present Congress:

"Congress makes its business to do Nothing, and this business is now thoroughly disposed of. What did it do yesterday? Nothing. The day before? Nothing. The day before that? Nothing. Last week? Nothing, except make Nothing of the Know Nothings. Week before last? Nothing. Last month? Nothing, but buy lands of Mexico where Nothing grows. Month before last? Nothing but turn the Missouri Compromise into Nothing. The month before that? Nothing but talk Nothing. The month before that? Nothing whatever!"

BERLIN COUNTY.—This has been one of the finest weeks for the farmers imaginable. The weather cool and delightful. Most of the crop has been cut and shocked. Another such a week and our farmers will have secured the greatest grain crop ever grown in this valley.—*Niles Republican.*

GENESEE COUNTY.—Our farmers are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and a better yield they never had. The straw is so heavy as can cover the round, the head of the grain is long and well filled, and the berry plump and large. Some pieces will yield as high as fifty bushels to the acre.—*Democrat.*

THE RUNAWAY.—In our paper of Sunday morning we alluded to the fact of an overseer from a plantation in Prince George's county, Maryland, coming into the city in pursuit of a fugitive, and of the latter escaping from the former, and voluntarily returning the next morning to the jail of this county. The runaway had been handcuffed, and tied by the legs on the horse, behind the overseer, but he purposely slipped off, when a fight occurred between the parties, the white man undergoing a choking process, and the negro receiving two stabs in the back. The rope which bound the slave's legs were cut by the overseer, on condition that he would loosen the grasp on his throat. The flight of the slave was the consequence. Last evening represent the overseer at home, suffering from the effects of the contest. The negro is still in jail, awaiting the requisition of his master. Having repeated the suspicion that the overseer had been killed, it is but due we should now state that the apprehension was ill-founded.—*Washington Sentinel.*

FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The State of Michigan has the honour of being the first State in the Union, if not in the world, which offers to the *student from all portions of America*, a complete Collegiate Course of Medical instruction free of charge. The College is in Ann Arbor, where seven Professors are on duty, and the course of studies are said to be complete and thorough; the term commencing on the first of October, and continuing six months.—*Free Democrat.*

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—One of the circumstances of criminal carelessness that shock every right-minded person, occurred at the town of New Boston, in Clermont county, on Sunday afternoon. Andrew Patterson, a young man twenty years of age, out of wanton mischief, pointed a loaded shot gun at his widowed mother, not believing it to be loaded, pulled the trigger, and the contents lodged in the face of his mother, completely tearing away the whole of the lower jaw, and a greater portion of the tongue. Skilful treatment had been applied, and by our last advices she was still alive, but the wound was one of the most dreadful character.—*Albany Register.*

John Pitt, who has a seat in the United States Senate, from Indiana, declared a few days since that the declaration that all men are created equal, "was a self-evident lie!"

A Simple Remedy.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following as a simple remedy for the cholera, which he seems to say has been tried with success. He says:

If you drink about a wine glass full of weak lye-water, made from wood ashes, you will have no cholera. It should not be too strong, but palatable.

To steamboat captains—Gentlemen, you have it in your power to prevent much sickness, by resorting to this simple remedy of lye water, made from wood ashes; it is, beyond a certain preventative of cholera. Whenever it makes its appearance on your boats, remove from your table your beans, hominy and pickle; give your passengers good wholesome food. Put in in your water jar sufficient ashes to make a weak lye. Let all of them drink from it regularly, and my word for it the cholera will cease and the passengers be healthy.

The writer refers all those who doubt the efficacy of the above remedy to Capt. W. Eads, former captain of the steamer Robert Campbell. This remedy is within reach of every one who is desirous of being healthy.

Papers friendly to humanity, please copy.

Trade between the British Provinces and the United States.

The trade between the United States and British North America is largely on the increase. In 1828, the value of this trade was as follows:—

Imports into the United States from the Colonies,	$445,000
Export to the Colonies from the United States,	2,704,014
Total,	3,149,014
In 1849 the imports had increased to	2,892,880
The exports,	5,932,106
Total trade,	8,758,986
In 1852 the imports from Canada were	4,589,968
Imports from other Provinces were	1,520,330
Value of imports,	6,110,299
The exports to Canada in same year were, domestic exports,	4,004,963
Foreign exports	2,712,097
	6,617,060
The export to other Provinces in same year were, domestic exports,	2,650,134
Foreign exports,	1,141,829
Exports,	10,509,016
Tptal trade in 1852,	16,519,305

In 1853 the trade with the British North American Provinces was as follows:—

Our exports to Canada, domestic produce,	$4,005,512
Foreign Goods,	3,023,587
	7,829,099
Our exports to other Provinces in same year, domestic produce,	$3,398,575
Foreign Goods,	1,912,968
	$5,311,543
Exports in 1853,	$13,140,642
The imports in the same year were, from Canada,	$5,978,002
From other Provinces,	2,272,602
Imports in 1853,	$7,550,604
Total trade in 1853,	$20,691,246

The Canadian valuation is higher than our own, making the total $8,477,692.

These returns for 1853 have not before been published, and are copied from the unpublished report on Commerce and Navigation, presented to us in sheets, through the agency of Mr. John Baily, of Washington, Assistant Clerk of the House, by the courtesy of Hon. Mr. Washburn.—*State of Maine.*

Four Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the "Andes"

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

THE RUSSIANS RE-OCCUPYING THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Conspiracy of Nobles in St. Petersburgh.

THE ALLIED ARMY APPROACHING THE DANUBE.

BOSTON, July 31st.

The British steam propeller *Andes*, with four days later news from Europe, has arrived.

Flour declined 6d. to 1s. Wheat lower.

The *Andes* left Liverpool on the 9th, and brings papers of that date, also London and Paris advices of the 10th. She reports speaking the U. S. steamer *Atlantic* off Great Owl's Head, from New York 24th, bound in.

The *Andes* has made the passage in about eleven days.

Liverpool cotton market moderately active since the departure of the *Africa*, and prices at close of Tuesday are advancing. Sales for two days reported at 17,000 bales.

The War.

A telegraph despatch in the second edition of the London *Times* states that the Russian troops were returning from Moldavia to Wallachia. A despatch from Widdin of the 13th, says the Russians had crossed the Danube at different points. They have occupied the principal places in order to prevent the Turkish troops from crossing.

Advices from St. Petersburg dated 6th, announce that 300 young nobles had been arrested, charged with expressing sentiments of opposition against the Government.

It is rumoured from Vienna that Paskiewitch is dead.

The whole garrison at Braila is marching to Bucharest.

The Russians are reported to be cutting down and destroying all the crops of wheat in Wallachia.

The Servian government has finally been compelled to give satisfaction to Austria.

Accounts from Bucharest of the 14th mention that in consequence of a dispute having arisen between the Emperor Nicholas and the heir to the throne, the latter will not join the army.

The allies are in full march for the Danube.

A body of French troops has arrived at Rutschuck, and a force of English troops at Embelor.

England.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would during the ensuing week move a vote of credit for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Arrival of the "Canada."

August 1st.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last p. m.

The *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, 19th ult.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular states that the Cotton market opened heavy in the first part of the weak, but on Tuesday prices had improved, and were firm at last week's figures; the market was, however, fully supplied. Sales, 57,250 bales, of which speculators took 6550 and exported 7,850; closing prices are: New Orleans 6¼; Middling 5; Mobile fair, 6; ordinary qualities 4½: inferior 3¼ a 4¼; sales of Friday 600 bales.

Breadstuffs—market dull, and prices irregular, and for a few days past there has been quite a panic in the trade.

Flour has declined 3s. a 4s. 6d. per bbl. Western Canal is quoted at 26s. 6d. a 29s. 6d. Philadelphia, and Canadian at 30s. a 30s. 6d. Ohio 31s. Wheat has also largely declined, say 1s. per 100 bushels. Wheat 9s. 6d. a 9s. 9d; Red 8s. 6d. a 9s. 2d. Indian corn white, and yellow, of fair quality 32s. a 32s. 6d.; mixed 31s.

Gardner & Co. quote markets for beef unchanged, except for first qualities, which are firm, but transactions limited.

Pork—Large business doing, but lower prices. Market for bacon firm at previous prices.

Hams and Shoulders move freely at last week's prices. Lard heavy.

News by the "Canada."

DANTZIC, July 20.

The *Nicholas* arrived here. She left Cairo Sound with the allied fleet on the 18th.

The allied fleet went to Oland Island.

A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a Berlin paper, says, "The French expeditionary Army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally at Zealand (Denmark) shortly."

Prussia and Austria have asked France and England for stated conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The attack on Sebastopol was indefinitely postponed.

The attack on Cronstadt would not take place this year.

The great battle near Bucharest is problematical.

The Swedish Legislature report in favor of decimal coinage.

PARIS.—Advices from Madrid of the 18th, state that the insurgents are masters of Madrid. During the night, the troops engaged acted vigorously against barricades, but unsuccessfully.

In the House of Commons the Earl of Harrington asked the Ministry whether they had authorized Lord Westmorland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna, that Polish subjects of Russia will not be allowed to enter the English army, or follow the standard of the allies.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that no instructions had been given.

The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message from the Queen.

Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, in the defensive and offensive, asks of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary, to make provision accordingly. The message will be taken into consideration on Monday.

Latest from Madrid.

The *Gazette* publishes a list of the new Ministers. Gen. Cavajal is appointed.

A battle has been fought between O'Donnel and Blages—the latter defeated, wounded and taken prisoner.

The populace sacked the Palace of Christiana, at Salamanca, near Grenada.

A private despatch from Constantinople received at Paris, states that the Russians met with a check near Batum.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none likely until after further consideration by the English and French Governments on the recent conduct of Austria.

The Paris London Correspondent of the *Chronicle* announces the following communication:—The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin communicated to the English and French Governments the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the summons sent by Austria to evacuate the Principalities. The German powers now pronounce it as their opinion that the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear calculated to serve as a basis for future negotiations, and they propose that Frague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further negotiations. They moreover express their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the Allied Powers shall stop their movements in advance. In other words, Austria has again made her alliance with Russia. The Austrian troops are to be called out and placed on a war footing.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar [illegible] the Crimea [illegible] the Russian army [illegible] at the end of June. [illegible] Russian army [illegible] Danube [illegible] Turkish army [illegible] Danube [illegible] Russians [illegible] Turkish troops [illegible] Danube [illegible] Russians [illegible] Danube [illegible] Russians [illegible] Danube [illegible] Russians

Wild Flowers.

Beautiful children! in the glad mid-dell—
The dingle's bed,—the moorland stretching wide,
And on the mossy fountain's sedgy side!
Ye o'er my heart have thrown a lonesome spell;
And though the worldling, scorning, may deride,
I love ye all!

I love ye all!

I love ye all!

I love ye all!

I love ye all!

Selections.

NEWSPAPERS.—A man eats up a pound of sugar and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men, it is the wisdom of the age—of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they never think much nor find much to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance, without a taste for reading. Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who would be without a newspaper?—*Franklin.*

INTEMPERANCE.—There is no better or more forcible description of intemperance, than that given by St. Augustine, who calls it, "A distemper of the head; a subversion of the senses; a tempest of the tongue; a storm in the body; a shipwreck of virtue; a loss of time; a wilful madness; a pleasant devil; a sugared poison; a sweet sin; which he that has it, hath not himself, and he that commits it, doth not only commit sin, but he himself is altogether sin."

"Intemperance has been aptly called," saith Flavel, "the devil's bridle, by which he turneth sinners which way he pleases; he that is overcome by it can overcome no other sin."

Among the heathen he was counted the best man who spent most oil in the lamp than wine in the bottle.

LIQUID INDIA-RUBBER.—A correspondent of a New-York paper, writing from Para, in Brazil, says: "There is a method in preparing the gum which has recently been patented, and which differs essentially from the usual curdling. The milk, as drawn from the tree, is put into large glass bottles and demijohns; a preparation of a chemical nature, which is a secret, is mixed with the milk, and the bottles are securely sealed. In this way the gum is sent to the United States. It curdles twenty-four hours after exposure to the air, and forms a pure, white, solid, and remarkably strong rubber. There is only one house in Para which has the secret of this receipt, as I learn, and a member of the firm gives his personal attention to the preparation of the article, some thousands of miles in the interior of the country."

Under the Moors the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now fifteen millions. When Granada was conquered, in 1487, it was defended by walls flanked by 1,030 towers.—The kingdom, of which it was the capital, was seventy leagues long by thirty broad, and possessed thirty-two cities of the first rank, and ninety-seven of the second. Granada, before its fall in 1487, contained 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 bore arms; it now contains but 60,000 souls, all counted. The population of the whole kingdom of Granada was three millions. Malaga, in the seventeenth century, contained 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 70,000. Medina del Campo, in the seventeenth century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at the same epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants, it now possesses only 5,000. In the sixteenth century, the diocese of Salamanca had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; it now has thirteen only. Seville, in 1725, had 5,000 families; now 1,000. Seville, in the seventeenth century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufactures; it now contains 96,000 souls, all told. Toledo, in the fifteenth century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1609 counted a population of 800,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1778 there were counted 1,511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has been increasing from that time to his.

SUPERSTITIOUS USE OF THE CROSS.—It was placed in a sumptuous chapel in the cathedral. Information concerning its discovery, together with a small cast, cut out of its wood, was sent to Rome to Paul V; who received it on his knees, singing the hymn "Vexilla regis," &c.—*Life in Mexico, by Madame Calderon de la Barca.*

WHAT IS SALERATUS?—Wood is burnt to ashes. Ashes are lixiviated—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salts are the residuum. The salts undergo a purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process, we change the potash into pearlash. Now put this into sacks and place them over a distillery wash-tub where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs and renders it solid, the product being heavier, dryer and whiter, than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of lye and carbonic acid can a human stomach bear and remain healthy, is a question for the saleratus eaters.

THE ANCIENT GIANTS OF ENGLAND.—Before the French—so runs the Legend—there were the giants; a good while before, we should think, by the account the Frenchmen give of their departure. The Finnish tradition declares—A giant child came one day to her gigantess mamma, and showed her a curious insect she held in her apron, and had picked up on the plain. It was a plough, with team and driver. "Alas! my child," said mamma, "this is a token of grief to us. Where this thing appears—small as it looks—we of the old race cannot long abide." And so it proved; and so we may form some near guess as to when the Finnish giants went away. For their legacy—so runs the legend—they left the immeasurable masses of ore which were their prodigiously hot fires and stoves, but which are known to the tiny race of their successors as inexhaustible iron mines. They left, the people say, such an interior warmth in that particular tract of soil that corn grows and ripens during the short summer, several degrees north of the points, in Siberia and Canada, where no ear is formed. The flax is the finest known in the world; and even the modern potato ripens in the hoarded warmth of those ancient fires. The monstrous salmon that comes wedge-like up the clear frothing rivers, were the minnows with which those giants angled for the marine monsters that roll and tumble in the Arctic Seas. The wild swans were their little singing birds; and, if the swan note be now held discordant, it is through its grief for the departed patrons, and tales are told of the sweetness of that music when heard far away over the boundless swamp, accompanied by the lyre accompaniment of miles of pine forest swept by the high breeze.

PERUSING OLD PAPERS.—How depressing is the feeling on looking old papers long locked up, and filed away, written many years ago, when the world was brighter and friends were more numerous than now, before misfortune had dimmed the one, or death had snatched away the other? Nor are one's spirits made more cheerful, when some old document or letter transports us backward to a season of bereavement or sad mischance. The sunshine of the present is clouded by these reminiscences which produce in all their gloom the shadows of a former day. But when it happens, as is most commonly the fact, that a day of darkness and storm is selected for this melancholy review of past scenes, the sombre skies above us mingle their weeping with the tears of revived afflictions, and then a pall of darkest hue settles upon the mind. Beware of this; let no one unlock the trunk of old papers, especially such as concerns the heart, except in a cloudless day, with the sun shining in meridian splendor.

Professor Stoddard, in a lecture recently delivered upon the hurricanes in Knox county, Illinois, says:—"The trunk of one of the trees blown down was about two feet in diameter. Assuming, however, its diameter to be but two and a half feet, a force of 457,000 pounds would be required to break it. The surface of the tree expanded to the action of the wind was about one thousand feet, which would give a pressure by the wind of one hundred and forty-seven pounds per square foot, which is nearly one-fourth the initial velocity of a cannon ball. Allowing the height of the hurricane or whirlwind, to have been sixty feet, the whole force exerted at one time along its track was five thousand million pounds—a working power equal to more than half the steam power of the globe."

A letter from the missionary ship *John Williams*, recently received at the London Mission-house, reports a visit to Erromanga in the New Hebrides. During the stay of the vessel off the Island the Gospel man who leveled the first blow to the murdered missionary Williams, came on board. He is now a learner of Christianity. The question was put to him why he killed the missionary. His reply was, "White man had been to the island, and had slain his brother and sister. He feared this man would do likewise, and so he killed him." The island is now, to a great extent reclaimed from heathenism by the labors of native evangelists.

A PUBLIC NURSERY IN LONDON.—Close by the ship yard in Portugal Street, there is a nursery for infants. Here parents who are obliged to work during the day can leave their children on payment of a small sum. They are well cared for, in a clean and well-ventilated place, lodged in snug little beds, and supplied with victuals, and—that best of instruction for early years—kind and pleasant words. It is painful to witness the bleached countenances of the most healthy of these little ones. Almost every visitor who has come here from more city neighbourhoods has noticed this, it seems. Those of sufficient intelligence to say their names, and see, when they may visit the nursery, and see, when the faces are cleansed of dirt, how white they are, and how black a tint is below the eyes, will scarcely doubt the necessity of bringing influences of healthy inspection and amusement. The nursery was founded, and is mainly supported, by the Rev. John Offord, chaplain of King's College Hospital, in the neighbourhood, who has devoted himself to the establishment from private means. Those who have no child to go to, but who would like to see the nursery, can obtain admission by a letter from the Rev. John Offord, addressed to the Nursery, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence, in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of obtaining employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is every now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect equality of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

A large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair, after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, of St. Paul's Low Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL NORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Kirkwall, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady [illegible]	5	0	0
Rev. [illegible]	5	0	0
Rev. [illegible] Binney	5	0	0
Mr. S. [illegible]	5	0	0
Mrs. W. [illegible]	5	0	0
G. T. [illegible]	5	0	0
Miss [illegible]	5	0	0
H. Spicer, [illegible]	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Rendall, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, [illegible]	5	0	0
Collection at [illegible]	14	6	
C. F. [illegible] Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. [illegible]	5	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
[illegible]	10	10	0
[illegible]	10	0	0
George Hall, Esq.	10	0	0
G. T. Barrington, Esq.	10	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
Mr. [illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
Miss Hopkin Portal	10	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	5	0	0
C. Gresham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]	5	0	0
[illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 21.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a proper way; and reserving, also, the right to express unqualified condemnation of all projects having for their object in a great or remote degree the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a respectful consideration will be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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Poetry.

God hath a Voice.

BY ELIZA COOK.

God hath a voice that is ever heard
In the peal of the thunder, the chirp of the bird
It comes in the torrent, all rapid and strong,
In the steamlet's soft gush as it ripples along.

It breathes in the zephyr, just kissing the bloom;
It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoon;
Let the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice,
What do they tell thee but God hath a voice?

God hath a presence, and that you may see
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noonday, the star of the night
In the storm cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light

In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand;
Turn where you may, from the sky to the sod,
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God?

The Daisy.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we, to prove a God is here—
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of, his hands in lines as clear.

For who but He who arched the skies,
And pours the day spring's living food,
Wondrous alike in all He tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple blood?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale, and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see
In every step the stamp of God.

Literature.

The Vacant Chair.

You have all heard of the Chevoit mountains. If you have not, they are a rough, rugged, majestic chain of hills, which a poet might term the Roman wall of nature; crowned with snow, belted with storms, surrounded by pastures and fruitful fields, and still dividing the northern portion of Great Britain from the southern. With their proud summits piercing the clouds, and their dark rocky declivities frowning upon the glens below, they appear symbolical of the wild and untameable spirits of the Borderers who once inhabited their sides. We say, you have all heard of the Chevoits, and know them to be very high hills, like a huge clasp rivetting England and Scotland together; but we are not aware that you may have heard of Marchlaw, an old, grey-looking farm-house, substantial as a modern fortress, recently, and for aught we know to the contrary, still inhabited by Peter Eliot, the proprietor of some five hundred surrounding acres. The boundaries of Peter's farm, indeed, were defined neither by fields, hedges, nor stone walls. A wooden stake here and a stone there, at considerable distances from each other, were the general landmarks; but neither Peter nor his neighbours considered a few acres worth quarrelling about; and their sheep frequently visited each other's pastures in a friendly way, harmoniously sharing a family dinner, in the same spirit as their masters made themselves free at each other's tables.

Peter was placed in very unpleasant circumstances, owing to the situation of Marchlaw house, which, unfortunately, was built immediately across the "ideal line," dividing the two kingdoms; and his misfortune was, that being born within it, he knew not whether he was an Englishman or a Scotchman. He could trace his ancestral line no farther back than his great-grandfather, who, it appeared from the family Bible, had, together with his grandfather and father, claimed Marchlaw as their birth-place.—They, however, were not involved in the same perplexities as their descendant. The parlour was distinctly acknowledged to be in Scotland, and two-thirds of the kitchen were as certainly allowed to be in England: his three ancestors were born in the room over the parlour, and, therefore were Scotchmen beyond question; but Peter, unluckily, being brought into the world before the death of his grandfather, his parents occupied a room immediately over the debateable boundary line which crossed the kitchen. The room, though scarcely eight feet square, was evidently situated between the two countries; but, no one being able to ascertain what portion belonged to each, Peter, after many arguments and altercations upon the subject, was driven to the disagreeable alternative of confessing he knew not what countryman he was. What rendered the confession the more painful was, it was Peter's highest ambition to be thought a Scotchman. All his arable land lay on the Scotch side; his mother was collaterally related to the Stuarts; and few families were more ancient or respectable than the Eliots. Peter's speech, indeed, betrayed him to be a walking partition between the two kingdoms, a living representation of the Union; for in one word he pronounced the letter *r* with the broad, masculine sound of the North Briton, and in the next with the liquid *burr* of the Northumbrians.

Peter, or, if you prefer it, Peter Eliot, Esq., of Marchlaw, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, was for many years, the best runner, leaper, and wrestler between Wooler and Jedburgh. Whirled from his hand, the ponderous bullet whizzed through the air like a pigeon on the wing; and the best putter on the Borders quailed from competition. As a feather in his cap, he owned the unrivalled honour, proud it found and round his head, extinguishing with agile limb its evolutions, swiftly as swallows play around a circle, and hurled it from his hands like a shot from a rifle, till antagonists shrunk back, and the spectators burst into a shout. "Well done, Squire! the Squire forever!" once exclaimed a servile observer of titles. "Squire! wha are ye squiring at?" returned Peter. "Confound ye! where was ye when I was christened Squire? My name's Peter Elliot, your man, or onybody's man, at whatever they like!"

Peter's soul was free, bounding, and buoyant, as the wind that carolled in a zephyr, or shouted in a hurricane, upon his native hills; and his body was thirteen stone of healthy, substantial flesh, steeped in the spirits of life. He had been long married, but marriage had wrought no change upon him. They who suppose that wedlock transforms the lark into an owl, offer an insult to the lovely beings who, brightening our darkest hours with the smiles of affection, teach us that that only is unbecoming in the husband which is disgraceful in the man.—Nearly twenty years had passed over them; but Janet was still as kind, and, in his eyes as beautiful, as when, bestowing on him her hand at the altar; and he was still as happy, as generous and as free. Nine fair children sat around their domestic hearth, and one, the youngling of the flock, smiled upon its mother's knee. Peter had never known sorrow; he was blest in his wife, in his children, in his flocks. He had become richer than his fathers. He was beloved by his neighbours, the tillers of his ground, and by his herdsmen; yea, no man envied his prosperity. But a blight passed over the harvest of his joys, and gall was rained into the cup of his felicity.

It was Christmas-day, and a more melancholy looking sun never rose on the 25th of December. One vast, sable cloud, like a universal pall, overspread the heavens. For weeks, the ground had been covered with clear, dazzling snow, and as, throughout the day, the rain continued its unwearied and monotonous drizzle, the earth assumed a character and appearance melancholy and troubled as the heavens. Like a mastiff that had lost its owner, the wind howled dolefully down the glens, and was re-echoed from the caves of the mountains, as the lamentations of a legion of invisible spirits. The frowning, snow-clad precipices were instinct with motion, as avalanche upon avalanche, the larger burying the less, crowded downward in their tremendous journey to the plain. The simple mountain rills had assumed the majesty of rivers; the broader streams were swollen into the wild torrent, and, gushing forth as cataracts, in fury and in foam, enveloped the valleys in an angry flood. But at Marchlaw, the fire blazed blithely; the kitchen groaned beneath the load of preparations for a joyful feast; and glad faces glided from room to room.

Peter Elliot kept Christmas, not so much because it was Christmas, as in honour of its being the birthday of Thomas, his first-born, who, that day, entered his nineteenth year. With a father's love, his heart yearned for all his children; but Thomas was the pride of his eyes. Cards of apology had not then found their way among our Border hills; and, as all knew that, although Peter admitted no spirits within his threshold, nor a drunkard at his table, he was, nevertheless no niggard in his hospitality, his invitations were accepted without ceremony. The guests were assembled; and the kitchen being the only apartment in the building large enough to contain them, the cloth was spread upon a long, clear oaken table, stretching from England into Scotland. On the English end of the board were placed a ponderous plum pudding, studded with temptation, and a smoking sirloin; on Scotland a savoury and well-seasoned haggis, with a sheep's head and trotters; while the intermediate space was filled with the good things of this life, common to both kingdoms and to the season.

The guests from the north, and from the south, were arranged promiscuously. Every seat was filled—save one. The chair by Peter's right hand remained unoccupied.—He had raised his hands before his eyes, and besought a blessing on what was placed before them, and was preparing to carve for his visitors, when his eyes fell upon the vacant chair. The knife dropped upon the table. Anxiety flashed across his countenance, like an arrow from an unseen hand.

"Janet, where is Thomas?" he inquired; "hae nane o' ye seen him?" and, without waiting an answer he continued—"How is it possible he can be absent at a time like this? And on such a day too? Excuse me a minute, friends, till I just step out and see if I can find him. Since ever I kept this day, as mony o' ye ken, he has always been at my right hand, in that very chair; and I canna think o' beginning our dinner while I see it empty."

"If the filling of the chair be all," said a pert young sheep-farmer, named Johnson, "I will step into it till Master Thomas arrive."

"Ye're not a faither, young man," said Peter and walked out of the room.

Minute succeeded minute, but Peter returned not. The guests became hungry, peevish, and gloomy, while an excellent dinner continued spoiling before them. Mrs. Elliot, whose good nature was the most prominent feature in her character, strove, by every possible effort, to beguile the unpleasant impressions she perceived gathering upon their countenances.

"Peter is just as bad as him," she remarked, "to hae gane to seek him when he kenned the dinner wouldna bear. And I'm sure Thomas kenned it would be ready at one o'clock to a minute. The auld fallow and unfriendly like to keep folk waiting."

And, endeavouring to smile upon a household, every breath was heard to listen. "No, no, no!" cried the mother, again and again, with increasing anguish, "It's no the foot o' my ain bairn;" while her keen gaze still remained riveted upon the door, and was not withdrawn, nor the hope of despair relinquished, till the individual entered, and with a silent and ominous shake of his head, betokened his fruitless efforts. The clock had struck twelve; all were returned save the father. The wind howled more wildly; the rain poured upon the windows in ceaseless torrents; and the roaring of the mountain rivers gave a character of deeper gloomishness to their sepulchral silence; for they sat, each rapt in forebodings, listening to the storm; and no sounds were heard, save the groans of the mother, the weeping of her children, and the bitter and broken sobs of the bereaved maiden, who leaned her head upon her father's bosom, refusing to be comforted.

Mrs. Elliot approached her, and taking her hand tenderly between both of hers—'Hinny! hinny!' said see, 'yer sighs gae through my heart like a knife! An' what can I do to comfort ye? Come, Elizabeth, my bonny love, let us hope for the best. Ye see before ye a sorrowin' mother!—a mother that fondly hoped to see you an'—I canna say it!—an' am ill qualified to gie comfort, when my own heart is like a furnace! But, oh! let us try and remember the blessed portion,—'Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth,' an' inwardly pray for strength to say, 'His will be done!'"

Time stole on towards midnight, and one after one of the unsuccessful party returned. As foot after foot approached, every breath was heard to listen. "No, no, no!" cried the mother, again and again, with increasing anguish, "It's no the foot o' my ain bairn;" while her keen gaze still remained riveted upon the door, and was not withdrawn, nor the hope of despair relinquished, till the individual entered, and with a silent and ominous shake of his head, betokened his fruitless efforts. The clock had struck twelve; all were returned save the father. The wind howled more wildly; the rain poured upon the windows in ceaseless torrents; and the roaring of the mountain rivers gave a character of deeper gloomishness to their sepulchral silence; for they sat, each rapt in forebodings, listening to the storm; and no sounds were heard, save the groans of the mother, the weeping of her children, and the bitter and broken sobs of the bereaved maiden, who leaned her head upon her father's bosom, refusing to be comforted.

At length, the barking of the farm-dog announced foot-steps at a distance. Every ear was raised to listen, every eye was turned to the door; but, before the tread was yet audible to the listeners—"Oh, it is only Peter's foot!" said the miserable mother, and, weeping, arose to meet him.

"Janet! Janet!" he exclaimed, as he entered, and threw his arms around her neck, "what's this come upon us at last?"

He cast an inquisitive glance around his dwelling, and a convulsive shiver passed over his manly frame, as his eye again fell on the vacant chair, which no one had ventured to occupy.—Hour succeeded hour, but the company separated not; and low, sorrowful whispers mingled with the lamentations of the parents.

"Neighbors," said Adam Bell, "the morn is a new day, and we will wait to see what it may bring forth; but, in the meantime, let us read a portion o' the Divine word, an' kneel together in prayer, that, whether or not the day-dawn cause light to shine upon this singular bereavement, the Sun o' Righteousness may arise wi' healing on his wings, upon the hearts o' this afflicted family, an' upon the hearts o' all present."

"Amen!" responded Peter, wringing his hand, and his friend taking down the Ha' Bible, read the chapter where it is written—"It is better to be in the house of mourning than in the house of feasting;" and again the portion which sayeth—"it is well for me that I have been afflicted, for before I was afflicted, I went astray."

The morning came, but brought no tidings of the lost son. After a solemn farewell, all the visitants, save Adam Bell and his daughter, returned every one to their own houses; and the disconsolate father, with his servants, again renewed their search among the hills and surrounding villages.

Days, weeks, months, and years rolled on. Time had subdued the anguish of the parents into a holy calm; but their lost first-born was not forgotten, although no trace of his fate had been discovered. The general belief was that he had perished in the breaking up of the snow; and the few in whose remembrance he still lived, merely spoke of his death as a 'very extraordinary circumstance,' remarked that 'he was a wild venturesome sort o' lad.'

Christmas had succeeded Christmas, and Peter Elliot still kept it in commemoration of the birth-day of him who was not. For the first few years after the loss of their son, sadness and silence characterised the party who sat down to dinner at Marchlaw, and still at Peter's right hand was placed the vacant chair. But, as the younger branches of the family advanced in years, the remembrances of their brother became less poignant. Christmas was, with all around them, a day of rejoicing, and they began to make merry with their friends; while their parents partook in their enjoyments, with a smile, half of approval, and half of sorrow.

Twelve years had passed away; Christmas had again come. It was the counterpart of its fatal predecessor. The hills had not yet cast off their summer verdure; the sun, although shorn of its heat, had lost none of its brightness or glory, and looked down upon the earth as though participating in its gladness; and the clear blue sky was tranquil as the sea sleeping beneath the moon. Many visitors had again assembled at Marchlaw. The sons of Mr. Elliot, and the younger men of the party, were assembled upon a level green near the house, amusing themselves with throwing the hammer and other border games, while himself and the older guests stood by as spectators, recounting the deeds of their youth. Johnson, the sheep farmer, whom we have already mentioned, now a brawny and gigantic fellow of two-and-thirty, bore away in every game the palm from all competitors. More than once as Peter beheld his sons defeated, he felt the spirit of youth glowing in his veins, and, "Oh!" muttered he in bitterness, "had my Thomas been spared to us he would have been the foremost in these games!" And then the remembrance that he was not, and that probably he never would be, overcame the father, and he turned away to conceal his emotions.

Successively, at every game, the stranger had defeated all who ventured to oppose him; when a messenger announced that dinner wait their arrival. Some of the guests were already seated, others entering; and, as heretofore, placed beside Mrs. Elliot, was Elizabeth Bell, still in the moontide of her beauty; but sorrow passed over her features, like a veil before the countenance of an angel. Johnson, crest-fallen and out of humor at his defeat, seated himself by her side. In early life, he had regarded Thomas Elliot as a rival for her affections; and, stimulated with the knowledge that Adam Bell would be able to bestow several thousands upon his daughter as a dowry, he yet prosecuted his attentions with unabated assiduity in despite of the daughter's aversion and the coldness of her father. Peter had taken his place at the table; and still by his side, unoccupied and sacred, appeared the vacant chair, the chair of his first-born, whereon none had sat since his mysterious death or disappearance.

"Bairns," said he, 'did nane o' ye ask the sailor to come up and take a bit o' dinner wi' us?'

"We were afraid it might lead to a quarrel with Mr. Johnson," whispered one of his sons.

"He is come without asking," replied the stranger, entering; and the wind shall blow from a new point if I destroy the mirth or happiness of the company.'

"Ye're a stranger, young man," said Peter, 'or ye would ken this is no a meeting o' mirth-makers. But, I assure, ye, ye are welcome, heartily welcome. Haste ye, lassies,' he added to the servants; 'some o' ye get a chair for the gentleman.'

"Gentleman, indeed!" muttered Johnson between his teeth.

"Never mind about a chair,' my hearties,' said the seaman, 'this will do!' And before Peter could speak to withhold him, he had thrown himself carelessly into the hallowed, the venerated, the twelve-years-unoccupied chair! The spirit of sacrilege uttering blasphemies from a pulpit could not have smitten a congregation of pious worshippers with deeper horror and consternation, than this filling of the vacant chair the inhabitants of Marchlaw.

Excuse me, sir! excuse me, sir!" said Peter, the words trembling on his tongue; 'but ye canna—ye canna sit there!

"O man! man!" cried Mrs. Elliot, 'get out o' that! get out o' that!—take my chair!—take ony chair i' the house!—but dinna sit there! It has never been sat in by mortal being since the death o' my dear bairn!—and to see it filled by another is a thing I canna endure!"

"Sir! sir!" continued the father, 'ye have done it through ignorance, and we excuse ye. But that was my Thomas's seat! Twelve years this very day—his birth-day—he perished Heaven kens how! He went out from our sight like the cloud that passed over the hills—never—never to return. And, O sir! spare a father's feelings! for to see it filled wrings the blood from my heart!"

"Give me your hand my worthy soul!" exclaimed the seaman; 'I revere—nay hang it! I would die for your feelings!' But Tom Elliot was my friend, and I cast anchor in this chair by special commission. I know that a sudden broadside of joy is a bad thing; but as I don't know how to preach a sermon before telling you all I have to say is—that Tom ain't dead.'

"Not dead!" said Peter, grasping the hand of the stranger, and speaking with an eagerness that almost choked his utterance; 'O sir! sir! tell me how!—how!—Did ye say, living!—Is my ain Thomas living!

"Not dead, did ye say?" cried Mrs. Elliot, hurrying towards him and grasping his other hand—"not dead! And shall I see my bairn again! Oh! may the blessings o' Heaven, and the blessing o' a broken-hearted mother be upon the bearer of the gracious tidings! But tell me!—tell me, now is it possible! As ye would expect happiness here or hereafter, dinna, dinna deceive me!

"Deceive you! returned the stranger, grasping with impassioned earnestness, their hands in his—"Never! never! and all I can say is, Tom Elliot is alive and hearty.

"No, no!" said Elizabeth, rising from her seat, 'he does not deceive us; there is that in his countenance which betokens a falsehood impossible. And she who so mourned the departed, has not wished in vain."

"Shade of, yer faither!" muttered the seaman, springing towards them, 'or shiver me! I'll shew daylight through your timbers in the turning of a hand-spike. And clasping the lovely girl in his arms, 'Betty! Betty, my love!' he cried, 'don't you know your own Tom? Father, mother, don't you know me? Have you really forgotten your own son? If twelve years have made some change on his face, his heart is sound as ever."

His father, his mother, and his brothers clung around him, weeping, smiling, and mingling a hundred questions together. He threw his arms around the necks of each, and in answer to their inquiries, replied—'Well! well! there is time enough to answer questions, but not to-day, not to-day.

"No, my bairn,' said his mother, 'we'll ask you no questions—nobody shall ask ye any! But how—how were you torn away from us, my love? And, O hinny! where—where hae ye been?

"It is a long story, mother, said he, and would take a week to tell it. But, however, to make a long story short, you remember when the smugglers were pursued, and wished to conceal their brandy in our house, my father prevented them: they left muttering revenge—and they have been revenged. This day twelve years, I went out with the intention of meeting Elizabeth and her father, when I came upon a party of the gang concealed in Hell's Hole. In a moment half a dozen pistols were held to my breast, and, tying my hands to my sides, they dragged me into the cavern. Here I had not been long their prisoner, when the snow rolling down the mountains, almost totally blocked up its mouth. On the second night, they cut through the snow, and, hurrying me along with them, I was bound to a horse between two, and before day-light, found myself stowed, like a piece of old junk, in the hold of a smugglers lugger. Within a week I was shipped on a Dutch man-of-war, and for six years was kept dodging about on different stations, till our old yawling hulk received orders to join the fleet, which was to fight against the gallant Duncan at Camperdown. To think of fighting against my own countrymen, my own flesh and blood, was worse than to be cut to pieces by a cat-o'-nine tails; and under cover of the smoke of the first broadside, I sprang into the gunwhale, plunged into the sea, and swam for the English fleet. Never, shall I forget the moment that my feet first trod upon the deck of a British frigate! My nerves felt as firm as her oak, and my heart free as the pennant that waved defiance from his mastheard! I was active as any one during the battle; and, when it was over, and I found myself again among my own countrymen, men, and all speaking my own language, I fancied—nay, bang it! I almost believed—I should meet my father, mother, or my dear Bess, on board of the British frigate. I expected to see you all again in a few weeks at farthest; but, instead of returning to Old England, before I was aware, it was helm about with us. As to writing, I never had an opportunity but once. We were at anchor before a French fort; a packet was lying alongside ready to sail; I had half a side written, and was scratching my head to think how I should come over writing about you, Bess, my love, when, as bad look would have it, our lieutenant comes to me, and says he, 'Elliot, I know you like a little smart service; come, my lad, take the head oar, while we board some of those French gun-boats under the batteries!' I couldn't say no. We pulled ashore, made a boafire of some of their craft, and were setting fire to a second, when a deadly fire of small-shot from the garrison scuttled our boat, killed our commanding officer with half of the crew, and the few of us who were left were made prisoners. It is of no use bothering you by telling you how we escaped from the French prison. We did escape; and Tom will once more fill his vacant chair.

Should any of our readers wish farther acquaintance with our friends, all we can say is, the new year was still young when Adam Bell bestowed his daughter's hand upon the heir of Marchlaw, and Peter beheld the once vacant chair again occupied, and a namesake of the third generation prattling on his knee.

ACCLIMATION OF ANIMALS.—M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire and other eminent naturalists in France are beginning to turn their serious attention to the acclimation or domestication of animals which have hitherto been totally unknown to Europe, or known as objects of scientific or idle curiosity. Within the last month they have received for the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, a number of yaks, from China—an animal which Buffon says "is more precious than all the gold of the New World." In Thibet and China this animal serves as a horse, an ass, a cow, and a sheep; he bears heavy burdens, draws large loads, supplies milk, has flesh which is excellent, and hair which can be wrought into warm clothes. To naturalize him, therefore, in Europe would be an immense service to mankind; and as he bears cold bravely the French naturalists have every hope that they will be able to do so, though, by the way, the late Lord Derby made the attempt, and failed. Some Chinese have been brought over to attend the yaks, and they will teach the French the way of treating them, and curing them in stalwarts. The yaks are of a lowish stature, are singularly shaggy, and have tails more bushy than those of horses. It is to be hoped that England will take her share in endeavoring to acclimate Asiatic, American and African animals to our European climates. It is not very creditable to our boasted nineteenth century that, in this respect, it is far behind the old Romans; out of the many thousand species of which the animal creation consists only between forty and fifty are in the domesticated.—*Literary Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

Selections.

Industry and Perseverance.

The following extract from Burnap's Lectures, is worthy the attention of all young men:

When you have sufficient intelligence to perceive what you ought to be, and judgment enough to discern what you may be, and decision enough to determine what you will be, the next indispensable qualities to success are industry and perseverance.—Labour is the universal law, to life in which all who have their fortunes to make, that is, all deserving and enterprising, ought especially to rejoice. Labour is the great magician, which is secretly conveying the good things of this world from hand to hand, while mankind look on and wonder how it is done. Who now possess the wealth and high places of the land? Mainly those who laboured for them hard and long. Upon whose hands are they imperceptibly gliding? Upon those who are too indolent to keep them. It is incredible what mere industry will accomplish in this world of toil—I had almost said it is the prime requisite.

It is wonderful what deception lurks under a few common words and phrases in our language. "What a fortunate man," we hear the world exclaim, when they see him flourishing in his business. In nine cases out of ten, the very term is a flattering unction, which the indolent and enterprising man is laying to his soul, that the only difference between him and him and his successful neighbour, is that of luck.—In a majority of instances he may at venture substitute in the place of fortune, industry. He may say, before he examines the case, the cause of success was the same as was observed of Julius Cæsar. He always succeeded because he left nothing undone which would ensure success.

Let not the young mind repine at the law of labour, and the inevitable and inexorable necessity of personal exertion which it imposes upon him. It is the most favourable thing to those who have their own way to make in this world, and is among the favourable circumstances by which they are surrounded. It is the great agrarian law, which, in a manner, leaves all distinctions, and gives the poor man an inheritance in this world more certain, though not so extensive, as the rich, in his own talents, faculties, and caprices. By making all welfare and acquisition depend on labour, all mankind are provided for.

What Poor Boys can do by Perseverance.

Two young men came to Lowell, a few years ago, from New Hampshire, and went to work in a bobbin factory. After remaining there awhile, they heard of the Teacher's Seminary in this town, and thought they would make the attempt to qualify themselves to teach, notwithstanding their indigence. They came here with a few hard-earned dollars in their pockets, saved from their small wages by the strictest economy. Board in "Common" at that time cost the students about 80 cents per week. This they thought too expensive living for their limited means, and consequently they hired a room; bought a bag of Indian meal, and commenced boarding themselves. They made such rapid proficiency in their studies, that after spending two terms at the institution, they went to New Jersey and taught the first winter. They continued to teach winters and attend school summers, until one of them became qualified to take charge of a High School in one of our cities, and continues its principal, at the present time, receiving a salary of one thousand dollars per year. The other brother prepared for college, entered the Theological Seminary in New Haven, spent three years, and completed his course with distinguished honors. Besides sustaining himself through his collegiate and theological education by his own exertions, he laid up twelve hundred dollars. This was earned by being janitor, and other fortunate perquisites. The latter furnished means for a tour over the European continent, fifteen hundred miles of which were travelled on foot. After his return to this country, he was offered a salary, by one society, of twenty-five hundred dollars, and by another, fifteen hundred dollars, for one sermon a Sabbath, and a vacation of two months per year, at that. He has chosen to accept a professorship in a Western College.—*Andover Advocate.*

The Darvel Arithmetical Prodigy.

The *Ayr Observer* describes an examination of Margaret Clelland, the Darvel girl of nine years of age, at the Ayr Academy, on Monday last. The facility with which she is said to have gone through the various questions given her is truly astonishing. She adds the three columns of compound addition as one. She can also work sums in compound multiplication by such figures as 396 at once. In division, also she divides by 898 or similar divisors, as in short division, and with great rapidity. In mental arithmetic, she gave several proofs of her marvellous memory. To be able to go up the figures in compound addition, keeping correct recollection of every change, is not a little surprising; but to be able to tell the number of hours or seconds in any given number of years, without the slate, is what very few can do, as it requires the multiplication of the number of years by 365, the product of that by 24, and that by 60. This, however, Margaret effected with the most extraordinary rapidity; indeed, she only took a few seconds to give the answer. Another wonderful instance she gave, proving how tenacious her memory is. A pretty long example was written on the slate, five figures across, which she was told to add, and look at carefully, and write on the other side of the slate. After adding it up, and looking at it for seven or eight seconds, she turned the slate and wrote the whole of the figures down. She could tell the hours of the clock, when only two years old.

One half of human life is made up of wasted consideration. The highways of the world are strewed with the sands of thoughts cast away. The events over which we have no control, affect our destiny a thousand-fold more than the few that we can govern; and while we ponder over our destiny, fate decides for us and the game is played.

Always suspect a man who has arrived at the age of thirty, and isn't attached to a piece of calico!

CREEPING THINGS.—Let me put a spider into a lady's hand, says Dickens, she is aghast. She shrieks—The nasty, ugly thing. Madam, the spider is perhaps shocked at your Brussels lace; and though you may be the most exquisite plaister figure, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your crochet work, when you shriek at her.

Have you spent half your days upon these clumsy anti-macassars and those ottoman covers? My dear lady, is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags! In every bag there are more than 1,000 holes—such tiny, tiny holes! Out of each hole a thread runs and all the threads—more than 4,000 threads—I spin together as they run, and when they are all spun they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that too, each thread is made of 4,000 or 5,000 threads that have passed out of her four bags through 4,000 or 5,000 little holes. Would you drop her, too, crying out about our delicacy? A pretty thing, indeed, for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us.' Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a robe around one of the rough points of the lady's hand, and sets herself down lightly to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared to such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any ormolu cloak or any lady's watch, made for pleasure's sake, no bigger than a shilling. Lyonet counted 4,041 muscles in a single caterpillar, and these are a small part only of its works. Hook found 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there are 13,000 separate hits that go to provide nothing but the act of breathing in a carp.

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.—The great invention of the day—the submarine navigation of Dr. Payerne—is about to be put in practice at Cherbourg, the company purchasing the invention having volunteered to cleanse the harbor, free of expense to the Government. The secret consists in the discovery of the means whereby artificial air may be produced in sufficient quantity to enable a crew of fourteen men to breathe freely beneath the water for the space of four hours. A curious experiment has been already made at Marseilles, where Dr. Payerne, in company with three sailors, went to the bottom in presence of hundreds of spectators, and rose at a considerable distance, and climbed the portholes of a man-of-war, without being perceived by the crew.—Many experiments are about to be tried for the efficacy of this novel means of attack. A submarine fleet of small boats, each to contain a crew of twenty men, is already talked of as about to be organized for the Black Sea. It seems that no intimation whatever is given by the slightest ruffle on the surface, of the approach of one of these vessels. The apparatus invented by Dr. Payerne enables the wearer, moreover to move about with ease at the bottom of the sea, and great anticipations are formed of the immense benefit to be derived in submarine history from the adoption of this new method of becoming acquainted with the hitherto unknown mystery of the ocean. However, it is not a bad reflection on the spirit of the age in which we live to remark, that the first application of this tremendious power, which should take rank with the electric telegraph as proof of the wonderous perseverance and energy of man, has been made use of for the supply of oysters from Granville for the *halles* of Paris.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Atlas.*

The Philosophy of Human Nature Demonstrated by Masonic Teachings.

The philosophy of human nature constitutes the basis on which the temple of universal knowledge should be erected. The study of mathematics gives a firmness to the mind, and enables it to discriminate with exactness and extension with precision. The contemplations of cosmography raise the thoughts, and expand the intellectual faculties. The attainments of polite literature refine the taste and beautify the social character. But it is the sublime lessons of Masonry, which inculcate a knowledge of ourselves, and impart to these pursuits their dignified importance and grand utility.

Could man suddenly undergo a perfect change, and lose all these principles which are essential to his present nature, the subjects of his pursuits, and the objects of his attention, must likewise be completely metamorphosed. The value of these acquisitions, which are now deemed his best accomplishments, would soon vanish, while those ornaments, which can requisite to adorn his present character, would lose their boasted excellence. Therefore, every acquirement within the range of universal literature, becomes important only in consequence of its real adaptation to the state of man. Philosophy enthroned on human nature, arranges every science, marshals all the principles of general knowledge, looks around on the wide creation, and endeavors to render everything subservient to the safety of her favorite throne, and the prosperity of her native empire. Her foreign conquests, extensive commerce, and general intercourse with every department of the natural and moral world, are designed to ameliorate the condition, advance the excellence, and ensure the felicity of human nature. The knowledge of himself, therefore, is the noblest pursuit of man. But what is man? What are the elements which constitute his nature? What gives him such transcendant influence in the scale of universal being? Man is the highest order of the visible creation, the oldest inhabitant of the present world, and the terrestrial sovereign of animated nature. What is the most perfect mark of the greatness of man, of his high exaltation above other animals? The commerce he holds with his creator, the capacity to know Him and to have fellowship with Him. Man alone soars to God, the principal; and prostrate at the feet of the throne of the Almighty, he adores with the profoundest sentiments of veneration, and with the most lively gratitude, the ineffable goodness this created him. This is the foundation on which Masonry rests, and the first step taken by a candidate on entering the Masonic Temple, teaches him its sublime truths. In the degree of Masonry, we begin with the outward operation, which signifies a beginning to learn. To learn what? Those great duties "to God—your neighbour, and yourself." The last, *self-knowledge*, rightly pursued, is the patent of ascendency, and leads to the performance of the first two. Without which, it is impossible for us to obtain a correct idea of our own nature. To cultivate will enable us to detect those vices which are dominant, eradicate those which are dormant, elucidate whatever appears mysterious, and enhance the happiness of self-knowledge.—*Philadelphia Masonic Mirror.*

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Woman's Rights.

As a married man, it is, of course, a matter of some interest to us to notice the discussion of this subject, as it is now going on, and as it has been before the public for several years.

Since our residence in Canada, we have not written a syllable, and scarcely have we spoken a word upon the question. But, in more ways than one, the course of this journal, upon this question, has been inquired about, and we now, possibly, once for all, beg to indicate our views, being free to confess that matters of far greater moment will, hereafter, demand and receive attention from our hands.

In the first place, the definition of Woman's Rights must either be given by Women or Men. Men, as a general thing, in all parts of the British Empire, (for we do not touch it otherwise than as a British question) declare that women have all the rights which by nature or revelation, is made hers. She may be a clerk, a partner, banker, a proprietress, a queen. In any of these positions, the law accords to her the same defence and protection as to men. These, with the social influence she is empowered to wield, say British Men, are all that she can, rightfully, claim. Were the advocates of Women's Rights agreed to this, there would be just no boue of contention at all. If, then, we turn to Women for a definition, we find, first, that the great majority of them, are quite content with things as they are, and substantially, if not literary and perfectly, agreeing to the Men's definition. And, secondly, we find the very Women who most ably write, and speak, upon the question, differing as to what are the rights of their sex.

Then again, some Men, foolishly deny to a Woman the right to speak in public, to practice medicine, or to vote. While some Women, as foolishly, claim the right to exercise various functions, for which neither God nor nature designed them, and which are utterly inconsistent with their social duties.

Let us look a little at these. The question of difference betwixt the different classes of Women's Rights-folks, we beg to leave to themselves, for the two-fold reason, that they cannot agree upon them, and that this question is as yet foreign to our British social system.

As to Women's speaking in public meetings, we think that depends altogether upon her fitness for it. Has she anything to say? Can she say it? Does she say it with propriety? Does she mount the platform at the expense of the duties she owes to her family?

As to the Scriptural objection, there are two sides to that, as there are two sides to other objections. Quakers, Primitive Methodists, and some others, think one way, so do individuals among other denominations. Most denominations, however, take the opposite view.

Perhaps there are no people who insist more rigidly upon the silence of Women than the Scotch. And yet, in December last, in the famous classic city of Edinburgh, which every Scotchman knows to be the first city in Christendom, (whether anybody else knows it or not) Mrs. Chisholm, declaimed a public address, to a mixed audience, The Right Honorable, The Lord Provost in the chair!!!

Why Woman should not treat the diseases of her own sex, diseases which may be peculiar to her sex, we cannot tell; and we never found anybody that *could*, or at least, that *did* tell us. And how it can be more intelligate for a *female* doctor to attend a sick man than for a male doctor to attend a sick woman, is another thing beyond our humble ken. A Woman may be a nurse to both sexes. Oh, yes! and so a nurse or "granny" she may administer medicine, at second-hand, but to prescribe! Oh, that would be dreadful! All we have to say about this, is—Prove to everybody that it becomes us, to say a great deal against it, we shall have to do with politics, and as the head of our Government is a woman, and that the finest on the earth, unless Victoria and all the very best Sovereigns that ever swayed the British sceptre to set on the British throne), and, by the way, the ruling of Queens will bear most triumphant comparison, with the ruling of Kings, past and present.

If, on the other hand, as some *exceedingly* "tender vessels" say, they can do, and ought to be allowed to do all that Men do, we shall believe more of it, when we see them successfully trying their skill, at the exhibition of a little more common sense, about the most ordinary matters. When reason, and not fashion, shall control Women in the length of their dresses, the size of their bonnets, the covering of their children's extremities, or, rather, those portions of them which are *not* very extreme.—Aye, and when they shall exercise a little common justice in estimating vice and virtue, as betwixt their own and the opposite sex, then shall we, and the world, pay more attention to their boastful claims.

There now! Can you tell where we stand on Women's Rights? We confess we can not.

For the Provincial Freeman.

"Spirit Manifestations Examined and Explained."

This matter of Spirit Manifestation has assumed such importance on this continent that it cannot longer be ignored by religious journals. The "Manifestations," as they are called, are of daily occurrence in almost all parts of the country in the various forms of writing, rapping, table-moving, &c. The number of believers in the spiritual or supersensuous origin of these Manifestations is steadily on the increase; among these are to be found some of the purest and most intelligent minds on this side of the Atlantic. The belief is not confined to the low and unlearned by any means. Such men as Rev. J. B. Walker, author of that celebrated work,—"Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," and Charles Beecher are among the believers in their spiritual character, believing them to be the work of evil spirits. Mr. Beecher is the author of a report on the subject, published by a committee of the association to which he belongs. In this report Mr. B. enters at length into a critical and learned examination of the various scientific explanations which the savans of the literary world have given of the matter, such as the theory based on electricity, biology, magnetism, odic force, &c., &c., and discards them all, as unsatisfactory in their conclusions, and contradictory one with the other; and concludes by describing all to diabolical agency alone. The facts respecting the Manifestations cannot be denied. Their philosophy is the puzzle. Scientific investigations have hitherto been lamentably deficient and contradictory. Faraday assumes to have detected the cause in involuntary muscular action; but how does he account for tables moving without the imposition of hands? Mr. Dodds thinks he has made the discovery, that the cause of motion lies in the *involuntary* powers of the mind! Which of the voluntarists is to be believed, Faraday or Dodds? Who can decide when doctors differ! Mr. Dodds, with praiseworthy candour, admits that it is not a humbug, sustained by collusion, deception or trick; that mediums, with exceptional cases, are honest, many of them learned, and some of them ministers of the Gospel. Now, any one who will give himself the trouble to investigate, may learn these facts for himself. The Manifestations being facts and not fictions, how are they to be accounted for? Mr. Dodds "explains." They are produced by the involuntary powers of the mind, through the nervous force of those persons only, who are either in an electro-psychological, or in a mesmeric state, or in an entire or partially cataleptic state—these three. Truly these involuntary powers of ours are wonderful and terrible powers! Hear what Mr. D. says they do: "Drive men to insanity, to suicide, to disturb the repose of society, to bereave husbands of their companions, to make wives widows, children orphans!"

It is a matter of thankfulness that they are not of such an involuntary character as places them utterly beyond the control of the will, as Mr. D. exhorts mediums to "*give up* their *silly* and *foolish* enterprise." The operation of these powers may be voluntarily stopped, it appears, after all. But it must be confessed that, admitting the motion of a table, by an unseen power, the spiritual theory is less hard to believe than the following: "The millions of pores in the table are filled with electro-magnetism from human brains, so that with the slightest united effort from the fingers of the surrounding circle, it can be raised as high as their heads—*but no higher.*

But Mr. Dodds is not willing to abide by his involuntary power of the mind of theory in every case. He says, "persons have seen *apparently* a table rise from the floor to the ceiling, but they were in the *Electro-psychological state.*" Here is confusion worse confounded. Tables are admitted to have moved at times, but other times they have not moved at all! It was an optical illusion! Bad how are we to know that a table moves in any case! Why, when, like Mahomet's coffin, it hangs suspended between the floor and the ceiling, how if it seems to us as sailing, then, perhaps, it is not at the ceiling, but on the floor! [illegible] "a person [illegible]

instantly, without being conscious of any transition from one state to the other." Indeed! Well, then, how is it possible to know that tables move at all? Mr. D. has gathered a multitude of facts to sustain his theory; but if this last doctrine be true, how are we to know that his facts are not fictions. What he states to the testimony of others may be their waking dreams, for what we or they know to the contrary.

How are we to know indeed that he was not himself under a biological impression when he undertook to examine and explain the Spirit Manifestations? When he saw tables move, mayhap they only moved in appearance. Now, tables are moved or they are not! If they are not moved, why does Mr. Dodds attempt to explain how they are moved? If they are moved, why, after explaining how they are moved, does he throw in the suspicion of their not being moved at all? The Spirit Manifestations will bear further examination; but not Mr. Dodds' book.

The very fact that scientific men are not agreed touching the cause of these Manifestations, and that their various conflicting theories fail to satisfy thinking minds conversant with the facts in the case, and that there is neither trickery nor collusion involved in the matter, ought to lead us to give a candid hearing to those who assert its supernatural origin. The whole thing is beginning to assume an aspect that can neither be laughed nor sneered away.

On the one hand, the religious faith of thousands is being unsettled, on the other hand, many who were sceptical of a future state, and under the bondage of a gross materialism, are now trembling alive to the important fact of a future state, which they believe to have been demonstrated. An overwhelming interest in a future has turned the brains of not a few, while many more seem to be in a state of possession very much akin to that prevalent in India in the days of Christ and his Apostles. If Satan is let loose upon the world in the form of Spiritual Manifestations, it is important that we should be made acquainted with his devices and put upon our guard. With the permission of the Editor, I may advert to this subject again.

A. McA.

☞ A. McA. has our permission, and we trust it will be his pleasure to say on.

ED. PRO TEM.

The St. Catharine's Meeting.

The manly expression of indignation, by the coloured men of St. Catharines, speaks volumes for themselves and their adopted country. It is clear enough that coloured men need not accept service in hotels, in Canada, at the expense of principle as their only alternative, when the woods and fertile fields of the country invite them to a support.

THE PROVINCIAL UNION.—The Parent Society of the Provincial Union, was formed on Wednesday evening last, in the Sayer Street Chapel. The proceedings will be given next week.

NOTICES.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA, THE PROPER FOOD OF MAN:

Being an attempt to prove from History, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, that the original, natural, and best Diet of Man is derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. By John Smith. With Notes and Illustrations by R. T. Trall, M. D. Fowlers and Wells, Publishers.

PARTS II., III., and IV. of the above work have been received. This work is, as its title indicates, an attempt to prove the superiority of vegetable over animal food, and certainly contains very strong arguments in support of the position assumed. And also the experience of many men and women noted for conforming to a strictly vegetable diet. The importance of health and of the knowledge necessary to promote it, should secure for the work a careful reading.

No. 30 OF WHITFIELD'S ORIGINAL VIEWS OF NORTH AMERICAN CITIES.

A large and well-executed representation of Toronto, as taken from the top of the Jail, may be now had by calling at Mr. Maclear's Book-store, King St. The picture is universally admitted to be a gem in its way. The City Press, and Citizens, connoisseurs of Art, award to Mr. Whitfield a display of genius and skill, in this particular, unequalled heretofore.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. FREEMAN,—You will much oblige me if you will insert the following, which I sent as an apology to the *Colonist* of last week, considering it due to the gentlemanly Proprietors of that Journal. I am glad that my confidence, with many others, were not misplaced, when we looked upon its change into the hands of its present Proprietors, as an earnest declaration that its future history towards coloured people would evince, that we should be blessed with its friendship: [illegible] *ers as hands of its Editor.*

SIR,—I beg you to accept the following apology: I regret that I was [illegible] to wait a few days as to [illegible] the *Colonist* would publish the statement I sent [illegible] last? Its editorial on the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Arrival of the "Arabia."

ROCKETS SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

New York, August 8.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, with three days later news, arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this evening.

Liverpool dates are to July 28th.

Cotton active, at a slight advance.

Flour declined 6d a 1s. Wheat 3d a 6d higher. Corn advanced 1s a 2s.

Consols advanced—closing at 92¾.

Political news possesses nothing of sufficient interest.

Gortschakoff is forwarding a portion of his army to Buchafest, the mouth of the Danube being no longer tenable.

The *Constitutional* states the immediate entry of the Austrians as decided upon.

Sixty thousand Turks are fortifying Giurgevo.

The cholera has appeared at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

A Russian camp of 50,000 is being formed at Lozisenci.

Neutral vessels were allowed to come out of Russian ports.

Medical at the latest dates, was quiet, but the Turks were still under arms on the 14th.

Prince Gorschakoff is confirmed in the command of the Moldo Wallachian Army.

A force of 50,000 men is to be concentrated in Bessarabia.

Troops continued to arrive in will amount to 100,000 men.

From Baltic there was nothing important.

Accounts from Malta states that there were 1500 officers and sailors lately forming the crew of the *Tiger* who had been exchanged at Odessa.

The allied forces were still at Varna.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles.

Nothing from the Asiatic frontier, except that a special Governor has been sent from the Porte to Circassia.

There is no news from Sir Charles Napier.

Omar Pasha and Prince Napoleon were at Zengova.

A despatch from Dantzic states that the *Hecla*, and *Valorous*, have cannonaded Bomersund without loss to either vessels.

LATER FROM JAMAICA AND BARBADOES.

We have Kingston papers to the 22nd of July. The news is unimportant. The Cholera has made its appearance, but had made little progress. Up to the 7th there had been twenty deaths in Rio Bueno, where the disease was subsiding.

Much indignation was manifested in Jamaica in regard to the conduct of Captain Hollins, and the Kingston *Journal* of the 22nd July, states:

"We are much satisfaction in learning that a subscription has been raised in this city, headed by his Excellency the Governor, for the immediate relief of the suffering poor inhabitants of Greytown, and that an amount bordering on £100 has been already received. This sum is to be expended on the purchase of provisions to be forwarded by H. M. S. *Espiegle*, to sail on Sunday morning, and which, we have little doubt, will prove of material benefit."

The same paper of the 22nd says:—

"We are happy to learn that the Cholera at Barbadoes has considerably abated, particularly at Bridgetown, though not without having carried off between 11,000 and 12,000 souls. The *Globe* makes the mortality to be as high as 15,000, but this is denied by the *West Indian*, which paper is borne out by the *Barbadian* and *Liberal*.

United States.

Message

Of the President of the United States to the Senate in Executive Session, touching our Relations with Spain.

Washington, August 1.

The following message was communicated to the Senate in Executive Session this afternoon, being an answer to a resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Senate of the United States:

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requesting the President to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interests, whether anything has arisen, since the date of his Message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures being adopted by Congress, to meet any exigencies that may arise in the recess of Congress, affecting those relations.

In the Message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast; the relations which it must ever bear to our Commercial and other interests, it is in vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing on our Commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for the amiable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights; to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past cause of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future.

But, I am constrained to say *that such is not the fact*. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the *Black Warrior*, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the authorities of Cuba; and thus, to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself.

Meanwhile information, not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received, to the effect that preparations was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals under military organization for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that Colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike require, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive laws, and that of good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in behalf of the proper officers of the Government.

No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war, is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of Constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress.

Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one, and usurp the powers of the other of these depositories of the functions of Government.

I have only to add, that nothing has arisen since the date of my former Message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, August 1, 1854.

Ratification of the Treaty with Russia.

Washington, July 25.

The Russian treaty was ratified by the Senate to-day. It secures the neutrality of the United States in the present European war, and fully acknowledges the principle that the neutral flag protects the vessel and cargo.

☞ The United States Congress adjourned on Monday, the 7th inst., after having passed the Reciprocity Bill. The treaties ratified by the Senate, are—

The Garadon treaty.
The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty.
The Commercial treaty with Japan.
The Neutrality treaty with Russia.
Sundry treaties, extinguishing the Indian titles in Kansas, Nebraska, and other territories.

The bills passed of most importance:

The Kansas and Nebraska bill.
The bill providing for six first-class war steamers.
The Ten Million bill of the Gadsden treaty.
The Homestead bill for Kansas and Nebraska.
The bill extending the warehousing system.
The bill to give effect to the Canadian Reciprocity treaty.
The Fortification bill.—*Globe.*

IN TROUBLE.—Officer Tyler, yesterday, succeeded in arresting a free negro named David Robertson, charged with having visited a free State and returned to Virginia, in violation of law. He has been employed on the steamer *Roanoke*, and will undergo an examination before the Mayor this morning.—*Richmond, Va. Dispatch.*

IMMENSE CATTLE FREIGHT.—On Tuesday, upwards of an hundred cars freighted with 1,200 or 1,800 cattle, and ten or twelve with sheep and swine, making one hundred and twenty-two in all, passed over the Western Railroad from Albany to Brighton. This we believe is the largest cattle freight ever taken to that market in a single train by railroad.—*Albany Express.*

DEATH OF SAMUEL LEWIS, OF OHIO.—The Cincinnati papers announce the death of Samuel Lewis, the veteran abolitionist, (the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Ohio last year, when he received a very heavy vote,) one of the most magnetic and eloquent orators that ever electrified a popular audience, arduous and indefatigable in his labors—also a zealous and most efficient advocate of the temperance movement, the cause of education, &c., &c.—a self-made, and in many respects a remarkable man. His death has undoubtedly been hastened by his unwearied efforts in behalf of oppressed and degraded humanity. He died at his residence, near Cincinnati, on Friday morning last.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A negro, named Jesse Clayton, employed in the ship yard of Messrs. Meads & Horsey, whilst sharpening a saw, yesterday afternoon, the vessels which supported the log upon which he had been at work gave way, and the log fell with such force on his head that he was driven against the saw, his neck coming in contact with it, by which his head was nearly severed from the body. The wounded man survived but about fifteen minutes.—*Baltimore Argus, July 11.*

GLASS IN A FINGER FOURTEEN YEARS.—A lady in this city, wife of Henry Wilcox, Esq., about fourteen years since, accidentally stuck a piece of glass, about one-quarter of an inch in length, into one of her fingers. A few days ago it voluntarily ejected itself, much to her relief, as it has been the cause of much trouble during the whole time it has been lodged there.—*New Bedford Standard.*

There has been a fugitive slave excitement at La Salle, Ill. Some Missourians attempted to arrest two runaway negroes who were provided with free papers. They were rescued, and entertained at a hotel. Several pistols were fired, blows exchanged, and brickbats brought into requisition. One of the pursuers was struck to the ground by a stone, but no one was seriously injured.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday, says: Two negro women, one mulatto girl, one negro man, and two black boys, slaves belonging to Squire Beall, of Covington, escaped from their servitude on Thursday night last, crossing the suspension bridge to Newport, thence to Ohio. They have not yet been captured.

SALE OF NEGROES.—Three slaves were sold in Abingdon a few days since as follows: A negro woman 36 or more years old, brought $780; a negro boy, 7 or 8 years old, brought $700; and a negro boy child, only 4 years old, brought $330.—*Richmond, Va. Dispatch.*

CHESTER CO. ALMS HOUSE.—A disease resembling cholera broke out at the Chester Alms House week before last, and is still raging. Some forty of the inmates had died last Friday, and we learn from the West Chester *Register*, that some dozen more were sick. The disease is attributed to the general neglect by the Directors of those sanitary measures which should never be neglected at such an institution, especially in a sickly season.—*Olive Branch.*

GETTING HIGH.—A free negro named Beverly Robinson was captured and caged by officer Johnson, yesterday, charged with being engaged in a fight in the street, and with throwing stones at a white man. If the charge is sustained this morning, Beverly will be taught a lesson not soon to be forgotten.—*Richmond (Va.) Despatch.*

Provincial.

"This Canada."

"EMIGRANTS, and those intending to emigrate from the rural districts of the old country, will find in Western Canada vast tracts of valuable land not yet taken up; and which can be obtained on very favourable terms. Sales of Crown Lands are made subject to actual settlement, and are sold at prices ranging from fifty cents (two shillings sterling) to two dollars. One-tenth of the price is required to be paid at the date of sale; the balance to be paid within ten years, in equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. Large tracts of the best lands in the Province are now open to purchasers on these terms.—The Crown Lands have all been surveyed and divided into 200 acre lots with allowances for roads 66 feet wide, running parallel and at right angles—affording a public highway on the front and at the rear of each lot.—*International Journal.*

CELEBRATION.—Yesterday being the nineteenth Anniversary day of the Negro Emancipation, a large and respectable body of colored men paraded the streets, accompanied by two brass bands, one of which was Mr. Scott's excellent cornet band. The persons forming the procession were well attired, and certainly we have seldom seen a finer body of men. They repaired to the Cathedral, where a sermon was preached, and from thence to the Government Grounds, where they partook of a good dinner. A Soiree was held in the evening. Everything passed off quietly, and, we trust, satisfactorily to all concerned.—*North American.*

ROBBERY OF AN OLD MAN.—A fine old man named Timms, whose head is bleached with upwards of 86 summers, was robbed on Tuesday last of the sum of $145, in the boarding house of Mr. William Reeves, on Queen Street. On the day named, Mr. Timms repaired to his box to recruit his pocket with a little cash, and to his great surprise, found that out of $200 but $55 remained. Suspicion was attached to a fellow-boarder named Crawley, whose hair can almost vie in whiteness with Timms, and he was arrested. Nearly all the missing money was found in Crawley's possession, and the matter will be brought before the Police Magistrate this morning to undergo investigation. Before Crawley was arrested, he went to Timms in the most hypocritical manner and sympathised with him for the loss of his money, saying that it was well that this heartless individual "had left any money at all in the house." Crawley has been formally committed.

The colored population of Canada had a grand gathering on the first of August, to celebrate the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies Islands. We are glad to find that they passed an address to our gracious Queen, assuring her of their loyalty, and gratitude for the boon of freedom. Canadians, of both, and colored men, (the whole people of Canada,) have within the last three months, evinced the Throne, with unquestionable of loyal attachment to the Queen and Constitution of Great Britain.—*The Gazette.*

☞ A man named Gould, while engaged in raising a stone to the top of the new Mechanics' Institute building, Montreal, was precipitated to the ground, by the woodwork supporting the crane, giving way, on Tuesday last. The crane and stone also fell, and striking him on the head, caused his death immediately.

Kingston, August 9th, 1854.

Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, a most atrocious murder was committed within an inch of the house of a respectable farmer named Young, residing on Division Street. The murderer is a man named Hughes, who has been employed by Young for some time past. He was arrested and lodged in gaol.

We regret to state that the railway station on the Great Western line, at St. George, in south Dumfries was destroyed by fire yesterday, (Thursday) morning, and that the new engine, the *Jupiter*, one of the most powerful and efficient on the line, which was intended for the Galt Branch, was destroyed, together with a number of cars intended for the same Branch. We have no account of the origin of the fire; but the *Jupiter*, thus destroyed, was expected in Galt with a load of iron to complete the laying of the track.—*Galt Reporter.*

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London, C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession of Lobb; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwillimbury, 50 acres in North Oxford, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 190 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to 11 3
Masons,	8 9	10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3	8 9
Joiners	6 3	8 9
Carpenters,	6 3	7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3	6 10½
Painters,	5 3	7 6
Hatters,	6 3	8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6	8 6
" Press-men,	7 6	8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0	6 3
" Female,	3 3	3 6
Shoemakers,	5 0	6 3
Upholsterers	6 3	7 6
Coopers,	5 0	8 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6	3 9
Day Laborers	3 0	5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 3	1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6	2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0	6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6	25 0
Servant Men,	50 0	70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0	35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3	1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.	Sterling.	POUNDS. Currency.	Sterling.
£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£
0 0 1½ equal to	0 1	1 4 4 equal to	1
0 0 2½ "	0 2	2 8 8 "	2
0 0 3½ "	0 3	3 13 0 "	3
0 0 5 "	0 4	4 17 4 "	4
0 0 6½ "	0 5	6 1 8 "	5
0 0 7½ "	0 6	7 6 0 "	6
0 0 9 "	0 7	8 10 4 "	7
0 0 10· "	0 8	9 14 8 "	8
0 0 11½ "	0 9	10 19 0 "	9
0 1 0½ "	0 10	12 3 4 "	10
0 1 1½ "	0 11	13 7 8 "	11
0 1 3 "	1 0	14 12 0 "	12
		15 16 4 "	13
0 1 2½ "	1 0	17 0 8 "	14
0 1 5½ "	1 2	18 5 0 "	15
0 1 8½ "	1 3	19 9 4 "	16
0 1 10½ "	1 4	20 13 8 "	17
0 2 1 "	1 5	21 18 0 "	18
0 2 3½ "	1 6	23 2 4 "	19
0 2 6½ "	1 7	24 6 8 "	20
0 2 9 "	1 8	121 13 4 "	100
0 10 11½ "	9 0	243 6 8 "	200
0 12 8 "	10 0	365 0 0 "	300
0 14 5½ "	11 0	486 13 4 "	400
0 15 2½ "	12 0	608 6 8 "	500
0 15 10½ "	13 0	730 0 0 "	600
0 17 1 "	14 0	851 13 4 "	700
0 18 3 "	15 0	973 6 8 "	800
0 19 5½ "	16 0	1095 0 0 "	900
1 0 8½ "	17 0	1216 13 4 "	1000
1 1 11½ "	18 0	2433 6 8 "	2000
1 3 1½ "	19 0	4866 13 4 "	4000
1 4 4 "	£1 0 0	6305 6 8 "	5000

MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 12, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 30s 0d to 32s 6d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d.—Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 0d to 6s 3d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 25s 0d to 27s. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 27s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 4s 0d to 5s 6d. Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 2s 10d to 3s 0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9 to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs 6s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 33s 9d to 35s. Hay—per ton 80s to 105s. Straw—per ton 40s to 50s. Cordwood—per cord 18s 9d to 22s.—Beef, per 100lbs 37s 6d to 40s. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs 30s to 32s6d. Mutton, per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard; per lb 6d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb 6d to 6½d. Fresh Butter; 9d to 1s 0d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1d. Turkeys; each, 4s to 6s 3d. Geese; each, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Ducks per couple, 2s 6d to 3s9d. Fowls; per pair 2s 6d to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 5s. to 5s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Onions; per bushel, 5s 9d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 7½d. Coal; per ton 37s 6d to 40s.

CHATHAM.

(*Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.*)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a 0 0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a 0 0
Corn do	5	0	a 0 0
Barley do	5	0	a 0 0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a 0 0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a 0 0
Beef per lb.	56	0	a 0 0
Pork do	44	0	a 0 0
Butter per lb	1	0	a 0 0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0 0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 7½d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 6d to 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel 2s 0d to 2s 6d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel 2s 9d to 3s 0d. Beef per 100, 22s 6d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100 35s to 37s 6d. Butter per lb. 6s 7½d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 7½d to 0s0. Apples per bushel, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Turkeys each, 3s6d to 0s 0d.

Died,

At his residence, in Whitby, C. W., Aug. 1st, Henry Rice, Editor of the *Voice of the Fugitive*, aged 39 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

At this Office, 1 apple, entire lot. One [illegible]

NOTICE.

A GOOD [illegible]

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for the liberal patronage, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, August 1st 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT,
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, TRAINS will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7.00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m

Day Express.

Leaves Windsor at	6.45 a.m.
" London at	11.05 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.00 "

Night Express.

Leaves Windsor at	6.30 p.m.
" London at	10.55 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4.00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 9.30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 p.m.
" London at	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3.40 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10.30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 a.m.
" London at	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m. Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a.m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES,
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 8

BOOTS AND SHOES

READY-DRESSED



FOR SALE.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 56, KING ST. EAST.

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 9th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Rochon & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shagger & Coombs, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, KING STREET EAST,
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Satin Mantillas, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma 20.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 4th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English House and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.* ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:—

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. B. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

Will be awarded by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay must not exceed in length the contents of twenty pages of foolscap paper.

The Essay to be sent to the Committee in the City of Toronto, on or before the first day of January, 1855, and shall be the property of the Grand Division of the Province of Canada, and may be published by the same, if deemed advisable. The Committee shall be at liberty to withhold the Prize, if no Essay be sent in worthy of it.

The Committee consists of Rev. T. F. Bunting, M. A., W. P., Hon. J. S. Boyd and Hon. W. Cayley, Grand Worthy Counsellor.

Among the advantages to be derived from the enforcement of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, the following may be mentioned:—

The Annual Saving of Life, by Accident, Disease, and Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Property, by Fire, Accident, and Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Money, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Time, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Crime, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Pauperism, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Insanity, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Sickness, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Domestic Happiness, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Moral Character, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Religious Character, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Life, may be estimated in the Census.

Among the advantages to be derived from the enforcement of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, the following may be mentioned:—

The Annual Saving of Life, by Accident, Disease, and Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Property, by Fire, Accident, and Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Money, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Time, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Crime, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Pauperism, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Insanity, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Sickness, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Domestic Happiness, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Moral Character, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Religious Character, by Intemperance.

The Annual Saving of Life, may be estimated in the Census.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

96, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Muslin Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsanets, Persiane, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street,
Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3rd 1854.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description, also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES; BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work unsurpassed for strength and durability cheapest be manufactured.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

Poetry.

Country Home.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide
Where the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her hair and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
While bridal song ringing, from fresh leared trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer, a seat in a shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Reminds me not of the sun's scorching beam
Dries her fair petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When his barns are filled,
When the field he's tilled
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiles at winter's bleak blast he heeds him on.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright,
On a frosty night;
Where the jest and the song and laugh are free:
Oh! this farmer's home is the home for me.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

In the Meadows.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I lie in the summer meadows,
In the meadows all alone,
With the infinite sky above me,
And the sun on his mid-day throne.

The small of the flowering grasses
Is sweeter than any rose,
And a million of happy insects
Sing in the warm repose.

The mother lark, that is brooding,
Feels the sun on her wings,
And the deeps of the noonday glitter
With swarms of fairy things.

From the billowy ocean beneath me,
To the fathomless blue above,
The creatures of God are happy
In the warmth of their summer love.

The infinite bliss of Nature
I feel in every vein;
The light and the life of summer
Blossom in heart and brain.

But, darker than any shadow
By thunder clouds unfurled,
The awful truth arises,
That Death is in the world.

And the sky may beam as ever,
And never a cloud be curled,
And the airs be living odors,
But death is in the world.

Out of the deeps of sunshine
The invisible bolt is hurled;
There's life in the summer meadows,
But Death is in the world!

Agricultural.

Covered and Uncovered Manure.

EXPERIMENTS BY LORD KINNAIRD, ENGLAND, WITH COVERED AND UNCOVERED MANURE.

With Uncovered Manure.

		tons	cwt.	lbs.	
1st. Measurement—	1 acre produced	7	6	8	potatoes
2nd. do	1 do	do	7	19	do

With Covered Manure.

		tons	cwts.	lbs.	
1st. Measurement—	1 acre produced	11	16	28	potatoes
2nd. do	1 do	do	11	12	do

As soon as possible after the potatoes were harvested, the field was cleansed, ploughed and wheat drilled in; at the rate of three bushels per acre. As soon as the weather was suitable in the spring, the whole field got a dressing of 3 cwt. of Peruvian guano per acre.—During the winter very little difference was apparent; but shortly after the application of the guano, the wheat on that portion manured by the covered dung, took a decided lead, which it retained all summer. The whole field was cut on the 28th of August, 1852; the portion manured by the uncovered dung being at least four days earlier than the other. As before, the two seperate portions in each half of the field, were measured, cut and stocked separately. On the fourth of Sept., each portion was threshed, the grain carefully measured, and the straw weighed. On account of a wet season the grain was lighter than usual, in Great Britain, per bushel. The result of the experiment was as follows:

With Uncovered Manure.

	Produce in grain.	Weight per bushel.	Produce in straw	
	acre. bush.	lbs.	lbs.	stones lbs.
1st.	41 10	61½		152 of 22
2nd.	42 26	do		160 do

With Covered Manure.

1st.	55	5	61	220 of 15
2nd.	55	53	47	210 do

These and similar experiment shave satisfied Lord Kinnaird of the advantages to be derived from having farm-yard manures put under cover. They seem so conclusive and instructive on this point as to deserve to be brought before the farming classes of this country. Not a few of our readers, we doubt not, will take measures of some kind to profit by them. It will require but a few minutes to determine the probable profits of protecting any certain amount of yard-manure. It appears from the above results that Lord Kinnaird got about 125 bushels of wheat more from the 10 acre manured from the covered dung, than from the 10 acre which had been manured with the uncovered. In wheat alone, then, without taking potatoes or wheat straw into account, the difference in favour of covered manures was quite considerable.

This would seem to render it evident that manures are subjected to great loss of fertilizing power by exposure to heats and and storms. The experience here given does not note the extent of the exposure.—*Glass Branch.*

Variety of Food Necessary.

It is in vegetables as in animal life; a mother cramms the child exclusively with sugar or roast—it becomes fat, it is true, but sickly; it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principle bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and it is not for a little milk and bread and cakes now and then a little meal soup, is quite above its teeth and bones at all. Fatten poultry; as what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip or an ear of corn. If we mix with the food of fowls a certain quantity of egg-shells or shells, or lime or gravel, they will lay many more eggs than before. A well-bred fowl will be found by a vast number of eggs in a season, on without the materials for making bone, and with the best other respects. A fowl with the best

will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar from walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacited from laying any eggs. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to judicious treatment, as their own horses.—*Olive Branch.*

Gleanings.

Glorious Uncertainty of the Law—Buttoning up a Tailor.

The "glorious uncertainty" of the law is proverbial, a striking instance of which occurred the other day in the County Court of Marylebone, where an unfortunate tailor sought to recover the sum of £9 for clothes furnished to an ingenious customer. Tailors, more, perhaps, than any other tradesmen, are victims of knavery, at the mercy of accomplished sharpers, who ply their calling more effectually when they have a well made coat on their backs which has never been paid for.

In the case to which we refer, the unfortunate tailor imagined, no doubt that he had "grounds of action," for he had executed the order and delivered the goods.—Poor, misguided man! He knew nothing of the working of that "glorious constitution" under which he lives—nothing of the operation of those statutes, every one of which by a fiction of law, he is presumed to be acquainted with. When he had proved his case as he foolishly supposed, he was asked the kind of *buttons* which he had placed on the garments for the amount of which he sued. He answered without hesitation, "cloth buttons." The Judge, and the defendant's lawyer with surprise.

"Pray, what has such a question to do with the case?" "Very much," was the pert rejoinder, "as I shall presently show;" and accordingly the learned gentleman, to the astonishment of every one—certainly to the astonishment of the unfortunate tailor, began to quote acts of William III, acts of Queen Anne and acts of George I, giving in each case chapter and verse with the most cool and unblushing precision, proving that the making of "cloth buttons" was decidedly illegal, and that the unhappy plaintiff, so far from being in a position to recover his just debt, had not only forfeited his claim, but had rendered himself liable to *heavy penalties* for making his buttons of cloth, when they ought to have been made of *brass!*

"It is here enacted," said this accomplished legal Senator, "that no person in England shall make, sell, or sew on any clothes buttons or button-holes made or bound with cloth, serge, camlets, or druggets, or any other stuff, under a penalty of forty shillings for every dozen buttons so made; and the provisions further direct that no person can recover for clothes made without brass buttons." At the close of this notable speech a roar of laughter, according to the report, proceeded from the persons who were in the court. Everybody laughed but the poor tailor. For him these absurd statutes, so glibly quoted, were no laughing matters. The Judge found that these acts, which had been passed to encourage the Birmingham button trade in the good old days of protection, had never been repealed; and the result was that the tailor was non-suited, and impudently told by the man who had cheated him that he would be proceeded against for the recovery of penalties specified in the acts.

Now, considering how much this country pays to lawyers, will any one hesitate to say that this is not a disgraceful state of things? We have fifteen judges who absorb little less than £100,000 per annum; we have the Lord Chancellor, whose income is not less than an eighth part of that sum; we have Vice-Chancellors, lord justices, master of the rolls, attorney and solicitor-generals, all drawing immense sums from the public, and it is left to some pettifogging fellow to delve up and discover the existence of acts of parliament which prevent a numerous class of tradesmen from recovering their just debts. Some one has said of English law that it smiles in your face while it picks your pocket; but in the case of the tailors, it does worse than this—it plunders them remorselessly, and laughs with glee while it perpetrates the monstrosity.—*European Times, July 15.*

THE EFFECT OF GOOD COMPANY.—M. Rothschild was asked one day by a young man, an intimate friend of his family, to lend him 5,000 francs. "No, said the Baron, "I only do business now, with crowned heads; but I'll get you the money. You may walk with me, once, along the arcades of the Bourse, taking me familiarly by the arm."—The promenade was effected, and at the end of it the young man had his 5,000 francs in his pocket, and had refused offers of 50,000 more.

AN American paper singing the praises of the Far West says "nearly all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make away with themselves; for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President, and, at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what he *will* come to."

TO DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.—Take up your carpets, down your curtains. In a pailful of water (cold) mix well one pound of chloride of lime (having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture), with a mop wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, and any other woodwork that will not suffer injury, then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to secure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be as well to repeat the fumigation a second time—i. e., the day or two after.—*The Builder.*

GILDED SILK.—M. Pouilly, of Paris, has a galvanoplastic method of treating silk, by which gilded dress or drapery is produced of unequalled magnificence. He metallises the silk, throws down upon it a coating of copper, and last of all a coating of gold. The process, in this experimental, is not costly, while appearing to be so; and the textures, while appearing to be metallic themselves, retain all its flexibility. The division of effect is said to be truly magical; and we may yet hear of a "Field of the Cloth of Gold," for surpassing that which the chroniclers tell us of.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril at any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as freemen successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their pressing and immediate wants upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. G. S. GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after effecting their escape from the United States, and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY,
TREASURER.
GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.
HON. SECRETARIES.
REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.
COMMITTEE.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Barry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. [illegible]	2	1	0
Miss Cook	2	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Bankes, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	16	6
G. B. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
[illegible]	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Bailey, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Storer, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Currie, Boston & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	5	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 22.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

EDITED BY S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. It will be the organ of no particular Political Party, but will open its columns to the views of men of all political opinions, reserving the right, as a religious Journal, of full expression on all political questions affecting the people in a proper manner, and reserving, also, the right to express condemnation of all projects having a tendency, in a great or remote degree, to subvert the principles of the British Constitution, as it exists in the Provinces of Canada. In politics, it will carefully observe the signs of the times, at the same time that it reserves the right to make its influence felt in favor of an existing administration, or in favor of any of the political parties of the day, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to any and every concealed form of immorality, it shall be managed on principles of good morals; it shall be managed on principles of the purest morality, and in accordance with the principles of the public.

M. A. THADD. Publishing Agent.
Toronto, King Street East.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN would inform their friends and the public, that their Office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of PRINTING, in the first and handsomest style, with neatness and despatch. They would, also, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the former owner, feeling confident that they will continue to maintain the high character it so justly enjoyed under the very efficient management of the late proprietor.

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Orders from a distance for any of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN Job Printing Materials, will receive prompt attention.

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British and American Books imported and for sale on the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

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BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No. 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a superior style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Cut measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscribe has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material for any article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
11 King Street East.
mch 17—1m.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:
AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.
Also, by the Retail, New BUCK-SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also for Shaw's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and hoes by him.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 38.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.
An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job work, which will be executed
F. PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 19.

Poetry.

For the "Provincial Freeman."

Address to the Conductors of the "Provincial Freeman."

Toil on, toil on, ye noble few!
Such work is worthy of such hands;
Renounce the vile, applaud the true,—
Your fame shall spread in foreign lands.

For, ye like stars of purest light,
Are gazed upon by anxious eyes:
And throbbing hearts, in "black and white"—
In frames of every hue and size.

Breathe prayers to Fate, to move the wheels
Of Reason, Love and Knowledge on,
Till Justice's auditory peals,
Proclaims abroad "the work is done."

A ray of light shall strike those eyes,
Which gaze upon each well-wrought shade
Each ear shall catch the piercing sighs,
That by your generous hearts are made.

And each shall feel, by duty bound,
To help to move the mighty car—
Applaud your cause, fair in the sound,
And sever Slavery's iron bar!

Then one and all, in "union" shall—
A happy band of lavely souls
Thirst for justice with baneful guile,
Blind vice, as progress onward rolls.

Then let us pray, that from their sleep,
The living stupors may awake,
And aid in this tremendous sweep—
The fettering chains and cords to break.

And climb the hill of honored worth;
Ascend the top of dazzling fame;
Thus gain life of another birth—
Engrave there on *a deathless name!*

C., or CHATHAM.

Miscellaneous.

The Solitary Alpine Traveller.

An English tourist, who wished to make the ascent of Mont St. Bernard alone, thus speaks of his journey in a communication to Eliza Cook's Journal:—

Some of my friends in England had strongly urged me not to attempt the St. Bernard without a guide, because of the danger. Experience has, however, taught me that the services of a guide are needed less often than most people imagine, and I like to be alone. On this mountain, too, you can not go wrong; you have only to follow the road, which is an excellent one as far as St. Pierre, and is practicable for cars to within two hours of the hospice.

The road makes a sudden plunge in the forest of St. Pierre, and is so rugged and tortuous, that you see at once why this portion of the route gave more trouble and loss to Bonaparte in his celebrated passage than all the rest. The skeletons of unhappy Frenchmen are still sometimes discovered in crevices of the rocks.

Beyond St. Pierre you leave the valley and the pine trees behind, and come upon a broad level of Alpine pasture, abounding as usual in flowers, and enlivened by the bells of the numerous grazing kine. Here the rhododendron grows in profusion. At the end of the pastures stands a big white house, known as the Cantine, often used by travellers who arrive late or are caught in a storm. Here the car road terminates, and the hardest work of climbing begins.

The sky, which lower down I had found rather too clear, became overcast, and the large, heavy precursor drops of a thunder-shower began to fall as I commenced the ascent of the rocks which rise black and steep from the verge of the soft green turf. The rugged path follows the windings of the Branse, here diminished to a noisy brook, as it frets and foams in a tortuous course among the splintered masses of granite that here upheave their grey heads in savage confusion. Vegetation becomes scantier at every step, and at length nothing but hardy mosses and lichens are to be seen.

Owing to the general backwardness of the season, the snow had but slightly melted, and lay thick and heavy in every nook and angle not exposed to the direct rays of the sun. To the right and left stretched a waste of snow, and looking upward, the scene was still more wintry and desolate, for the snow lay not in patches, but in vast wide slopes, unbroken save by the scattered summits of the rocks. It was one of those marvellous contrasts for which Switzerland is so remarkable; and he who had not traversed the green pastures lying but a short distance below, might well doubt of their existence.

More and more sullen grew the scene as I climbed the craggy steep; heavy clouds sank lower and lower, the wind howled dismally as it swept down from the heights, the rain seemed to have made up its mind for a settled pour, and lightning flashed and thunder bellowed with a vividness and power that might well be deemed the shrieking of the spirit of the mountains against the daring intruder. The clouds were so near my head that I feared to keep my umbrella up; so, sheltering myself under some overhanging crags, I watched the sounding war. It was viewing nature in a new aspect—in the very workshops and headquarters of storms.

The clouds rolled slowly away, and in about twenty minutes the storm moderated to a fitful shower, and I again toiled onward. The walking had become more irksome than before, the rain having made stone and snow alike slippery; and when foothold failed at almost every step, the fatigue of climbing by means of it was fearfully increased. Now the path began to rise again; and an frequent and exhausting were my efforts, that I was compelled to stop every thirty paces to recover breath. I [illegible] deepened the leaden gloom, that night seemed to have come. I looked at my watch—it was half past four; so there were yet some hours to sunset. Still, the difficulty of facing the wind and rain made me doubtful of getting to the summit of the pass, and I was beginning to discuss the possibilities of a return to the Cantine, when another turn showed me the hospice.

Though still far off, the sight reanimated me; and in hope of reaching the friendly shelter, I again trudged onward. Another quarter of an hour brought me to the foot of the steepest slope of all, where the convent was no longer in view, and from which the mule tracks diverged a considerable distance to the left, while a single trail of footsteps led directly upward. I preferred to follow these as the shortest route, though I had to use my hands as well as my feet to secure my foothold. In this way, I had mounted about one-third of the height, when another storm burst, compared with the first which was a zephyr. The rain fell in spouts and streams dashing like a shallow river down the snow, hissing as it went, intermingled with hail that beat mercilessly upon me, for keeping my umbrella up was out of the question.

Now the lightning flashed again, and the thunder roared; and so deadly chill were the blasts, that I was speedily benumbed as well as drenched, and, for the first time in my life, knew what it was to be cold to the bones. Every time I bent forward to dig my hands into the snow, the rain ran down my back, till I shuddered at its freezing propensities. The case seemed growing desperate, when I spied some rocks on the left, and made toward them for the sake of a firm footing for a few minutes. No sooner had I reached them, than a strange giddiness seized me, and I fell down in a half unconscious state, and lay for a time until the pelting of the storm roused me again, to hear thunder roaring at my ears, rolling round and round, and even under me.

I could not help looking; the clouds lay close upon the rocks, leaving no room for the lightning to dart downward, and descended to me that a lurid fire flashed through them from time to time in a horizontal direction, and tore them asunder as it passed. Would there be no danger in standing upright? Whether or no if I did not make an attempt to go on, the increasing would soon incapacitate me altogether. I rose to my feet, and crawling a little higher on the rock, when the giddiness again seized me, and there came over me a sense of a sullen pleasure at the pelting of the rain, and indifference to the result. Minutes are long under such circumstances, and three or four minutes may have passed, when almost involuntarily I started up, looked around, and shouted. No answer came but mocking echoes; the shout had disheartened me; it seemed a confession of weakness.

However, I saw dimly through the rock a large black cross on the top of the slope; if that could be reached, there would be a hope of seeing the convent; so mustering all my strength, I succeeded in clubbing up to it, and putting my arm around it, I wiped my eyes for a fresh survey. Heaven be praised! there is the convent, and nearer than I thought. Between me and it lay an untrodden bank of snow in the hollows of the rock. It was deep and might be treacherous; but I had become desperate, and rushed across it laughing and shouting under some wild, uncontrollable impulse to the open door of the hospitable building. How I did it without falling has been ever since a mystery to me; but it was done. I leaped up the steps, and in another moment was in the long passage which runs from one end of the edifice to the other, and in safety. If ever a heartfelt thanksgiving was offered to St. Bernard, it was on that occasion.

The Circassians among their Mountains.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives this interesting account of his visit to the valley of the Caucasus, in company with Admiral Sir E. Lyon:

"A few miles beyond Golovinsky, says the writer, the Admiral stood close to the shore and anchored; the rest of the fleet did the same. Two Turkish trading boats from Trebisonde were high and dry on the beach, and hundreds of Circassians formed a picturesque crowd (nearly all being mounted) by the seashore. This point is named Bardan, and here the Russians have perseveringly tried to get a footing, and as often being foiled by the Circassian rifles, the owners of which are not a little proud of the frequent repulsions of Moskov. Bardan has therefore been the only Circassian post, and from this place the young ladies have for years been eligibly settled in the harems of the great men of Stamboul. From this place Captain Brook and the engineer officer started over the mountains with a few Sappers and an escort of Circassians, commanded by Ismail Bey, to cross the Russian road by hook or by crook, and to communicate with Schmayl, if possible. As soon as we landed we were surrounded by a crowd of Circassians, who immediately led us by a path from the shore, through woods, brambles, and ditches, to a long field, surrounded by woods, among which several wooden dwellings showed their roofs. This was a beautiful spot, and the grass beneath us a mass of dulcies and buttercups. A renewal of acquaintance with these was not the least pleasant part of our trip. A Circassian mounts the mount like a horse. Crossing a stream, I gave it one again, and perpetrated with a gentle accuracy some of the mountain subjects. We had heavy mail on this hill, as the Circassian friend called to them to cover their faces (we had a dragoman with us)—an order which the young ladies showed their good sense by neglecting. At the top we had a most noble view, a complete panorama of rich wood, overtopped with snow; several villages were dotted among the woods and upon the mountain sides, the dwellings being all of wood. We descended by another mountain path to the sea; here we took another stroll, and entered a wood. We had been advised not to stray too far, as the Circassians of the mountains were ignorant of our arrival, and might take us for Russians. In the wood we met a fine-looking old gentleman, mounted, and proceeding slowly; with him were two Circassian girls, his daughters, as it appeared. Not knowing what to make of us, he drew his sword, or rather long knife, and looked fierce; but on hearing us, and seeing we were unarmed, returned it again, and was quite happy when he knew us to be 'Inghedeez.' Then his daughters came forward and shook hands with all — One was about twelve years old, the other fourteen, the latter exceedingly pretty, with a fair skin, blue eyes, and light hair, and we were told by the old gentleman they were ready and happy to become a portion of the personal effects of any of us for 10,000 piastres (£80). These Circassian girls looked forward to this, as being settled in life and going to Stamboul is a fulfilment of their best wishes and desires, just as a young lady in London makes an 'eligible' match. Our little friend with the blue eyes looked at us earnestly, in confirmation of papa's words, and made some of our party a present of shells she had just picked up, which she pantomimed would bear a fine polish; but a Circassian girl here and at Stamboul are two very different beings. At home she wanders about in plain and rough dress, only dreaming of the gold and decoration that may some day fall to her lot at Stamboul. They are generally educated in Turkish young lady like accomplishments, music, &c., and imbibe by degrees the artificial life they must lead henceforth. No Turk can marry, unless he provide his wife or wives with all manner of ornaments and luxury, and hence a decrease in the population which would greatly gratify Mr. Malthus.—As the Turks of the lower orders die at Stamboul, their place is mostly filled by fresh arrivals from Asia. The two Turkish trading vessels fired an eccentric salute as the ships arrived and anchored. A French officer told me that these boats had arrived to export a freight of the same nature as the little blue-eyed girl I told you of, each ship would hold 200 of them. On descending the mountain we saw a number of Circassian women looking from among the brushwood at the ships; directly we appeared they dipped among the brushwood like so many specimens of 'Jack-in-the-box.' I cannot account for such excessive delicacy on their part, except, perhaps, by their being the wives of some of the warriors on the beach, who perhaps, were very jealous fellows. We took three of these people off in our boat, and numerous were their expressions of astonishment and 'Mashallahs' on seeing the ship and its contents. A book with views of Stamboul particularly elicited their admiration, but at the sight of a revolver and its six successive explosions of caps, came a Mashallah, Mashallah, and a shout of laughter. On seeing an engraving of the Greek Slave, the old gentleman laughed and put his hands before his eyes like the most sensitive of American ladies. They ate bread and salt (the latter is most valuable among them), and took back with them some charges of powder. Before coming off I noticed a mark of delicate feeling on the part of one of them. Seeing we were unarmed, he took off his pistols, knives, and sabre, and, unslinging his rifle, insisted on leaving them on shore behind him. When the Admiral went on shore, he was at once recognized, and received as a prince; and, on leaving, the whole of the hundreds of rifles were discharged at once by their owners.

"The Circassians are a remarkable good-looking race—tall and well-made, and generally fair, some even of the older warriors having quite pink cheeks; and, odd enough, when one considers their roaming life, their feet and hands are remarkably small. They cut their skin shoes to fit the foot exactly.—In dress they carry a huge affair on the head, of the calpac species; a high cone of yellow cloth rises from a forest of fir which encircles the head; their coats are principally made of a woolen fabric, and reach far below the knee. The higher orders have this of brilliant yellow cloth; round the throat a linen under-garment buttons exactly, and over this is frequently worn a smart silk affair, showing between the folds of the coat. In their breasts they carry about a score of bone or ivory cases, filled with loose powder, having the ball at the top. Some of the better sort wear smart scarlet leggins and yellow or red slippers; round the waist of all are fastened multitudinous knives and pistols, upon a leather belt, and slung over the shoulder, in a cloth case, the rifle. They look altogether like a set of aristocratic savages."

Beer-Glass Thoughts.

The bride stands waiting at the altar; the organ-fee waiting for burial.

Love vainly implores of Death a reprieve; Death mercilessly invokes the cholera.

The [illegible] wrote a letter to his mistress in the [illegible] of yellow; [illegible] the [illegible] cruel mamma.

[illegible] courage in putting a man to death, but it is an act of cowardice to let him languish, and to poison him in so horrid an island and in so detestable a climate." I said the island of St. Helena had never been regarded in that light; that, except so far as related to the precautions necessary for his personal security, it had been the desire of the British Government to render his situation as comfortable as possible; that the house, furniture, and effects of every kind coming out for his use, certainly indicated as much regard as it was possible to show him consistant with the main object for which this place of residence had been selected. "Let them send me a coffin; a couple of balls in the head is all that is necessary. What does it signify to me whether I lie on a velvet couch or on fustian? I am a soldier, and accustomed to everything. I have been landed here like a convict, and proclamations forbid the inhabitants to speak to me"—attributing a great deal of all this to the Admiral; but concluded with saying, "It is not that the Admiral is a bad man." The conversation then turned on the localities of Longwood House. He inveighed bitterly against it; said he was excluded from all communication with the inhabitants; that many persons in the town would willingly come to see him, but they were afraid to ask for passes; that he had no trees about him; that this alone rendered the spot detestable; that he could not ride to any extent; that he wished to have a greater range for his excercise without being accompanied by an officer; that unless I gave him a greater range I could do nothing for him. I told him the range of Longwood was greater than any other piece of ground on the island. He said perhaps so; but that there was the camp on part of it. He did not want to see the camp always; he could not ride where that was. He wished the people of the island might be allowed to come and see him. He recurred frequently to the hardship there was in depriving him of all intercourse with them. His addresses to me on this point were humble and artful; they obtained no assent from me. He spoke of my having insisted on seeing his servants; that it was a strange thing to interfere between a man and his *valet de chambre*; that personally seeing and examining the servants after having received their declaration was as much as to say, "in good French, that they had lied." I told him "it was Count Bertrand's fault. I had pointed out to him the way in which I intended to receive their declaration; he wished it to be otherwise, but I had insisted upon receiving it in the manner I had indicated."—"Ah! this is now over," he replied. He said he would recommend to the four who had signed their declaration to leave him whenever he found his situation more precisely defined, and should make application for their being permitted to do so. He said, "Repeat everything I have mentioned to you to your Government. I wish them to know my sentiments." On going away, I again offered him medical assistance. "I want no doctors," he replied. These were the last words he addressed to me."—*Captivity of Napoleon.*

The last words of Napoleon to Sir Hudson Lowe.

Having received an intimation from Captain Poppleton, the orderly officer attached to Longwood House that General Bonaparte had not been visible the day before; but that either he or Dr. O'Meara would certainly endeavour to see him in the course of the evening, to be enabled to make his report as usual to me, I immediately repaired to Longwood, in order to prevent any unpleasant intrusion on him, however warranted by the instructions given to the orderly officer, which require that he should either see General Bonaparte twice during the day, or ascertain his being on the spot, and report accordingly. I met General Montholon at the door of the house, asked how General Bonaparte was and, on being told he was indisposed and suffering, said I wished to offer him the assistance of a medical officer, but begged him to wait on General Bonaparte and acquaint him I was there, imagining, as it was after four o'clock, when he usually received people, he would probably see me. General Montholon went in, and returned shortly afterwards, saying General Bonaparte would see me. I passed through his dining room, drawing room, another room in which were displayed a great number of maps and plans laid out on a table, and several loose quires of writings, apparently memoirs and extracts, and was introduced into an inner apartment, with a bed in it and a couch, on which latter Bonaparte was reclining, having only his dressing gown on, and without his shoes. He raised himself up a little as I entered the room, and, pointing out a chair to me close to the couch, desired I would sit down. I seated myself, and commenced the conversation by saying I was sorry to hear he was suffering from indisposition, and had come to offer him the assistance of a medical officer of respectability who had come out with me from England, that he might have the benefit of his advice as well as that of Dr. O'Meara, should he require it. "I want no doctors," was the reply. He then, after some indifferent questions, asked me whether the wife of Sir George Bingham had arrived? She had not arrived, I replied: and I had reason to regret, on another account, the Adamant transport had not yet come in, as she was laden with several articles that might be useful to him, such as wines, clothes, furniture, &c. He said it was all owing to the want of a Chronometer; that it was a miserable piece of economy on the part of our Admiralty not to give every vessel above 200 tons a chronometer—he had caused it to be done in France; that, exclusive of the value of the ship, the lives of the persons in it merited that consideration. I said they were not vessels employed under the direction of the Admiralty, but of another board. This made no difference, he said. After some other general and unimportant questions, a short interval of silence ensued. He lay reclined on his couch, his eyes cast down, apparently suffering a good deal from an oppression in his breathing (which had been particularly observable, so as to cause an occational interruption to his voice whilst in discource,) and his countenance usually sallow and even bloated. He recovered himself after a little while to ask me what was the situation of affairs in France at the time I left Europe? I said, everything, I believed, was settled there. Beauchamp's "Campaign of 1814" was lying on the floor near him. He asked me if it was me who had written the letters referred to in the appendix to this work. I replied, "Yes." "I recollect Marshal Blucher at Lubeck," he said: "is he not very old?"—"Seventy-five years," I replied, "but still vigourous, supporting himself on horseback for sixteen hours in the day, when circumstances render it necessary." He sat reflecting a few moments without any observation. He resumed: "The Allies have made a convention declaring on their honour; what do they mean?" "They have not authority to do so (*si ce n'est de fait.*) I wish you to write to your Government and acquaint it that I shall protest against it. I gave myself up to England and to no other Power. It is an act of the British Parliament alone which can remove me. [illegible] cruel manner [illegible]

Letter from James G. Birney.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—I sometimes think that my note to you—for I took no copy of it—referred to in your remarks on Mr. Goodell's article, imperfectly expressed what I intended to say. I meant this that if our Northern people were to consider themselves *limited* to any object subordinate to the total extinction of Slavery, they would probably rest on that object, should it be attained. But I, by no means intended that I would not do all I could, to, fairly connected with that end—as the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, the Trial by Jury at the place of capture, the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas act, &c., &c. But the utter extinction of Slavery must be our *ultimatum*. SERVITAS DELENDA EST must be the rallying words on our banner. Why should we lop off the too-far jutting branches of an offensive thing, and not destroy the thing that is constantly producing them.

You know as well as I do that Slavery nowhere can remain *stationary*—that its exacerbations, as it advances, become more malignant—that the laws it required half a century ago, or even a few years ago, were much below what it now requires. Why, Sir, the Fugitive act—the denial of trial by Jury, except at the South, where we had supposed its good-for-nothingness could deceive no one, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., these things are no more than Slavery *now* requires. A short time hence it will call for more sanguinary and cruel laws. I hold it to be an impossible thing to *practice* a republican form of government, and at the same time admit a permanent system of Slavery, I don't care how mild it may be at the outset. If we continue to suffer Slavery among us, *you* may yet live to see what the old Romans had—a man, yea a MAN, Sir—chained to the door-post in New York as janitor, or a fugitive slave cast into the fish pond as food for the eels.

But if Slavery go not out at once—even if it endure for a hundred years—we shall the sooner if its doom be sealed. But all our National action concerning it must tend on that end; it must never be seen to *argue* in our favor. If we do this alone we put it out, we destroy it. If we do this alone we put it out, we destroy it. [illegible] We might as well, too, rest from all useless effort and at once acknowledge that we are incapable of carrying out the true principles of Democracy—anything, indeed, but corrupt party Whiggery and Locofocoism.

No, Sir—well acquainted as I am with Slavery, and seeing the effects of it on slaveholders—as every one may see them—I am as well convinced as I am be of any such thing, that unless we extinguish it, it will extinguish what remains to us of liberty, and Mr. Goodell's prophesy, without any aid from him will come true.

Yours, very truly,
JAS. G. BIRNEY.

Lower Saginaw, (Mich.) July 10, 1854.

REMARKS.

We have not the least objection to Mr. Birney's contemplating the complete overthrow of Slavery as the end of his exertions—*we* also most earnestly desire to see and hope to promote that exunction. But there is nothing like a majority—of the American People who are as yet prepared to make efforts and sacrifices, to sunder party ties and encounter personal hostility, in the cause of Universal Emancipation. We submit, then, that Mr. Birney's assertion, even though it were amply sustained by proof, that every man *ought to be* an Abolitionist, does not and cannot overrule the stern fact that a large majority of our countrymen are nothing of the sort.

But why *should* they seek to "lop off the too-far jutting branches of an offensive thing, and not destroy the thing itself that is continually producing them?" Were we in their stead, we might answer, "Because the tree stands on another's ground, where we have *no right* to cut it; down, while the branches stretch over the line and shade *our* ground, which the owner of the tree has *no right* to shade. We attempt what we *can* do, because it is *our right* to do it, rather than essay what we have *no right* to do, and which therefore would involve us in defeat and blame if we undertook it." We cannot perceive that this answer is unreasonable.

But *our* answer reaches further. We say that Abolition in the States is what all men ought to strive for, and still it is clear to our mind that a large majority are not prepared for this, and the practical question is this—Shall we politically attempt what will certainly involve us in defeat and failure? or shall we not rather attempt that which a majority *are* ripe for, and thus, by our consequent triumph, invite that majority to go further? Shall we insist on having all the possible eggs now, or be content to await their appearance day by day? The latter seems to us the only rational sensible course. We care not how fast Messrs. Birney & Co. may ripen public sentiment in the North for Emancipation; we will aid them to the best of our ability, but we will not refuse the good now within our reach out of deference to that which is as yet unattainable.

Mr. Birney's "ultimatum" may be just what he sees fit; we have not proposed to modify or meddle with it. We only ask that he shall not interdict and prevent the doing of *some* good at once, merely because he would like to do *more* good, as we shall also whenever it shall have become practicable.

Mr. Birney says truly that Slavery is *essentially* aggressive—that it cannot stand still, but must always be encroaching upon Freedom! He does not intimate any hope of seeing Southern servitude abolished for some years to come. What is to be done at present, then, it seems to us, is to draw together, organize and discipline a party of Freedom,—a party animated and rendered efficient by incidental successes, preparatory to more decisive efforts. That party can never rightfully attempt the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia, Kentucky, or any other State, except through its moral influence on the sentiments and acts of the citizens of those States respectively; (and it does seem to us that Cassius M. Clay, by remaining in Kentucky, has qualified himself to act more effectively in aid of Emancipation than James G. Birney in quitting that State and removing his property and industry to one already free. But each is his own judge in the premises.)

Be it understood once for all, then, that Mr. Birney, or Mr. Goodell, or any one else, has an undoubted right to live and labour for the complete extinction of Slavery by any lawful means, and we do not assume to decide for him as to what means are and what are not lawful. We only insist that he shall not distract and paralyze present effort, for ends now attainable, by insisting that nothing shall be attempted short of universal Abolition. If we were joint owners of a field of corn, into which part of a neighbour's herd of cattle had broken, we should say, Let us drive out the cattle; next put up the fence; then see what further we shall do to guard against recurrence of the mischief. "No," reply the ultras;—"the cattle who did not get into our field are just as vicious as those who did; and we must begin by resolving that our neighbour shall no longer keep cattle, or we may as well leave them in our field and have our cattle eaten up first as last." But this resolving that cattle shall not be kept, involves grave questions of power, and expediency, and preparation, which all the owners of the corn are not yet ready deliberately to consider; so we insist that the cattle shall be driven out first, and the other questions remain open in due order. If this be not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Poetry.

From Dickens's Household Words.

Miasma.

Near a cotter's door, in a murky lane,
Beneath steaming dirt and stagnant rain,
Miasma lay in a festering drain.

A bone of clay, cemented with slime,
He artfully built—for he hated lime—
Midst slop, and rot, and want and crime,
He lay securely, biding his time.

Though a voice cried, pointing out his lair,
"Run, run, for Miasma, like Kitchen there!"
It died unheeded, away on the air.

Living and breathing the filth among,
Miasma's home was secure and strong,
And the cotter did nothing, for nothing went wrong.

And the children would play by the prisoner's pool,
For they liked it much better than going to school.

Then Miasma arose from his reeking bed,
And assisted the children his mantle spread—
"To save them from harm," Miasma said.

But they sighed a last sigh. He had stolen their breath,
And had wrapped them in Cholera's cloak of death.

Tea a Preventive of Cholera.

From a pamphlet now in press, in our office, entitled "Hints to Tea Drinkers," compiled by Messrs. L. F. Harter & Co., tea dealers, Woodward Avenue, four doors north of Jefferson Avenue, we extract the following:

"An intelligent captain in the East India Company's service, has addressed a letter to the Medico Botanical Society of London, which contains the following, and is certainly worthy the most marked attention. He observes, "another fact is, that although on each one of the eight voyages I made to China, many of my crew had fallen a prey to cholera, yet I have never heard of a Chinese being attacked with this fatal epidemic. And this is the more remarkable from the crowded population of the country, subsisting, as they often do, on very unwholesome diet. As, then, the Chinese with whom tea [black] is the universal diluent, have escaped disease, and that other nations, and more particularly the coffee drinking French, have suffered so much from, it may not be unworthy the attention of your society whether tea may not be regarded as the principal cause of this unhappy exemption."

During the prevalence of cholera in Paris, in the years 1749, a cup of pure hot tea, with a small part of brandy, without cream or sugar, was a recipe much used, and which proved almost invariably successful in the premonitory symptoms, and even after the malignant type had commenced.—*Detroit Tribune.*

WHAT ARE CHOLERA SYMPTOMS?—The first symptoms is a mere rumbling in the bowels, sometimes so slightly as hardly to be perceptible. If a man is temperate and regular in his habits, it may pass off harmlessly, but a very little imprudence will bring on the next stage—*diarrhœa*—a simple diarrhœa, free from pain and not necessarily attended with rice-water evacuations. While the rumbling sensation exists, there is frequently a coldness at the pit of the stomach—and a feeling of what an Irishman described as a feeling of *goneness*, or emptiness. Rice water discharges take place sooner or later, next vomiting or purging, and generally cramps. The pulse becomes small, thread-like and almost imperceptible, the body assuming a purple cast with a cold, clammy perspiration, the features pinched and contracted, the eyes sunken, and the hands shrivelled, called washerwoman's hands. This is the collapse state of the disease, from which the patient seldom recovers.

The greatest point in treatment of the disease is to arrest the *diarrhœa*. The rice water evacuations are, in fact, the *serum* of the blood; and, when long continued, very little of the substance of the blood remains in the system, but the *gore* or solid portion of the blood. While, therefore, the *diarrhœa* is suffered to go on, the patient is going rapidly to the grave by the exhaustion of his very life-blood. During this stage, however, the disease is easily manageable.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF CHOLERA.—Cholera has a bright side, for it has taught us to purify the water which we drink; to ventilate the rooms in which we live; to erect the dwellings of our labouring population with some regard to sanitary laws; to build them well and drain them effectually; to see that they are not overcrowded with human beings, and that they do not become unhealthy for want of space in which to conduct necessary domestic operations. Science may lament the weakness of curative medicine; but she rejoices in the knowledge that preventive measures do exist, and the investigation of the cholera, from having been unattended with satisfactory results, has led to the knowledge of many things before mysterious or unknown.—*Household Medicine.*

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—We understand that a man died in West Troy last Thursday evening, with a disease strongly resembling cholera, and his body was deposited in a coffin, and fully prepared for burial. The remains were kept until Saturday evening, and then, while the friends of the deceased were engaged in holding a wake over him, the supposed dead man slowly recovered from the state in which he had so long lain, and actually arose from the coffin, walked across the floor, and requested a drink of water, saying that he was very thirsty! This comes to us from one of the parties present, and we see no reason to doubt her statement. We further understand that the man is convalescent, and will recover.—*Troy Times.*

News from Venezuela.

News from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 28th ult., reached New York on the 10th inst. by the schooner St. Mary, Capt. Johnson.

The revolution against the Monagas dynasty appears to be spreading. The province of Guarico, bordering upon the province of Caracas, the seat of Government [illegible]. The insurgent chief Barquisimeto, [illegible] 3000 men, had reached [illegible] in the province of Carabobo, to [illegible], who was at Tinaco, to [illegible] Silva, had sent for [illegible] surrender, with [illegible] 300 men, [illegible] to march to [illegible] assistance, [illegible] overcome by [illegible] and, it was said, he and [illegible] had surrendered.

Mr. Dall on the First of August.

Rev. Mr. DALL, of Canada West, was next introduced to the audience, and gave a very interesting account of the fugitives in that country, and of the feelings of the white people about them—mainly in answer to questions from persons in the audience, on the several points. He said that the fugitives generally found ready employment, the males as mechanics or laborers on farms, and the females in families. On one occasion, about a year ago, he asked S. R. Ward, the Agent of the Anti Slavery Society there, if any fugitives had recently arrived, and he replied that nineteen came the day before, and that he had obtained employment for all but two. That was the principal work of the Society. They employed Mr. Ward as their Agent, furnished his travelling expenses, and paid him a stated salary, to enable him to devote his whole time to the furtherance of the objects of the Society. The board of the fugitives was paid for a week or ten days, and it was seldom necessary to pay it for a longer time. The general fact was, that the fugitives were at work and able to take care of themselves. In fact, some of them had taken measures to stop the sending of money and clothing there from the benevolent in the States, by circulating widely an article in the newspapers, headed, 'No more aid for Fugitives.' Mr. Ward was soon expected home from England, with some four or five thousand dollars collected there, which would meet the wants and extend the efforts of the Society.

There was some indifference and hardness of heart observable among those colored people who were not fugitives; but who had been there fifteen or twenty years, and might be called old settlers. They were not prompt to meet the fugitives; while the fugitives themselves were always generous.—When Patrick Snead, as he was called, was arrested, the fugitives held public meetings and gave liberally for the purpose of rescuing him, some putting down a pound note to engage the services of a lawyer, that he might be protected and rescued upon the ground of the Ashburton Treaty, as it was said he was taken on British waters.

There was some difference among them in religious matters; but, generally, they had confidence in each other's honesty. He had seen colored men doing the best carpenter work in Toronto, where nice finishing, cornice work, &c., was needed.

What the colored people there needed, was an organizing mind to direct their efforts to the most profitable purpose. As an instance of the lack of Yankee calculation, Mr. D. stated that, one day, being in Montreal, he started to find Shadrach, 'of glorious memory,' and after going through several narrow streets, and examining all the signs, but finding no 'Shadrach,' he finally went into a small shop over which was a little sign with 'S. Makins, Victualler,' &c., upon it, and asked a man he saw there if he knew where Shadrach, who once lived in Boston, could be found. "I am Shadrach," replied the man. The man had a fortune in his name and did not know it—else he would surely have signed himself 'Shadrach.'

In reference to the effect of the climate upon the fugitives, Mr. Dall said he inquired of Shadrach who is farther north than most of the fugitives, as to that matter, and he told him that he and his friends there realized no bad effects from that cause; they could not see that the climate had the least deleterious effect upon their constitutions, their power to work, or their general health.

He was sorry to see that there was quite as much pro-slavery feeling in Canada as in the United States. Western Canada was filled up chiefly with emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, who expected, though in very subordinate positions, at home, to be 'lairds' of the soil, when they came to America, and they did not like to have the fugitives come into competition with them. He feared that, unless anti-slavery lecturers were busy there, to keep alive the fashionable tone of anti-slavery feeling, severe restrictive acts would be passed, placing a barrier at the line between the two countries, which the fugitives could not pass.

In regard to the question of annexation, the speaker said the thing had not been talked of since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. That act was looked upon as an inseparable barrier to the annexation of the two countries. The general feeling now was in favour of the union of all the colonies, as independent States under the title of 'The United States of British North America.' Of course the colored people deprecated the idea of annexation to the United States.

An important question among the colored men was, whether it would be expedient for them to settle themselves [illegible] among the whites, or form exclusive settlements of their own, somewhat on the plan of the Elgin Association. Much, Mr. D. remarked, was to be said on both sides, and he hoped that some of the leading anti-slavery papers here would give them light as to the expediency of isolating themselves, or becoming, as the best part of the English population hoped they would become, '*a good peasantry*' among the whites.

Referring to the Elgin Association in charge of the Rev. William King, (an emancipator of his own slaves, and for a time a Presbyterian preacher in Ohio,) Mr. Dall spoke of their school. He said it was intended at first only for colored children. It was so well taught, however, that the white farmers around petitioned for the privilege of sending their children! At this time, it is said that more than half the pupils are white, and that the 'black' school is becoming the 'fashionable' academy of that region.

C. L. REMOND then came forward, and made the concluding speech. He said that as that was a free platform in regard to speech, he hoped that it would be made also a free platform in regard to color; that it would not be long before some colored man, other than himself, would come forward and make his mark on that platform, especially on the First of August.

Mr. R. said, in reference to the remarks of the preceding speaker, that he was not in favour of the fugitive slaves going to Canada even, because he wanted it kept constantly and plainly before the world, that they had a *right* to stay in this land. If they must flee, let them flee from one State to another, until they should stir up humanity enough to defend them on their own soil. [Cheers.] Another reason was, that he believed the day was not far distant when that country would become so identified with the United States, that the colored man's rights would be as much imperiled there [illegible] here. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...but concurrence ...rovince;—they ...l State of the ...n violation of ...bligation. Not ...ed people of the ...ntive slave law ...s that? The ..., however much ...dare to the con... alliance with ...ption; and yet ...olored people as ...l. The people ...ntions, receive ... represented as ...who seize them ... to have the ...orth America."

...closures on the ...ared, somewhat, ...erous assertions, ...Mr. Remond, in ...God," against ...nada, that they ... if misfortune ...e their opportu... indeed, from ...Canadians are ... whether they ...the whistes, and ...land the "best ...on." *a few pro...and women, so...citizens of the ...good peasantry* ...en of, as having ...a home," or, ...Elgin." Just ...rowd themselves ...ell people give ...ir perplexity of ...he are they? ...wards quieting ... the leading ...States," seeing ...g them to an ...n want in new... but not least, ... reflect upon ...ging the changes ...ness! Colored ... into which Mr. ...be about them, ...to forgive their ...king their busi... colonization ...eave," but ...ve them for the ...r movements to ...other to deter ...ting in the ad... for trying to ...p their own ...ir considera... ...ured of them; ...ipeds, upon the ...ing of Dawn ...lished ...gradation ...ion of ...ir expense ...ir opportu... best part" run ...ough the Elgin ...posed to in... the whites ...asure of your ...from Mr. ...ave only to say ...man for such ...decide it to be, ...

...Chatham, Aug 9, 1854.

Constitution of the Provincial Union

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would serve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," in our midst, as long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote

Correspondence.

To the "Provincial Freeman."

Meeting to Organize the Provincial Union.

According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Toronto met in the Sayer Street Chapel, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Union Association, Rev. Wm. P. Newman was called to the Chair, and J. B. Lewis was appointed Secretary.

Rev. Samuel Lewis opened the meeting with prayer; after which, the object of the meeting having been stated, on motion of Mr. Thos. Smallwood, seconded by Mr. S. Lewis, the meeting voted to organize a Provincial Union.

Mrs. M. A. Shadd was then called upon to read the Constitution, Pledge, &c., which, after a harmonious discussion, were unanimously adopted.

The Officers, whose names are appended to the Constitution, were then appointed for the year, by an unanimous vote.

Voted—That the male members of the Union shall meet for business once in every fortnight, and that the females meet weekly; the time to be decided upon by the Committees respectively.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Lewis, Smallwood, Baker, Judah, Thompson, Phillips, and others; after which, names were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned, after a protracted but pleasant and animated session, in good order.

Voted—That M. A. Shadd be specially appointed to organize auxiliaries.

WM. P. NEWMAN, *Chairman.*

J. B. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

Toronto, Aug 9, 1854.

Constitution of the Provincial Union

ARTICLE I.

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BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would serve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," in our midst, as long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote

part he, *as an individual*, had taken in bringing it about, and a string of things too numerous to mention, seeming thereby to be recommending himself for the praise of the people, which I assure you was not given. After dinner, the Rev. Mr. King addressed the meeting, taking opposite grounds to the former speakers, especially Douglass, which met the approbation of the people, and when I left at six o'clock, Douglass had risen a second time to defend his position, but the people of Dawn showed themselves to be entirely opposed to him. He remained there two days, in want of conveyance to Chatham; meetings were appointed three nights in succession, before which he was to address them. And when he did, on the 1st inst. he charged the coloured people with being negligent, and not so desirous of hearing him as the whites, which made some of us wish for some other public speaker who had been appointed with him; and his history for the past few years. Mr Scoble gave them no encouragement at Dawn, respecting their land, &c., on the 1st, although it was expected of them.

The following extract, is Mr. Frederick Douglass' account of the proceeding:

"The whole celebration was conducted in order and decorum, and reflected credit upon the people of Dawn. It was open to criticism in some respects, but, not more so than other similar demonstrations by the white race. The occasion of expenses were slightly marred by Mr. J. C. Brown, who seized the opportunity that the occasion afforded, to offer some objections to the plans and purposes entertained by Messrs. Scoble, Henson, and others, as to the future management of the affairs of Dawn. The complaints brought by Mr Brown were two-fold. The first was that the Dawn property, (if Mr. Scoble's views were carried out), would no longer be enjoyed by refugees from Slavery, but would be monopolized by English, Scotch and Irish. Mr. Scoble spoke in favour of receiving *white*, as well as black people into the colony, the second objection with that the exemption of Messrs. Scoble, Henson and others, authorized and ill-timed. Mr. Brown was replied to by Mr. Henson, and as I am acquainted with the facts of the case, this reply was every way satisfactory. The audience, at least, evinced much pleasure, when they found, after all that Mr. Brown had said to the contrary, the declaration of trust, setting forth the objects of Dawn, was strictly in harmony with the declared purposes of Messrs. Scoble, Henson and others, to whose wishes I accompanied him, the place must owe its future usefulness. To the second count alleged by Mr. Brown, they replied with equal success, and most of the company appeared, to regard the controversy as terminating most favorably to the interests of Dawn. But here I would drop this narrative, our columns are open to the present, the subject will be con-

Arrival of the "America."

The steamer *America* arrived on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst, at 5 o'clock.

The Canadian Legislative Council Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, on the 4th inst.

On the morning of the 30th ult., the Russians are said to have attacked the Turkish and French camps at Giurgevo, but were totally defeated with a loss of 2,000 killed and a large number of prisoners. The Russians were retreating in forced marches. They had quitted Frateschi, and it was occupied by the Turks.

The evacuation of Wallachia was completed, and a proclamation had been issued, declaring that all soldiers who remained behind would be considered deserters. The Russian troops were concentrated on the Sereth.

The Austrian army under Prince Lichtenstein is ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallatoa. The army in Gallatoa is moving towards the frontier. The Arch-Duke Albrecht has removed his head-quarters to Kromstadt, in the south-east corner of Transylvania.

The total Austrian force on the frontier reached 300,000 men, under the command of Baron Deckers.

The frontier had not been crossed, but preparations for hostilities were on a colossal scale.

Russia makes no warlike demonstration towards the Prussian frontier.

The cholera was increasing in violence at Constantinople. The third French division left Varna on the 28th for Kurtangee.

The accounts from Montenegro were unsatisfactory. Prince Danielos had assumed a threatening attitude towards the Turks at Aputez.

The Black Sea.

The allied fleets with Generals Gourbaker and Brown, had proceeded towards the Crimea coast to reconnoitre.

The *Times* declares positively that a force of from 80,000 to 100,000 men, British, French, and Turks, will invade the Crimea, and will attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Sebastopol.

From Asia the reported defeat of the Turks by the Russians is confirmed, and the Russians were besieging Kars.

Cholera had made its appearance among the British troops.

Since the 23rd the blockade of the ports in the Gulf of Finland has been most rigorous, it not being possible for any vessels to enter or leave.

The Russian Arch Duke Constantine and the Arch Duchess had a narrow escape from being captured by an English steamer near Cronstadt.

The Baltic.

The Baltic allied fleet are at Lots Sound.

At latest accounts, General Baraguay D'Hilliers had had an interview with the King of Sweden. His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western Powers on certain conditions.

D'Hilliers with the French troops, had joined the fleet off Aland Island.

Four hundred British, on the 28th, made a descent on Colinga, on the island of Desch, and afterwards destroyed four boats.

Spain.

Affairs generally tranquil. Espartero had taken the oaths as President of the new Council.

On the 2nd instant the barricades at Madrid were being removed at Espartero's desire.

The nomination of O'Donnell is the most popular of any in the new ministry.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—Great efforts are now being made in England for the extension of telegraph lines under the waters of the Mediterranean. Recently a very large telegraph cable has been made to be sunk in the Mediterranean. It is 110 miles in length, and weighs nearly 2,000 tons. It contains 24 copper wires, or more, each of which is covered with gutta percha, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the electric fluid. It is expected that the cable will be sunk in the course of the present month.

Flour speculators demand 1s. 6d., advance. Corn advanced 2s. 6d. and 3s. Money easy.

The Russians are retreating from Bucharest.

Espartero has arrived in Madrid and the Queen has accepted the programme drawn up by him.

ADDITIONAL.

It is rumoured that the Island of Aland has been captured by the Allies, with great loss of life. No particulars are given.

Nothing new from the Black Sea.

The Russians are falling back upon the Pruth for strategetic reasons. An advance upon the Crimea, had been agreed upon.

The *Baltic* had arrived out on the second.

A rumour was current of the defeat of the Russians at Slobodzic on the 22nd July, with a loss of 200 men and 500 prisoners.

A grand council of war was held at Varna on the 19th, at which Omar Pasha and the allied generals were present.

The combined fleets remained at Baltschik.

A slight republican manifestation had occurred at Paris. Several arrests were made.

Numerous Austrian reinforcements had arrived at Parma.

The Danish Government had proclaimed the Constitution for the entire monarchy.

FURTHER FROM SPAIN.

Espartero was received at Madrid with great enthusiasm, and at last accounts all was quiet.

The Queen of Spain has restored Generals O'Donnell, Serrano and Dulce to their rank. The palace was guarded by troops. The national guard is composed of 9 battalions and 2 batteries of artillery. A decree of the Junta suppresses the royal council, and another calls in force the press law of 1837. The Junta has also abrogated the prohibition law laid on the circulation of certain foreign journals. Several of the ex-ministers, also General Quinto, have been ordered to be arrested and tried. It is said that the former are concealed in the hotels of the diplomatic body. The Queen Christina has not left Madrid. General O'Donnell was at Cordova on the 25th, en route for Madrid.

Ohio flour is quoted 33s. 6d.; yellow corn 34s., mixed 32s., white 34s. 6d. Wheat rather firmer, and ranging from 8s. 9d to 9s. 3d. Lard advanced 1s. Provisions generally active. Trade at Manchester steady.

Land Sales.

A correspondent inquires concerning lands. In reply we give the following abstract of lands now for sale:

Mr. Edward Emery, of London C. W., advertises an important sale of Town lots, to take place on the 19th day of June. Terms of payment, one-eighth down, or by notes at three or six months, if required; the balance in ten equal annual payments, with interest.

F. B. Beddome offers for sale a valuable farm also 2½ miles from London, parts of Lot No. 1, 2d Concession, of Delaware; also wild lands, lot 3, 1st Concession, four miles from the town.

Mr. H. B. Hope, Toronto, offers 400 acres in North Gwillimbury, 50 acres in North Orillia, 100 in Tay, 100 in Medonte.

S. M. Sandford offers lot 19, 3d Concession Township of Vespra, containing 193 acres—40 cleared, within 3 miles of Barrie. East half lot 9, 13th Concession, Innisfield, near Barrie Depot Northern railroad. South half No. 15 7th Concession, Nottawasaga, 20 acres cleared.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to	11 3
Masons,	8 9		10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3		8 9
Joiners	6 3		8 9
Carpenters,	6 3		7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3		6 10½
Painters,	5 3		7 6
Hatters,	6 3		8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6		8 4
" Power-Pressmen,	7 6		8 9
Tailors, Male,	5 0		6 3
" Female,	1 3		2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0		6 3
Upholsterers	6 3		7 6
Coopers,	3 9		5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6		3 9
Day Laborers	3 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (9 to 14)	1 3		1 9
Dressemakers, with board	1 6		2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	7 6		25 0
Servant Men,	50 0		70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0		35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.		POUNDS. Currency.			Sterling.	
£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£
0	0	1½	equal to 0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	"	0 2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3½	"	0 3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	"	0 4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6½	"	0 5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	"	0 6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	"	0 7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	"	0 8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11½	"	0 9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	"	0 10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1½	"	0 11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	"	1 0	14	12	0	"	12
					15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2½	"	1 0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	"	2 0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8½	"	3 0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	"	4 0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	"	5 0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3½	"	6 0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6½	"	7 0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	"	8 0	147	13	4	"	100
0	10	11½	"	9 0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	"	10 0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4½	"	11 0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7½	"	12 0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10½	"	13 0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	"	14 0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	"	15 0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5½	"	16 0	4095	0	0	"	900
1	0	8½	"	17 0	1216	13	4	"	1000
1	1	11½	"	18 0	2433	6	8	"	2000
1	3	1½	"	19 0	4866	13	4	"	4000
1	4	4		£1 0 0	8305	6	8	"	5000

MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 16, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 33s 6d to 35s 6d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 28s 6d to 30s.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 0d to 6s. 3d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 36s 3d to 37s 6d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 25s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 5s 6d to 5s 6d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 4s 6d to 3s 0d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9 to 4s 6d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 4s 6d to 5s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 9s 9d to 11s 3d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 30s to 32s 9d Hay—per ton 95s to 100s. Straw—per ton 55s to 70s. Cord wood—per cord 18s 9d to 20s.—Beef, per 100 lbs 37s 6d. to 40s. Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s 6d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4d to 6d. Lard; per lb 7d to 8d. Tub Butter, per lb. 8d to 9d. Fresh Butter; 1s to 1s 3d.—Eggs, per dozen, 11d to 1s. Turkeys, each, 5s to 5s 6d. Geese, each, 3s 9d to 5s 6d. Ducks per couple, 1s 6d to 1s 10½d. Fowls, per pair 1s to 2s. Potatoes, per bushel, 6s. to 2s. Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. to Onions per bushel, 2s 6d to 10s. Sheep Skins; 5s to 5s 6d; Coal; per ton 32s to 35s.

CHATHAM.

(Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.)

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d	s	d
Grain—wheat per bus.	11	0	a	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0
Corn do	5	0	a	0
Barley do	5	0	a	0
Hay, per ton	90	0	a	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	2	3	a	0
Beef per 100 lb.	56	0	a	0
Pork do	64	0	a	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0

LONDON.

(Corrected from the Prototype.)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 6s 0d. Spring do. 5s 6d to 6s. Barley, 3s 9d to 4s 0d. Oats per bushel 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 0d to 2s 6d. Beans per bushel, 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Beef per 100, 30s 0d to 35s 0d. Pork per 100, 32s 6d to 37s 6d. Butter per lb. 7½d to 8d lb. Eggs per doz., 8d to 9d. Apples per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Onions per peck, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turnips each, 1½d to 2s 6d.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

A Lad to learn the Printing business.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CAREY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT

Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 2, 1854. 21-3m

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	-	7.00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	-	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		1.00 p.m.

Day Express.

Leaves Windsor at	-	6.45 a.m.
" London at	-	11.05 "
" Hamilton at	-	2.15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		4.00 "

Night Express.

Leaves Windsor at	-	6.30 p.m.
" London at	-	10.55 "
" Hamilton at	-	2.15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		4.00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M; and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	-	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	-	12.25 p.m.
" London at	-	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	-	7.45 "

Mail Train.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	-	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	-	3.40 "
Arrives at London	-	7.30 "

Night Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at		10.30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	-	12.25 a.m.
" London at	-	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	-	8.00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a.m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES.

Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS E. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 1y

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Spring-water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to customers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 7, 1854.



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 80, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Opposite Corner of Wellington and York Sts.

Toronto, May 30th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Lowe, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST*,

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Silk Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 30.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be secured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary sum of eight pages.

The Essays transmitted for competition to be under seal, accompanied with a motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to withhold the awarding of a Premium.

Rev. J. R. Robinson, S. W. P. Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Crossin, have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

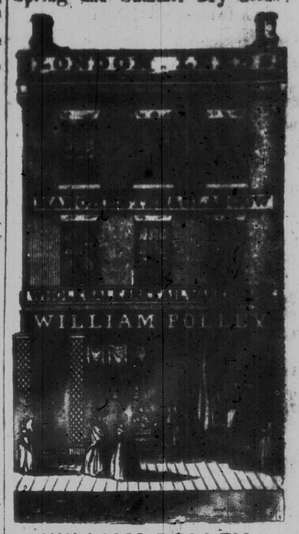
The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of JULY, and the decision will be announced on or before the 1st day of AUGUST.

By order of the Grand Division,

[illegible]

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarcenets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambrooms, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3, 1854.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood Air tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 8th, 1854.

Great Western Railway;

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at	-	10 00 a. m.
Leave London at	-	2 30 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	-	6 10 p. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	-	8 00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at	-	7 00 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	-	10 50 a. m.
Arrive at the Falls at	-	1 30 p. m.

GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	-	10 30 a. m.
Leave Hamilton at	-	12 30 p. m.
Leave London at	-	4 05 p. m.
Arrive at Windsor, at	-	8 40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at	-	12 15 p. m.
Leave Hamilton at	-	3 45 p. m.
Arrive at London	-	6 40 p. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCOR

Poetry.

A Cat-egorical Courtship.

I sat one evening beside a blue-eyed girl,
The fire was out, and so, too, was her mother,
A feeble flame around the lamp did curl,
Making faint shadows, blending in each other;
'Twas nearly twelve o'clock, too, in November,
She had a shall on also, I remember

Well, I had been to see her every night
For fifteen days, and had a shaking notion
To pop the question, thinking all was right,
And once or twice had made an awkward motion
To take her hand and stammered, coughed and
stuttered,
But somehow, nothing had been uttered.

I thought this chance was too good to be lost,
I hitched my chair up pretty close beside her,
Drew a long breath, and then my legs I crossed,
Bent over, sighed, and for five minutes eyed
her;
She looked as if she knew what next was coming,
And with her foot upon the floor was drumming.

I did not know how to begin, or where,
I could not speak, the words were always
eluding,
I scarce could move; I seemed tied to the chair,
I hardly breathed, 'twas awfully provoking,
The perspiration from each pore was oozing,
My heart, brain and limbs their power seemed
losing

At length I saw a brindled tabby cat
Walk purring up, inviting me to pat her;
An idea came electric-like at that,
My doubts like summer clouds, began to
scatter.
I seized on Tabby, though a scratch she gave me,
And said, "Come Puss, ask Mary if she'll have
me."

'Twas done at once, the murder now was out,
The thing was all explained in half a minute.
She blushed, and turning pussy cat about,
Said, "Pussy, tell him yes," her tool was in it
The cat thus saved me all my courtship worry,
And here's the catastrophe of my story.

Sad Result of an Early Courtship.

If you can't get them that you want, you must take them that you can get, and that is how I came to marry Patsey. Love will go where 'tis sent, anyhow, and you can't help it, and the harder a chap loves a gal, the poorer chance he haves of her, the thing is just here, the more he loves her, the more shy and trembling he is, and he can't tell half his feelin's to her if he tries, while the careless and unfeelin's chap, that's got no more love in him than a hoss, can have a half dozen gals after him at once. I have tho't that the heart was like a mudturtle's egg; you dent the shell on the one side—a dent on the other side in the same manner will bring it smooth again. So with the heart: one gal makes a dent, it remains bruised until some other gal presses it, pushing out the old bruise and leaving a new one.

Well, well, accidents will happen—folks will laugh—the world is more fond of fun than love—and they might as well laugh at me as anybody.

So I agreed to tell you about my first courtship. It wasn't Patsey, but my first sweetheart was a proper han'some gal. I worked for her father. Ohio was all in the woods then, and everybody lived in log houses, except down in Cleveland there was a house or two. And my three hundred acres, that is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars an acre, wasn't worth when I got it only three dollars. Pshaw! pshaw! how time has changed. Glad to get cornbread and gammon gravy then, had to go thirty miles down to Chagrin to mill. I always used to go for hoss instead of himself, for I only "neated" ninety pounds in weight, and made a lighter load over a load of corn, hoss back. Let me see, I weigh eighty now. Well, I was twenty-five years old just about, and in love with boss's daughter. But I always thought she felt a little above me, for I was not taller than I am now, not quite as tall as she was any how, and was working for eight dollars a month; had to dress in linen at that. You never seen one of them log ging frocks, made like a short out of flax tow, did ye? Well, till I bought this new coat, when I married Patsey, thirty five years ago, I never wore any but tow, and if it wasn't Sunday to-day, I shouldn't had it on, for I despise stravagance and new-fangled flummeries and thingumbob noodles around your big houses.

I was in love 35 years ago, and never dared to say a word about it. Her name was Jerusha. I longed to tell her how my heart swelled and burn't for her as it thumped against the "chest," but I couldn't screw my courage up to the pint—but tho' I would some day, I'd been alone with her many a time, and had resolved on popping it right out, but the stillness was awful on them occasions as the roar of Niagara, and my heart would feel all over like your little finger does when you bit your elbow gin a think accidental, a tarnal tinglin' follows.

'Cuss my luck, said I to myself one Sunday night, as I come home from the mill after a three days' ride. Jerusha had a beau, a chap from town, dressed as smart as a dancing master. My heart jumped into my gullet the moment I saw him. I felt down in the mouth, for knowed I was a goner. He had on broadcloth. Talk of your new-fangled gossip and greshun houses now, but folk in them days didn't have but one room down stairs, and a ladder to go up stairs; puncheon floors was good enough below, and oak stakes split out by hand, kivered the chamber floor. It was so in boss' house, and I slept up chamber. I want you to imagine two wooden hooks tied up to hang a gun on, right over the hearth on the chamber beam; I want you to remember my feelin's that night after I went to bed. Jerusha and the dandy chap had the hull room below to themselves, with a roasting fire to spark by. I couldn't stand the temptation to want to hear what they had to say to themselves. Whisper, whisper, whisper. You may laugh at it, 'tis the naked truth I am going to tell. I have laughed myself at the same thing since.

When I heard something pop like a kiss, by thunder, I could not stand my heart thump any longer. Curiosity and jealousy got the uppermost end of me; I wanted to see for myself, so I slid out o' bed, sitting flat like a tailor on the floor; determined to hitch up jest as I sot, inch at a time, to the opening over the hearth, where the beam and gun hooks was. A cat couldn't be no stiller after a mouse; but my heart thumped louder every hitch, just as it will when a man goes to do what ain't right. Well, just as I had gained the right pint to look over it, 'cuss me, just the pesky floor, down I went, top shot, gun hook, and all down hearth and folded, like a squaw till dinner. [illegible] I couldn't see for the cinders and it seemed as though the [illegible] for minutes before the [illegible] What, what? said the [illegible] Let me down, and I'll [illegible]

I was pretty well baked, anyhow, and there't been quite so raw spece in matters of love. I never looked Jerusha in the face after that day, nor a gal in the neighborhood, for I could swear she told 'em all. The accident got my grit up to make a fortun. I went off a few miles and married the first chance I got, just out of spite, and Patsey as worth all 'em after all; and marrying is lottery business. Then don't hang yourself, as I did, because you can't get a particular one, but recollect your heart is like rubber, it will stretch a good ways and not break.

ALL NUTRIMENT OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.—Nearly every one high and low, up to a few years ago has believed that there was a difference between the nutritive parts of flesh meat and those of other substances. Inquiry, however, has shown conclusively, that all nutriment whatever, is of vegetable origin. We see, for instance, that when we feed upon the body of a sheep, we do not gain anything peculiar, but simply the vegetable principles of the food upon which the animal fed. It was Liebeg who first pointed out this fact. He says that the "carnivora in consuming the blood and flesh of the graminivora, consume, strictly speaking, only the vegetable principles which have served for the nutrition of the latter." It is of great importance thus to have proved that there is nothing peculiar, in the flesh of animals, for even *kreatimine* is not peculiar, as you have the same principles in tea and coffee, and it is to this that these articles owe their stimulating qualities.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A letter of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to four thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without means or preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and circuitous journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the old narrs reports are always increased in the effect of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence during their flight they live in a constant state of suspense, fear and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada and the Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employments and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parts who are in want of labourers they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be applied to maintain able bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and good wages, cheap land, equal liberty and impartial laws and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom, for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour and caste so oppressive in the United States, the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B. Grimble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after suffering their escape from the United States, and feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

ARCHEY BELLATT, ESQ. M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. [illegible] ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. [illegible] ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., [illegible] LOVEDAY, ESQ., W. JONES, [illegible] ALEXR. TYLER, ESQ.

It was accordingly on the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector [illegible]

The following collections have already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Tweedale	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	3	0	0
The Right Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
F. Ball, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq. (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	11
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C. Nisbet, Esq.	2	0	0
J. Gray, Esq.	1	1	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	5	0	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	2	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	1	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	0	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	2	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	1	0	0
Mr. Geldart			
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	0
Sundry small sums.	5	5	0
Sir E. Armitage.	5	0	0
T. Armitage, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson Armistead, Esq.	1	0	0
Sir James Anderson.	2	0	0
Mrs. Thomas Alexander.	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq.	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks, Esq.	1	0	0
The Misses Bridge	1	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Burley	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Browne, Esq.	1	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	3	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	1	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	1	0	0
The Misses Baxter.	1	0	0
G. Beaumont, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Brightwate, Esq.	1	5	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	5	0	0
Rev. George Clayden.	1	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.	2	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell.	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P.	1	0	0
Mr. Chilton.	1	0	0
H. Christian, Esq.	7	0	0
John Cropper, Esq.	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.	2	10	0
William Crossfield, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Crossfield.	0	10	0
James Dunn, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Duncan, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
John Fitzgerald, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	5	0	0
J. T. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
Francis Fynlayson, Esq.	5	0	0
A Friend.	1	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Sawyer.	3	0	0
Messrs. Fletcher and Tubbs.	0	10	0
J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	1	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	2	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	0	10	0
Mr. Johnsen,	1	0	0
— Johnson, Esq.	0	10	6
Mr. Jackson,	1	0	0
Mr. Inglis,	2	2	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
J. B. Lillington, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Lewis, Esq.	1	0	0
A. Livingston, Esq.	1	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	2	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
John McDuall, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. — McCallen,	1	0	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	3	0	0
R. A. Macfie, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
W. Nickson, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. Proudfoot.	1	1	0
Miss Portal.	20	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
J. Plaistow, Esq.	1	0	0
S. Morley, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
W. S. Paine, Esq.	2	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Dr. [illegible]	1	0	0
Mr. [illegible]	1	0	0
Mr. Smith	1	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebotham, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
H. Sheldon, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq.	1	0	0
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
J. Sturge, Esq.	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	10	0
Philip Sewell, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. D. and J. Smith,	4	0	0
W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Sparke,	0	10	0
Mrs. Thompson,	2	0	0
J. B. [illegible]	1	0	0
Miss Taylor,	1	0	0
W. Turner, Esq.,	1	0	0
Frederick Tuckett, Esq.,	1	1	0
T. C.	1	1	0
J. Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas, Liverpool, per Lady	1	0	0
[illegible]	12	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Dewitt,	0	10	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
J. Wigham, Esq.	1	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
D. Young, Esq.,	2	6	8
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	9
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	3
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Shrewsbury,	8	16	0
Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty to number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds, and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under the General Committee for the State of——, and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the travelling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting; and the same rules shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by [illegible] from the [illegible] societies or branches, to be organized throughout the States. The basis of [illegible] shall be one cent per week.

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be [illegible] if only one of the Colorado class-

Are for the Time council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization when adopted by the Convention, and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the colored people, in offering a plan for the organization of the school, beg leave to state,

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work-shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into, the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3d. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
AMOS G. BEMAN,
JOHN JONES,
J. D. BONNER,
J. McCUNE SMITH,
Committee on Manual Labour School.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid in.

6. The School shall be organised and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders) and annually thereafter. Each share of stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. In organizing the School the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

1. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

2. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft or on the farm.

3. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

The agent appointed by the Committee Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith, in the Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agent shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him, and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain the acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

The first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the First day of July, 1854. The work to size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior as either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT.

To obtain the union of Communion and Church throughout [illegible] Christians, to the [illegible] of their [illegible] and to the [illegible] of Divine Revelation, as the only [illegible] and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

[illegible]

The distinctive [illegible] of the public are such as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those hostile to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church membership than *acknowledged Christian Character*, and here it is regarded with great interest and the encouragements tendered, that we aim to strict accordance with the above [illegible]

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the Gospel Ministry and special study: examining carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies,—their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the nature of their combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Latterly, his position as Publisher of the Scripture Manual, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as skeptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur; the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighboring States.

CO-LABORERS:

Of distinguished worth and of well-known literary ability, are already secured in the several sections of Canada, and in the States of the American Union, and arrangements are now in progress, to obtain from living responsible writers in Britain, important assistance in the development of the Tribune's Mission.

TERMS AND NOTICES:

The *Times* are One Dollar per Annum in advance,—otherwise Two Dollars; it being found that one half of the Subscriptions not paid in advance, are worse than lost. Editors—friendly—will render assistance by noticing this Prospectus. All parties willing to aid, may at once commence soliciting the names of Subscribers. Two books—the *Scripture and Layonic Manuals*—fully gilt, and the Paper one year, will be forwarded to the person who first sends the names of ten Subscribers; and one of either of the books, in substantial leather binding, or the Paper one year, to every one who sends ten names. Subscriptions and all other communications for the Paper to be sent, post-paid, marked *Money*, (if inclosed) and addressed, Robert Dick, Box 411, TORONTO.

Sermons and Lectures, promotive of the Tribune's object, will be delivered by the Publisher throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN,

To be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August, 1854.

MEN AND BRETHREN:—The time has now fully come, when we, as an oppressed people, should do something effectively, and use those means adequate to the attainment of the great and long desired end—to

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 23.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Temperance and General Literature, to no particular Political Party, but will give its columns to the views of men of all opinions, reserving the right, as Editors and Journals of full expression on all questions affecting the people in any way, to express, also the right of correspondents to their opinions. This paper will be conducted in the interests of no party, but will endeavor to subserve the interests of the whole people. It will continue to maintain the principles and will be conducted under the auspices of the former conductors, and will be edited by gentlemen of color.

Subscription Price—Single Copies, Fifty Cents per annum, invariably in advance.

Agents—Hamilton, C. W. [illegible]

Letters, Communications, and Remittances, to be addressed to the Editors, Toronto, C. W.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN would inform the public that their Office is supplied with a large assortment of every description of material for JOB PRINTING. They would therefore respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Those favoring them with their orders may depend upon having the same executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, and at reasonable prices. They would also continue to manufacture Printing Ink, which they are now supplying to a number of offices in Canada, and which is warranted equal to any imported article. Having had considerable experience in the business, they feel confident that they can supply an article which will be satisfactory to purchasers.

Labels, Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Billheads, Note Heads, Business Cards, Cheques, &c., &c., executed with neatness and despatch.

Orders from the country, with the money, (current bank notes preferred,) promptly attended to.

Business Directory.

M. MACDONELL, Barrister, &c.
Law Notary Public, &c. &c.

W. H. ADAM CROOKS, Barrister, &c.
Attorney and Solicitor,
Toronto.

CAMERON & CAMERON, Barristers, &c.
Over the Court House,
Windsor, C. W.
Matthew Cameron, Cameron.

A. B. JONES,
TO GEORGE,
AND CROCKERYWARE,
No. 314 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

D. FARRAR & CO.
WINE AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, & C.
NO. 15, DURHAM STREET,
LONDON, C.W.

CHARLES MARCH
Manufacturer of Office and Parlor Grained, Glazier Diamond and Glass Cutter,
Paper Hanger and Paint Window Glass
No. 29, King Street West.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER
Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Office in Church
Toronto south

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BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER
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TORONTO.
English and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the cost.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St.

References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President Board of Trade; John Robertson, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co., Messrs. How, Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

PUNCTUALITY!!

BROWN & FLAMER,
Late of Philadelphia.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No. 33 King Street, West. All work warranted to be done in a superior style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. The Feet measured on anatomical principles.
March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., of the newest pattern and material, which will be made up in the article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit, and kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
Jan. 11, King Street East.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at wholesale and retail:
CANE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK SAW FRAMES,
SAW HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.
Also, Retail, New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, made to order for service. Also for sale a large assortment of Axe handles put into Axes and handled.
T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 35.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., Wholesale and Retail, every description of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles, Mirrors, and a great variety of other goods.
An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other jewelry work, which will be warranted.
F. PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.
St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

Poetry.

Song of the Harvesters

We gather them in—the bright green leaves,
With our scythes and rakes to-day,
And the mow grows big, as the pitcher heaves
His lifts in the sweltering bay.
O ho! afield! for the mower's scythe
Hath a ring as of destiny,
Sweeping the earth of its burden lithe,
As it sings in wrathful glee.

We gather them in—the nodding plumes
Of the yellow and bended grain,
And the flash of our sickles light illumes
Our march o'er the vanquished plain.
Anon we come with the steed-drawn car
The cunning of modern laws,
And the acres stoop to its clanging jar,
As it reeks its hungry jaws.

We gather them in—the million fruits
From the shrub and vine, and tree,
With their russet, and golden, and purple suits,
To garnish our treasury;
And each hath a juicy treasure stored
All sheath'd its tinted rind,
To cheer our guests at the social board,
When we leave our cares behind.

We gather it in—this goodly store,
But not with the miser's gust,
For the Great All Father we adore
He hath but given it in trust.
And the work of death is but for life,
Its wintry days to come.—
[illegible] hoarding upon the reaper's strife,
And a shout at his Harvest Home.

—*Ohio Cultivator*, July, 1854.

Literature.

The Blind Man's Wreath.

"My boy, my poor blind boy!"

This sorrowful exclamation broke from the lips of Mrs. Owen, as she lay upon the couch to which as long and wasting ill ness had confined her, and whence she well knew she was never more to rise.

Her son, the only child of her widowed hearth, the sole object of her cares and affections, knelt beside her, his face bowed upon her pillow, for now only, in a moment of solemn communion with his mother, had she revealed the fatal truth, and told him she must soon die! He had watched, and hoped, and trembled for many weary months, but never yet had he admitted to himself the possibility of losing her; her fading cheek and sunken eye could not reveal to him the progress of decay, and so long as the loved voice maintained its music to his ear and cheered him with promise of improvement, so long as her hand still clasped his, he had hoped she would recover.

He had been blind since he was three years old; stricken by lightning, he had totally lost his sight. A dim remembrance of his widowed mother's face, her smoothly braided hair, and flowing white dress, was one of the few recollections entwined with the period before all became dark to him.

The boy grew up, tall, slender, delicate, with dark pensive eyes which bore no trace of the calamity that had destroyed their powers of vision; grave though not sad; dreamy, enthusiastic, and requiting his mother's care with the deepest veneration and tenderness. In the first years of his childhood, and also whenever his education did not take them to London and elsewhere, they had resided near a town on the seacoast, in one of the prettiest parts of England.

Independently of the natural kindness which very rarely fails to be shown towards any person who is blind, there was that about both the widow and her son which invariably rendered them acceptable guests; for their intellectual resources, and powers of conversation, were equally diversified and uncommon. Mrs. Owen had studied much in order to teach her son, and thus, by improving her natural abilities, had become a person of no common stamp; her intellectuality, however, being always subservient to, and fully shadowed by, the superior feminine attributes of love, gentleness, and sympathy; for Heaven help the woman in whom these gifts are not predominate over any mental endowments whatsoever.

When they walked out together his mother took his arm; he was proud of that, he liked to fancy he was some support to her, and many pitying eyes used latterly to follow the figure of the widow in the black dress she constantly wore, and the tall pale son on whom she leaned confidingly, as if striving with a sweet deception to convince him that he was indeed the staff of her declining strength. But gradually the mother's form grew less, her step dragged wearily along, and the expression of her face indicated increasing weakness. The walks were at an end; and before long she was too feeble to leave her bed, excepting to be carried to a summer parlour, where she lay upon a sofa beside an open window, with flowers twining around the casement, and the warm sunshine filling all things with joy, save her foreboding heart and the anxious son who incessantly hung over her. Friends often came to visit them, and turned away with deep sadness as they noted the progress of her malady, and heard the blind man ask each time whether they did not think her better—oh, surely a little better than when they had last beheld her?

Among all these, no friend was so welcome or brought such solace to the sick room as Mary Parker, a joyous girl of nineteen, one of the beauties of the county, and the admiration and delight of all who knew her. Mrs. Owen had danced Mary upon her knee, and Edward used to weave bushels and make garlands for her when he was a boy of twelve, and she a little fairy of six years old or thereabouts; since then she, gracious in youth, and remembering the gentle promises of [illegible] had [illegible] him so carefully as Mary, or seemed so much impressed with his mental superiority; she would leave those games of her playmates in which his blindness prevented him from joining, and would listen for hours to the stories with which his memory was well stored, or which his own imagination enabled him to invent.

As she grew up there was no change in the frank and confiding nature of their intercourse. Mary still made him the recipient of their girlish secrets, and plans, and dreams, just as she had done of her little griefs and joys in childhood; asked him to quote his favourite passages of poetry, or station herself near him at the piano, suggesting subjects for him to play, which he extemporized at her bidding. Bright and blooming as Mary was, the life of every party, beaming with animation and enjoyment, no attention was capable of rendering her unmindful of him, and she was often known to sit out several dances in an evening to talk to her dear Edward Owen, who would be sad if he thought himself neglected.

And now she fully visited the invalid: her buoyant spirits tempered by sympathy for her increasing sufferings, but still diffusing such an atmosphere of sunshine and hope around her, that gloom and despondency seemed to vanish at her presence. Edward's sightless eyes were always raised to her bright face, as if he felt the magic influence it imparted.

His mother had noted all this with a mother's watchfulness, and, on that day, when strong in her love, she had undertaken to break to him the fact which all others shrank from communicating, she spoke likewise of Mary, and of the vague wild hope she had always cherished of one day seeing her his wife.

"No, mother, no!" exclaimed the blind man. "Dearest mother, in this you are not true to yourself! What! Would you wish to see her, in all her spring time of youth and beauty sacrificed to such a one as I!—to see Mary, as you have described her to me, as my soul tells me she is, tied down to be the guide, and leader, and support of one who could not make one step in her defence; whose helplessness alone in the eyes of men, would be his means of sheltering and protecting her! Would you bear her pitied—our bright Mary pitied—as a Blind Man's Wife, mother!"

"But Edward—if she loves you, as I am sure she does—"

"Love me, mother! Yes, as angels love mortals, as a sister loves a brother, as you love me! And for this benignant love, this tender sympathy, I could kneel and kiss the ground she treads upon; but, beyond this—were you to entreat her to marry your blind and solitary son, and she in pity answered Yes,—would I accept her on such terms, and rivet the chains she had consented to assume? Oh, mother, mother, I have not studied you in vain, your life has been one long self-sacrifice to me; its silent teaching shall bear fruit! Do not grieve so bitterly for me. God was very merciful in giving me such a mother; let us trust him for the future!"

Ah, poor tortured heart, speaking so bravely forth, striving to cheer the mother's failing spirit, when all to him was dark, dark, dark!

She raised herself upon her pillow, and wound her weak arms about his neck, and listened to the expressions of methodic love, and faith and consolation, which her son found strength to utter, to sustain her soul.

Yes, in that hour her recompense had begun; in loneliness, in secret tears, with Christian patience and endeavour, with an exalted and faithful spirit, had she sown, and in death she reaped her high reward.

They had been silent for some minutes, and she lay back exhausted, but composed, while he sat beside her, holding her hand in his, fancying she slept, and anxiously listening to her breathing which seemed more than usually oppressed. A rustling was heard amid the flowers at the window, and a bright young face looked in.

"Hush!" said Edward recognizing the step, "Hush, Mary, she is asleep!"

The colour and smiles alike passed from Mary's face, when she glided into the room. "Oh! Edward, Edward, she is not asleep, she is very, very ill!"

"Mary! darling Mary!" said the dying lady, with difficulty rousing herself; "I have had such a pleasant dream; but I have slept too long. It is night. Let them bring candles. Edward, I cannot see you now."

Night, and the sun so brightly shining!—The shadows of the grave were stealing fast upon her.

Other steps now sounded in the room, and many faces gathered round the couch; but the blind man heard nothing—was conscious of nothing, save the painful laborer respiration, the tremulous hand that fluttered in his own, the broken sentences.

"Edward, my dearest, take comfort. I have hope. God is indeed merciful."

"Oh, Edward, do not grieve so sadly!—It breaks my heart to see you cry. For her sake be calm—for my sake too!" Mary knelt down beside him and endeavoured to soothe the voiceless anguish which it terrified her to witness.

Another interval, when no sound broke the stillness that prevailed; and again Mrs. Owen opened her eyes, and saw Mary kneeling by Edward's side. They were associated with the previous current of her thoughts, and a smile lighted up her face.

"As I wished, it is right, so that my [illegible]

unalloyed, her rejoicing soul took wing, and knew sorrow and tears no more.

Four months had passed since Mrs. Owen's death, and her son was still staying at Woodlands, the residence of Mary's father, Colonel Parker, at about two miles' distance from Edward Owen's solitary home; hither had he been prevailed upon to remove, after the first shock of his grief had subsided.

Colonel and Mrs. Parker were kind-hearted people, and the peculiar situation of Edward Owen appealed to their best feelings, so they made no opposition to their children devoting themselves unceasingly to him and striving by every innocent device, to render his affliction less poignant and oppressive.—But kind as all the family were, still all the family were as nothing compared to Mary, who was always anxious to accompany him in his walks, seemed jealous of her privilege as his favourite reader, and claimed to be his silent watchful companion, when, too sad even to take an interest in what she read, he leaned back wearily in his chair, and felt the soothing influence of her presence.

As time wore on, some of his old pursuits resumed their attractions for him she used to listen for hours as he played upon the piano. She would sit near him with her work proposing subjects for his skill, as her old custom had been; or she would beg him to give her a lesson in executing a difficult passage, and render it with due feeling and expression. In the same way, in their readings, which gradually were carried on with more regularity and interest, she appeared to look upon herself, as the person obliged, appealed to his judgment, and deferred to his opinion, without any consciousness of the fatigue she undervalued, or the service she was rendering.

One day, as they were sitting in the library, after she had been for some time pursuing her self-imposed task, and Edward, fearing she would be tired, had repeatedly entreated her to desist, she answered gaily:

"Let me alone, Edward! It is so pleasant to go through a book with you; you make such nice reflections, and point out all the finest passages, and explain the difficult parts so clearly, that it does me more good than a dozen readings by myself. I shall grow quite clever now we have begun our literary studies."

"Dear Mary, say rather, ended; for you know this cannot always go on so. I must return to my own house next week; I have trespassed on your father's hospitality, indulgence, and forbearance too long."

"Leave us, Edward!" and the color deepened in her cheeks, and tears stood in her bright eyes. "Not yet!"

"Not yet? The day would still come, dearest, delay it as I might, and is it manful thus to shrink from what must and ought to be? I have to begin life in earnest, and if I falter at the onset, what will be the result? I have arranged everything: Mr. Glen, our clergyman, has a cousin, an usher in a school, who wishes for retirement and country air. I have engaged him to live with me as companion and reader. Next week he comes; and then Mary, farewell to Woodlands!"

"No, not farewell, for you must come here very often; and I must read to you still, and you must teach me still, and tell me in your own noble thoughts and beautiful language of better and higher things than I once used to care for. And then our walks—oh, Edward, we must continue to see the sunset from the cliffs, sometimes, together. You first taught me how beautiful it was. I told you of the tints upon the sky and upon the sea, and upon the boats with their glistening sails, and you set the view before me in all its harmony and loveliness, brought it home to my heart, and made me feel how cool and insensible I had been before."

"Ah, Mary," said Edward mournfully, "near you, I am no longer blind!"

The book she had been reading fell unheeded on the ground, she trembled, her color went and came, as she laid her hand timidly on his arm; indescribable tenderness, reverence, and compassion were busy within her soul.

"Edward, you will not change in anything towards us; this new companion need not estrange you from your oldest and dearest friends—your mother's friends! Let me always be your pupil, your friend, your—sister!"

"Sustainer, consoler, guide! Sister above all, oh, yes, my sister! Best and sweetest title—say it again, Mary, say it again!" and seizing her hand he kissed it passionately, and held it for a moment within his own. Then as suddenly relinquishing it, he continued in an altered tone, "My sister and my friend, until another comes to claim a higher privilege, and Mary shall be for ever lost to me!"

She drew back, and a few inaudible words died away upon her lips; he could not see her appealing tearful eyes. Mistaking the cause of her reserve, he made a strong effort to regain composure.

"Do you remember when you were a child, Mary, how ambitiously romantic you used to be, and how you were determined to become a duchess at least?"

"And how you used to tease me, by saying you would only come to my castle disguised as a wandering minstrel, and would never sit at the board between me and the Duke, Edward? Yes, I remember it all very well, foolish children that we were! But I at least know better now; I am not ambitious in that way, I am [illegible]

"In what way? In what direction does your ambition tend?"

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"In what way? In what direction does your ambition tend?"

"Rather, [illegible]

certain that, with all my faults and waywardness, I am loved for myself alone, not for—for any little charm of face which people may attribute to me."

Edward rose abruptly, and walked up and down the room, which from his long stay in the house, had become familiar to him. "Mary," he resumed, stopping as he drew near her, "you do yourself injustice. The face you set so little store by, *must* be beautiful, as the index of your soul; I have pictured you so often to myself; I have coveted the blessing of sight, were it only for an instant, that I might gaze upon you! The dim form of my mother, as I last beheld her in my infancy, floats before me when I think of you, encircled with a halo of heavenly light which I fancy to be your attribute, and a radiance hovers round your golden tresses such as gladdens our hearts in sunshine."

"Ah, Edward, it is better you cannot see me as I am! You would not love—I mean you would not think of me—so much!"

"If I could but see you for a moment as you will look at the ball to night, I fancy I should never repine again!"

"The ball to-night! I had quite forgotten it; I wish mamma would not insist upon my going. I do not care for these things any longer,—you will be left alone, Edward, and it can't seem so heartless and unkind!"

"Mary," said one of her sisters, opening the library door, "look at these beautiful hot-house flowers which have arrived here for us. Come, Edward, come and see them too."

They were so accustomed to treat him as one of themselves, and were so used to his aptitude in many ways, that they often did not appear to remember he was blind.

The flowers were rare and beautiful, and as no donor's name accompanied the gift. Suddenly one of the girls cried out laughingly, "I have guessed, I have guessed. It is Edward! He has heard us talking about this ball, and must have ordered them on purpose for us. Kind, good Edward!" and they were loud in their expressions of delight; all except Mary, who kept silently aloof.

"Mary does not like her flowers?" said Edward inquiringly, turning in the direction where she stood.

"No," she replied sorrowfully, "it is the ball I do not like, nor your thinking about decking us out for it. As if I cared to go."

"Look at these lovely roses," said the eldest sister, as they were selecting what each should wear, "would not Mary look well with a wreath of these roses in her hair?"

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Edward eagerly, "and let me weave it for her! You know, Mary, it is one of my accomplishments; you were proud of my garlands when you were a little girl. Will you trust my fingers for the task?"

"If you really wish it, if it does not seem too trifling, yes," said Mary gently, with a troubled expression upon her brow usually so serene, as she moved reluctantly away. "But it must appear such mockery to you, poor Edward!" and then without waiting for a reply, she hurried to her room, and did not show herself again until the family had assembled for dinner; while Edward, seated between the sisters who were in great delight in their anticipation of the evening's amusements, silently betook himself to his task.

Early after dinner, the large old-fashioned drawing-room at Woodlands was deserted; the momentous business of the toilet had to be gone through, and then a drive of five miles accomplished, before Mrs Parker and her three fair daughters could find themselves at the ball. Edward was the only occupant of the room; seated at the piano, on which fingers idly strayed, he now and then struck chords of deep melancholy, or broke into passages of plaintive sadness.

"Alone, alone! How the silence of this room strikes upon my heart,—how long this evening will be without her voice, without her footstep! And yet this is what awaits me, what is inevitably drawing near. Next week I leave the roof under which she dwells; I shall not hear her singing as she runs down stairs in the morning; I shall not have her constantly at my side, asking me, with her sweet child-like earnestness, to teach her to repeat poetry, or to give expression to her music. The welcome rustle of her dress, the melody of her laugh, will soon become rare sounds to me! Within, around, beyond, all is dark, hopeless, solitary. Life stretches itself wearily before me, blind and desolate as I am! Mother, mother, well might your sweet spirit shrink when you contemplated this for your miserable son!—How strange those last words! I thought of them to-day, while I made her wreath of roses, and when her sisters told me of the numbers who flock around her. Every flower brought its warning and its sting!"

"Edward, have I not made haste? I wished to keep you company for a little while, before we set out. You must be so sad! Your playing told me you were sad, Edward."

She was standing by him in all the pride of her youth and loveliness; her white dress falling in a cloud-like drapery around her graceful form, her sunny hair drooping her shoulders and the wreath surrounding a brow on which innocence and truth were impressed by Heaven's hand.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From our Files of English Papers.

LONDON, July 28, 1854.

COMMITTAL FOR NOT TAKING AN OATH.

Lord CONGLETON wished to call attention to the case of a lady who had been committed by Mr. Justice Wrightman for refusing, from conscientious scruples, to take an oath. He wished to know whether a judge had no other alternative than to commit in such a case. He also wished to know whether the measure which the noble and learned Lord had brought into that House would remedy this evil.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said as the law stood, if a witness refused to be sworn, he committed a contempt of court, and a judge had no other alternative than to commit him to prison. The bill, however, which their Lordships had passed, and which he hoped would soon become the law of the land, would completely remedy this evil, as it provided that any person who had a conscientious scruple to take an oath, might make a solemn declaration. (Hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL hoped that measure would become law. In the case referred to, if the party refused to take an oath from conscientious scruples, he should only have imprisoned her for ten minutes.

The Youthful Offenders' Bill, the Convict Prisons (Ireland) Bill, and some other measures, were passed through committee.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

The Bill was read a third time.

On the motion that the Bill do pass,

The Earl of HARROWBY proposed amendments to extend the hours during which public house may remain open on Sundays from between one and two in the day to between one and half past two, and from six and ten in the evening to beween five and eleven in summer and between five and ten in winter, in accordance with the notice given by the noble Earl on the previous day.

Lord REDESDALE considered that while 300,000 personswent out every Sunday upon pleasure excursions, it would be difficult to interfere with the means of providing them with refreshments. Their object should be to combine as far as possible consideration for the necessary requirements of these people with regard for public order. There was, however, this difficulty in dealing with the matter—that while in the large towns from which the excurtionists proceeded in the morning, and to which they returned probably late at night, the hour of ten or eleven o'clock might be too late to allow refreshments to be supplied to them, it might be altogether too late in the country.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved his first amendment, that five o'clock be substituted for six as the hour at which public houses might open in the afternoon.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed a very decided objection to the motion. As the bill was originally introduced, the hours were from six to nine in the evening, subsequently a compromise was entered into with the consent of all parties, and the hour for closing was extended from nine to ten, and in that shape the bill was passed by the Commons, and sent up to their Lordships. Now, it was proposed to extend the period by three hours altogether—that was from six to nine, to five to eleven, which would give six consecutive hours, during which these public houses might remain open every Sunday evening, so that the positive restriction which would be gained, as compared with the existing law, after all the exertions which had been made, was two hours and a half—viz., from half-past two till five. He trusted that their Lordships would not sanction any such change in the bill—at least before they saw the very important evidence which had been taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons. For himself, he must say that nothing would give him greater pain than that, by introducing these amendments, their Lordships should defeat the whole object of the bill as introduced into the other House, and that it should be said the House of Lords had less consideration for the wishes of the people than the House of Commons.

The Bishop of LONDON knew that the best possible effects had followed from the change in the law which he had been instrumental in carrying some years ago, whereby public houses were kept closed until one o'clock on Sunday morning, and he believed it was the experience of the great social benefits which had resulted from the change, which had been the cause of so many petitions being presented in favor of the further restriction proposed by this bill. He considered that four hours on the Sunday evening was quite sufficient to allow persons to resort to public houses and places of amusement. There was no hardship in the case; on the contrary, the restriction would compel those who frequented such places to spend more time at home with their wives and families. As they diminished the hours for drinking in public houses, the more they would increase the comforts of the people, and of the working classes especially. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE urged that recreation was necessary for the health of the people, and the Sunday was the only day upon which, as a general rule, they could avail themselves of the means offered them for obtaining it. While they were permitted to obtain that recreation in the most innocent way possible, he could conceive nothing more absurd or unjust than to deny them that refreshment of which they stood in need. (Hear, hear.) It was not to be supposed, that, because public houses were open an hour or so longer, people would remain in them if they did not require refreshment. It had been said that travellers had a right to be supplied with refreshments on the Sunday; but the whole grievance turned upon the want of a definition of the word "traveller;" and the inconvenience of these restrictions would be still experienced as it was now by persons who were at a distance from their homes, and who, according to the decision of some magistrates, were not to be considered as travellers.

Their Lordships divided—

For the Clause as it stood...	24
For the Amendment.....	15
Majority	9

The clause consequently remains as the hour at which public houses may open on the Sunday evening.

The amendment, extending the hours for public houses remaining open at most from five to half-past two, was agreed to.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the insertion of a clause to prevent the sale of beer to persons under the age of 16 years.

The Earl of HARROWBY opposed the clause, which was withdrawn.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved the insertion of a clause to prevent the sale of beer to persons who were drunk.

The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the clause, which was withdrawn.

The Bill was then passed.

The Lords' Amendments to the Commons, &c., Rights (Ordnance) Bill, the Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland) Bill, the Highways Public Health Bill, and the Public Libraries Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Laying a Submarine Telegraph to Connect Europe and Africa.

On the 21st inst., was performed the ceremony of inaugurating the laying down of the cable of the submarine telegraph, which is to unite Europe to Africa, and no doubt to India. The Persian with the cable, 710 English miles in length, weighing nearly 900 tons left Genoa the night before at a quarter past ten, following the steam frigate *La Constituzione* on which had embarked his Royal Highness Prince Carignan, the French Ambasador, Duc de Guiche; the English Minister, and other public functionaries. The steamers *Malfattano* and *Tripoli*, which had been by the Government placed at the service of the Director-in-chief, Mr. John Brett, had preceded the two above mentioned steamers some time before. At half-past four a. m., anchor was cast at about 400 yards from the spot fixed on to receive the end of the cable, an exceedingly lovely spot at the mouth of the river La Magra, on a recess of a small promontory called St. Croce, opposite the mountains of Carrara, 3 miles distant from Levici and twelve from Spezzia. The moment the *Persian* arrived were begun the preliminary operations for sinking the cable. At about half-past eight all was ready, and a boat with about 450 yards of cable approached the place where part of the company were already standing, and the remainder with the Prince soon came. At exactly 9, the Prince took the cable and accomplished the ceremony of laying it down, the two war steamers firing a salute of 21 guns each. That was all; not a word was pronounced, nor any other preparation whatever made. Count Bonelli, the director-in-chief of the land telegraph, had the previous night met with a serious accident. No more than nine persons besides the official *cortege* were present at the ceremony. The direct line from the bay of Santa Croce, where the cable is fixed, to Cape Corse, is 75 English miles. The cable will be cut at Cape Corse, and laid down again on the other side of the island, at the strait of Bonifacio, to unite Corsica to Sardinia. The length is about ten miles, and with the courses by land in those two islands and the sea-line, from St. Croce to Cagliari, there will be a complete line of about 600 miles. Next month of September this line will be extended by another cable of 150 miles in length to Bona in Algiers.

First of August in England.

A great Anti-Slavery Conference was held at Manchester, England, on the 1st inst. Strong resolutions were adopted for the immediate and total abolition of slavery and the slave trade, deprecating the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, urging emancipation there as the best means for frustrating the same, &c. George Thompson was the prominent speaker. "Prince John" was *not* present. Further particulars hereafter.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

Increase in the Strength of the Nation

In 1821 the number of males in Great Britain under 20 years of age and the number above 20 was nearly equal. The increase in the young population (under 20) since 1821 has been rather more than 2,500,000; the increase in the adult population (above 20) has been more than 4,000,000. The males at the soldier's age of 20 to 40 amounted to 1,966,664 in 1821, and to 3,193,496 in 1851; the increase in the 30 years is equivalent in number to a vast army of more than 1,200,000 men. While the population under 20 increased 37 per cent., the population between 20 and 40 increased 60 per cent. Assuming, as may be fairly assumed, that the population under the age of 10 years, and the great bulk of the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly sustained by the industry of the population living in the middle period of life, extending from the age of 20 to the age of 60, it will be found that in 1821 the 6,367,991 persons of the middle age sustained 4,355,166 children and old persons, or 68 per cent of their number; while in 1851 only 5,797,295 ineffectives by age [57 per cent,] were sustained by 10,082,296 of effective population. Tested by these facts, the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers.—*Census Report.*

Scotland Under-Peopled.

Allowing for the coldness of the northern climate, as well as for the necessary sterility of the hills, on the one hand, and on the other, for the salubrity of the air, for the energy of the inhabitants, for the mineral wealth, for the adaptation of the country, covered by water-power in its mountain streams, to furnish healthy sites of manufactures and towns of various kinds, the conclusion appears to be inevitable, that Scotland is under-peopled, and that its resources have not yet been developed to the same extent as the resources of England.—*Census Report.*

The building for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 is of stone externally, and the contract was taken by Messrs. Goldsmid & Co., at 11,327,000f. M. Viel is the architect. There will be two wings, which will cost 6,000,000f. more, and various temporary buildings. The main structure is a parallelogram in three spans, about 820 feet long, and 354 feet broad. The width of the centre span is 187 feet, and the height in the centre 108 feet. The gallery will stand over the whole width of the side divisions, about 79 feet.—*The Builder.*

House of Commons.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CANADA BILL.

August 4th.

The House met at noon.

Mr. Peel moved the second reading of the Legislative Council Canada Bill. He described it as a proposition for uniting the Legislatures of Canada in lieu of the present state of the Legislative Council, and to obtain, or to change, the organization of that body as the Legislature might deem fit. The measure fully respected the public opinion of the people of Canada, and was entirely approved by Lord Elgin, the Governor General of the provinces. Mr. Peel explained the provisions of the bill. Resignation objected to the measure as one which would lead to the dismemberment of the empire. Lord J. Russell having expressed their approval of the measure, Mr. F. Scott moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was adjourned until six o'clock accordingly.

On re-assembling, the debate on the Legislative Council Canada Bill was resumed by Mr. Biggs, who opposed the bill, declaring that a more stringent measure would have the effect of separating the colony from the mother country.—The amendment was then negatived without a division and the bill was read a second time.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. Wm. H. Jones, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" William H. Martin.
" William Flamer.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. R. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. R. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
Rev. A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield, "
" C. H. Coles, Prescott, C. E.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

To Correspondents.

Much that is written us, is illegible;—please write plainly.

☞ We have been directed to say that the Rev. J. B. Smith is not an authorized agent for this paper.

The young friend who wrote us from Chatham, is informed that we have just been supplied with a boy; his letter, we are sorry to say, came too late; though we doubt not he might be able to get employment in a printing office in this city,—we shall hold him in remembrance.

DR. E. P. CHRISTIAN.—The young man is still at work in this office. He has written to his friends frequently, and will visit them soon.

The friend who wrote us from Suffolk Co., L. I., presumes too much on our forbearance. He must have known when he *ordered the Freeman*, that he would be at the expense of the postage; neither can we be so accommodating as to send papers free of charge to friends, just long enough *to publish their contributions in writing*, and then stop them; we do not believe newspapers were designed for that,—at all events, the *Freeman* is not. We are always pleased to have our friends write; but how long will the *Freeman* live at that rate? If gentlemen do not know what they do, and *order* the paper, we have no right to suppose so, so we invariably send the paper when told to, but, to have us humour their whims, is something we must decline, especially, as we are left to pay their postage.

Camp Meeting.

The congregation of the Richmond Street, 2nd Wesleyan Chapel, will hold a meeting in the Woods, 1½ miles north-west of Yorkville, beginning to-day and to continue over Sabbath.

A Visit to Niagara, C. W.

Having a leisure moment, and wishing to introduce the *Freeman* to the good citizens of this thriving little town, we stepped on board of the beautiful steamer *Peerless*, on the 16th, and in a very few hours found ourselves enjoying the hospitality of Mr and Mrs. Warner Johnson. Having made our errand known, the friends came nobly forward, both white and colored; and we now give our readers the gratifying assurance, that so far as Niagara "is concerned," the paper has nothing to fear. Mr. Resin Williams, a well-known and enterprising farmer of that District, and to whom we shall ere long refer in connection with other voluntary donors in Canada, to the paper, since its commencement, had been actively engaged canvassing for names, and from him we received additions to the subscription list, including the most influential gentlemen in the town.

On Thursday evening, at a meeting of colored citizens, held in the Baptist Church, which was necessarily small, as our people make but an inconsiderable part of the population, a Tea Meeting, for the *Freeman*, was unanimously resolved upon, and the names below are of members to the Toronto "Union."

Niagara is a beautifully situated town, very healthy, and rapidly rising into importance. The colored citizens are prosperous—nearly every family possessing a homestead—there is no prejudice. Lots can be had on reasonable terms, and tradesmen, laborers, &c., are in active demand. Niagara, Suspension, and other bridges and villages near by, offer good openings for [illegible]

Members of the Convention" in Niagara:—Robert Gibbs, Wm. Johnson, Wm. H. Scott, Rev. Hannah Bewry, George Washington, James Lucky, Edmund Washington, Margaret Merrick, Sarah Scott, Mary Harvey, Priscilla Harvey, Martha J. Beale, Clara Johnson.

Personal.

For the past few weeks, Toronto has been visited by a number of our brethren of the States, mostly ministers. Not long since, the A. M. E. Conference was in session here, from which cause, there was for the time, a large accession of clerical talent. We regret that absence from the city prevented a full account of the very interesting meetings held by them; but, late as is this period, we may say, for the information of our readers abroad, Bishops Quinn and Payne, and the clergymen by whom they were surrounded, made a most favorable impression on the minds of our citizens. The evidences of progress in the ministry of that connexion, are unmistakeable. The past week, Elder Richard Vaughn, of the Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and Elder Adam Driver, of the Israel Methodist Church of the same city, were on a collecting visit, mainly, but also looking out the beauty of the country.—From their report to their fellow-citizens, we hope much, both to themselves and to Canada.

THE FEMALE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE; OR, HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of the work now in Press, with the above title, by Mrs. Traill, to be found in another column. Judging from the high commendation of it, made by the *Old Countryman*—from Mrs. Traill's known reputation as an author—and from the matter it is designed to contain, it will be found to be a valuable *"guide"* to the emigrant, and a very important addition to English literature.

☞ In answer to several inquiries, we are able to announce that Mr. Bovell Hope, has many cleared farms to be rented or sold, and many thousand acres of Wild Land in every part of the Upper Province.

Correspondence.

To the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen an account in Frederick Douglass' paper, of a visit of his to that ever-memorable place which has been productive of so much strife and discord, on the part of the colored people of this country, I mean the Dawn. After giving a glowing description of that part of Canada through which he passed, which he might have long since seen with advantage to our people, had he condescended to have visited it sooner, he goes on to tell about what he, Mr. J. Scoble and father Henson did. Among other things he tells us how father Henson was treated, and has the impudence to show a disposition to enter into the controversy, in justification of those against whom we have had to contend so many years for our right. This subject has been sufficiently irritating to us, without insult being added to injury, at the hands of a foreigner, who knows nothing of our grievances in this matter, only so far as he is informed by designing parties, who desire to enlist him in a crusade against the colored people in this country; and he seems willing enough to do their dirty work for filthy lucre sake. "He, father Henson, was treated, *everywhere*, with marked respect," says Mr. Douglass. Does Mr. Douglass mean to tell us that the Dawn is *everywhere*. Father Henson, no doubt, commands a certain kind of respect at the Dawn, growing out of the pecuniary position he has acquired there by his agency in its affairs. But Mr. Douglass needs not think to palm off that kind of respect for that acquired by those whose acts flash light all around them, so that every body may see that their doings are open and honest, without suspicions, and who command respect at home and abroad.

Mr. Douglass speaks as if the people of Dawn represented all Canada. He also informs us that "father Henson" was appointed President of the day; and this, with other trifles of the day, he parades before the public, as proof against the justice of the complaints made by the coloured people of this Province against "father Henson" and other managers of the Dawn. From what I have before witnessed of Mr. Scoble, I am led to believe that he concerted the plan of the presidency of the day, for the very use Mr. Douglass is now making of it. I remember father Henson went to England to beg more money for the Dawn, in addition to the large sums already collected and squandered. A rumour followed him, which made it necessary for him to return, accompanied by Mr. Scoble, to find out its truth or falsity. Them seemed to be, however, a stronger desire on the part of certain ones to make it appear false than to get at the real facts of the case. Mr. J. C. Brown, for some cause or other, was suspected as the principal author of the said rumour; through him Mrs. [illegible] opportunity offered to get the remembrance of a public expression against the charges made, on this side, and so let them go to England, and tell the misdeeds of the good people there, who were [illegible] Douglass [illegible]

the Convention would formally take the matter up. But Mr. Scoble, who seemed to have charge of it, was equal to the task. Henry Bibb, who, doubtless, was privy to the whole plan, which I have reason to believe was previously concocted, was by a move of that party appointed President of the Convention. The next move was from the same party, by which power was given him to appoint a Committee to no minate officers to the Convention. Then comes the sequel of Mr. Scoble's manœuvres. Messrs. Scoble, Henson and others, equally available for carrying out the desired object, were appointed a Nominating Committee; hence, among the names, that Committee reported for the acceptance or rejection of the Convention, was Mr. J. C. Brown. Then a motion from the same party, to take each name separately, which was done, and as soon as Mr. Brown's name came up, Mr Scoble, who was one of the leading members of the Committee, and who must have had as much to do with putting Mr. Brown's name on the list as any other member of the Committee, opposed his election as an officer of the Convention, in a set speech, as the author of the charges against Mr. Henson, shewing clearly that it was all a preconcerted scheme to drag Mr. Brown's name before the Convention, to have it rejected, that it might go to England, and so clear the way for a revival of the "begging" scheme of the Dawn. Until the £6,250, or, $25,000, which was acknowledged in 1847, at the Drummondsville Convention, to have been collected for the Dawn, is satisfactorily accounted for, Mr. Douglass may prate about respect, this way, and that, but it will all go for nothing among honest and straight-forward people. I, with many others, hoped that after a process of begging and raising large sums of money had been carried on without the consent and contrary to the wishes of a majority of the colored people of this country, after so many years of disgraceful operations, without the least benefit accruing to those for whose advantage it was pretended to have been set on foot, that it would have been suffered to remain in its defunct state. But it seems that is not to be the case, according to the following, from *F. Douglass' Paper:*

"Mr. Scoble is now making special efforts to render the Dawn practically, what it was intended to be, by its early patrons."

Hence, Mr. John Scoble wants his assistance to neutralize the just opposition on the part of the colored people of this Province, to a revival of the begging scheme of the Dawn, which is believed to be more speculative than philanthropic; also, to prevent them from giving a free and independent expression of their feelings and opinions upon all matters affecting their interest; for which services, doubtless, he is to have a fair remuneration. Hence, for this purpose, Mr. J. Scoble has been pleased to make an open attack upon the *Freeman*, a paper established by the colored people as the organ through which they may convey their opinions of matters and things in general.

Why did not the self-constituted managers of the Dawn make it what its early patrons intended it should be, while they were obtaining £6,250 or $25,000—a school, "accessible to such of our people as escape from Slavery into Canada?" The answer is obvious—a portion of them were too intent upon their own gain, an opportunity for which presented itself in that ill-fated concern. But that sentence is calculated, and perhaps intended by Mr. D. to create a false impression abroad, that the colored people in Canada were shut out from the schools in this Province of which there are many provided by law, which in this glorious country knows no difference on account of complexion? The same may be said with regard to the other places of learning; for instance, there are several colored youths in the Upper Canada College, who are looked upon with special favour by their excellent teachers, in the various branches of learning, on account of their proficiency in their studies.

This, Mr. Freeman, is only a glance at the designs of Messrs. Scoble, Douglass and others, on the colored people. In my next, the Lord willing, I shall enter into a more thorough investigation of their designs; therefore, I shall call this No. 1.

Yours, respectfully,

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

Toronto, Aug. 15th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

MR. FREEMAN,—I will, as I intended to do, give your readers some of the matters of the Dawn Celebration. It was given out some days beforehand, by Josiah Henson, in Chatham, and the people were told that Mr. Scoble would submit the plan of the Dawn Institute. Before this announcement of Mr. Scoble's, I was taken very ill, and not expected to live; the people of Dawn on hearing it, became quite uneasy; so a number visited town, and said that if I would come out they would bring a carriage down for me. Mr. Scoble, Mr. Geo. Cary, and myself and daughter started about the same time. I saw them when they crossed the bridge: it may be that they did not see me; but it did appear to me that they did not want to. When I arrived there, it was circulated in the neighborhood that I was not able to come out nor write out. At 10 o'clock, [illegible] Chairman, Mr. Frederick Douglass [illegible] the audience for about two hours. Mr. Scoble followed. He attempted to get up the feeling of the meeting by clapping his hands, but there was no response. All this time dinner came: I proposed to my friends as the day was getting short, and myself being quite unwell, that I thought it advisable to leave for Chatham; the friends thought as soon as I left, Mr. Scoble would bring his question forward. Finally, about 5 o'clock, the Rev. Wm. King got up and addressed the audience in one of his animated strains, and said much to the purpose: during the time of recess, which followed, there was a gentleman called on Mr. Scoble to read a notice to the audience, that there would be a service in the evening, at 7 o'clock; this he refused to do, stating his reason, the colored people were all prejudiced against him, and he would have nothing to do with them. Mr. Douglass made a second appearance on the stage, and commenced trying to raise the old dim coals. I asked my friends what was the matter, as I had been to many a fine meeting in Dawn; what caused the appearance of this one to be so dim? They said that the people doubted their veracity. By this time Douglass was near getting through his second heat, now rubbed and carried off, but no purse won.

A little past 6 o'clock, Mr. Scoble ascended the platform; he tells us of his new scheme he intends to adopt for educating the children: he considers the property of Dawn as much the *white* man's, as he does the colored man's. He had promised the Trustees, that so far as he could, he would carry out the spirit and letter in good faith; this he now repudiates *in toto*,—stating that he only brought the plan forward, but it was not for their approval or disapproval. After stepping back from the front of the platform, stated that he had submitted all except a *secret*, which was not for them to know. Perceiving him though, I arose, and asked the Chairman if I would be permitted to make a few remarks. He replied, I could *not*, unless I would confine myself to the question of the Emancipation of the West Indies. George Cary, to my great surprise, had some sparks of humanity left in him, he cried to let Mr. Brown say whatever he *thought best*. I commenced by saying, as there were broad axes cutting out large abolition chips, they might not think hard of seeing a tomahawk or hatchet cutting at a small knot; I further stated to my friend Douglass, that I thought his memory was very short—that he should have his alphabet close by him, as he did not state on that platform the correct duration of abolitionism; that he had stated that it was in 1829, when the first abolitionist came out. To correct that mistake, I stated that there were *three* came out nine years before that; the three went into Texas to look out a location for the colored people of the western country. J. C. Brown being one of the party, he considers himself an evidence. I then went on to show Mr. Scoble that he was not proposing to carry out the objects for which the Dawn was intended, and I, as a Trustee of the Dawn, would not submit to any proposition advanced by him. I then gave an opportunity to any person or persons to ask me any question they might feel disposed to ask me. Josiah Henson, ever ready to attack his adversary, but not wise enough, said he would prove to the congregation, the false representations I had made respecting my being appointed a Trustee at London, some 14 years ago, of the Dawn Institute; for he was prepared to say, that my name was not called in that Convention. He called on George Johnson, to know where he received his appointment, for he stated he did not know, unless it was at London. From this statement, I replied to the audience, that I could prove that Josiah Henson was guilty of the most gross falsehoods of any person on that ground; that he had gone to England about three years ago; that he was sent there as the tried, faithful servant of the Dawn Institute; he there printed and published a book, expecting these lies would gain him great profit; he stated in that book, that he had colonized seven thousand souls to Dawn. I called upon the audience to record the fact, if they knew of three he ever had moved into Dawn, excepting of his own family, and if so, they would please to stand on their feet; but none arose, and the Rev. Chairman took his seat, and if he has since arisen, I do not know, for I left about that time. When I arose to answer Mr. Henson, Mr. Scoble rose up, as if to entangle me; Mr. Myers told him that no gentleman would act so, and that he considered him no gentleman, and to take his seat.

I informed the people that I was in possession of written documents of the doings of the public of Dawn for many years, and I should give the public the benefit of those doings. This, and other matter, to be continued.

Yours, respectfully,

J. C. BROWN.

To the Provincial Freeman:

MR. M. A. SHADD:

DEAR SIR,—I have taken the liberty to send you a few more names for the *Provincial Freeman*. This paper is of much benefit to the cause of Emancipation, especially among the pro-slavery party here. When I [illegible] wish to say in this Province I got into an argument with [illegible] years ago, I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

Arling.—Canonade of the Aland ... The Turks advancing on Bu...

NEW YORK, August 21.

Baltic arrived on Saturday at 4 P. M. ... firm. Flour in good request, but ... Western 32s, Ohio 34s. ... Wheat 2d, Corn 1s. Lard firm at ... Rosin dull. Pork do. Beef much ... Consols closed at 92¼ a 92¾.

THE EUXINE WAR.—It is confirmed that ... squadron against the Crimea and Sebastopol left Varna on ... certain in ... Boomer and has been received, ex... it is about to be bombarded, and the ... taken.

Steamer *Uldinia* ... *georgia*, from Sebastopol, ... destroyed three Turkish Merchantmen, ... the English steamer *Cyclops*, ... had left her guns on shore to ... a large cargo of stones.

The Turkish Army are advancing cau... on Bucharest.

The Russian rear-guard was about half ... between Bucharest and Barco on the 3rd. ... Turkish Army had not entered Bucha...

It is said that retrograde movements are ... being made in Moldavia.

It is reported that, according to an agree... ment between the Porte and the Austrian ... Envoy, that the Turks will not enter Bucha... rest, and that the Turkish troops shall be ... withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival ... of the Austrians.

Omer Pasha has promised that Wallachia ... shall not be made the theatre of military ...

The Russians are reported, but not credited, that twelve ... ships of war had cannonaded the Aland ... Islands for several hours, and the French ... in occupation of them.

Omer Pasha has asked for provisions and ... forage for 42,000, and rations for 20,000 ... in its walls.

British steamer *Fury* entered Sabastopol ... in the night, and remained until morn... She was fired at with both shot and ... shell, but suffered no damage.

The cholera in the English camp at Varna ... is increasing.

... parade had been taken ... that an armed mob had ... Christiana to leave without the ... of a large sum of money.

... of the wealthy inhabitants were ... Barcelona ferring insurrection and ...

... The payment of £500,000 on ... exchange bonds tending to increase ... monetary affairs on Tuesday. ... Bonday dates are to July 1st. They speak ... a disposition towards peace with the Count ...

The Dutch expedition against **Borneo, was** ... a rout.

The Corvette *Summatra* **had been des...** ... by fire.

The Archduke Constantine narrowly es... ... drowning at Cronstadt, by the upsetting ... a boat.

Denmark has given in her complete adher... ence to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The Turkish fleet has sailed for Varna...

ALEXANDRIA, July 26.

Lateef Pacha has granted an amnesty—... has abolished the ... monopoly which ... belonged to the Government.

The Czar, supported by the Grand Duke ... Constantine, will resort to the last—and since ... the death of the enemy have left Cronstadt, ... more determined than ever.

The Grand Duke ... Nesselrode and ... may try all they can to prevail on the ... Czar to change his pol... Their efforts ... will be made in vain.

The Russian fleet ... as yet left ...

Arrival of the "Asia."

The Steamer *Asia* arrived at her wharf at ... this morning with Liverpool dates ... to Saturday, 15th inst., 8 days later.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Flour ... Western flour, 31s a 32s; ... Canada 31s; Baltimore 32s a 33s. White ... wheat 11s; yellow, 10s a 10s 6d. ... Pork declining. Lard heavy, Money ... more contented, and the lives of honest ... less protected, than in the most barbar... ... of the East?—Such a state of ... would, while it disgusts, and she shrink ... consideration of a code of morals ... exposed by these facts, as from the ... details of a savage massacre, or the particu... lars of an outrage upon some female innoc... cence:

> "Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a Summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder?"

It was time that the people and the press ... from one extremity of the land to the other ... knew how much of guilt and horror was con... cealed behind that spacious raunty of Ken... tucky Chivalry! It need some crime darker, ... more brutal and less pardonable than all pre... ceding it, to attract the alarmed attention of ... the world to such a condition of society. ... Why, a man's life in Kentucky, is not worth ... the calling together of a jury; the forms of ... law, in cases of murder, are mere mockery ... and children's sport, there, in the midst of ... boasted refinement and luxury. "The dark ... and bloody ground" is not yet washed white; ... the old reputation of crime and guilt should ... still attach to it.

Let this list of murder unaven... tice be circulated far and wide; ... lic voice, speaking out of the public ... stigmatize it as it deserves, the State that ... can approve and sustain such a condition of ... public morals. Then there may grow out ... of this WARD case the only good possible to ... result from flagrant guilt—the correction and ... abolishing of that monstrous wrong, the ... legalization of murder. God knows it is ... time.—*Buffalo Democrat*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Maryland *Colonization Herald* says:—"The slave trade *direct* from Africa to the United States has been for some time suspended, but *indirect*, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avowal of one of the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa, the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the last forty years, assured us, in 1838, that *the United States was his best market*, through the west end of Cuba and Texas. Upon our expressing doubt as to his statement, he offered to produce his correspond... ence with citizens of Florida, Louisiana and ... Arkansas, and other States. We do... ... mind knowing any more of the matter. It was enough to have recently seen the har... bor of Sierra Leone filled with condemned American bottoms, built in Baltimore, the names and persons of the contractors but two well known to us.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

CROPS WEST.—The Windsor *Falls* says, ... of yesterday, says that a ... ...

United States.

From the Louisville Journal.

Acquitted Murders in Kentucky.

There have been scores of notorious cases of murder and acquittal in this city and this State.

There was the case of Kunz, who killed Schaeffer. Kunz, hearing that Schaeffer had spoken lightly of a member of his family, went to his coffee-house and cursed him. Schaeffer picked up a small stick and went around the counter as if to strike Kunz, whereupon the latter thurst a deadly weapon into his breast and killed him. He was tried and discharged without punishment.

There was the case of Delph, who killed his uncle, Rueben Liter. Delph armed him... self deliberately, and went to the upper market house to meet Liter. He met him, sought a quarrel with him, and shot him dead on the spot. The quarrel was about a prostitute. Delph was tried and acquitted by a jury.

There was the case of Croxton, who killed Hawthorn. Hawthorn was in a coffee-house, sitting in a chair, drunk and asleep. Crox... ton struck him on the head in that condition with a brick-bat, and killed him. He was acquitted by a jury.

There was the case of Peters, who killed Baker. In Natchez, a long time before, Baker, in a fight had wounded Peters and made him a cripple. Peters being thus dis... abled, Baker supported him. The latter, after about a year became very poor, and discontinued his bounty. Thereupon, Peters, pursued him to this city, rode in the night to a back to his house, sent the hackman to in... form him that a gentleman and friend wished to see him on business, and when Baker came out and stood in the window of the hack, shot him dead instantly. Peters was acquitted by the jury, and lived here for some years afterwards—long enough indeed to murder, or to try to murder a prostitute, upon whose bounty he subsisted.

There was the case of the Pendergrasts, who killed Buchanan, a school-master. The elder Pendergrast, with two of his sons and a negro, went to Buchanan's school house with loaded guns and killed him, without giving him a chance for his life. The jury gave a verdict of acquittal.

There was the case of Shelby, who killed Horine in Lexington. The two dined at the same public table, and, upon Horine's going into the street, Shelby demanded of him why he had looked at him in such a manner at the table. Horine answered that he was not aware of having looked at him in any unusual manner. Shelby said—"You did, and if you ever do it again, I will blow your brains out. I don't know who you are." Horine responded—"I know you, and sup... pose a man may look at you, if your name is Shelby." At that, Shelby struck him with his fist, and, without any return of the blow, and without any display of a weapon by Horine, for he was unarmed, Shelby shot him dead. Shelby was indicted, but the jury found no verdict against him.

There was the case of Harly Daniel, of Mt. Sterling, who killed Clifton Thompson. Daniel and Thompson were lawyers, and brothers-in-law. Thompson made some im... putation upon Daniel in open court. Daniel drew a pistol and shot him dead in presence of judge and jury! Thompson had a pistol in his pocket, but did not draw it. Daniel was acquitted by a jury!

Does the *Louisville Journal* publish this list to serve as a palliation of its own errors, in defending and approving the Hardin county Jury, which acquitted WARD? Whether or not this be its intention, the effect will be to call public attention to a state of society, without a parallel, or the approximation to a parallel, in all the world's history. Will it be believed that in any one State, in the great Confederacy, wherein the daily boast is, that laws are respected and the rights of the humblest citizen regarded, will it be be... lieved that in the State of Kentucky, the home of all honor and chivalry, the laws are more contemned, and the lives of honest less protected, than in the most barbar...

Provincial.

Slanderers of Canada.

Our paper of the 20th of May recorded, with approbation, the spirited way in which arrangements were made to celebrate the Queen's Birth Day at St. Catharines. The *Constitutional* announced, and we believe in sincerity, that such a celebration would well become "the most populous and wealthy town in the old Niagara District, pre-eminently the scene of many glorious struggles in defence of that Throne and Crown Britons always feel proud to rally around!!" Well, indeed, did St. Catharines respond to this appeal! Assured of this we read with surprise a communication from thence of some scribbler who signs himself "*Victor*." Men of St. Catharines, where is the man who will endorse the trash and slanders about you and your Town, which we almost blush to reprint?

"Openly and undisguisedly, liberty, independence of the mother country, annexation to the United States, is talked in the streets and canvassed in the quiet rooms.—Concession after concession has been grant... ed to her Canadian subjects, but like chil... dren tasting sweets, these subjects want more. They want to be freemen in the widest sense of the word—to be placed on a politi... cal and commercial level with their neigh... bours across the Lake and River." The Re... ciprocity Treaty, just confirmed, gives great satisfaction—as well it might, since it allows Canada to launch her products into our mar... kets to her infinite convenience and profit—but even this measure has only augmented the dissatisfaction at any restraint to their prosperity. Canada must be free, and will be are five more years are numbered. No Parliamentary tactics, no Ashburton diplo... macy can stay the tide of feeling now clam... moring for republicanism, and the good-natured Queen must lose her heretofore loy... ally tax-paying Canadian subjects. It is enough to know that Yankees are every... where throughout these Provinces—that the people recognise them as good authority, and worthy of imitation, to be assured that the next treaty will legislate this part of the universe into the arms of Brother Jonathan —always providing that fugitive slaves shall remain unmolested, for Canada swears a bitter oath that these poor exiles shall never be harmed again."

"Liberty—independence—clamoring for republicanism!!" No Britoti wrote these words—no honest American will adopt them. It is an infamous and unmitigated slander. Never was liberty in its highest and holiest sense more prostituted than in Canada, by a section of its Press, hallooed on by the leading journals of Upper Canada! We have no more time!

The anonymous ... his unholy trade unchecked. Every coarse epithet which can be found or invented is used to vilipend and insult the man who does not belong to the PARTY to which the "Penny-a-liner," gives his private allegiance.

The ... ...

Poetry.

Anti-Slavery Song.

The [illegible] are inspected on the wild Western [illegible],
[illegible] on the fourth early morning;
The [illegible] is not dark, but its threats they disdain—
The [illegible] flying from tyranny's sceptre and chain.

How Liberty's sons they are crossing!
Proud [illegible] their cry o'er the stormy wave,
"Freedom! death or freedom!
Freedom, or ocean our grave!"

Borne [illegible] on the breath of the soft Summer gale,
The slave-ship is proudly careering,
What sights of despair and what voices of wail!
What anguish and madness beneath that fair sail,
To hopeless captivity steering!

Hark! hark! from the black-hold the stifled cry—"Freedom! death or freedom!"
Hear how it pierces the sky!

In the darkness and rain of the chill Autumn night,
The fugitive, hunger and banishing, he urges his flight,
From the cane-field is striking;
No [illegible] may him, nor bloodhounds affright,
For [illegible] help he him! answer his eager cry,
"Freedom! freedom! freedom!"
[illegible] him that rescue is nigh.

Up, up with your banners to honor the brave,
[illegible] forefather's tombs be they flying,
And [illegible] to the hero, though black and a slave,
Who shrinks from oppression, but fears not the grave,
And throws off his fetters by dying.

Join, join in the shout that he flings on high,
"Freedom! death or freedom!"
Join, 'twas your forefathers' cry!

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE.			POUNDS.			
Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.			
s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
0 0 1	equal to 0 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1			
0 0 2½	" 0 0 2	2 8 8	" 2			
0 0 3½	" 0 0 3	3 13 0	" 3			
0 0 5	" 0 0 4	4 17 4	" 4			
0 0 6½	" 0 0 5	6 1 8	" 5			
0 0 7½	" 0 0 6	7 6 0	" 6			
0 0 9	" 0 0 7	8 10 4	" 7			
0 0 10	" 0 0 8	9 14 8	" 8			
0 0 11½	" 0 0 9	10 19 0	" 9			
0 1 0½	" 0 0 10	12 3 4	" 10			
0 1 1½	" 0 0 11	13 7 8	" 11			
0 1 3	" 0 1 0	14 12 0	" 12			
		15 16 4	" 13			
0 1 4½	" 0 1 1	17 0 8	" 14			
0 1 6	" 0 1 2	18 5 0	" 15			
0 1 7½	" 0 1 3	19 9 4	" 16			
0 1 9	" 0 1 4	20 13 8	" 17			
0 1 10½	" 0 1 5	21 18 0	" 18			
0 1 12	" 0 1 6	23 2 4	" 19			
0 2 1½	" 0 1 7	24 6 8	" 20			
0 2 3	" 0 1 8	25 11 0	" 21			
0 2 4½	" 0 1 9	26 15 4	" 22			
0 2 6	" 0 1 10	28 0 8	" 23			
0 2 7½	" 0 1 11	29 5 0	" 24			
0 2 9	" 0 2 0	30 9 4	" 25			
0 2 10½	" 0 2 1	31 13 8	" 26			
0 3 0	" 0 2 2	32 18 0	" 27			
0 3 1½	" 0 2 3	34 2 4	" 28			
0 3 3	" 0 2 4	35 6 8	" 29			
0 3 4½	" 0 2 5	36 11 0	" 30			
0 3 6	" 0 2 6	37 15 4	" 31			
0 3 7½	" 0 2 7	39 0 8	" 32			
0 3 9	" 0 2 8	40 5 0	" 33			
0 3 10½	" 0 2 9	41 9 4	" 34			
0 4 0	" 0 2 10	42 13 8	" 35			
0 4 1½	" 0 2 11	43 18 0	" 36			
0 4 3	" 0 3 0	45 2 4	" 37			
0 4 4½	" 0 3 1	46 6 8	" 38			
0 4 6	" 0 3 2	47 11 0	" 39			
0 4 7½	" 0 3 3	48 15 4	" 40			
0 4 9	" 0 3 4	50 0 8	" 41			
0 4 10½	" 0 3 5	51 5 0	" 42			
0 5 0	" 0 3 6	52 9 4	" 43			
0 5 1½	" 0 3 7	53 13 8	" 44			
0 5 3	" 0 3 8	54 18 0	" 45			
0 5 4½	" 0 3 9	56 2 4	" 46			
0 5 6	" 0 3 10	57 6 8	" 47			
0 5 7½	" 0 3 11	58 11 0	" 48			
0 5 9	" 0 4 0	59 15 4	" 49			
0 5 10½	" 0 4 1	61 0 8	" 50			
0 6 0	" 0 4 2	62 5 0	" 51			
0 6 1½	" 0 4 3	63 9 4	" 52			
0 6 3	" 0 4 4	64 13 8	" 53			
0 6 4½	" 0 4 5	65 18 0	" 54			
0 6 6	" 0 4 6	67 2 4	" 55			
0 6 7½	" 0 4 7	68 6 8	" 56			
0 6 9	" 0 4 8	69 11 0	" 57			
0 6 10½	" 0 4 9	70 15 4	" 58			
0 7 0	" 0 4 10	72 0 8	" 59			
0 7 1½	" 0 4 11	73 5 0	" 60			
0 7 3	" 0 5 0	74 9 4	" 61			
0 7 4½	" 0 5 1	75 13 8	" 62			
0 7 6	" 0 5 2	76 18 0	" 63			
0 7 7½	" 0 5 3	78 2 4	" 64			
0 7 9	" 0 5 4	79 6 8	" 65			
0 7 10½	" 0 5 5	80 11 0	" 66			
0 8 0	" 0 5 6	81 15 4	" 67			
0 8 1½	" 0 5 7	83 0 8	" 68			
0 8 3	" 0 5 8	84 5 0	" 69			
0 8 4½	" 0 5 9	85 9 4	" 70			
0 8 6	" 0 5 10	86 13 8	" 71			
0 8 7½	" 0 5 11	87 18 0	" 72			
0 8 9	" 0 6 0	89 2 4	" 73			
0 8 10½	" 0 6 1	90 6 8	" 74			
0 9 0	" 0 6 2	91 11 0	" 75			
0 9 1½	" 0 6 3	92 15 4	" 76			
0 9 3	" 0 6 4	94 0 8	" 77			
0 9 4½	" 0 6 5	95 5 0	" 78			
0 9 6	" 0 6 6	96 9 4	" 79			
0 9 7½	" 0 6 7	97 13 8	" 80			
0 9 9	" 0 6 8	98 18 0	" 81			
0 9 10½	" 0 6 9	100 2 4	" 82			
0 10 0	" 0 6 10	101 6 8	" 83			
0 10 1½	" 0 6 11	102 11 0	" 84			
0 10 3	" 0 7 0	103 15 4	" 85			
0 10 4½	" 0 7 1	105 0 8	" 86			
0 10 6	" 0 7 2	106 5 0	" 87			
0 10 7½	" 0 7 3	107 9 4	" 88			
0 10 9	" 0 7 4	108 13 8	" 89			
0 10 10½	" 0 7 5	109 18 0	" 90			
0 11 0	" 0 7 6	111 2 4	" 91			
0 11 1½	" 0 7 7	112 6 8	" 92			
0 11 3	" 0 7 8	113 11 0	" 93			
0 11 4½	" 0 7 9	114 15 4	" 94			
0 11 6	" 0 7 10	116 0 8	" 95			
0 11 7½	" 0 7 11	117 5 0	" 96			
0 11 9	" 0 8 0	118 9 4	" 97			
0 11 10½	" 0 8 1	119 13 8	" 98			
1 0 0	" 0 8 2	120 18 0	" 99			
1 0 1½	" 0 8 3	122 2 4	" 100			
1 0 3	" 0 8 4	123 6 8	" 101			
1 0 4½	" 0 8 5	124 11 0	" 102			
1 0 6	" 0 8 6	125 15 4	" 103			
1 0 7½	" 0 8 7	127 0 8	" 104			
1 0 9	" 0 8 8	128 5 0	" 105			
1 0 10½	" 0 8 9	129 9 4	" 106			
1 1 0	" 0 8 10	130 13 8	" 107			
1 1 1½	" 0 8 11	131 18 0	" 108			
1 1 3	" 0 9 0	133 2 4	" 109			
1 1 4½	" 0 9 1	134 6 8	" 110			
1 1 6	" 0 9 2	135 11 0	" 111			
1 1 7½	" 0 9 3	136 15 4	" 112			
1 1 9	" 0 9 4	138 0 8	" 113			
1 1 10½	" 0 9 5	139 5 0	" 114			
1 2 0	" 0 9 6	140 9 4	" 115			
1 2 1½	" 0 9 7	141 13 8	" 116			
1 2 3	" 0 9 8	142 18 0	" 117			
1 2 4½	" 0 9 9	144 2 4	" 118			
1 2 6	" 0 9 10	145 6 8	" 119			
1 2 7½	" 0 9 11	146 11 0	" 120			
1 2 9	" 0 10 0	147 15 4	" 121			
1 2 10½	" 0 10 1	149 0 8	" 122			
1 3 0	" 0 10 2	150 5 0	" 123			
1 3 1½	" 0 10 3	151 9 4	" 124			
1 3 3	" 0 10 4	152 13 8	" 125			
1 3 4½	" 0 10 5	153 18 0	" 126			
1 3 6	" 0 10 6	155 2 4	" 127			
1 3 7½	" 0 10 7	156 6 8	" 128			
1 3 9	" 0 10 8	157 11 0	" 129			
1 3 10½	" 0 10 9	158 15 4	" 130			
1 4 0	" 0 10 10	160 0 8	" 131			
1 4 1½	" 0 10 11	161 5 0	" 132			
1 4 3	" 0 11 0	162 9 4	" 133			
1 4 4	" 0 11 1	163 13 8	" 134			
	£1 0 0	£165 6 8	" 135			

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter; we pledge ourselves to all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as persons,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy favorable to grants, formerly bond, and free, different white emigrants who may and do settle here—by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connection with it, to further kindred endeavours in this direction.

ARTICLE II.

For the better success of the above measure, the Provincial Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee, as extensive as the number o Members to the Pledge.

ARTICLE III.

The annual fee of each male member shall be 5s. 6d. c'y.

ARTICLE IV.

The Male Members shall organize a Committee, with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution of each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Ladies' Committee shall [illegible] articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, [illegible] other cities and towns, as may be formed; also, to [illegible] the proceeding the Fair, the support of the Provincial Union.

ARTICLE VI.

Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of this Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ARTICLE IX.

A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present, and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that, at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, finding a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled suddenly and with out making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way not only through the Slave States, but the whole Northern or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ord nary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the most immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and good, good wages, cheap land, equal, liberty, and impartial laws, and the intelligent enjoyment of rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas James, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States, and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the Society, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ. M. P. G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., JEFF. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., F. TARPOLEY, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Bermondsey, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkes, of Stepney, [illegible] to meet in connection with the Society, [illegible] to the Fugitive Slaves, [illegible] in providing on the present occasion.

The following sums [illegible] already received:

His Grace the Duke of [illegible]	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of [illegible]	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of [illegible]	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marquess of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harborby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady [illegible]	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
G. B. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	50	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Partal	12	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	5	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
Sir George Goodman, M.P.	1	0	0
Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
J. Talbot Tyler, Esq. (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D.	1	0	0
Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
J. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Freeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	2	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Faulkener	1	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Cash, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon	2	0	0
Mr. Geldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Putley, Esq.	1	5	6
Sundry small sums	1	2	0
Sir E. Armitage	5	0	0
Z. Armitage, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson Armistead, Esq.	1	0	0
Sir James Anderson	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander,	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq.	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	1	0	0
The Misses Bridge,	1	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Burley,	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Browne, Esq.,	1	0	0
D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	3	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
G. Beaumont, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Rev. George Clayton,	1	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.	2	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
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Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P.,	5	5	0
Mr. Clifton,	1	0	0
H. Christian, Esq.	1	0	0
John Cropper, Esq.	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.	10	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq.	2	10	0
Mrs. Crossfield,	0	10	0
James Dunn, Esq.	3	0	0
W. Duncan, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
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Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
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Messrs. Fletcher and Tubbs,	0	10	0
J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
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S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
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— Johnson, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Jackson,	0	10	0
Mr. Inglis,	1	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	0	0
J. B. Lillington, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Lewis, Esq.	1	0	0
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Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.,	10	0	0
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John McDouall, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. — McCullen,	1	0	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	5	0	0
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Dr. Proudfoot,	1	1	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
J. Playfair,	2	0	0
S. M. [illegible] M.P.	2	0	0
W. R. [illegible]	1	0	0
F. Rayner,	1	0	0
Dr. Reid,	1	0	0
Mr. Rose,	1	0	0
Mr. Smithers,	25	0	0
James Spicer,	1	0	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq.,	1	0	0
Messrs. J. [illegible]	2	0	0
H. Sheldon, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq.,	1	0	0
George [illegible]	0	10	0
Sturge,	25	0	0
J. Sturge, Esq.	1	0	0
Joseph Sturge,	10	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. D. and J. Smith,	1	0	0
W. C. Shaw, Esq.,	1	0	0
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J. B. Tyler,	1	0	0
Miss Taylor,	1	0	0
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Frederick Tuckett, Esq.,	1	0	0
T. G.	1	1	0
J. Unite, Esq.	0	10	0
T. [illegible]	1	1	0
Mr. [illegible]	0	10	0
Mr. Wilson,	1	0	0
Mr. [illegible]	0	10	0
Mr. [illegible]	1	0	0
Mr. [illegible]	1	0	0
Mr. [illegible]	1	0

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Elevation is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 24.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

SAMUEL R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Temperance and General Literature, to no particular Political Party, but will endeavor to be the organ of men of all parties, creeds and colors, who love the right, as it is, and are willing to labor for it.

Special attention will be given to all matters affecting the people in a pecuniary point of view, such as reporting sales, the rise and fall of the markets, the state of crops, &c., &c., &c.

In politics, the Provincial Freeman will support the principles of the British Reform Party, as laid down in the Province by the Hon. George Brown, M.P.P., and his colleagues.

In religion, it will be thoroughly unsectarian, but will not refuse to publish articles on religious subjects, when they are written in a proper spirit, and are not of too great length.

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Poetry.

Up and be Doing.

Up and be doing! aye, be resigned,
Never so dejected and pale;
Man with an intellect—man with a mind!
What does your sorrow avail?
Fear in the bosom and tears in the eye
Never drive evils away.
Manfully struggle, earnestly try,
Up and be doing to-day!

Up and be doing! godlike way be won
By persons of every sphere;
Deeds of affliction and love may be done
Every day in the year.
Onward! whilst science is shedding her stores,
And light from her portals is streaming;
Upward! the lark that at heaven's gate soars
Is a lay of thanksgiving is hymning!

Up and be doing! win a great name;
Purchase broad lands of your own;
Sleep is the eminence leading to fame,
Thorny the path to renown.
Thorny and steep the one may be climbed,
The other as easily trod,
He lives who with wisdom his actions has timed,
Who centres his trust upon God.

Up and be doing! murmurs and sighs,
Drive them unceremoniously hence;
Search after knowledge—learn to be wise,
Think of your shillings and pence.
Poetry, fiction, and day-dreams of bliss—
All very well in their way—
Are not the right tools for a workshop like this
Up and be doing to-day!

Literature.

John Bunyan.

In the edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature," we have (says the Dublin *Nation*) a short biography of Bunyan, which in a few pages presents that quaint old worthy as a breathing figure. The strength, humour, grace of style, liberty of tone, keenness of perception, and thorough relish for the subject manifest in the writing of this little memoir, indicate plainly enough the owner of the signature, T. B. M., by whom the "Encyclopædia" has been in this case enriched.

Mr. Macaulay represents vividly the boy, John Bunyan, born tinker, with a powerful imagination and keen sensibility, excited by religious terrors, growing up to a tormented youth. Of the depravity and profligacy commonly attributed to him, on his own testimony, as characteristic of his tinker days, so far as such words have a real meaning in our own age, he is here proved guiltless. His four chief sins were dancing, ringing the bells of the parish church, playing at tip-cat, and reading the history of Sir Bevis, of Southampton. Another sin, indeed, is named, which appears sometimes more real to us, but his habit of swearing was cured by one reproof. "A rector of the school of Laud," Mr. Macaulay observes, "would have held such a young man up to the whole parish as a model. But Bunyan's notions of good and evil had been learned in a very different school; and he was made miserable by the conflict between his tastes and his scruples."

At seventeen Bunyan enlisted in the Parliamentary army, and served during the campaign of 1645. Then it was that his imagination became stored with those impressions of the pomp and circumstance of war, which furnished afterwards so many of his illustrations, and supplied him with his Great-heart, his Captain Boanerges, and his Captain Credence. The campaign over, he went home and married. And then his fancy again became the prey of the religious excitement and fanaticism prevalent; and his terrors, temptations, and self-accusations bordered on insanity. As he grew older, reason strengthened, and a spirit of sound sense got vigour enough to subdue, or nearly to subdue, the wildness of these fantasies. He joined a Baptist Society at Bedford and after a time began to preach; yet we are told it was long before he ceased to be tormented with an impulse which urged him to utter words of horrible impiety in the pulpit.

With the Restoration there came persecution of Dissenters, and Bunyan's well-known imprisonment in Bedford jail lasted, with some intervals, during twelve years. He was told that if he would give up preaching he would be set free, but not even his strong domestic affections tempted him from the path that seemed to him the path of duty. He had several small children, and among them a blind daughter, whom he loved with peculiar tenderness. "He could not, he said, bear even to let the wind blow on her; and now she must suffer cold and hunger, she must beg; she must be beaten; yet," he added, 'I must, I must do it.'"

That he studied during the imprisonment the Bible and the Book of Martyrs, and that he there began to write, all the world knows. In his first writings he has not found his whole power, but differs no less than the "Pilgrim's Progress," a work of which Mr. Macaulay thus strikingly relates both the history and character:—

"Before the fetters which he had begun the book which has made his name immortal. The history of that book is remarkable. The author was, as he tells us, writing a treatise, in which he had occasion to speak of the stages of the Christian progress. He compared that progress, as many others had compared it, to a pilgrimage. Soon his quick wit discovered innumerable points of similarity which had escaped his predecessors. Images came crowding on his mind faster than he could put them into words, gaps, mire and pits, steep hills, dark and horrible glens, and lofty, sunny mountains. A gloomy cavern, in which the giant Despair lives, and a shining city, which can be descried from the summit of the highest mountain, are successively introduced. The progress of the pilgrim, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, sometimes interrupted by long halts, is described with the minutest accuracy. Every sight and sound, the lowing cattle in the fields, the songs of the birds, the rustling of the trees, the crackling of the fire in the cottage, the early primrose, the late autumnal fruits, the withered leaves whirled by the wind, the hail driving in the traveller's face, the sunbeam which makes all the drops on the hedge sparkle, the black frost which renders the ground like iron, the dawn, the noon, the night, the transitions from light to darkness, from darkness to light, are all described in the most picturesque manner. The reader is perpetually reminded of the lines in which Milton, about the same time, described his own poetical progress:

'Thus with the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
But cloud instead, and ever during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal blank
Of Nature's works to me expunged and razed,
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.'

Bunyan, in the same manner, was cut off from the cheerful ways of men, and from the book of knowledge fair, and from the works of Nature, and from the common sights and sounds of life. But his mind was full of the old Book and of the recollections which it supplied. Day and night, sleeping and waking, he thought of the road, the journey over moor and valley, through the wicket gate, and through the wilderness, to the Black River and the Shining Gate. He had found out, as most people would have said, by accident, as he would, doubtless, have said, by the guidance of Providence, where his powers lay. He had no suspicion, indeed, that he was producing a masterpiece. He could not guess what place his allegory would occupy in English literature; for of English literature he knew nothing. Those who suppose him to have studied the Fairy Queen might easily be confuted, if this were the proper place for a detailed examination of the passages in which the two allegories have been thought to resemble each other. The only work of fiction with which he could compare his Pilgrim was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. He would have thought it a sin to borrow any time from the serious business of his life, from his expositions his controversies, and his lace tags, for the purpose of amusing himself with what he considered merely as a trifle. It was only, he assures us, at spare moments that he returned to the House Beautiful, the Delectable Mountains, and the Enchanted Ground. He had no assistance. Nobody but himself saw a line until the whole was complete. He then consulted his pious friends. Some were pleased; others were much scandalised. It was a vain story, a mere romance, about giants and lions, and goblins, and warriors, sometimes fighting with monsters, and sometimes regaled by fair ladies in stately palaces. The loose, atheistical, wits at Will's might write such stuff to divert the painted Jezebels of the court; but did it become a minister of the Gospel to copy the evil passions of the world? There had been a time when the cant of such fools would have made Bunyan miserable. But that time was passed, and his mind was now in a firm and healthy state. He saw that, in employing fiction to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself; and he determined to print.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" stole silently into the world. Not a single copy of the first edition is known to be in existence.—The year of publication has not been ascertained. It is probable that, during some months, the little volume circulated only among poor and obscure sectarians. But soon the irresistible charm of a book which gratified the imagination of the reader with all the action and scenery of a fairy tale, which exercised his ingenuity by setting him to discover a multitude of curious analogies, which interested his feelings for human beings frail like himself, and struggling with temptation from within and from without, which every moment drew a smile from him by some stroke of quaint yet simply pleasantry, and nevertheless left on his mind a sentiment of reverence for God and of sympathy for man, began to produce its effect. In puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded, that effect was such as no work of genius, though it were superior to the Iliad, to Don Quixote, or to Othello, can ever produce on a mind accustomed to indulge in literary luxury. In 1678 came forth a second edition with additions; and then the demand became immense. In the four following years the book was reprinted six times. The eighth edition, which contains the last improvements made by the author, was published in 1682, the ninth in 1684, the tenth in 1685. The help of the engraver had early been called in; and tens of thousands of children looked with terror and delight on execrable copper plates, which represented Christian thrusting his sword into Apollyon, or writhing in the grasp of Giant Despair. In Scotland, and some of the colonies, the pilgrim was even more popular than in his native country. Bunyan has told us, with very pardonable vanity, that in New England his dream was the daily subject of the conversation of thousands and was thought worthy to appear in the most superb binding. He had numerous admirers in Holland, and among the Huguenots of France. With the pleasures, however, he experienced some of the pains of eminence. Knavish booksellers put forth volumes of trash under his name, and envious scribblers maintained it to be impossible that the poor ignorant tinker should really be the author of the book which was called his.

He took the best way to confound both those who counterfeited him and those who slandered him. He continued to work the gold-field which he had discovered, and to draw from it new treasures, not indeed with quite such ease and in quite such abundance as when the precious soil was still virgin, but yet with success which left all competition far behind. In 1684 appeared the second part of the "Pilgrim's Progress." It was soon followed by the "Holy War," which if the "Pilgrim's Progress" did not exist, would be the best allegory that ever was written.

The fame of Bunyan during his life, and during the century which followed his death was indeed great, but was almost entirely confined to religious females of the middle and lower classes. Very seldom was he during that time mentioned with respect by any writer of any great literary eminence. Young coupled his name with the poetry of the wretched D'Urfey. In the "Spiritual Quixote," the adventures of Christian are ridiculed with those of Jack the Giant Killer, and John Hickathrift. Cowper ventured to praise the great allegories, but did not venture to name him. It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that, till a recent period, all the numerous Dutch editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" were printed from a version made, not from the original English, but from a French translation. In general, when the learned and the polite looked at the productions of the humble dreamer, they could see in them only a strange misshapen lump, without form, grace, or comeliness. At length the time arrived when the merits of the work were to be tried by a new test. The common people differ about the merit of a book, the opinion of the educated minority finally prevails. The "Pilgrim's Progress" is perhaps the only book about which, after the lapse of a hundred years, the educated minority has come over to the opinion of the common people.

Miscellaneous.

Employment of Women in France.

I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments open to females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine-tenths of the retail shops in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a *cafe* or *estaminet* in the city, the counter of which is not presided at by a woman. The box offices of all the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box-openers and audience-seaters are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted to them, but even in groceries, hardware stores, wood-yards, fruit stores, butcheries, etc., etc. In all these places the book-keeper is a woman, fenced in and separated from the rest by a frame-work of glass.—The ticket sellers at the railroad stations are principally women. I have the pleasure of purchasing a seat daily of a good-looking young person of about twenty-four years.—From appearances, I should say she was engaged to the conductor of the four o'clock train. Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange, every afternoon after Bourse hours; and more numbers of the *Presse* and the *Mousquetaire* are disposed of by women than men. I never yet saw a newsboy in France. In the porters' lodges of the city, there are as many porteresses as porters; and a landlord would prefer to take, for this service, a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses where one person only is required, that one person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their way bills, at the transfer offices, to women, for inspection and ratification. Women book you for a seat in the diligence. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorenci, and saddle them too. Women undertake the moving of furniture, agree with you as to price, and you find them quite as responsible as men. Without multiplying instances, you will see what a number of avenues are open to females here, which sip America are closed. At home, nearly all the situations obtainable by them are either mental, or involve subordination. Women are either servants, clerks, operatives, waiters, or type-setters. The foreman is rarely a woman, if I may be allowed the expression. Here, however, women hold positions of authority, responsibility and consideration, in the various employments of overseers and book-keepers, and even as heads of establishments. It has not been found that the weakness of the sex causes the empire to be any the less energetically asserted, or obedience to be less promptly rendered. There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street-sweepers contains an equal number of male and females. There are female chiffoniers and old clo' women. A complete establishment of a fruit or vegetable pedlar consist of a small cart, a man to shout and sell, and a woman *and a dog harnessed into straps*, to drag. In the country, women labour in the fields, and thrash and winnow in the barns. I might say that, from a motive of pity, I employ an old grandmother to weed an alley, tend a strawberry bed and hawthorn grove, in which I take an unnatural interest—considering that they grow on land not my own. American women were not born for such occupations as these; but I think there are many employments yet monopolized by men to which their labour might be usefully and conveniently diverted.—*Paris Correspondent New York Times.*

The Faroe Isles.

The climate of Faroe is much more genial and mild than would be supposed from its latitude, and far less severe in winter than many places in a southern latitude on the continent of Europe. The curlew and some other birds winter here, while they are not found on the continent, at this season, as far north as Hamburgh. The summer neither here nor in Iceland, is hot, though there are some warm days in July and August. While grain is never grown in Iceland, here they cultivate barley and oats, at a height of from two to six hundred feet above the level of the sea. Grass grows at an elevation of two thousand feet, but a little above that vegetation ceases and the land is a desert. Sometimes a violent wind occurs, that will roll up the grassy turf like a side of sole leather, and in this way the top of some hills get entirely denuded, the turf being carried out to the sea. Trees do not grow here. These islands resembling, in that respect, Iceland and the Islands of Southern and Orkney. Thorough fare is to Lerwick in Island in contact with the Danish. Originally settled from Norway by piratical crusiers, and about the time of the settlement of Iceland, the history of the islands has much in common with the more northern land. They paid tribute or were expelled to, to the reigning chief of Norway; but the latter was very unfortunate in his collection of it. The deputy or collector sent out for this purpose seldom returned, and was rarely or never seen in Norway again. Some, attracted by the independent bearing of the people, took wives from among the fair Faroese, and settled permanently; thus paying a very direct and unmistakeable compliment to a brave and independent and republican people. Others declared themselves firm and incorruptible, and determined to execute their trust. Marriage is a most excellent institution; and all the Norwegian collectors who took brides from among the Faroe maidens found it no doubt, particularly to their advantage, and at the same time, in accordance with the good wishes and prosperity of the islanders themselves. Those who would not accept wives on such fair terms were never heard of again. Their bones were buried at low tide; the king of Norway kept sending his deputies to Faroe and they and their ships disappeared one after another, till finally none of his majesty's subjects would undertake the voyage. At last, Karl Maere, a celebrated pirate, offered his services; he left Norway, and arrived at Thorshaven in safety. He commenced collecting the tribute, and succeeded until he was himself compelled to pay a capitation tax. He was decapitated, and his companions returned without the money. Had the "wanderer" in Iceland been favored with the office of collector, he might perhaps have visited Faroe; and in that case, he probably would not much longer have continued a *wandering bachelor.*

The Vice of Lying.

Lying, is a mean and cowardly quality, and altogether unbecoming a person of honor.—Aristotle lays it down for a maxim, that a brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to the truth; and Plutarch calls lying the vice of a slave.

Lying in discourse is a disagreement between the speech and the mind of the speaker, when one thing is declared and another meant, and words are no image of thoughts. Hence it will follow, that he who mistakes a falsity for truth is no liar in reporting his judgment; and, on the other side, he that relates a matter which he believes to be false is guilty of lying, though he speaks the truth. A lie is to be measured by the conscience of him that speaks, and not by the truth of the proposition.

Lying is a breach of the articles of social commerce, and an invasion upon the fundamental rights of society.

Lying has a ruinous tendency; it strikes a damp upon business and pleasure, and dissolves the cement of society. Like gun powder, it is all noise and smoke; it darkens the air disturbs the sight, and blows up as far as it reaches.—Nobody can close with a liar; there is danger in the correspondence; and more than that we naturally hate those who make it their business to deceive us. Were lying universal, it would destroy the credit of books and records, make the past ages insignificant, and almost confine our knowledge to our five senses. We must travel by the compass or by the stars—forsaking the way would only misguide us.—*Pearls of Great Price.*

Chinese Currency—The Canton Mint and the Pillar Dollar.

Those who are best acquainted with the trade of the East, best know the singular preference which the Chinese people have always shown and continue to show for the old Carolus pillar dollar. In this passion, they have defied all principle of self-interest and of intrinsic value. In vain it has been shown that the modern Mexican dollar is to the full of equal value, that it contains as much pure silver, that so far as coinage goes, it is a more perfect manufacture in spite of all, the Chinese have to this day persisted in receiving the Carolus pillar dollar at 10, 15, and even 20 per cent higher value than the Mexican dollar, and the same preposition, or even greater, than British silver or Indian rupees. At Shanghai, at one period last year, the Carolus dollar, the intrinsic value of which is $1,07, was worth $1,20.—This preference of the Chinese for this special coin, has led to its being collected from every other part of the world for that market. The countries in the Mediterranean where this coin formerly was the chief currency, have been almost entirely swept of it for the East. The difficulty therefore, which has attended the trade of China has been, that with a constantly increasing demand for this coin, the market of supply was rapidly becoming exhausted.

At length, however, the ingenuity of the Chinese appears to have discovered a solution to the question, and a most effectual one. A mint has been established at Canton for coining Carolus pillar dollars to a date of 1854. And although, as doubtless you expect, it is a trade to which foreigners have not the least access, yet from the best information we can gather, it is currently reported that the Chinese Canton mint people have actually struck the same dollars of the same weight and fineness as the Carolus pillar dollar, and that they are now in circulation in China. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese will be able to distinguish between the genuine and the counterfeit. If they cannot, the Canton mint will exercise a powerful influence over the whole financial transactions of the East.—*Buffalo Paper.*

The Purchase of Cuba.

The manners with which Northern presses and politicians receive the proposition to purchase Cuba, at a cost of from one to three hundred millions of dollars, at the moment when the South would not consent that the British Provinces should come into the Union without charge to the public treasury, is amazing! It is coolly proposed to buy an Island filled with savage negroes, and more savage Spanish masters, all speaking a different language, and all professing a different religion from our own, at a cost greater than that of the American Revolution; and the domineering slave interest in the same breath, (with unparalleled impudence and effrontery, declare external hostility to the peaceable annexation of a free, homogeneous people, although it should not cost the Federal Government a dollar. Are we a free Republic, or are we the bond slaves of the three hundred and seventy-five thousand lordly negro-drivers of the South?

Some Northern men, even Anti-Slavery men, have spoken of the acquisition of Cuba as desirable, on the ground that it will bring the Spanish system of slavery under the humanizing influences of our higher civilization.

This, in our judgment, is a great mistake. With the exception that a constant stream of barbarism has been pouring into Cuba, from the Coast of Africa, which has kept down the standard of negro civilization, we regard the laws of that Island as far more favorable to the slave than those of our Southern States.

In Cuba, every slave has the privilege of emancipating himself, by paying a price which does not depend upon the selfish exactions of the masters; but it is either a fixed price, or else is fixed in each case by disinterested appraisers. The consequence is that emancipations are constantly going on, and the free people of color are becoming enlightened, cultivated and wealthy. In no part of the United States do they occupy the high social position which they enjoy in Cuba.

Is it not certain, that in the event of annexation, these humane, legal, and social regulations will be overturned, and that the intolerant spirit which pervades Mississippi and Georgia will be substituted.

But another invincible objection, with every honorable and humane man, must be the impulse which will be given to the slave trade between our shores and those of Cuba. No man can pretend that a trade in Christian negroes and mulattoes is a whit better than that which is carried on from the Coast of Africa to Cuba, in ignorant savages. Indeed, provided the latter were legalized, and the natives were not encouraged to go to war to make slaves, we see clearly of opinion, that it is less criminal than the infamous domestic trade. The latter, equally with the former, disregards all the most sacred and endearing ties of family, of parent and child, and of husband and wife. None but the vilest demagogues in politics, or hypocrites in religion, will deny a fact so notorious: and unless the Christian people of the United States are willing to see a three-fold augmentation of this infernal traffic, they should never listen to the proposition of annexing Cuba, while slavery continues there and here in its present form.

Demagogues will pretend that the annexation of Cuba will stop the African slave trade; and in this way they hope to satisfy the consciences of Northern men. But do we not see the champions of slavery demanding the revival of the African slave trade even for this Continent? And, although some of them scruple a little on this point, because they fear that its odium may injure more practicable and pressing schemes, will they not, after acquiring Cuba, demand the continuance of the African slave trade, which already exists, as indispensible? They are endeavoring to acquire the Amazon Valley, for the purpose of carrying slavery to it; and with such a dominion for slaves as will follow, it is the height of credulity to believe that the conscience of the ruling class in the South will hesitate at the idea of reviving all the horrors of the slave trade, against which all the good men of this country and of England have contended for twenty years, and which is now nearly destroyed.—*National Era.*

The Slave Dealers at Havana.

We published on Monday a despatch from Charleston, S. C., announcing the approval by the Spanish Government of the Captain General's course in the Black Warrior affair, and likewise stating that the Captain General had issued new regulations concerning the negroes. The New York, Charleston and New Orleans papers have since circulated correspondence in relation to the matter, setting forth the outrageous wrongs at length. We can only repeat, in comparison, all our former remarks on outrages, murders with or without provocation, committed by the slave dealers at Havana. Even the murder of a servant with Cuban impunity, is a matter of course. Nothing strikes or makes a sensation in Havana. It is impossible to realize the existence of a community with Cuban manners and habits.

From the National Era.

What Becomes of the Free Colored People?

It cannot be denied that the ratio of their increase has fallen far below that of the whites or the slaves. In the earlier years of the Republic it was greater than that of any other class, in consequence of peculiar position; gradually the supply from that source was stopped, and their increase was about equal to that of the whites. At length it fell below, and only the whites, and the slaves; and now it is little more than one third the ratio of the other classes, with a downward tendency.

It has been argued, from this state of things, that Slavery is the only condition in which the negro thrives, and that to liberate him is to annihilate him. This is the philosophy of the friends of Slavery, and the example of the Detroit *Free Press* about that the Northern men are in some instances disposed to give it countenance. We dissent entirely from this gloomy philosophy, and proceed to set forth reasons for believing that it has no foundation to rest on, but that unjust prejudices which have been engendered in the atmosphere of Slavery. We also propose to answer the question with which our article is headed, by pointing out the whereabouts of the missing free colored people.

In the first place, if it were true that the tyranny of law and custom in this country has tended to impoverish and depress the free colored people, the fact is by no means attributable to the race, but to the tyranny. They are not only proscribed by law, South and South, but the weight of prejudice against them more imperiously than law has subjected them to an inferior status, and denied them the privilege of pursuing the more honorable occupations. In the town States the slaveholders look upon them with suspicion, and nothing but necessity will induce them to give employment to the despised race. We understand that within a few years the demand for labor has been so great in some sections as to overcome prejudice, and there has been a sensible improvement in the condition of the free colored population. But in the free States, strong prejudice exists among the white laboring classes against the colored people, and they are constantly complaining, at this moment, of the competition of free negro labor. In the populous cities, where the free colored people chiefly congregate, they are subjected to the most menial employments, and to the most degrading competition. Their poverty, their ignorance, their degradation, are the natural consequences of their position.

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"Delphi," who is travelling through the Southern Atlantic States on business, writes to *The Whig Press*, Middleton, N. T., from Charlotte, N. C., May 17th, as follows:

"While at Winnsborough, N. C., about two o'clock on Sunday morning, I was awakened by the cry of suffering, and soon learned the cause. Immediately underneath my window, a negro was receiving the lashes of his master. He was stripped entirely naked, and his master was flogging him with a harness trace. The night watch had found him asleep in a back yard of the hotel, and therefore concluded he was there intending to commit burglary; his master was called and the whipping commenced to make him confess. At no time during the inquisition was ever more cruelty displayed; his feet were fastened to the ground, and his body stretched over an outside market stall, and the lash fell with an unsparing hand. His back was literally pounded to a jelly, and at every stroke the blood oozed out and trickled to the ground, and his simple tale was, "Massa, I wasn't going to do anything." For one hour and a half this cruel treatment was continued, till the victim begged that they would take a gun and kill him, and fainted from pure exhaustion; then it was discontinued, and in the morning I heard them say he received 277 lashes. There were some scenes connected with this punishment too, revolting to write, much more to be believed,—therefore, I refrain from writing more upon the subject. Suffice it to say, it reminded me forcibly of one of the scenes in Uncle Tom's Cabin, with Legree for principal actor."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.

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Rev T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" William S. Mackie.
" William Parker.

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" Robert Deacon, Hamilton
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" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
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" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. E.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Awakeners and the Awakened.

The *Son of Temperance*, a paper devoted, it says, to the Temperance question; but so far as its readers can discover, to politics, &c., has had a sudden awakening on the *colored* question. The zeal of young converts is often more intense, though seldom so lasting, than the rational proceedings of men of more experience, and who have been moved by the intrinsic merits of the cause; we fear this is the case with the *Son*. The *Planet*—Larwill's organ, the *Kent Advertiser*, and it, are harmoniously tuning their harps to a strain introduced by Mr. Douglass, in his Chatham speech. When commendation of anti-slavery speeches comes from such quarters, we know what to expect. Mr. Douglass alludes to the "laziness and impudence of some negroes in Canada" it says the *Son*—the *Planet* has thought of the same. The *Son* did the same a few weeks ago. Douglass told them what they should *all* do, in such a manner as to insult the self-respect of the colored people; but no matter, the *Son* and *Planet* are in extacies; *all* the negroes should walk straight. Do all the whites—have they not their proportion of impudent; or in the language of Mr. Douglass, "insolent" people among them? Yes, but you blacks should *all* remember to be well behaved; especially as you have privileges, &c. So should all the Irish, English, Dutch, Canadians, &c., that go to the United States for privileges; but do they? We deplore improper conduct on the part of colored people, as much as you do, Messrs. *Son, Planet*, Douglass, and the rest of you; but we are not blind to the fact that your remarks individually, and jointly, from the disjointed editorials of the *Son*, to the great speech in question, are alike gratuitous, and insulting to the colored people of Canada. Your professions of *interest* will go for naught, unless couched in terms bearing less the impress of the arrogant dictator. Why what is "this Canada" coming to?

Colored Hotel.—Mrs. Stowe with Colonization Schemes, &c.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *City Item*, says:—"I have a news item for you! Wm. B. Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. T. Barnum, William H. Burnside, of the Irving, and Coleman and Stetson of the Astor House, have purchased the row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Green, and looking up Broadway. They will demolish these buildings and erect upon the site a fine hotel, of 1000 rooms. Now for the gist of the matter. This hotel is intended solely for the colored people of the United States. It will be kept by colored men, and none but colored men and women will be allowed to board there. An establishment of this kind has long been wanted in this city."—*Liberator*.

We find the above going the rounds of the anti-slavery press without remark. We see also, another choice canard circulating, which is in the minority honorably exempt from comment. Mrs. Stowe is to receive articles from the abolition ladies of France, to establish a Bazaar; the proceeds of which will be used to assist Emancipated Slaves in Liberia.

The men who disdain a First of August

sentiment or design however unpopular with them,—they (the colored people) may possibly urge their equal claims to other hotels, but all once partake of the golden calf; for these, and Mr. Greeley and the rest of the friends will not be annoyed by their clamors *for justice*.

This is the Jugernaut principle for an abused child, certainly. Black schools,—Black hotels,—Black grave-yards, are all approvingly permitted and endowed by Greeley and the preservers of the colored *race*; and what anti-slavery persons of note, in the United States, can be found to sound the alarm? A few years ago, and their columns would have been in a light blaze. Henry Clay, and other dead and living embodiments of pro-slavery, did not talk in vain, when they prophesied the final triumph of their nefarious purposes, against the colored man. Who so ready to do their work now as the men and women who make the welkin ring, at other times, with professions of love of *equality* (?) without regard to races? Are Mrs Stowe's colonization movements to go on without rebuke from "the sentinels on the watch-tower?" If so, the colored people should be true to their humanity, at least, and protest before God against such **false philanthropy**. Why not settle **Emancipated slaves in Canada**, Mrs. Stowe? Why make the *experiment* of having them "try" their freedom so far away from the land of their birth? Is not America dear to you? Where are the *Liberator* and other old journals? But we fear,—with Mr. Burchel, that their great interest is all "fudge."

Starving Fugitive Slaves.

"A colored man in Canada, named Rice, publishes an appeal to American Abolitionists, for assistance for the numerous fugitive slaves in that portion of her Majesty's dominions. They are said to be in a starving and deplorable condition."

We find the foregoing set forth in several newspapers, as a striking instance of the thriftlessness of the negro in a state of freedom. We think it ought not to be deemed surprising that men and women who have toiled for others all their lives should find themselves destitute on emerging from their condition of thraldom. They should certainly be aided and sustained for a time at least; and not until their offspring, under the most favorable circumstances for the development of their powers, fail to provide for their own wants, should their destitute condition be pointed out as proof of incapacity. —*National Era*.

The man Rice, alluded to, is not colored, neither are the fugitives in or near Amherstburg in a "starving and deplorable condition," so the well meant vindication of them in their supposed necessitous condition by the *Era* is unnecessary. Rice is a white man and one who has neither the confidence of the fugitives nor of the whites to any extent—his notorious lying and begging operations have been frequently protested against by fugitives and colored people generally in this country; but like much else against our people here, they cannot get a hearing, because those who could set the matter right have plans of their own against, though in the name of the fugitives to carry out. 5,000 circulars were issued a year or two since by this same Rice, setting forth the great destitution of the colored people; but not realizing his expectations, by reason of measures taken to defeat them, he is doing the same again. Colchester, Amherstburg, and the country around the theatre of his operations, have an industrious self-supporting colored population. Labor is abundant, and they get pay; besides many are land-owners. Such a startling account of their condition will be received with indignation by the people.

Personal.

The friends of Judson Curtis are informed that he is living in Bronte, Canada West, where he is doing a good business at wagon-making.

Lots at Bronte.

To persons who may wish to purchase lots in a thriving seaport town, we would say that rare opportunities are offered to obtain half-acre lots at from $40 to $50 each.—Bronte is a beautiful place, 29 miles from Toronto, and industrious persons of good character are sure of patronage.

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To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Dear Madam,—It is amusing to observe, from time to time, some of our timid colored people (or rather would be, if the mind would attain to them to blow in from of the atmosphere you love to breathe,) getting into a panic and raising a hue and cry about the course the Conductors and Proprietors of your Journal feel it their duty to pursue, with regard to certain parties, and their movements, both on this and the other side of the water. Why, Madam, surely you are not to be moved by the idle breathings of cowardice? Is not one of your many principles of action to

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.

what those things may be, or however injurious to the interests you support. "They are the children," say they, and "we cannot afford to lose them." Now, I am ready to admit, that it is always desirable to retain the friends, but those who profess to be, and, at the same time show by their works that they are not, do not merit a consideration as such, much less that you should pay them homage, in accordance with the wish of those among us, 'who, like themselves, are doing the *Freeman*, all the harm they can.' But, from what I know of the sentiments of our people generally, in regard to your course, I have good reasons to believe that their labours are in vain. They affect to be very indignant, because you have made use of your British right to speak of the movements of Mr. Douglass and others, in a way worthy of the confidence of those whose cause you advocate, and of those who feel an interest in its success. But why, I ask, should not their doings be examined? We, in this country, canvass the acts of our public men, from the lowest to the highest in office; and are we to be told that the obnoxious course pursued by Mr. Douglass in matters in which we are deeply interested, must not only not be resisted, but must not be spoken of but in terms of approbation? I am proud to behold the independent manner in which you conduct the *Freeman*. You have a duty to perform to the colored people in particular, and to humanity in general; and they do not like the commendable way in which your are doing it, because it conflicts with some of their designs.

Yours, respectfully,

James Wentworth, *Jun.*

Hamilton, C. W., Aug. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Dear Madam,—I wish to correct, as far as possible, false impressions which may have been made respecting the prevalence of prejudice towards colored people in St. Catharines. A short time since, the proceedings of a meeting of colored people, expressive of indignation against developments of prejudice about certain hotels here, were published in the *Freeman*; the same appeared in the semi-weekly *Post* of St. Catharines; also a statement of facts by "A Citizen." The latter was copied more recently into the *New York Spectator*, headed "Prejudice in Canada." The facts in the case were correctly quoted in the *Spectator*, but with an important omission, which was unfair. The Citizen, whom I well know, states that those cases of indignity and insult to colored people BY NO MEANS INDICATED BRITISH FEELING, nor did they indicate enlightened American feeling—that the like was seldom known anywhere on the American continent, and that if the people of St. Catharines could tolerate such outrages, they were entitled to have a missionary of civilization sent them. This part being omitted by the *Spectator*, the impression would naturally be made that we are an ill-bred people, and that barbarism is here in the ascendant, and that prejudice is even worse in Canada than in the United States. Now, to put the matter in the right light, let me say that prejudice, dwelling as it does, in dark and little minds, is here the exception, not the rule. Prejudice is an intruder on earth, having come up from hell, by WAY OF THE UNITED STATES. It is not indigineous to the soil, nor of native Canadian growth. Happily the evil complained of has been remedied at the St. Catharines House, which is the leading hotel of the place, and the keeper of "the American" will have to follow suit or run down.

Unfortunately these inn-keepers were not well posted up, in regard to the progress of Anti-Slavery, and the wonderful change that has taken place in the treatment of colored people on both sides of the national line. No reasonable white man would object to their riding in public conveyances. The few who do object are usually of low and mean standing, and are more likely to be rogues, if fairly tested, than honest or honorable men. Our beautiful village has, of late, been cursed by the presence of some of this class, who have broken into stores at midnight to plunder. Some of them are likely to find a home for a while in the Penitentiary at Kingston. If rascality was all banished from the land, there would be no such thing as conscientious prejudice to annoy the colored people or those who befriend them.

Those who are the subjects of a hurtful and hateful prejudice, are the chaff, and not the wheat; the rubbish, not the substance of humanity. Such should be pitied, not courted; the compassion of God is extended to them, and why not ours? For one, I sincerely pity them. Should God grant them their desires, and at their death, exempt them from the consequences of prejudice, they must be candidates for annihilation; for if they ascend up into heaven, they will find Africans there, such as Cyprian, Origin, Tertullian, and St. Augustine; if they go down to hell, they will find Africans there. Pray where will they go? To show that colorophobia is a hell born concomitant of slavery, and nothing else, I wish to state a fact or two to the point:

There lived in Toronto, for many years, a good old man—a christian—by name of Stephen H. Tyng—many of your Toronto readers know him well—he came from Jamaica. There he was much esteemed there by the [illegible] in Jamaica. They were

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Dear Madam,—It is amusing to observe, from time to time, some of our timid colored people (or rather would be, if the mind would attain to them to blow in from of the atmosphere you love to breathe,) getting into a panic and raising a hue and cry about the course the Conductors and Proprietors of your Journal feel it their duty to pursue, with regard to certain parties, and their movements, both on this and the other side of the water. Why, Madam, surely you are not to be moved by the idle breathings of cowardice? Is not one of your many principles of action to

what those things may be, or however injurious to the interests you support. "They are the children," say they, and "we cannot afford to lose them." Now, I am ready to admit, that it is always desirable to retain the friends, but those who profess to be, and, at the same time show by their works that they are not, do not merit a consideration as such, much less that you should pay them homage, in accordance with the wish of those among us, 'who, like themselves, are doing the *Freeman*, all the harm they can.' But, from what I know of the sentiments of our people generally, in regard to your course, I have good reasons to believe that their labours are in vain. They affect to be very indignant, because you have made use of your British right to speak of the movements of Mr. Douglass and others, in a way worthy of the confidence of those whose cause you advocate, and of those who feel an interest in its success. But why, I ask, should not their doings be examined? We, in this country, canvass the acts of our public men, from the lowest to the highest in office; and are we to be told that the obnoxious course pursued by Mr. Douglass in matters in which we are deeply interested, must not only not be resisted, but must not be spoken of but in terms of approbation? I am proud to behold the independent manner in which you conduct the *Freeman*. You have a duty to perform to the colored people in particular, and to humanity in general; and they do not like the commendable way in which your are doing it, because it conflicts with some of their designs.

Yours, respectfully,

James Wentworth, *Jun.*

Hamilton, C. W., Aug. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

Dear Madam,—I wish to correct, as far as possible, false impressions which may have been made respecting the prevalence of prejudice towards colored people in St. Catharines. A short time since, the proceedings of a meeting of colored people, expressive of indignation against developments of prejudice about certain hotels here, were published in the *Freeman*; the same appeared in the semi-weekly *Post* of St. Catharines; also a statement of facts by "A Citizen." The latter was copied more recently into the *New York Spectator*, headed "Prejudice in Canada." The facts in the case were correctly quoted in the *Spectator*, but with an important omission, which was unfair. The Citizen, whom I well know, states that those cases of indignity and insult to colored people BY NO MEANS INDICATED BRITISH FEELING, nor did they indicate enlightened American feeling—that the like was seldom known anywhere on the American continent, and that if the people of St. Catharines could tolerate such outrages, they were entitled to have a missionary of civilization sent them. This part being omitted by the *Spectator*, the impression would naturally be made that we are an ill-bred people, and that barbarism is here in the ascendant, and that prejudice is even worse in Canada than in the United States. Now, to put the matter in the right light, let me say that prejudice, dwelling as it does, in dark and little minds, is here the exception, not the rule. Prejudice is an intruder on earth, having come up from hell, by WAY OF THE UNITED STATES. It is not indigineous to the soil, nor of native Canadian growth. Happily the evil complained of has been remedied at the St. Catharines House, which is the leading hotel of the place, and the keeper of "the American" will have to follow suit or run down.

Unfortunately these inn-keepers were not well posted up, in regard to the progress of Anti-Slavery, and the wonderful change that has taken place in the treatment of colored people on both sides of the national line. No reasonable white man would object to their riding in public conveyances. The few who do object are usually of low and mean standing, and are more likely to be rogues, if fairly tested, than honest or honorable men. Our beautiful village has, of late, been cursed by the presence of some of this class, who have broken into stores at midnight to plunder. Some of them are likely to find a home for a while in the Penitentiary at Kingston. If rascality was all banished from the land, there would be no such thing as conscientious prejudice to annoy the colored people or those who befriend them.

Those who are the subjects of a hurtful and hateful prejudice, are the chaff, and not the wheat; the rubbish, not the substance of humanity. Such should be pitied, not courted; the compassion of God is extended to them, and why not ours? For one, I sincerely pity them. Should God grant them their desires, and at their death, exempt them from the consequences of prejudice, they must be candidates for annihilation; for if they ascend up into heaven, they will find Africans there, such as Cyprian, Origin, Tertullian, and St. Augustine; if they go down to hell, they will find Africans there. Pray where will they go? To show that colorophobia is a hell born concomitant of slavery, and nothing else, I wish to state a fact or two to the point:

There lived in Toronto, for many years, a good old man—a christian—by name of Stephen H. Tyng—many of your Toronto readers know him well—he came from Jamaica. There he was much esteemed there by the [illegible] in Jamaica. They were

Colored Emigration Convention.

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Cleveland, Ohio,
Thursday, Aug. 31, 1854.—5, p.m.

The Colored Emigration Convention closed its labours to-day, after a session of three days. About one hundred delegates from the States and Canada were present. The Rev. W. C. Monroe of Michigan, acted as President. The Convention adopted a platform favorable to the segregation of the colored race, to establish a Board of Commissioners, and reported a plan for issuing a quarterly periodical, to be called *The Colored American Quarterly*.

Anthony Burns.—The case of Anthony Burns is not yet fully decided, as far as his personal freedom is concerned. Negotiations for his purchase have been going on for several weeks, and when the matter is definitely settled, a new and interesting chapter will be added to the annals of the "peculiar institution." From what we learn, we judge that several of the officers who were quite active in his rendition, are now equally earnest that he should become free. His recent correspondence with them is said to be calculated to make them more than ever desirous that he should be redeemed.—*Transcript*.

All Men Free and Equal.—On the Fourth of July it is customary to read publicly the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are born free and equal. On the late Fourth of July a practical illustration of this maxim was given at the House in Stewart county, Georgia, in conformity with the following announcement. Is this Mr. Toombs, the United States Senator of that name?

Administrator's Sale.—Will be sold on the first Tuesday in July next, at the Court-house door of Stewart county, between ninety and one hundred NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, &c. These negroes are all very likely, and between forty and fifty of the number are men and boys. Sold as the property of Henry J. Pope, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Stewart county, for the benefit of heirs and creditors. Terms of sale—a credit (with interest) until 25th December next.

Robert Toombs,
Administrator of Henry J. Pope, dec'd.

Republicanism in Buenos Ayres.

The Constitution recently formed in Buenos Ayres, resembles in many respects our republicanism system, and in some respects, surpasses ours. Personal rights are better protected than in the U. States, as will be seen by the following extracts from the "general Declarations" in her constitution.

All the inhabitants of the State have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their lives, reputation, liberty, security and property. No one shall be deprived of these except in conformity with the laws.

All the inhabitants of the State are equal before the law, and this whether penal, perceptive, permissive, or definitive, must be one and the same for all.

All may publish, by the Press, their ideas and opinions, in subjection to the specific law.

The right of pacific meeting, and of individual or collective petition to all the authorities, are secured to all the inhabitants of the State. The form of these shall be regulated by a specific law.

No law shall have a retroactive force.

Every inhabitant of the State is entitled to leave it when he thinks proper, taking with him his property, provided he observe the regulations of the Police, and respect the rights of others.

Epistolary correspondence is inviolable. He who violates it becomes guilty of a personal attack. The law shall determine in what cases, and with what formalities it may be performed.

The laws are ratified which declare all free born, which prohibit the traffic of slaves, the confiscation of property, tortures, cruel punishments, excessive infamy, rights of primogeniture and entail.

The house of a citizen is an inviolable asylum, and shall only be entered in virtue of a written order of a competent Judge or authority.

No inhabitant of the State shall be punished for a crime, without a previous legal trial and sentence.

The private actions of men that in no way affect public order, nor prejudice a third party, are exclusively reserved for God, and exempted from the authority of the Magistrate.

Liberty of labor, industry and commerce, is a right of every inhabitant of the State, provided always it do not offend or prejudice public security.

The Executive poor in the State shall never be invested with Extraordinary Powers.

Prisons are made for the security, and not for the mortification of prisoners. All unnecessary rigor shall render responsible, those who exercise it.

All property is inviolable, except in the case of appropriation for objects of public utility, in the form and with the requisites which shall be established by a specific law.

Primary education at least, shall be defrayed by the Public Treasury.

Municipal government shall be established throughout the whole State. The form electing the members of the municipality, the attributes and obligations of these corporate bodies, as also what concerns their rents and jurisdiction, shall be determined by a specific law.

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Facts of Slavery.

Political Power of the Slaveholders.—The following table, prepared by the editor of *The Philadelphia Register*, gives in brief space some idea of the preponderance of political power which has been exercised by the slaveholders since this Government went into operation. It must be borne in mind that these 291 offices have not only been given to the southern States, which are and always have been greatly inferior in population to the free States; but they have been given in nearly every instance to *a class* of the people of the South, the *slaveholders* themselves. No other class of southern people stands much chance for power or influence. Three hundred thousand men, more or less, have ever since the first President was chosen, but more particularly within the last thirty or forty years, controlled absolutely the Government. The offices which they have not themselves filled, they have given the meanest men that could be found in the northern States. Look particularly at the office of President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, which are of very great consequence in controlling the legislation of Congress. Here are the "figures:"

	South.	North.
Presidents	8	6
Secretaries of State	14	8
Judges of Supreme Court	18	14
Attorney Generals	16	8
Speakers of House of Repre'tives.	24	11
Secretaries of War	10	12
Postmasters-General	5	11
Secretaries of the Navy	10	12
Secretaries of the Treasury	7	14
Vice-Presidents	5	3
Presidents of the Senate	50	51
Ministers and Charge d'Affaires.		
Great Britain	9	10
France	16	8
Spain	14	7
Russia	8	9
Portugal	8	6
Sweden	4	5
Prussia	1	7
Austria	2	8
Netherlands	5	7
Ghent (to negotiate a treaty)	2	3
Turkey	3	1
Belgium, Two Sicilies and Sardinia	9	6
Mexico	3	4
Columbia	4	1
Buenos Ayres	5	1
Chili	6	1
Brazil	2	1
American Charges d'Affairs	14	11
Panama	2	1
Total	291	203

Boston Commonwealth.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Jamaica.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Jamaica, held in the Court House, Port Maria, the following resolutions were passed, unanimously:—

"Resolved, That this meeting, composed of loyal subjects, of every class and color, and without distinction of creed, rejoices in the fact that England has taken the lead among the nations of the earth, in asserting her philanthropy, and power for the destruction of the nefarious system of slavery and the slave trade in her own dominions.

"That, having gained for herself a real glory in the progress she has already made in raising thousands of the descendants of Africa to the rights of humanity, England cannot, consistently or rightly, relax her praiseworthy efforts to extend the same blessing to bondmen in every part of the world, and especially to those illegally deprived of their freedom in certain countries which exist in close commercial intimacy with Great Britain!"

Sunday, the 27th, passed in this infidel city of New York, without the occurrence of any of those fearful scenes of bloodshed which usually disgrace its Sabbaths in midsummer. In

Foreign Items.

Paris is being rapidly emptied of the *beau monde*. Jonathan is now its principal inhabitant.

The ship-keepers in Paris do not like the idea of closing their taverns on Sunday, since the overcharge is doing its best to bring them into its measure.

"Charles Napier is a great favorite with the Soldiers. Even the prospect of a speedy, and consequently profitable, shortening of the war, cannot reconcile them to the fact, to obtain fame with him. All the characters of the Great Nor'-pounding "Sir Bruisalot," but, as yet, have not succeeded in making it go.

Now is the time to ship to Constantinople and its adjacent ports. An American ham is worth five dollars, a six cent bottle of ale is worth 50 cents, a small chunk of tow cloth brings ten dollars, and a pound of cut nails is worth its weight in gold. Even the rags in the streets of Constantinople are worth their weight in silver, and the old bones which are now lying around loose in the streets of that city, are worth their weight in gold. Now is the time to ship.

The Escape of the Czar.

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of all the Russias has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well-known saying. What would the British public have thought—what would the King of Prussia in his cups have thought—what would Omar Pacha in his fez cap have thought—what would the allied troops have thought—and finally, what would the Three per Cents have thought, if, about this time, the Czar of all the Russias, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command of Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them! Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe,—it was fairly upon the cards the last few weeks. The facts are these:—A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstadt, an English yacht belonging to Lords Lichfield and Euston, with Lord Clarence Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put out to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were the Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture. The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of enjoying a great one. An English war-steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe; and the only question that remained for discussion was between the two small war steamers—the one under English the other under Russian colors. Could the English fleet have known the valuable freight which that little steamer contained—could the captain have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have restored to Europe, and probably millions of human lives, first and last, been saved, we have no doubt that he would have made one or the other of the

The Prospects of a Bonaparte Pope.

Louis Napoleon's cousin, Prince Lucian Bonaparte, second son of the Prince de Canino, has taken orders, and donned priestly vestments. On this subject the Glasgow *Commonwealth* remarks:—"The present Pope is in a very bad state of health. He is becoming very dropsical, and is already frequently unfit for such portions of his pontifical duties as involve much physical fatigue. No wonder, then, that in the present extraordinary state of Europe, when so much depends on the man who may chance to occupy the papal chair, various parties are looking forward anxiously to the time when the decease of the present Pope will occasion a new election. Among these parties Louis Napoleon is naturally one of the most interested. His position in Europe, and at all events, his designs on Italy, will be materially affected by the situation of the papacy during the coming year. * * * * As this line of Bonapartes (Canino) have the double qualification of being Bonapartes and naturalized Italians, it is probable from it that a Bonaparte candidate for the papacy would be most easily procured. The Prince of Canino is, we should suppose, too old himself to enter on the ecclesiastical career—but one of his sons would be of about the proper age to answer all required purposes. This we offer but as a guess—the rumor, as we have heard it, simply being that Louis Napoleon is about to start one of his relatives on a course of ecclesiastical promotion, which, if the fortunes of the family last, might lead in the end to the papacy. Whether he could get him cardinalized in time for the next election would depend on circumstances, but even the election after that might not be too late. Looking at the present position of the Bonaparte family, the prospect of a Bonaparte Pope any time within the next thirty years is something in which Europe might well, even now, feel an interest—and even should the present rumor not be authentic, the possibility which it points to is curious enough to deserve consideration."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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slavery. They constructed it so as to exclude the colored people entirely from the white congregation, and box them up in a dark gallery, to which they had access from the outside; a "stern plank wall was to hide them from the view of the minister and people. This was explained to Mr. Truss, by the head workman, while the building was in progress. Having subscribed towards the house, he went home, cleverly fired up with indignation—mused over the matter, and soon produced the following lines:—

Mr brother, and I, and several more,
Did labor hard you know
To build a place, which I disgrace,
If I my face do show.

Last Sabbath day, I went to church,
Myself to satisfy;
Indeed a voice, but saw no man,
For good reason why.

At last they did debate,
To make me there, the truth to hear,
Which God revealed to man.

My face to see, they'd not agree,
In justice so nice and clean;
In God's whole book, they all may look,
The like was never seen.

On right and left, and just before,
There was a stern plank wall,
That hid my face from his good grace,
Who resolved to preach to all.

I wonder'd there, the truth to hear,
And like a mole sat blind,
Since I've been told, by some so bold,
Christ died for all mankind.

Adieu! adieu! I say adieu!
I bid you a long farewell,
I'll go to the pit that Wesley set,
Where none are doomed to hell.

It takes in all, both great and small,
To hear and see are free;
That is the place, of God's True Grace,
The only rest for me.

The old man's poetry soon became current among the young people—greatly amused them, and had the effect of striking down the "stern plank wall" in front, so that the sable worshippers, by stretching their necks, could see over.

Yours truly,
WILSON.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR MADAM,—I know of no way at the present, whereby I can do more to interest yourself, and, I trust, your readers, than by calling your attention to a book of poems which is about to be issued from the pen of the gifted Miss Frances E. Watkins, late of Baltimore, but now of this State.

In order that you may have some idea of the ability of the young authoress, as well as the quality and nature of her productions, I now take this occasion to forward you a piece of her prose, and also a piece of her poetry, hoping that you will give them a place in the columns of your paper, as specimens of her style, &c. In making this demand upon your liberality, I feel quite sure that every unbiased and liberal minded reader of your paper, who may carefully peruse the articles referred to, will accord to the authoress high intellectual culture, and much merit in the adaptation of her thoughts and faculties to subjects of vital importance, especially will the reader feel proud of the gems of the authoress, when he shall have taken into account the fact that she is herself of the down-trodden class, in connexion and proscription—and for the obtainment of their rights she is devoting her time and improving her talents.

The various subjects of which the book will be composed will treat on Christianity, Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and other kindred reforms; and most admirably I think, has she proved herself capable of judging of what kind of material is best suited to reach the heart.

It may not be amiss to state, here, that Miss W. has been constantly engaged as *School Teacher and Seamstress* during the time of writing the *book*, and consequently has only had the privilege for study of such leisure hours as fall to the lot of those in humbling. But according to the judgment of several able critics who have examined the manuscript, I think I may take the liberty to predict that it will rank as high, if not higher, than any production of the kind ever published in this country by a colored person. It will not be large, but what there will be of it will be all hearty and it is to be hoped that sufficient encouragement will be shown to the writer, to induce her to make still further progress in the cultivation of her own mind, whereby she will be enabled to accomplish great good in the advocacy of the rights of her fellow creatures.

But I have said enough, and will now introduce Miss W.'s articles, as referred to.

Yours truly,
W. S.

Philadelphia, July, 1854.

Christianity.

BY MISS FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS.

Christianity is a system claiming God for its author, and the welfare of man for its object. It is a system so unform, exalted and pure, that the loftiest intellects have acknowledged its influence, and acquiesced in the justness of its claims. Genius has bent from its erratic course to gather fire from her altars, and pathos, from the agony of Gethsemane, and the sufferings of Calvary. Learning has brought her richest pearls, and rarest gems to lay at her feet, while she bent from her lofty heights to bow at the lowly cross. Poetry has culled her fairest flowers, and wreathed her softest leaves to bind her Author's "bleeding brow." Philosophy and science have paused amid their speculative researches and wondrous revelations, to gain knowledge from her teachings, and wisdom from her precepts. Christianity has changed the moral aspect of countries. Idolatrous temples have crumbled at her touch, and guilt owned its deformity at her presence.

At her presence fetters have been broken, and men have risen, redeemed from degradation and freed from chains. She has nerved up woman's frail and sinking heart for high and holy deeds. She has cheered the prisoner in his cell, and strengthened the martyr at the stake. She has stood by the bed of the dying, and unveiled the glories of eternal life, while she gilded the darkness of the tomb with the glory of the resurrection. Envy has been rebuked by her contented look, and fretful impatience by her gentle and resigned manner. She has bent over the form of lovely childhood, and suffered it to have a place in the Redeemer's arms. She has been the staff of decrepit age, and the joy of manhood in its strength. The worn and weary have rested their fainting heads upon her bosom, and gathered strength from her words, and courage from her counsels. To man, guilty, fallen and degraded man, she shows a "fountain drawn from Emanuel's veins," there she bids him wash and be clean. She points him to "Mount Zion, to the city of the living God, to an innumerable company of angels, to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant," and bids us rise from the degradation of sin, renew our nature and join with them. She draws a pattern so excellent and pure, that we might shrink from it discouraged did she not bring with her a promise from the lips of Jehovah that He would give power to the faint and might to those who have no strength."

History may bring her ponderous records, Philosophy her abstruse speculations; literature her elegance with the toils of the pen, and the labours of the pencil, but they are idle tales compared to the truths of Christianity. They may enlighten the understanding, cultivate the intellect, give scope to the imagination, and refine the sensibilities, but they open not to our dim eyes and longing vision, the land of crystal founts and deathless flowers. Philosophy searches earth; religion opens heaven. Philosophy strives to reconcile us to death; but our pure religion triumphs over it. Philosophy doubts and trembles at the portals of eternity, religion lifts the veil and shows us pearly gates and golden streets lit by the Redeemer's smile, and irradiated by his countenance. Philosophy treads mid the pathway of stars, and stands a delighted listener to the music of the spheres, but religion gazes on the glorious palaces of God, while the songs of the redeemed, and the harpings of the blood-washed fall on her ravished ear. Philosophy has her place, religion her exalted sphere, one of importance here, the other of infinite, and vital importance here and hereafter.

Died of Starvation.

They forc'd him into prison,
Because he begged for bread—
"My wife is starving—dying!"
In vain the poor man plead.

They forc'd him into prison—
Strong bars enclosed the walls;
While the rich and proud were feasting
Within their sumptuous halls!

He'd striven long with anguish—
He had wrestled with despair,
But his weary heart was breaking,
'Neath its crushing load of care.

And he prayed then, in that prison,—
"Oh, let me seek my wife!"
For he knew that want was feeding
On the remnant of her life.

That night his wife lay moaning,
Upon her bed in pain;
Hunger gnawing at her vitals,
Fever scorching through her brain.

She wondered at his tarrying,
He was not wont to stay
Mid hunger pain and watching,
The moments wan'd away.

Sadly crouching by the embers,
Her famished children lay,
And she long'd to gaze upon them
As her spirit passed away.

But the embers were too feeble,
She could not see each face;
So she threw her arms around them;
'Twas their mother's last embrace.

They loosed him from the prison,
Like a felon from his chain,
Though his strength was hunger bitten,
He sought his home again.

Just as her spirit linger'd,
On Time's receding shore,—
She heard his welcome footsteps
Reach the threshold of the door.

He was faint and spirit-broken,
But rousing from despair,
He clasp'd her icy fingers,
As she breath'd her dying prayer.

With a gentle smile and blessing,
Her spirit wing'd its flight—
As the morn in all its glory,
Bath'd the world in dazzling light.

There was weeping, bitter weeping,
In the chamber of the dead,
For the stricken husband knew,
She had died for want of bread.

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS.

Summary.

In the United States Senate, July 31st, Mr. Summer asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; the question was taken and lost, yeas 10, nays 35. In the House on the Friday preceding, a proposition to the same effect was brought forward, and lost; yeas 45, nays 120.

The Platte County Self-defensive Association is the name of an organization lately formed in Missouri for the purpose of preventing the settlement of the adjacent parts of Kansas with Northerners.

Numerous fires have occurred lately in different parts of the States, by which many acres of wood land have been burnt over, extensive swamps and fields of grass laid waste, rendering, in some cases where the wind was high, the greatest exertions necessary in order to prevent the destruction of buildings. The continuance of dry weather has caused vegetation to be so combustible that it is ready to blaze on coming in contact with but a spark.

Many accidents occur in using camphene, most of them no doubt the consequence of carelessness; but there being so many more in proportion than with oil, candles, and the like that it would seem that no matter how useful it may be in public buildings, it should be banished entirely from families. Among the many accidents that we have seen noticed during the last month, the greatest number injured at once was in Cincinnatti a few days ago, where, by the explosion of one lamp, seven persons were injured; three of them—children—died in a few hours.

A great destruction of property in the Eastern Townships, C. E., has been caused by fire lately.

A fire [illegible] in the woods near London, C. W.

This city was visited yesterday with a violent storm of wind and rain, just enough of the latter to revive the drooping vegetation, which had began to look quite parched, and restore to something like the proper shape, the lengthened visages of those who fate decides shall walk the pave, instead of the green sward, during the heat; but the wind gave free scope to the dust, which has been rolling so lazily in the rear of vehicles for some time past, sending it forward in a cloud, so dense as to render eye-sight and breathing apparatus for the time superfluous.

Mrs. Douglass, who was recently confined in the common jail of Norfolk, Va., for giving to youths of dark complexion moral and religious instruction, has recently published a "Personal Narrative," from which it appears she is a native of the South—no "abolitionist"—and that her pupils were the children of free colored persons.

Coal in South-Western New York.—G. L. Colegrove recently purchased in Troupsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., 2,004 acres of land at $10 per acre, and has since fortunately discovered on his new possessions coal and iron mines, and plaster richer than that at Cayuga. He receives from the State $5,000 bounty as the first discoverer of coal in New York. He has been offered and refused $50,000 for his property. The mines seem to be excellent and inexhaustible, and the extent of his good fortune and that of the State remains to be ascertained. Mr. Colegrove's mines are only about 6¼ miles from the New York and Erie Railroad.—*Binghamton Republican.*

On Wednesday last we had the pleasure of a call from J. H. Phipps, Esq., the Secretary and Manager of the British American Friendly Society, who is now making a tour through Western Canada on business connected with the Institution. His engagements were of such a pressing nature that they precluded him from making any stay, to bring the object and advantages of the Society before the inhabitants of Niagara, as he would like to have done. He has just returned from visiting New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where he informs us it is in a most properous state, many of the leading men both among the clergy and laity having become members. We are happy to hear this, because we believe the more the principles of the institution are known the better they will be appreciated. The Society is progressing rapidly in Upper Canada among all classes of the people. A better investment for a man's money cannot be found.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Melancholy Accident.—We are sorry to learn that a melancholy casualty occurred near the Cedars on the 21st instant. We are informed that about 4 p. m., a canoe was manned from the village of Cedars to convey Toussiant Lasparnole and Francois Deparrois to their barge, then in the Beauharnois Canal. A dense fog rendered the navigation towards the intricate channel very difficult at the time; the men, unfortunately, got astray, and the canoe was soon among the rapids and got upset. All immediately clung to the bottom of it, and in this way continued to float upwards of eight miles over all the Cedars, Splitrock and Caskades Rapids, until they arrived at some islands opposite the village of St. Clement. Here a boy, named Pierre Paquette, swam to one of the islands and saved himself. His uncle, Martin Sauve, Toussiant Lasparnole, and Francois Deparrois, above mentioned, were compelled, from sheer exhaustion, to let go their frail support, and were drowned, one after the other, but not until every effort was made by the boy Paquette to succour them in their dreadful situation. They leave behind them families to mourn their loss; two of the unfortunate men being fathers of five young children, who, with their mothers, are thrown destitute on the world.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Attempt to Bury a Child Alive.

The most intense excitement has been created and prevails in the ancient city of Verulam (St. Alban's), and the adjoining vicinities, in consequence of a most diabolical attempt to murder a child, by burying it alive, under circumstances of the most cold blooded atrocity. From the most diligent inquiries it appears that a man named Michael Burke, and a female, whose name cannot be ascertained, had been employed for some days past in the neighbourhood of Barnet, South Mims, and St. Alban's. At the last mentioned place he was engaged at hay making on a farm near the town, at which time they had a child with them. A few days since the workmen in an adjoining field were alarmed by the dreadful screams of the child, and one of the party hastening to ascertain the cause, Burke and the woman fled with the greatest precipitation. This conduct on their part excited the curiosity of the whole of the work-people, who on going to the spot that Burke had so hastily quitted, were horrified at seeing a newly made grave, and the unfortunate child, who is supposed to be the illegitimate offspring of the female, alive, but partially covered with earth; and had they not arrived so opportunely, a few shovelsfull more of the earth would, at least for a time, have concealed their unoffending and innocent victim and all traces of their diabolical crime together. The poor child was immediately extricated and removed to the workhouse, and information of the attempted murder having been given to Mr. H. Wilson, of the St. Alban's constabulary, he, with several of the workmen, set off in chase of the monsters, but were unsuccessful. Information of the inhuman circumstances having been forwarded to the metropolitan police, the most active officers were immediately dispatched in pursuit. Burke is belonging to Mayo—height about five feet seven inches, thin pale visage and no whiskers, dressed in velveteen coat and corduroy trousers; the woman with whom he travelled and cohabited is about five feet four inches in height, full breasted, and much pitted with the small pox. It is intended to apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department to offer a reward for the apprehension of the barbarous monsters.—*London Globe.*

Arrival of the "Europa."

HALIFAX, Aug. 30, 1854.

The steamer *Europa* arrived here this afternoon, and brings Liverpool dates of the 19th, one week later.

Emigration.—There has been a decline of 5s on wheat, and an advance of 1s a 2s on corn.

Politics were unimportant.

Allies were preparing for another campaign.

The Czar remained at Moscow.

Other intelligence unimportant.

Markets.

TORONTO, Sept. 1, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 32s 6d to 40s 0d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 25s 0d to 30s.—Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 6s 0d to 6s 4d. Wheat—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s 0d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s. Indian Corn Meal—per 196 lbs. 20s to 22s 5d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs. 4s 0d to 4s 3d. Peas—per bushel of 34 lbs 3s 0d to 3s 3d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 0s 0d to 0s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 34s to 35s 0d Hay—per ton 90s to 110s. Straw—per ton 60s to 90s. Cord wood—per cord 22s 6d to 25s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 0s 0d to 0s. Pork—3s the hog per 100 lbs. 0s to 0s 0d. Mutton, per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal, per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 6d. Lard, per lb. 8d to 9d. Tub Butter, per lb. 0d to 0d. Fresh Butter, 1s to 1s 4d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1s. Turkeys, each, 5s to 8s 6d. Geese, each, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Ducks per couple, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Fowls, per pair, 1s to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 0s. to 4s 0d. Turnips, per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. to Onions per bushel, 6s 6d to 7s. Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 0d. Coal; per ton 32s to 35s.

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d to 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100 lbs. 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s9d to 0s 0d.

New Advertisements.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD list of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Edgings, Embroideries, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20.—tf SAMUEL HEAKES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT,
Fashionable Hatter.

King-st., Toronto, June 9, 1854. 21-3m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 50, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, DARK, MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither he nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which, for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is exclusively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Cast and Wrought Iron COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow ware, &c., which for sales in the Trade or to families, will suit as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description, [illegible]

Toronto, Jan. 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprise the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPERIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing,

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last three years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the quantity of his Ice Houses, having now four, which may stand open more than another Spring water Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to customers by carriers or otherwise, during the season, commencing on the 1st of June, at the lowest rate of the present cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by Waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. E. Cary, 46 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Female Emigrant," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

AND

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING,

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,

Toronto, C. W.

Printers of the "Old Countryman" Office.

Toronto, C. W., [illegible]

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSSAITH, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5	in 5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100	acres
10	5th "	"	200	"
Sixth ½ 8	14th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9	11th "	North Orillia	50	"
14	3rd "	Tay	100	"
15	11th "	Nottawasaga	100	"
11	12th "	"	200	"
16	10th "	"	200	"
17	10th "	"	200	"
East ½ 9	9th "	Medonte	100	"
S. E. ½ 10	in 9th "	"	50	"

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m. from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unfit to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Doctors who wish the genuine, purchase only of established credit, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular prices, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase only a quantity sufficient for sale, cannot afford to sell counterfeit articles for genuine.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney, signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.: T. HOWELL & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., in Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents. We sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada, West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Each Essayist is required to confine himself to the compass of [illegible] columns of foolscap paper.

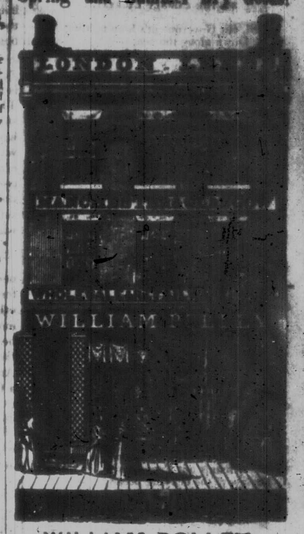
The Essays transmitted for the adjudication of the said Committee, to be numbered, and should the successful competitor prefer it, his name shall be sent in a sealed envelope.

The Committee appointed by the Grand Division, consists of Rev. E. Evans, D. D., Rev. J. Jaques, and Rev. W. Ryerson, Esq., who will act as Judges.

The Essays must be delivered to the undersigned addressed as above on or before the first day of JULY, and [illegible]

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

86, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes,) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Ghequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Building;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West;
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to purchase the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office,
July 19th, 1854. 18

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7.00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m.

Day Express.

Leaves Windsor at	6.30 a.m.
" London at	10.55 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	6.00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to these trains leaving Windsor at 9.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.30 p.m.
" London at	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.15 "
" Hamilton at	7.10 "
Arrives at London	9.00 "

Night Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	3.30 a.m.
" London at	6.30 "
Arrives at Windsor	10.30 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Night Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge (Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m., and for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor, at 7.05 a.m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. F., Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie, and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, adapting it for the private Parties to the above stated, but it is important to observe the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854.

INFORMATION is wanted, concerning one [illegible] who visited Toronto in the Spring of 1854, and has not since been heard of. Any person able to inform the Subscriber as to the address of the person, will be thankfully remunerated for their trouble.

Toronto, July 7, 1854.

Important to Mercantile Men!

...our Government's been fighting
Down along the sea,
...
...
...

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 25.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

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Poetry.

From the National Era.

The Birth of Christ.

Wake, harp of Zion! wake, again,
The song that royal David woke,
O! sound, once more, that sacred strain,
Responsive to his master's stroke.
Why sleeps that harp in silence now,
Which oft the monarch minstrel strung?
Why on the willow's drooping bough,
Stringless and broken is it hung?
Why wreths so soon the solemn song,
That rose from rapt Isaiah's strings,
And lingered fondly, and so long,
O'er Judea's land, on Memory's wings?
Those holy prophets' harps, the voice of God hath stilled,
Their foremost prophecy—Christ's coming—is fulfilled.

With prophets' lips, and prophets' fire,
Those mighty seers, in days of old,
Commissioned by the Eternal Sire,
That coming of the Christ foretold.
Behold! the Son of God appears;
And hark! on this auspicious morn,
The joyous tidings greet our ears—
The Anointed One for you was born,"—
"The Wonderful, the Counsellor,
The Mighty God, the Prince of Peace"
O! may he crush the Fiend of War,
May his dominion still increase.
All every knee shall bend before his glorious throne
And earth's remotest bounds his gracious sceptre own.

While trembling shepherds, through night's cold,
See light celestial round them spring,
An angel speaks: "Fear not. Behold!
Glad tidings of great joy I bring.
For unto you is born, this day,
A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord:"
Then winged those seraph strains their way,
Through every clime, with sweet accord,
Glory to God in the highest! Peace
On earth, and toward all men good will!
These simple shepherds' terror ceased,
Hope, love, and joy, their bosoms fill.
They haste to Bethlehem, their Saviour's native land,
And, in his manger couch, the Lord of Glory greet.

Shout! shout! and clap thy hands, O, Earth!
Cry to that wondrous child, All Hail!
For this the Sire decreed his birth,
His saving power shall never fail.
Behold the Promised One of God!
Behold! now springs, from Jesse's Stem,
The vigorous, the verdant Rod,
The Branch!—the Babe of Bethlehem!
All strife shall from his presence fly,
The leopard with the kid shall lie,
The lion by the fatling's side.
Unharmed, a little child the mingled herd shall lead.
Lion, like ox, eat straw, and bear with cow shall feed.

Father of Mercy! speed the hour,
When every heart shall bow to Thee;
Destroy the despot's iron power,
And set the oppressed from bondage free.
Let not the outward-tinctured skin
Annul the rights thy justice gave;
The immortal fire that burns within,
Lights up to heaven the humblest slave.
Permit not thy redeeming Book
To be perverted and profaned
By men, who, through its page's look,
To prove the guiltless should be chained!

* St. Luke ii—10, 11, 14.
† St. Luke ii—10, 11, 14.
‡ Isaiah xi—1.
§ Isaiah xi—6, 7.

Literature.

From the Gospel Missionary.

Borneo.

A little volume, entitled "Letters from Sarawak," has just been published. It is just the sort of book which would delight and instruct our young readers. It is made up of eighteen letters, which Mrs. McDougall, the wife of the senior Missionary in Borneo, wrote to her son, a little boy whom she left to be educated in England. And this is Mrs. McDougall's description of the Mission-house:

"Papa had the jungle cleared from the hill on which our Mission-house was to be built, and then the top of the hill levelled for the foundation. Malays and Chinese were the labourers, but the Chinese, although they worked harder than the Malays, liked to do it their own way. They could not be persuaded to make use of wheelbarrows, but carried the earth from the hill in little baskets, slung over their shoulders, and as these baskets hold not a quarter as much as a wheelbarrow, and as they had to carry the earth some distance, their work was very slow. Nevertheless, in time the foundation was ready. Meanwhile, the timbers were squared and fitted by the Chinese carpenters, in a field near the Court House. A wooden house is joiners' work: all the great sleepers, as they called the foundation timbers, are fitted into one another, and the posts stand in them like the bottom and posts of a bed; so that all the skeleton of the house can be made, and laid by ready, and set up so quickly, that it seems to rise out of the earth like a fairy palace. Every evening I and my children used to walk up the hill, to see how the house progressed; we sat down on the great timbers, and drew the letters of the alphabet on the glistening white sand which covered the hill. Sometimes we took flowers, seeds, and cuttings of roses, and jessamines, or young fruit-trees, and planted about the house, that they might grow to a good size by the time the building was finished. The view is so lovely from thence, the winding river, the busy town, the pretty English Bungalows, with their fine background of jungle trees, and the blue mountains on either side, make as pleasant a medley of nature's repose and man's activity, as can well be fancied."

When the Mission-house and Church were provided, a necessity arose for building a Hospital:—

"In August, 1850, there was a war at Saratan, between the Orkongs, who were friendly to the Dutch, and the Sakarran Dyaks, at Paninjom, and the Mantanani Chinese, (with the Dyaks of the country to help them,) who rebelled against the Dutch Government. The Mantanani beat the Paninjom Chinese, and they fled from the place, carrying with them their wives and children, and whatever goods and property they could cram into their boats. The boats were overladen, and many of them perished at sea, but some reached Tanjong Datu. On the 26th of August, 400 of these poor creatures arrived at Sarawak, saying there were 3,000 more starving on the sands at Datu, who would follow as soon as they could; and in course of time most of them did find their way up the river, though Papa and the magistrates in charge of the government, at Sarawak, did their best to persuade them to make a town at Santubong, the entrance of the Sarawak river, and settle there: but the gold workings up the river were too great a temptation to them, and every day brought boats full of Chinamen into the place. Our Rajah fed those poor people for months with rice, and gave them tools, that they might clear the ground, and make gardens in the jungle. At first, before they could build themselves houses, the whole place seemed upset by them,—many lived in their boats,—every shed and workshop in the town was full. Of course amongst such a number of people who had undergone many hardships, there was a great deal of sickness. Papa had so many patients, that he asked the Rajah to build a hospital, which he did, a temporary place at first, and afterwards the upper part of the fort was appropriated to the purpose. Our good Rajah supplies all the medicines for the inmates of the hospital, as well as for all the sick in the place; he allows them food, and a servant to wait on them. Papa is their doctor, and teaches the missionaries to assist him. The first day the hospital was opened, twenty beds were occupied. It will hold twenty-eight, and these have all been filled sometimes."

THE CHINESE SCHOOL.

"It occurred to Papa, when all these Chinese strangers came to Sarawak, that some of them would be glad to have their children brought up with our seven little orphans. He went therefore to Aboo, the Chinese Magistrate, and offered to take ten children into our house, to be brought up as Christian children, baptized and educated for ten years.

The Chinese know something of the value of education, and were very glad to give them to us. I shall never forget sitting in the porch one morning, to receive my new family. Often neither parents nor children could speak any Malay; they walked up the steps leading a little boy or girl, nodded and smiled at me, then put the child's hand into mine, as much as to say, 'There, take it,' then I called one of my Chinese servants who would interpret to me in Malay, and made him tell the papa and mamma what I would do for their child, and how, if I took it, it must be really mine, until it was grown up. In this way we took Sunfoon, and Salion, Chinzu, Quafat, Assin, Umquue, Aclum, boys; Achong, Mouch-moy, Poingzu, girls. None of them could speak any language except Chinese: when they came to us, it was necessary to have a Chinese servant always with them, to tell us what they said and wanted. Then the Chinese tailor, and Elizabeth and I, were all busy making them new clothes and musquito curtains. In the course of a week they were all clean and neat—their heads nicely shaved, with their long tail of hair plaited smoothly behind, and tied with red and black silk; wide blue cotton trousers fastened round their waits; and blue jackets, with little ball brass buttons. The girls dressed just like the boys, except that their jackets reached to the knee.

On Sunday they had white jackets to wear at church, and every evening to walk out in, and round wide straw hats fastened under the chin, with a string of beads, the colour of which tells which child it belongs to. These ten children soon learnt to talk Malay: then we took five more, and after that, one now and then, until our school numbered twenty-seven with our seven little orphans. I scarcely think twenty-seven English children would have been so soon and easily reduced to order as our little foreigners; their ages varied from eighteen months to twelve years, only six were girls, yet they were docile and obedient, and followed each other like a flock of sheep.

SCHOOL ON WEEK-DAY.

And now I will tell you how my children spend their day. They rise at half-past five, as soon as the day dawns: the little boys, with their towels and soap in their hands, go down to a little stream, about a hundred yards below the house in the jungle, and bathe. They have a servant wah them, who sees that they wash themselves properly. The little girls bathe in Elizabeth's bath-room in the house. Then the great boys run to church, and when the bell in the porch gives them notice, they ring the church bell for early service. It goes for ten minutes, and then all the rest of the children, having eaten a great slice of cold rice pudding for their early breakfast, attend the short morning service. It takes about twenty minutes, when they sometimes have a walk, if I am with them, and the morning is not too hot; but more often they return home, and sit down to learn their lessons. By seven o'clock there is quite a buzzing of conning lessons down stairs at the long table of the school-room, which goes till half-past eight, when the cook brings in an immense red earthen jar of boiled rice, and another smaller jar of fish, and vegetables, carried in a pile of plates and spoons, and little tin mugs, and a teapot. The books are all cleared away, and the boys sit down all round (a few at a time), at the table, and spoons all down on the [illegible]

The Generous Planter.

The incident which is embodied in this true story occurred in Cincinnati some years since, and was then published, but so long a time has passed that few will remember it.

There is in Cincinnati a large class of freed colored persons who, having been emancipated in the South and South-west, have come up there to settle, and very many of them with the sole object in view of making enough money by their labour to redeem some near relation from bondage. We have known of remarkable instances of self-denial and patient labour that have finally been crowned with success, but we cannot recall one of which we have heard, that is so full of romantic interest as the one we are about to relate. Among the freed colored persons who were labouring to purchase the freedom of their enslaved friends, there was none so untiring in efforts as Susan Wilson, the heroine of this story. She was up early and late; and although her occupation was a very laborious one and not very profitable, yet by unceasing toil, and the most rigid self-denial, she managed to lay by a considerable sum of money towards the purchase of her husband, who was still in slavery. Susan had been set free by the death of her mistress, whose favourite personal attendant she had been. The lady had owned but few slaves, and they were all in her own employ, so that they had always been comparatively comfortable. She had left Susan with her children free, but without making any provision for their support—thus showing that she thought the boon of freedom, even in a state of destitution, a sufficient restitution for years of unpaid labour which she had exacted from her slaves. Whatever Susan thought of the justice of her mistress, she was not slow to avail herself of her freedom; and after long and anxious consultation with her husband, it was agreed that she should make her way to a free State with her three small children, and by her labour endeavour to buy him.

Ben, her husband, was an excellent carpenter, and lived with his master, very near Susan's mistress. He was an excellent slave, and always cherished the thought that he would one day be free. There did not seem a very bright prospect for this, when he saw his poor wife with her three little children set out upon their journey to a land of freedom. His heart almost failed him, but still he said to himself, "They must go. If they cannot do anything for me, they will do far better for themselves in a free State than they can possibly do here, where they will not be thought even as good as slaves." And so they parted. She came to Cincinnati, and had been there about two years, labouring as a washerwoman, when my story commences. Her oldest child, Harry, was a fine stout boy of 11 years; Susan the next, was a delicate, sickly child of nine; and the youngest was a little boy of five.—They were none of them old enough to be of much assistance to their mother; yet no great was their interest in the object for which she was labouring, that all were willing and anxious to contribute something to their father's freedom. Harry could do most. He was in fact, very much [illegible]

[illegible] the neighbourhood where Susan not only got washing from the boarders, but almost enough broken victuals for the support of her family—thus saving both money and time.

So great was her exertion that a number of charitable ladies kindly undertook, not only to supply the children with clothes, but made them up for them. Thus the poor woman's earnings were almost all hoarded up for the purchase of her husband.

The children too were as self-denying as their mother. If any kind lady or gentleman gave them a small piece of money for a little service, instead of buying candy or cakes, as most children do, it was brought home and put in a mug where their earnings were kept. Harry, during the season of blackberries, was able to earn a great deal of money. His berries were always fresh and nice-looking, and he had as many customers as he could supply. It would be impossible to tell all the little acts of self-denial by which the poor children strove to aid in the purchase of their father.

To show how they all felt about it, we must relate one little incident.

One day a lady who was pleased with the frank, good natured face of Ned, the youngest boy, called him in and gave him an orange. This was so nice that it created a desire for more. A few days afterwards, he had a small piece of money given him, and instead of taking it home to put in the mug, he bought two oranges with it. He no sooner had them in his possession than he felt he had done something that his mother and brother and sister would not think very well of. So, instead of running home delighted to show them, he came in softly, and going straight to his mother, said, "good gentleman give me money; I give it to man in shop; he give me two oranges." His mother looked sorrowfully at him, and told him she was sorry he had forgot his poor father who was a slave. And the other children said, "O! shame Ned! to buy oranges with the money for daddy's freedom!"—They would not touch a bit of them; and poor little Ned, with tears in his eyes, sat down in the corner and ate up his oranges by himself, and he was very glad when the last mouthful was gone. He said to his mother that he would never buy any more oranges, but would bring the money home for his father.

One day, Harry had been gone to the boarding-house longer than usual for the fragments for their dinner. Presently they saw him coming with a large bundle of clothes, as many as he could carry; he came panting in, full of important information.

"Oh, mother!" he cried, "there are so many strangers at Mrs. G.'s, and you'll get all the washing for them to, for a good gentleman who sent you these says he will ask them.—And he was so kind to me, and I told him all how you were at work for father's freedom, and put all your money in a box, and how we put all the money we can save in a little mug; and he gave me a whole quarter to put in, and he is coming here, and I am going to show him it's the largest piece we have got yet."

Thus he ran on to his mother, full of his good news, and none of them observed that a gentleman had followed him home, and was now standing near the door in a thoughtful mood.

Susan was the first to observe him, and how her heart sunk within her when she discovered the well-known face of her husband's master! He did not know her and was surprised at her agitation. She sank down on the floor, and was unable to speak. She had not heard one word from her husband since she had left him; and in two years what might not have happened? The Cholera had been very fatal in the South, and he might be dead!

"Ah, master!" at last she cried, my poor husband, Ben, is he alive?

"Ben? what Ben? I don't know who your husband is."

"Oh, Master, Ben Wilson, your carpenter."

The gentleman was very much agitated, for he had not expected to find his carpenter's wife and child on here. But he hastened to relieve the poor woman's anxiety.

"What!" said he, "is my carpenter, Ben, your husband? Oh, yes, he's alive and well, and as honest and faithful a fellow as he ever was."

"Thank God!" said the poor woman; "if he's alive I know he's good."

The slaveholder sat down on the only chair the house afforded, and the poor creatures crowded around him, beseeching him in the most piteous manner to sell the husband and father to them.

"Oh! master, see, I have got almost all the money;" and bringing her box of hoarded savings, she put it down at his feet.

"See!" cried the children, "there is all ours too!" and in his haste, little Ned upset the mug, and all the pennies and half-dimes rolled over the floor in every direction.

"Oh, master!" cried the poor wife, "won't you be willing to sell Ben? I know I have not got enough yet; for," she added proudly, "I know Ben is worth a good price."

"Isn't there almost enough?" said little Susan.

"Do please let daddy be free!" said little Ned.

The planter was speechless. He was deeply touched by the scene before him. He had a heart and it was touched. He had always believed that when slaves were good and faithful, they were happier than when free, and [illegible]

We know just how much he was surprised; for we have seen in all its force this fixed belief of slaveholders, that free colored people are not able to take care of themselves. He sat looking pale and sad.

"Is master sick?" said Susan.

"Yes, good woman," said he, "sick of myself, sick of slavery, sick of everything."

Poor Susan was bewildered; but the planter, with great effort, calmly added:

"Susan, your husband has been worth more to me than all the money in that box. I have no right to any of it; keep it for yourselves. Your husband is free from this moment. May you be as happy as you deserve to be."

He then darted from the house.

Oh, how happy was that mother and children. The mother fervently thanked God for his goodness, and the children danced over the floor, knocking over the poor dinner which was set out on the wash-bench into the tub of suds. Harry looked a little sober at this catastrophe; but he quickly remembered the change, and cried, "Never mind; now we can buy more dinner, can't we, mother?"

When their joy somewhat subsided, they had a nice, comfortable dinner, and there was an orange purchased for the poor, sick little Susan.

But let us leave this happy family, and follow the planter. Having seen his injustice to one of his slaves, he was not long in perceiving that he had been unjust to all. He had inherited his slaves from his father, who was a simple minded, good natured man, and had never heard a word of the wrongs of slavery. Even when he went to the North, to one of the universities to be educated, he did not hear whispered a word of disapprobation. But he married at the North, and his wife could never be brought to like slavery. Her uneasiness first awakened in him a suspicion that all was not right. He encouraged her in her efforts to enlighten their slaves, and render their condition more tolerable. He was not very far from a right state of mind when he came to Cincinnati, and it only needed the unexpected meeting with the wife and children of his most valued slave, whose labour had already paid his master his marked value twenty times over—working as slaves never work, and denying themselves of every comfort of life, that they might purchase his freedom.

It was enough. He was convinced, and at once decided on his further course. He immediately returned home, and as soon as he reached his plantation, he declared to all his slaves that they were free. They gave the best evidence that he had been a good master to them by many of them remaining on his place as free labourers, and his rich reward was in witnessing their happiness and contentment.

Among the most joyous was Ben, who soon set out to join his family; and we leave our readers to imagine their meeting, and the comfort they enjoyed as the reward of their labour and self-denial.—*Friend of Youth.*

THE PRESS.

"It is a power beneath whose raps thrones must crumble into fragments, despots fall, manacles break, and tyranny die! It is the PRESS! Yes, the moral power of the press is already the great co-working COMPANION with the gospel of Christ! Before this instrument, as to its IDEA, was invented by the immortal Faustus, what was the condition of the world, so far as its Christian character was concerned? Let the ignorance, cruelty, bloodshed, and gloom of the dark ages send back the answer. Where then, I ask, was the Bible? It was not seen by the millions of our race! Its written manuscripts, here and there a copy, were with the Pope, the Bishop, the Priest, shut out from the light of day in some cloister's dark recess or vault. It was the strong arm of the Press that tore away the bolts and bars of its prison, demolished its doors, snatched it from its secret and silent tomb, and flung it to the hearth of the cottager, to the poor widow in her solitude, to the lonely orphan, to the prisoner in his dungeon, flung it to the world, as the world's richest treasure! The Press, that mighty engine of power and light, tyrants feared, fastened upon it a tyrant's chain, and denied or restrained its liberty. But in Young America and Old England it has broken loose. It is unchained, and before its awful power tyrants at this moment tremble and their thrones shake. It flings out its sheets by millions, and showers them over the globe. The water, the steam—yes, the lightenings of heaven—the electric power that moves the globe, have lent it their aid! I had almost said the Creator had lent it his own omnipresence in the telegraphic dispatch! It has its millions of eyes, and beholds all things that are done under heaven, and its millions of tongues, to speak alike to the cottager and king, and it speaks without fear! It is in motion, and beneath its tread the globe shakes to its centre, the moral elements are set in motion, and tyrants may as well presume to arrest the globe in its mighty course around the sun, as attempt to arrest the advancing power of the press. It proclaims alike to the world the statesman's magnanimity and greatness, the orator's eloquence, the scholar's fame, the poet's inspiration, the philanthropist's deeds in the prisoner's cell, the hero's victories in fields of war, the oppressor's wrongs, the christian's triumph, and the villain's defeat. It looks abroad [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Interesting Discoveries in Egypt.

The extraordinary amount of [illegible] treasures constantly brought to light on the classical sites of the modern kingdom of the Two Sicilies would keep the British archæological world in a state of excitement almost dangerous. The anticipation of the [illegible] is a much more excitable creature than his brother of the south. Here, writes a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, you will observe a group of curious visitors at an excavation in Pompeii with as much stoic placidity as if as the workmen were digging for potatoes instead of art objects 2,000 years old. The finding of a bronze, terra cotta, or marble statue, produces no flutter among the lookers-on. They are used to such things, and a sort of unexpressed contempt illustrates the old proverb. Within the last few days another public bath-house has been discovered in Pompeii. Nothing beyond the *frigidarium* is at present cleared, but there is every reason to believe that the building in question is more extensive than that containing the circular bath, discovered in 1824, with its six entrances, vestibule, atarium, &c." Signor Abbate, who painted the Roman interior of the Crystal Palace, is employed in making drawings of the portions of this building already laid open. In connection with Pompeii, a glass has been discovered about the size of a crown piece, which leads one to suppose it to be a magnifying lens. Now, it has been said that the ancients were not aware of this power; and the invention is given to Galileo by some, to a Dutchman, in 1621, by others; while the compound microscope is attributed to one Fontana in the seventeenth century. But without a magnifying glass, how did the Greeks and Romans work those fine gems which the human eye is unable to read without the assistance of a glass? There is one in the Naples Royal Collection for example, the legend of which it is impossible to make out without the aid of a magnifying power. The remarkable fact is that the glass in question was found with a stone ready cut and polished for engraving thereon, which stone is now also to be seen in the Museum at Naples. It would appear, therefore, that a worker of gems possessed and used this instrument.

Hindoo Belief.

In a recent address before a meeting in this city, Rev. Dr. Duff made some interesting revelations in reference to the physical philosophy which is laid down in the sacred books of the Hindoos. They believe, for example, that there arises from the centre of the earth an immense mountain six hundred thousand miles in height, its lower base being one hundred and twenty thousand miles in breadth, and the upper part two hundred and fifty thousand miles across. Upon its upper surface are the habitations of the gods, and beneath the overhanging cliffs grow huge trees of every species. The largest of these trees shades a territorial extent of seven thousand miles. The apples which it bears are as large as elephants, and when they fall off and decay, there flows forth a fiver of juice, which is endowed with such virtue that any one who drinks from it will receive the boon of perpetual youth, and the sands which form its beds become pure gold upon being dried. The Hindoos have another curious belief concerning Cape Comorin, which is a vast mass of granite rock rising abruptly from the Southern extremity of India. Their sacred books declare that many thousand years ago a mighty king ruled the country, and at the approaching marriage of his daughter, immense quantities of rice were cooked with which to make merry. The bridegroom, however, not appearing in due season, the bride became impatient, and cursed the rice, which was immediately changed into rock. Dr. Duff also remarked, among other stories of this kind, that the religion of the Hindoos would never allow them to touch a dead body, and consequently they could know nothing of their own physical structure from actual observation. Hence their original medical works are revealed by inspiration, and a plan of the inner organs of the human body, as thus revealed, is given in one of their sacred books. This plan places nearly all the organs, each of which is the seat of some faculty, feeling, emotion or desire, in the body. The lowermost one is shaped like a small tortoise; then comes a serpent; next a circle with a flower in it. This last is the seat of one of the gods, and above it are successive figures, in each of which a god is supposed to rest when he pays them a visit. Covetousness, stupidity and sleep, are represented among other emotions—the whole number of organs amounting to eighty-six. The organ which occupies the head is with them the king of birds, although with us it is of so great repute, and would probably be considered by most as an appropriate climax to the whole. It is the figure of a goose.

BALZAC AND THE THIEF.—A few nights ago, as one of our most distinguished authors, M. de Balzac, was lying awake in bed, he saw a man enter his room cautiously and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he supposed asleep. "Why do you laugh, sir?" asked the thief. "I am laughing, my good fellow," said the author, "to think what pains you are taking to get what a risk you run, in broad daylight, by night in the dark, where the [illegible]

Hudson's Bay Territory.

The Governor of this vast country, Sir [illegible] Simpson, returned to Lachine on the 20th July, from a tour of inspection of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments in the interior of Rupert's Land. We are glad to learn that throughout, the country was found to be healthy, prosperous, and tranquil, and Civilization is making wide and rapid strides among the natives, many of whom, in various parts of the country, are partially abandoning hunting, and directing their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and the most happy results, both as to their physical comfort and mental advancement. The Red River settlement—which now contains a population of 6,000 souls—presents, we are told, a picture of abundance, happiness and contentment, but rarely to meet with in communities, whose nearer proximity to the great centres of civilization affords them many advantages not possessed by their brethren at the outposts. If, however, they are deprived of some of the luxuries of a high state of civilization, they have most of the comforts of life at their command, and are free from many of the wants and temptations of a more artificial state of society. It is from this flourishing settlement that we may look for the ultimate extension of the blessings of religion, morality and civilization throughout the wide spread but thinly inhabited north-western section of the continent, and here, we are informed, the Roman Catholic and Church of England Bishops, as well as the Scottish Presbyterian pastor (the Rev. John Black) are indefatigable in their exertions to instruct and educate in their respective flocks, and promote their temporal as well as their spiritual interests. Nor is it to be supposed the Wesleyans would be behind their fellow-labourers in this extensive—and, from what we learn, far from barren—field of missionary labor. We accordingly find that Sir George Simpson, on the 12th July, met the Rev. John Ryerson and several missionaries of his church, with their families, near the height of land between Lake Superior and Winnepeg, on their way to Hudson's Bay, all in good health and spirits, and full of hope and zeal in the cause, for which they are ready "to spend and be spent." The season has been unusually moist in the territory north of the Sault Ste. Marie, beyond which point the cholera had not yet extended, but at and in the neighborhood of which we regret to learn, the pestilence was making fearful ravages. We also regret, although we cannot say we are disappointed, for hopes on the subject have long departed—to find Sir George Simpson obtained no additional information respecting Sir John Franklin. No intelligence had been received at Red River, or elsewhere, from Dr. Rae, or the other expeditions in the Arctic Seas, nor do we understand there is the slightest hope entertained, in any part of the country bordering on those seas, of any further light being thrown upon the fate of the gallant but ill fated explorers.—*Montreal Herald.*

Increase in Rates of Travel, &c.

A convention was held in New York, on Tuesday, composed of representatives of the roads connecting the Atlantic coast with the west. The New York Central, Hudson River, and New York and Erie, and the Hudson Steamboat Company, each had deputations present, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Pennsylvania roads.

The result of the consultations of this convention, involve a general advance of charges on freights and passengers, and a reduction of speed and amount of service. The New York Central feels abundantly able, under the overpowering strength which it secured from the legislature of that state, a year ago last winter, to withstand any hostility which may be excited by any of these measures, and the longue between the great routes will effectually exclude any idea of competition.

Through fares from New York to Buffalo are to be advanced on the 1st September to $6, and to $9 during the winter seasons. Freights to be advanced about 10 per cent. at present, with a further advance hereafter. There is also to be an entire discontinuance of the system of runners and western agents, which will be an immense saving to all the roads. The system of free passes has been materially abridged by resolution, and its entire abolition submitted to the consideration of the presidents of the various roads.

A uniform classification of freights on all the four great lines, has been adopted, and the charges equalized. It was found, upon comparison with other freight, that the mail service was performed at a cheaper rate than any other branch of service, and steps are to be taken to obtain a commensurate increase of compensation. The mail compensation was estimated to be 25 per cent. cheaper than the lowest grade of freight. The specific reduction of speed and service will be settled between the Central and Erie roads. The action of this convention, says the *Times*, must result in a large saving of running expenses to the roads, and a considerable increase of the gross earnings. The agreements of the convention, strictly adhered to, would add half a million of dollars to the net earnings of both the Erie and Central Roads.—*Detroit Inquirer.*

Brutality of the Russians

A correspondent writes from Bucharest, on the 20th July, to the Vienna *Lloyd*: "You can form no idea of the brutality of the Russians to their *proteges*. On their flying retreat they have taken every description of cattle and provisions they could find, and have carried off with them all those interested in maintaining security and order, leaving this poor land in the greatest misery. The people remain quiet and resigned, evidencing that those northern guests are not obliged to leave us. I say 'obliged,' for Colonel Adlerberg, as I learn from the best instructed sources, arrived at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff with a despatch from his Majesty the Czar, commanding the Prince to employ every strategetical means to drive the Ottomans from Wallachian ground. Gortschakoff explained to the Colonel the impossibility of fulfilling the imperial mandate. Adlerberg arrived at Bucharest at the time that Gortschakoff was drawing up his plan of retreat. At this interview a violent and violent discussion arose between the two Generals of the Czar, the sentence of his aides-de-camp, who submitted the Prince with an account of his duty, and even intimated that he was guilty of cowardice. The Prince, like most Russian officers, in very

From the Cleveland Leader.

Anti-Slavery Doings in Salem—Release of a Slave—Exciting Scene.

Messrs. Editors:—The Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was held in Salem, Columbiana county, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. The attendance was large, filling the Church on the first and last days, and the Great Tent of the Society on Sunday. * * * *

Just before the adjournment of the meeting, a telegraphic despatch was received, stating that a slave girl was on her way in the train that left Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.

All the Abolitionists of every stripe, forthwith resolved themselves into a Committee of Vigilance, and the determination was unanimous, that no slave should pass through that town without an attempt for his deliverance. Of course, the person claimed was not a slave, having become legally emancipated by touching Free Soil, with the consent of her master.

But the question was, how to secure the right of the slave to herself, which had been thus unintentionally restored to her. As there was no time for legal measures of a formal character, the entire Convention, accompanied (I should judge) by the chief of the population of the town, repaired to the station, where they were addressed from the platform of the railway (converted, for the nonce, into an Anti-Slavery platform) until the train arrived.

Then a self-appointed Committee of men of eminent gravity, entered the car in which the party was, and the first inquiry was made of the slave (who was found to be a child of ten or twelve years) by a colored man, as to who she was, and where going? The mistress promptly replied for her chattel, that it was none of his business.

A white gentleman then inquired if the girl were a slave to which the mistress readily answered that she was. The colored man then asked the child if she wished to be free, to which she replied *yes*. Then the girl was taken up boldly by the men present and carried out upon the platform!

The mistress showed very good fight, and called her husband, who gave all the assistance that the most eloquent swearing and loud outcries of *murder* could afford.

After the freedom of the child had been secured, the master and mistress expressed their willingness to execute free papers, provided she could be restored to them.

This was held for further advisement. Finally, the train moved off, amid loud cheers on the part of the crowd.

Thus by a prompt and decisive action, the critical moment was seized, and a child free by the laws of Nature and Ohio, was saved from being carried back to a life of Slavery. Being a slender age, she could not be regarded as competent to decide whether she should remain or go back; and her self-appointed guardians only did what the plainest principles of humanity and law dictated for the salvation of an innocent child from so dreadful a fate.

An Eye Witness.

From the American Missionary

Fugitives in Canada.

Rev. C. C. Foote, Agent of the Refugee Home Society, has sent us an appeal in behalf of this class of our fellow-men, which he requests us to publish. We are compelled to abridge it.

Boxes of clothing that are designed as an answer to this appeal, should not be sent to New York, but directly to him, marked "C. C. Foote, care of Horace Hallock, Detroit, Michigan."

Detroit, July, 1854.

Will you allow me space in the *Missionary* for a few statements in behalf of the *Refugees in Canada?* It is believed by those best acquainted with the facts, that arrivals from the South have been greatly increased during the past spring and present summer. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness the arrival of from one to a dozen. There is almost every possible condition among these new-comers. To-day, a man from South Carolina, who has been in Canada one month, called upon me to aid him out of distress caused by sickness. This man writes a fair, legible hand, has got up a Sabbath-school, and is about starting a class in music. He is highly intelligent, and appears to be a devoted Christian. Men and women of superior intelligence and worth are often found here, whose flight is caused less from their own hardships, than the *dreaded doom of their offspring!* Here are also to be found multitudes in the profoundest ignorance of well-nigh all things save the *love of liberty!* These poor creatures are thrown upon the shore of Canada with almost none to care for them. They cannot all find work at once. If they have a little money, they are soon fleeced out of it by the exorbitant exactions of the boarding houses. * * * * * The terrible sufferings and privations often endured by fugitives in their flight, render them vulnerable to disease; hence there are always more or less upon the sick-list. At the present time there is an unusual amount of sickness in and about Windsor and Sandwich, and consequently of suffering. * * * * * * * A brother in Massachusetts sent us an excellent letter last spring, containing five dollars, with a request that we would inform him of the use made of it. This letter, with an answer to the inquiry, was placed in the hands of Henry Bibb, to be published in the *Voice of the Fugitive*; but Mr. Bibb went immediately thereafter to a sick bed, from which death has since relieved him, and the letter, with the brother's name, was *lost*. With the hope of this statement falling under his eye, it is here inserted.

The last box of clothing received here was a *royal one* from the ladies of Chicago. It was distributed by my hands. And could these "Dorcases" have seen the happy faces of many a shivering man, woman, and child, as these warm garments were placed in their hands, they would have felt themselves amply repaid for their labors. In the spring my friends in Troy sent me several barrels of provisions, which were a great help to the settlers in the woods. I find not the least difficulty, but great pleasure in these distributions, and hope they may be greatly multiplied during the coming fall and winter. Such garments and bedding as are needed in any family are needed here—new, or comparatively so, and plain.

As much of my time is spent in the service of the refugees, it will be a pleasure to correspond with all persons solicitous for their welfare.

C. C. Foote.

Barbadoes.—The cholera in Barbadoes has swept off 16,817 persons, according to the *data* of the most recent accounts. It had nearly disappeared from Bridgetown, but still prevailed in the interior of the island.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, August 11.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The Earl of Clarendon, in laying upon the table despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, which had arrived so recently that they had not been included among the papers already presented to their Lordships, observed that, as it had often been his painful duty to call attention to the highest manner in which the Treaties between Spain and this country, with reference to the Slave-trade, had been carried out, he had now great satisfaction in stating that since the appointment of the last Captain-General of Cuba, a marked improvement in the mode of executing the Treaties had been apparent; regulations of the most useful kind had not only been adopted, but carried into effect; a system for the registration of slaves had been established throughout the island; and all officials who were found to be connected with the traffic in slaves were immediately removed. The Consul-General stated that, under orders that had been issued, he understood that nearly all the most recently imported Africans had been released from slavery, and that the officer who was employed by the Spanish Government in this service had displayed great energy and activity in the performance of his duty, by tracing and following up the negroes brought over, and releasing them. The despatch stated, "I have no hesitation in acquainting your Lordship that these energetic measures cannot fail to have a most salutary effect, and that the Government are determined to enforce the observance of the Treaties."

Second Common Law Procedure Bill.—The Commons' Amendments to this Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed, also the Customs Bill.

Adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

Saturday, August 12.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday with the accustomed formalities. The seats in the House of Lords were taken possession of by a host of brilliantly-attired ladies. Several illustrious Orientals, in the gorgeous costume of the East, were present in different parts of the House. At the special request of Her Majesty, His Royal Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh was accommodated with a place on the woolsack directly facing the Throne. In the gallery, to the left of the throne, were His Royal Highness Goolam Mahmood, His Royal Highness Ferose Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg. In the same gallery, towards the further end, were Sulciman Pasha Iskander Bey, and several officers of the Egyptian army. Vely Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador to France, was also present. Among the diplomatic body, were the Turkish, Austrian, Prussian, and Neapolitan Ministers, all in full parti-coloured costume, and glittering with decorations. Among them, in plain dress, was Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of the United States.

About half-past one, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. Prayers were then read by one of the Bishops, and were observed by the illustrious Orientals with a becoming appearance of reverence and respect. About two o'clock the Earl of Aberdeen arrived, and remained in the House till the guns warned him of Her Majesty's approach. Precisely at a quarter past two the procession entered the House, the Earl of Aberdeen carrying the sword of state, the Marquess of Lansdowne the crown, and the Marquess of Winchester the cap of maintenance. Her Majesty entered accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by several ladies of her court. According to the etiquette of the occasion, the whole of the persons assembled rose on the entrance of the Queen. On taking her place on the Throne, Her Majesty twice or thrice intimated in the ordinary mode—a gracious inclination of the head—that they should be seated; but, as the sign was not understood, Her Majesty requested the Earl of Aberdeen to announce to them her pleasure that they should be seated. Then came a pause of several minutes—a pause, indeed, of rather unseemly length—the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod having been directed to summon the Lower House, and the Commons apparently not being quite ready to attend the summons. At last, however, the Speaker appeared at the bar, accompanied by several Members of the Commons, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. I Butt being of the number. The Speaker then addressed Her Majesty very nearly in the following terms:—

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the last Bill of supply for the service of the year.

"In reviewing the labours of the past Session, we have humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permission to bring under our annual review a large amount of the public expenditure connected with the revenue departments which have hitherto been exempt from Parliamentary control. It will be our duty in future years, with a just regard to economy, to make ample provision for these important branches of the public services.

"In obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavoured to impose an effectual check on bribery and corrupt practices at elections, and we venture to hope that the Act lately passed, which clearly defines these offences, applies to them an adequate punishment, and places election expenses under efficient control, will prove successful in repressing a practice which is alike demoralising to the elector and subversive of the integrity of representative institutions.

"We have given the most attentive consideration to a measure for the just government and extension of the University of Oxford, by which certain oaths now required to be taken by students have been abrogated—provision made for the establishment of private halls, and enlarged powers given both to the University and its colleges. We have every confidence that these enactments will be received by that learned body in the spirit in which they have been framed, and that they will be able to extend the benefits of academical education to classes of the community who, from their circumstances or religious opinions, have hitherto been precluded from the enjoyment of this privilege.

"Various other measures have been submitted to us, but it has been found impossible to mature them during the Session, in the progress of our legislation but from [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] submitting [illegible] has been [illegible] by the [illegible] agitation of [illegible] an [illegible] empire.

"Deploring most deeply the necessity of such conflict, we recognise the imperative duty of protecting an old and faithful ally from oppression, and vindicating the rights of nations.

"And we believe it well becomes the character and honour of this great empire, adhering to the faith of Treaties, to frustrate, if possible, the designs of a Monarch, whose ambition, if uncontrolled, would endanger the security of every nation in Europe.

"Entertaining these views, your faithful Commons have cheerfully, and without hesitation, placed at the disposal of your Majesty whatever supplies have been requisite to carry on this just and unavoidable War, thus enabling your Majesty to send forth fleets and armies complete beyond all former precedent in discipline and equipment.

"The efforts of your Majesty to strengthen the army and aid the cause of Turkey have been cordially seconded by the Emperor of the French, and the joint forces of England and France, their ancient hostility converted into generous emulation, now threaten the coasts and harbours of Russia, to the most distant extremity of her vast dominions.

"The issue of this eventful struggle is in the hands of an over-ruling Providence. Confident in the justice of our cause, we look forward with hope to the successful termination, acknowledging, with the deepest gratitude, that, while War, with all its horrors, is raging abroad, your Majesty's subjects, under your Majesty's well-ordered and beneficent rule, are enjoying the blessings of uninterrupted tranquility at home.

"I have now to pray your Majesty's assent to a Bill for the appropriating of the sum voted for the service of the year."

The Royal Assent having been given to the Bill, as also to the Customs Bill, and to the Russian Government Securities Bill,

The Lord Chancellor advanced, and on bended knee presented her Majesty with the following speech, which Her Majesty read in a clear distinct voice:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"In closing the Session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the War in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting supplies for the public service, demands my warmest thanks, and although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognize your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the War, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and persevereance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the War has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the Session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of Foreign Vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to Merchant Shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the Constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvement you have made in the forms of procedure in the Superior Courts of Common Law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measures you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire, that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm or increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that, under His gracious protection, we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination."

The Lord Chancellor then declared that it was Her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued till Thursday, the 19th of October, and that Parliament was accordingly prorogued till that date.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

SLAVE TRADE.

On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Mr. Evans called attention to the report of the late Treaties on the Slave Trade, and urged upon the Government the [illegible]

of the Treaties with Spain for a total suppression of the trade to Cuba, the only place, he said, where slaves were now carried. He acknowledged that everything had been done by Her Majesty's Government that could be done, with the Governments of Spain, but all efforts were defeated by the venality of the Cuban authorities, countenanced by members of the Royal Family of Spain, who were connected with the trade.

Lord J. Russell, said, it was, no doubt, much to be lamented, after what had been done by Great Britain, France, the United States, the maritime powers of Europe, and lately by Brazil, to extinguish the Slave Trade, that it should still be carried on under the protection of Spain at Cuba. Measures, however, had been taken of a most stringent nature, for the liberation of all negroes recently brought into the island, and for the infliction of penalties upon offenders. If these measures and others of a similar kind were carried into full effect, in conjunction with a system of registration, the importation of slaves into Cuba would be prevented. Unfortunately, it was too true that the venality of official persons opposed obstacles, and it was notorious that Queen Christina derived a considerable profit from the traffic in slaves. A change had, however, taken place in the Government of Spain, and General Concha had been appointed Governor-General of Cuba. There was every disposition to put down this trade on the part of Her Majesty's Government, who would keep a watchful eye on the subject, and exert every effort to accomplish the great object of putting a total stop to this abominable traffic.

Sir G. Pechell recommended the employment of a strong naval force on the coast of Cuba, with screw steamers of small draught.

News by the "Europa."

THE WAR.

From Vienna, the 16th, it is telegraphed: "There is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning notified the Austrian Government, that as long as the Turks are in Wallachia the Russians will retain certain strategetic points in the Principalities. Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet to put the federal army on a war footing."

THE BALTIC.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that on the 7th and 8th August, the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomersund. At the same time a force of English and French marines landed south of the fortress. The disembarcation was covered by war steamers, and was effected as the *Moniteur* says, without a man getting his feet wet. They then erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed theirs, and fell back on the main fortress. By the 12th the fortress was completely invested. On the 15th, the Russians made a sortie, but were driven in. On the 15th the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns, without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort they took, after several hours' fighting.

The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

Reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed, by order of the French Admiral from the pulpits of all the churches, that the Russian sway on the islands had ceased.

THE DANUBE.

The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged.

The Russians continue to fortify all strategetic points as they advance.

The *London Daily News* contains a remarkable special correspondence, stating that the British troops in camp at Monastir, near Devna, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for lack of food, and are discontented and almost disorganized. The *Times* correspondent partly confirms the statement.

Prince Paskiewitch returned to Warsaw on the 13th, and will again take the command of the Southern army.

THE BLACK SEA.

As yet nothing has been done.

Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress, but embarcation is deferred on account of the cholera.

Important news from the East is not expected before the first week in September.

A Russian dispatch from Odessa, Aug. 6, says: "The allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklawa, Crimea."

At Sebastapol it was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa for 24 hours. The result was unknown.

The Sultan's daughter, Princess Fatima, was married to Reschid Pacha's son, at Constantinople, on the 10th inst.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol and was seen off Odessa, but they returned in safety.

ASIA.

On the 4th August, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Porte and Schamyl. The terms have not transpired. It is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the Porte should recognize the independence of Circassia; he in return offering the assistance of 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that General Wrangel had advanced with the Russian troops from Ervan, and defeated the Turks near Bajasid, with great slaughter, captured eight guns, and afterwards occupied Bajasid.

Mercantile letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transports for a Hindoo British force which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and be landed at Baza, mouth of the river Tigris.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present the Sultan with thirty millions of piastres, and 12,000 troops annually, while the war lasts.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French land force at Bomarsund is 12,000 strong—supported by the fleets.

Berlin, 16th.—The Vienna conference is expected to re-assemble next month.

Paris, 18th, Evening.—The following despatch has just been received; "Orders have been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Fours Severin."

Odessa letters of the 7th, state that no rectifications were made in Odessa or in the fleet of Admiral Lyons.

Madrid, 16th.—The Juntas of Malaga and Lerida refuse to recognize the new Government.

Lisbon, Saturday.—Fort Tarcena and Fort Nestuba at Alcacer have been taken—one by the Royalists and the other by the English. The loss of the allies was small.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed on the Turkish revenues and Egyptian Tribute, has been opened at Paris and London at 6 per cent £2,000,000 at 80 now, and the balance 6 months hence at 85. The loan is already taken at 2 to 5 per cent. premium.

The last African mail brought intelligence that two American barks, detained for not having certificates from the New York Custom House, had been restored with costs, by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Gambia.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion*, left Gambia on the 17th July for Cape de Verde.

Accounts of the potatoe disease in the north of Ireland, are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly.

Cholera was prevailing with considerable severity in Belfast.

The poor rates just struck for the requirements of the present year show an increase in the greater number of the Irish Unions.

FRANCE.

The Fete of St. Napoleon, on the 15th inst., passed off quietly.

Russian intrigue is said to be busy in the secret clubs.

President Pierce's message to the Senate, respecting Cuba, caused uneasiness on the Paris Bourse, but the succeeding mail restored confidence.

Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Biarritz. They were at Bayonne on the fete day.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" William Flamer.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Abraham McKinney.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents.

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Springer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield, " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Rev. C. C. Foote's Begging Operations.

The abridgement of a letter from C. C. Foote—to be found in another column—which we copy from the *American Missionary*, is a very skilfully arranged and highly gilded bait, which, coming from such high authority, will, we suppose, be greedily swallowed, by those for whom it is intended. Mr. Foote, has just given enough of the truth—and in such a way—as to create a false impression and to awaken the sympathies and open the purses of those unacquainted with the true state of affairs. The intention to mislead is evident, from the fact that Mr. Foote is in a position enabling him to *know*, and *state* what he knows, if necessary. He begins by saying, "It is believed by those best acquainted with the facts, that arrivals from the South have been greatly increased during the past spring and present summer. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness the arrival of from one to a dozen. There is almost every possible condition among these new comers." Now, touching the first sentence which we have quoted, Mr. Foote, as a paid sentinel on duty, must know that a large proportion of the arrivals during the spring and summer, were of free persons, mostly from the middle and Western states, whole families moving in, bringing with them, in a majority of cases, not only the money, with which to purchase homes, but their household furniture. Do slaves just escaping from their masters carry with them such encumbrances? Again, the number of arrivals it is true that the number is great, "greater than ever before," says every one; but, mainly of a class which before this year has been small, of free persons. On one day alone, in the spring, forty landed at Windsor, the majority of whom were from one county in Pennsylvania. Now, we ask,—How is it that Mr. Foote, residing in Windsor, almost within a "stone's throw" of the Ferry and Railroad Station, is not cognizant of these facts? This explains the meaning of the declaration that "There is almost every possible condition among these new comers," which is strictly true, though Mr. Foote could not have intended that it should be taken in a literal sense, else why place it under the head of an appeal in aid of *Refugees*, and immediately illustrate, by the case of a man in the town, which not a week's walk or stone's throw distant. Again, the "confirmation" of the previous ignorance of well nigh all things save the love of liberty," exists in all the fugitives, at any rate, when they first arrive. Many of the most intelligent men and women of sound sense, who have been educated in the school of [illegible]; but who, nevertheless, are well aware of the value of a "good education," which prove the falsity of the statement he always evinces a firm opposition to begging in their name, and who are advancing as rapidly in wealth, and intelligence, according to their past and present opportunities, as their white neighbours. Most escaping from slavery to that point are from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Western slave states, where slavery exists in its mildest form, and where the intellect is not so much crushed as in some other localities.

Again, he says, "they cannot all find work." Facts are contrary to the truth of this statement; for all that come directly from slavery, be it remembered, are not field hands, but among them are found some of the best mechanics in the west, for whom there is a constant demand. Colored mechanics! yes, Refugees, as Mr. Foote delights to call them, build houses, from the foundation to the last touch of the paint brush. Those accustomed to other employments, get work at all times. Even in winter, as much work can be got at chopping in the "Bush" as is applied for. On one occasion, in the spring of 1853, twenty-nine came over at once, just from slavery; they were immediately supplied with employment. During the succeeding summer, the wages for harvesting, for ten miles around Windsor, and on farms adjoining the land where live the "settlers in the woods," whom Mr. Foote mentions in connection with "several barrels of provisions," was $1 25c. per day, and board, in consequence of the great demand for labourers on the Railroad, then in course of construction. In the winter following, we had the pleasure of being in Windsor, where we availed ourselves of the opportunity which was largely presented to us of coming in contact with "the poor creatures." Board was then $2 25c. to $3. per week, and yet one man who came over in midwinter, assured us that he cleared more than $4 per week, just by sawing wood in Windsor and Sandwich, for he did not dare venture to Detroit. The only case of suffering—which was but slight—was that of a widow with two children, who came in the fall, and was in a poor state of health—her necessities were administered to, by her immediate neighbours.

The statement about the *royal* box of clothing, caps the climax. He says the last box of clothing received here was a *royal one*; also that he distributed it; but does not tell where. Yet, the announcement of help to settlers in the woods, after the box story, leads to the natural inference that it was distributed in Windsor. For although Mr. Foote dates from Detroit, Michigan, just opposite Windsor, in Canada,—though supposed to be living in Windsor,—he cannot mean that he is giving them away to the people of Detroit. Therefore, we pronounce the statement of Mr. Foote in regard to the "happy faces of many a shivering man, woman, and child," a sheer fabrication; for if there was any such distribution of clothing made, those who obtained it took care that it should not be known.

It is a well-known fact, that the inhabitants of Windsor have held meetings, and sent out remonstrances against just such beggars in their name, and in opposition to their wishes, as is Mr. Foote. Last November, a man from Chicago came to Windsor, and announced to the colored people that he had three tons of clothes sent by the Western women. The people called a meeting, to which the "friend" was invited, and there showed him by the unanimous voice of the house, that they wanted no gifts of the kind. Said Mr. C. Freeman, a man whose locks are "white with the frosts of many winters," when addressing him, "For God's sake, Sir, take them away; we have been already sufficiently cursed with such things;" which advice he followed, for not an article was left. By the "settlers in the woods," we presume that reference is made to the occupants of the *Refugees' Home*, partly the scene of Mr. Foote's operations. Now, about the settlers, we claim to have some knowledge, having lived for several months within two miles of, and coming in contact with, some of them every few days. In the first place, there are only about ten or a dozen families on the whole of the broad acres owned by the Society in Canada; and unless there has been additions lately, not so many, though immediately around them are men like themselves, formerly slaves, who have come in and purchased farms of from 40 to 170 acres; the most of them since the establishment of the *Home*, but who could not be induced to purchase on it, partly on account of the limited number of acres allowed them, and partly of the begging connected with it, which, if at all necessary, is rendered so by the fact that all of the occupants, with one or two exceptions, are either old men who have gone down towards the grave, or were as lately as last April, habitual drinkers of intoxicating liquors,—which fact was known to C. C. Foote, Agent of the R. H. Society [illegible] the Constitution requires that persons should be temperate in order to the holding of lots there. Mr. Mead, one of the occupants in Dawn, some months ago, [illegible] with a colored man [illegible] communicated the [illegible] that Mr. Foote was going

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NOTICE.

Rev M M Dillon, a Missionary from
Church and School Society, in
having recently arrived in Cana
sions of addressing the colored
of Toronto, and citizens generally,
Methodist Chapel, on Sayer Street,
at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening
12th instant.

Mr Abraham McKinney is an autho
ent for the *Provincial Freeman*
States of New York, New Jersey,
Indiana. Mr McKinney's name
should have been inserted last week, but
was unfortunately omitted.

Vegetarian Society.

A meeting of the Vegetarian Society
was held in Philadelphia, Aug 30. After
stating the principles of Vegetarianism,
and passing resolutions, a grand banquet
was partaken of by about 150 persons. It
was served up in true vegetarian style,
and "flesh or fish" Some highly in-
teresting speeches were delivered, in re-
gard to the various sentiments.

Crops in Great Britain.

In England, the crops generally promise
an abundant harvest. The potatoe disease
has appeared in some counties.

In Wales the crops are luxuriant, with
the exception of the potatoe, which is affect-
ed with blight.

The potatoe disease has appeared in some
parts of Scotland, and is progressing rapidly.
But the great breadth sown, it is feared
the loss will be very great.

Crops in the County of Limerick, Ire-
land, are all very promising. There are
rumours of the spread of the potatoe disease
in some of the other counties of Ireland to
quite an alarming extent.

Health Items.

The cholera broke out at Fall River,
Mass, last week, and nineteen deaths occur-
red in two hours.

There were fifty deaths from yellow fever
at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, in
two days of last week.

The yellow fever is raging in Savannah,
Georgia.

At Marietta, Georgia, the typhus fever
is now prevalent.

At Charleston, S. C., there were 20
deaths from yellow fever last week.

At Chicago, Ill., there were 37 deaths
from cholera during the same time.

NOTICES.

The AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-
NAL, for September, is on our table. As
usual, replete with matter highly interesting
to the student of human nature.

The LITTLE PILGRIM has arrived.
"Little Pil." is always sure of a cordial
welcome.

We have received a copy of the SUNDAY
SCHOOL UNION VISITOR, a neat little semi-
monthly, published by C. L. Alford, Hills-
dale, Michigan. It is devoted to the advo-
cacy "of Education, Religion, and Mora-
lity," in their purity, judging from the large
space occupied by Anti-Slavery and Tem-
perance matter. It is only 50 cents per
year.

C.

Canada to reside, said, "We have property in Canada, and we want some take care of it." Only last week, occasion to notice something of the nature as this "appeal," emanating from a person residing about eighteen from Windsor, but it did not the dignity of an *appeal from* of the *American Missionary*. In conclusion, will give what may be considered as the testimony of one, for years an of the "begging," whose house depot for the reception of "boxes of and who was an active member Society, if not until his death, until a short time before it occurred. refer to the late Henry Bibb, of Editor of the *Voice of the Fugi-* last February, in consequence of received a visit from a gentleman that visited Canada for the ascertaining whether the state- man who had been in Michigan before, collecting funds in the fugitives in Canada, were true, regard to the matter. He there, to the surprise of all present, took grounds against the begging, and said that it was not needed.

Mr. Freeman the gentleman referred to in connection with the man from Chicago, and said that he could not under- how it was that Mr. Bibb, who had occasion to notice something of the nature as this "appeal," emanating from a person residing about eighteen from Windsor, but it did not the dignity of an *appeal from* of the *American Missionary*. In conclusion, will give what may be considered as the testimony of one, for years an of the "begging," whose house depot for the reception of "boxes of and who was an active member Society, if not until his death, until a short time before it occurred. refer to the late Henry Bibb, of Editor of the *Voice of the Fugi-* last February, in consequence of received a visit from a gentleman that visited Canada for the ascertaining whether the state- man who had been in Michigan before, collecting funds in the fugitives in Canada, were true, regard to the matter. He there, to the surprise of all present, took grounds against the begging, and said that it was not needed.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR MADAM,—A Rev. Gentleman, from Buffalo, called on me, last week, who is a member of the Board of Missions of the Freewill Baptist Denomination in the United States, to enquire into its Mission in Canada, of which the Rev. J. B. Smith is its Missionary, and for which, I am informed, he receives a salary of $500 a-year. That Gentleman is now of the opinion, and I entirely concur in the same, that there is no necessity for such a Mission in Canada,—the $500 paid for it, as as good as thrown away or at most, it benefits no one but him who receives it. Mr. Smith has no regular missionary station or place to preach at. Most every person, colored or white, forms part either of a membership or congregational connexion with some one of the various Christian denominations in this highly favoured country. Hence it can but be seen, by the most superficial observer, that the field left for Mr. Smith's Missionary labours is very limited; in truth, there is none. I believe he preaches occasionally to some congregations; but if he did not, they would be well supplied by others, and from some of those, I understand, he receives remuneration for such services, in addition to the $500 a-year. If the Freewill Baptist Board of Missions of the States wish to spend five hundred dollars a year, for the improvement of the fugitives in this country, I beg leave to suggest, would it not be better to place it in the hands of a committee of trust worthy persons, who would distribute it gratis and judiciously for the education of some of the fugitive youths in Canada, and so make them available for the improvement of others. The same rule might be advantageously applied to the large sums already collected, and those being now collected in various places, ostensively for the fugitives; for I am of the opinion it is the only way that it can be of substantial good to them. This opinion coincides with that expressed by the Rev. Gentleman above mentioned. There are plenty of good schools and colleges in this country, accessible to all, only the means is wanting to support them while there.

Another gentleman has called upon me this week also, who informed me that he was sent out from the Old Country by an Association in England, at the head of which is the Right Hon. the Countess of Gainsborough, for educational and missionary purposes. I hope that gentleman and his co-adjutors in their labours of love will not lay down any lines of distinction with regard to complexion in their school and missionary operations, but bring to their assistance as much as possible, the educational facilities already established in this country, in carrying out their benevolent designs.

Yours, &c,

ALPHA.

Toronto, Sept 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—We are continually asking, and very justly too, that we be regarded equal in the eyes of the law; that the proscriptive laws in regard to us should be abolished; that the *many* and various disabilities under which we labor be removed; and that we may have a fair track to run. This is all very well. But would it not be well, also, for us to remove *such* disabilities as we can, ourselves? Or, if we cannot remove the burthen from off us, but can get from under it, is not that equal to removing the burthen itself? Perhaps the abrogation of no law would so benefit the colored people of the Northern States or those living in the larger cities, as their removal from those cities to unoccupied lands in the different States, choosing, of course, locations most favorable to them. If there are those who are unwilling to cross the line from the cities of the Eastern and Middle States, a distance of a few hours' ride to Canada, if they *will* stay this side of a certain line in order to be nearer by, "to help the slave," why not, then, go to the Western States,—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.?

That the benefits resulting from our removal from cities to the country cannot be over estimated, there cannot be the least doubt, and that the burthen of city life is among the greatest we have to bear, and that it is a matter within our own entire control, is also without a doubt. Still the men who talk most and loudest, about "*equal rights, elevation*," &c., whether black or white, seldom refer to the subject of our removal to more advantageous positions. The reasons may be that mere theoretical subjects are generally easier to be handled than practical ones, as the former but need to be dressed in eloquent language, while the latter need to be clothed in facts.

Yours, &c,

J. N. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30th, 1854.

IS OURS A FREE COUNTRY.—A man named Graham was *suspected* in the interior of Kentucky, of causing a number of slaves to escape into Canada. He managed to escape; if caught summary punishment would have followed, for the planters believed him to be guilty, and that was enough.

A few days ago, Graham, (another man) of Preble county, Ohio, (the inventor of a new and valuable plow) visited Cynthiana while the Court was in session to sell it.—Some scoundrel charged that he was a "negro seducer." This settled the case. Neither his explanations nor remonstrances were heard. Not even his counsel for trial, nor to produce witnesses against him or to let him produce witnesses for himself. He

was mixed by the mob and more than a bushel of eggs thrown upon him.

Nor was this all. The mob blacked his face with indelible ink, except a circle around his eyes, and then ordered him to leave the State as quickly as possible. He arrived in Cincinnati in a most deplorable condition.—*Cleve. Leader.*

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Pacific."

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Capture of Bomarsund Confirmed.

NEW YORK, *Sept. 3rd—6, p.m.*

The steamer *Pacific*, Captain Nye, arrived at 3 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 23rd ult.

FLOUR—fair request; 6d. *a* 9d. decline on the barrel. Wheat declined 3d. *a* 4d. Corn active for speculation; market 6d. lower.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

The surrender of Bomarsund is confirmed.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Austrian forces has actually entered the Principalities and Archangel is effectually blockaded.

All quiet in Spain.

Trade in Manchester quiet and buyers not disposed to make further contracts.

The ship *Shannon* bound from Glasgow to Montreal, was destroyed by fire on 3rd ult. Passengers, officers and crew all saved.

Bomarsund surrendered to the allied forces at 12.30 p. m. on the 16th.

Letters from Bomersund give the details of the capture. The effect of the guns upon its wall was terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses. The English loss was 1. French loss trifling. The enemy had 6 killed and 7 wounded. 2,000 prisoners were taken, and are to be sent to France on English ships. Among the prisoners are General Bodisco, the Governor, also Lieutenant-Governor of the Fortress. The bombardment lasted four days, one of the forts the "Zee," was blown up after it had capitulated, whether by the Russians or French remains as yet uncertain.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Admiralty confirming the above.

Letters from Jassy say that the Russians would cross the Pruth by the 1st of Sept.

The cholera was making awful havoc among the allied fleet. Latest advices put down the French loss by cholera at 700; the English 600. At latest accounts the health of the combined armies was improving. Gallipoli is nearly free from cholera.

The Russians suffered terribly in their retreat towards the Pruth. They take with them 24,000 sick.

Prince Paskiewitch was to resume the principal command of the army in place of Gortschakoff, who was to have the chief direction of the troops about to enter Bessarabia.

The Prussian Government insists that negotiations between the Western powers and Russia be submitted to the Diet, but Austria refuses.

The Russian head quarters are at Ismail.

The Austrians have commenced crossing the frontiers of Turin and Swerin.

Arrival of the "Africa."

Engagement between the Russians and Turks.

BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1854.

The *Africa*, with three days later news, arrived at 7½ a. m.

In flour and wheat no new features.

It is reported at Paris that the Expedition to the Crimea positively left Varna on the 10th.

At the battle of Kars, in Asia, the Russians took 23,000 prisoners, and left 3,000 dead on the field.

The cholera was on the decline at Varna; but was still raging at Adrianople and other places with great violence.

There had been a great fire at Varna, by which one-third of the town was destroyed. The Produce Magazine was saved. The fire was supposed to be the work of Greek incendiarism.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Grey, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with a view, it is supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western Powers.

The Austrian loan had all been taken.

The French Minister of War has applied to the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, to act as nurses in the hospitals of the armies in Turkey.

RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY is making an effort to raise $100,000, to be expended in establishing steam communication between the United States and Liberia. The plan has the sanction of leading and wealthy Colonizationists, who hope for aid from the Government, and flatter themselves that nothing but a line of steamers is needed to induce our free coloured population to emigrate to the paradise which has been provided for them. O the power of humbug!—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

FALL OF A BUILDING.—Last Tuesday, a large granite building, five and a half stories high, in Broad Street, opposite the Court House, in the city of Boston, fell with a tremendous crash. It was occupied by a druggist. There were warning symptoms of the catastrophe, and all the inmates made their escape, excepting a young man, a little boy and a little girl—they were crushed beneath the ruins.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—Some of the steamers, from Detroit to Cleveland, are charging only one shilling, York, for cabin fare, and six pence for a steerage passage.—*Prototype.*

EVANGELICAL.—Three attempts have been made lately on the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad to throw the train off the track. On one occasion a large stone was placed on the rail, which the engine struck, but it is to turn, and threw it off the [illegible] up.—St. Catharines Post.

The total [illegible] on railways [illegible] the year 1853, amounted to £18,880,000; the number in 1852, to £9,185,725. The total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted, in 1853 to £18,030,979, and, in 1852, to £15,716,554.

Numbers of active, intelligent young men from the townships surrounding Toronto, especially from Vaughan, are preparing to move to the West to settle on the Crown lands which are now open to the occupation of actual settlers. The price per acre varies from 7s 6d. to 10s. The soil and climate are good, and promises a rich reward to the industrious pioneer.—*North American.*

Died,

At Rochester, N. Y., on the 23rd of August, of Cholera, William H. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa.

In this city, on the 6th inst., at the residence of her parents, (Henry and Frances Franklin,) Sayer street, Elizabeth Franklin, aged 13 years and 9 months.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns; white on the back and hind legs.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria, Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854. 24

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him, at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August, 2, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES, again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Cotton Manufactures, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

ms. 20—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats, for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers can get at this establishment, New York Hats, superior in every way, and at as low prices as they pay in New York, by which they save 20 per cent of duties and charges.

JOHN SALT.

Fashionable Hatter

King-st., Toronto, June 9, 1854. 21-3m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 50, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Widdow Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

BLAKE FITZGERALD.

Grocery, [illegible] and Corner

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THE

English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKS begs to apprise the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash:

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large, and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted

T. LAWSON.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES

LAMP-BURNED.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 20, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. P. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Ponder Quickenden," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,

Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Should the first Part, [illegible]

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 2, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	. .	£1	0 0
Six Months	. .	0	15 0
Three Months	. .	0	8 0
One Month	. .	0	3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	. .	£1	10 0
Six Months	. .	1	2 6
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N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 15s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d for four days, for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week, for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another, for the whole term of life, or for a limited period, by a single payment, or a limited number of payments, or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,

Agent.

D. Charles A. Cossitt, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5	in 5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100	acres
" 7	5th "	"	200	"
Sixth ½ 8	4th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9	11th "	North Orillia	50	"
" 14	3rd "	Tay	100	"
" 15	11th "	Nottawasaga	100	"
" 11	12th "	"	200	"
" 16	10th "	"	200	"
" 17	10th "	"	200	"
East ½ 9	9th "	Medonte	100	"
S. E. ¼ 10	in 9th "	"	50	"

1854.] Spring Arrangement. [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,

AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going West, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit, and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO.; In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

A PRIZE OF

One Hundred Dollars!

WILL be given by the Grand Division of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, of the Province of Canada West, for the

BEST ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length the contents of an ordinary news sheet of eight pages.

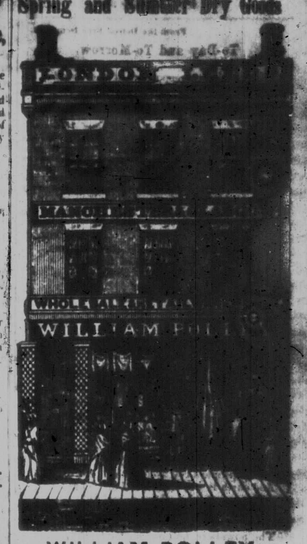
The Essays transmitted for adjudication to be under seal, accompanied with a Motto, and should the adjudicators not consider any of the Essays offered worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding a Premium.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, C. W. P., Rev. J. J. Boyd and Rev. W. Cochran, have kindly consented to act as adjudicators.

The Essays are to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the first day of JULY, and the decision will be rendered on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Division, S. of T., C. W.

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe.



FRESH ARRIVAL!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY, intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in

Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
Do. Lustred and Paris de Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barages,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsanets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers, visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon protracted cases of Cholera, will be dispensed gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,

Chairman.

Board of Health Office,
July 19th, 1854. 18

Great Western Railway,

FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.	
Leaves London at	7.00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m.
Day Express.	
Leaves Windsor at	5.45 a.m.
" London at	11.00 "
" Hamilton at	3.15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, (N. F.)	6.00 "
Night Express,	
Leaves Windsor at	6.30 p.m.
" London at	10.05 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4.00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M., London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.	
Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 p.m.
" London at	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "
Mail Train.	
Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3.40 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "
Night Express.	
Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10.30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 a.m.
" London at	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.05 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a.m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, Buffalo and Canadaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, and Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to each Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to enable them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854.

INFORMATION is wanted concerning the whereabouts of HENRY THOMPSON, a coloured man, who visited Detroit in February last, and has not since been heard of by his friends, to whom it is a source of great anxiety. Any information will be thankfully received at this office.

Toronto, July 7, 1854. 16

Lumber for Sale.

[illegible]

Poetry.

From the Detroit Free Democrat.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

(The Liberty correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times*, in speaking of Dwight Mussey, a new [illegible] just come into favour in that city,

[illegible] the above in the parlors of Gerald [illegible] who endeavors to raise [illegible] the enjoyment of the amenities [illegible] to the enjoyment of [illegible] is full of hope for the people. He [illegible] world in a cheap form, that every [illegible] can read it.)

[illegible] poem is from the pen of the [illegible]

[illegible] Lord! like storm sublime,
[illegible] if the banners of freedom:
[illegible] hearts perish to the stars
[illegible] Liberties mind him!

[illegible] all we down and say
[illegible] nothing left but sorrow:
[illegible] the wilderness to-day,
[illegible] promised land to-morrow.

[illegible] birds of song are silent now,
[illegible] are no flowers blooming!
[illegible] bears to the frozen bough,
[illegible] freedom's spring is coming!

[illegible] freedom's tide come up always,
[illegible] we may strand in sorrow:
[illegible] our good bark, aground to-day,
[illegible] float again to-morrow.

Though all the long, dark night of years,
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and tears:
But these are meek sufferance endeth!
The day shall not forever sway,
The many toil in sorrow,
The powers of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling future glisten!
For, lo! our day bursts up the skies:
Lean out your souls and listen!
The world rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with her sorrow:
Keep heart! who bear the cross to-day,
Shall wear the crown to-morrow.

O youth! flame earnest, still aspire,
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearning opes a portal!
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The Harvest comes to-morrow.

Build up heroic lives, and all
Its life a sheathen sabre,
Ready to finish out at God's call,
O, chivalry of labor!
Triumph and toil are twins: kind aye
Joy suns the cloud of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day,
Brings victory to-morrow.

Temperance.

Temperance Fete.

On Monday the south side of the Thames was in a commotion in consequence of an invasion by the whole of the Temperance League, headed by Mr. G. Cruikshank, Mr. Gough, and the other leaders of the movement. The procession was upwards of a mile in length, and included every variety of vehicle, from the smart barouche and four to the humble market cart. Bands of music, banners, &c., were present in abundance, and the destination of the whole, was the Surrey Gardens, where the annual *fete* was to take place. On the arrival of the procession at the gardens the members were addressed at some length by Mr. Gough, the principal topic being the new Temperance Crystal Palace, the prospectus of which has just been issued. Mr. Gough eloquently impressed upon his hearers the expediency of taking shares in the new undertaking, and argued for its success an immediate exertion of strength to the temperance cause. At the conclusion of the address, which was tremendously cheered, the company separated to enjoy the other amusements of the place, which went off with great *eclat*, especially the pyrotechnic *piece de circonstance* which had been especially got up for the occasion.—*British Banner*.

Rum and War.

The advent of British soldiers and sailors in Constantinople, has introduced some new features in the quaint streets of that oriental city. Among other things, English signs are constantly going up, not a few of which are amusingly Anglican. For instance, the sign "Grog Shop," actually painted out in full, may be seen over many doors. A correspondent of the *Traveller* thus refers to another curious sign in Galata:

I was most amused, however, with a somewhat ambitious looking sign I saw in Galata, upon which was written, *verbatim et literatim*, "Wines and spirits sold here, and divers kinds of Trunks." At first I wondered what connection there might be between the sale of 'trunks' and that of spirits; but soon my mind was enlightened on that point. The man who wrote the sentence was no Englishman, but probably a German, and it was intended to be "Divers kinds of *drunks*," (of course for 'drinks.') But how indisputably true! Wherever wines and spirits are sold, there are also sold 'divers kinds of drunks!'—Would that such miserable establishments might not follow in the train of British soldiers and sailors! The well known propensities of many of this class, however, hold out every inducement to the rum-seller to be always within call.—*Ex. Paper.*

Social Reform.

The Edinburgh *Review*, for July, has an article on Teetotalism and the Maine Liquor Law, principally occupied with the history of the legislative proceedings relating to the liquor trade in different States of the American Union, and the evidence which has been collected of the effect of this legislation upon the community. The writer is favorable to the suppression of intemperance by the law, but he remarks:

One caution, however, we will add. The working classes are now attracted to the tipping house by finding there (what they never find at home) both comfort and amusement; in the shape of well lighted rooms, newspapers, and social intercourse. Now all these things might be supplied without ale or gin. We would, therefore, urge upon the benevolent agitators who seek to suppress the gin-shops and the gin places, the necessity of providing the poor with public reading rooms and coffee-houses, free libraries and museums, cheap concerts and exhibitions for winter seasons; and open parks, zoological gardens, and cricket grounds for summer. If in the petitions for restrictive legislation, which they are now preparing, they would intersperse proposals for innocent recreation for the people, they would obtain a far more extensive support from those whom they desire to benefit, but who now too often regard all enactments tending to the promotion of public morality as the tyrannical interference of the rich with the amusements of the poor.—*Olive Branch.*

Speech of the Hon. Speaker Lemieux.

Four or three arrests under the new Liquor Law have been made in this city for drunkenness. One man arrested last night, was put over the road to the tune of twenty dollars and costs. A Mrs. Lyons was arrested yesterday for dealing the beverage to her customers, and in consequence of failure to deposit $20 in the Town Treasury, stands committed. Two seizures of liquor occurred yesterday. One Hugh Goodwin, an Irishman, and a Mrs. Andrew Mead, were the former proprietors of the "crathur," which now safely reposes under the argus eye of the law. When some forty bottles of porter were being taken from the premises of Goodwin, corner of Morocco Street and Congress Avenue, he very innocently remarked, that they were *stored for the use of a sick child just weaned*, and that it was cruel to remove it under the circumstances!—*New Haven Palladium.*

Gerrit Smith.

In his address to consituents, on resigning his seat in Congress, Gerrit Smith says:

1. Some members of Congress are, either from age or other causes, too feeble to be compelled, unless in a case of absolute necessity, to leave their beds at such an unusual hour for leaving them.—2. At this sleepy hour few persons are in a state for the wise and safe transaction of important business. 3. As the friend of temperance, both my hps and example shall ever testify against any night-session of Congress, that is not called for by the clearest necessity. What if the majority had appointed the taking of the vote on the Nebraska question in a dram shop? Would you have had me present? I trust not. But, are you yet to learn that the scenes of Congress do not differ always in all respects from the scenes of a dram shop! I was present a part of the night-session, in which the final vote on the Nebraska Bill was taken; and I was convinced that Congress should avoid all unnecessary night-session, until Congress loves temperance more, and rum less. Never did I witness more gross drunkenness than I did on that occasion. I had to remain until 11 o'clock—for I had to remain and record my vote against the Pro Slavery Bill. After that I hurried away, full of shame and sorrow. It so happened that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, sat by my side for an hour or more, during that evening of sad recollections. The drunkenness was perceived by him as well as by myself. I might rather say, it glared upon his observation, as well as upon my own. It was certainly, very polite and kind in him to tell me, as he did, in the course of our conversation respecting this disgraceful scene, that he had witnessed shameful disorder in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, his politeness and kindness did not relieve me of my deep mortification.

A Governor Caught.—Gov. Gorman is *ex officio* Indian Agent for the Minnesota Indians. At a recent council with the Chippewas, the Governor threatened the Indians with the loss of their annuity if found drunk, and any Indian's portion thus forfeited was to be divided equally among the sober. Hole-in-the-dark, a distinguished orator remarked in reply, that it was just, but that the same rule ought to be applied to the agent, *who was a great man*, and had a great annuity. It ought to be taken from him and divided, like the others, *for he got drunk very often*. The Governor must have felt rather disunited about this time.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Constitution of the Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote literature, general intelligence, active benevolence, the principles of universal freedom, and a British union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class, on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as Members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony, and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in *Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities, or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the many, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children, of different complexions, cannot live together under the protection of the British Lion, in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the curse of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and, 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in common with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Article II.

For the better success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Article III.

The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. c'y.

Article IV.

The Female Members shall organize a Committee, with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 2s. 3d.

Article V.

The object of the Local Committees shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham and other large situated towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Article VI.

Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to affix to their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Article VII.

The officers of this Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Article VIII.

The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Article IX.

A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Article X.

This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present, and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Fugitive requires only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society is duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to Mongrel to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B Gribble, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Jarrom, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and Chapter:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada on effecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen to the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

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APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. BOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. S. Martin, seconded by the Rev. [illegible] and resolved unanimously:

"That the best thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury for his kindness in presiding on this occasion."

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	3	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Mahgenis, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord W. Cavendish, M.P.	2	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Grey	2	0	0
Lady Belrad	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
Mr. S. Berry	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Cook	1	0	0
G. T.	1	1	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
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G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
Mr. Smithers	1	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq. M.P.	1	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
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Sir James K. Shuttleworth	1	0	0
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Mr. Hunter	1	0	0
W. Cook, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Mr. E. Hall	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith	1	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
J. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
T. G. Stapleton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Purvis	1	1	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Benman, Esq.	5	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
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Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
E. Vinny, Esq.	5	5	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
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Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Jansen, Esq.	5	0	0
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Mr. Goldart	1	0	0
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
G. Pulley, Esq.	1	1	6
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
Sir E. Armitage	5	0	0
Z. Armitage, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson Armistead, Esq.,	1	0	0
Sir James Anderson,	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Alexander,	0	10	0
C. Anderson, Esq.	2	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
E. Ball, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	1	0	0
The Messrs. Bridge,	1	0	0
Charles Barton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Barlow,	1	0	0
J. Bain, Esq.	1	0	0
W. Bisogood, Esq.	2	0	0
Hugh Bourne, Esq.	1	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Bailey, Esq.	2	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
G. Beesement, Esq.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
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Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	5	0	0
Rev. George Clayton,	1	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.,	5	0	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
J. Cheetham, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	5	5	0
Mr. Crofton,	1	0	0
H. Chrimian, Esq.	1	0	0
John Chapper, Esq.	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq.	2	10	0
Mrs. Crossfield,	0	10	0
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W. Duncan, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	2	0	0
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J. T. Fraser, Esq.	5	0	0
Francis Fynlayson, Esq.,	1	0	0
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J. Goodwin, Esq.	1	0	0
H.	1	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
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S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
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Alexander Hastie, Esq., M. P.,	3	0	0
Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.	1	0	0
C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.	1	0	0
Mr. Johnsen,	0	10	0
— Johnsen, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Jackson,	0	10	0
Mr. Ingels,	1	0	0
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E. Lewis, Esq.	1	0	0
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Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
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Messrs. R. and J. Smith,	1	0	0
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Miss Taylor,	1	0	0
W. Tweedy, Esq.,	1	0	0
Frederick Tweedy, Esq.,	1	0	0
T. F.	1	0	0
[illegible]	0	10	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	0	12	6
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	0	10	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0
[illegible]	1	0

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Step to Improvement."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 26.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of the expression of all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; still reserving also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects having a great or remote degree, the suppression of the principles of the British Constitution of British rule in the Provinces.

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THOS. F. GAY.
Toronto, August, 26, 1854.

Poetry.

JERUSALEM.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Fair shines the moon, Jerusalem!
Upon the hills that wore
The glory once, their diadem,
Ere Judah's reign was o'er;
The stars go hallowed Olives,
And over Zion born,
But when shall rise, thy promised sun?
Thy mighty ruler morn?

The peaceful shades that wrap thee now
Thy desolation hide;
The moonlit beauty of thy brow
Restores thine ancient pride;
Yet there, where Rome thy Temple rent,
The dews of midnight wet
The marble dome of Omar's tent,
And Aksa's minaret.

Thy strength, Jerusalem, is o'er,—
And broken are thy walls;
The harp of Israel sounds no more
In thy deserted halls.
But where thy Kings and Prophets trod,
Triumphant over Death,
Behold the living soul of God—
The Christ of Nazareth!

The halo of his presence fills
Thy courts, thy ways of men;
His footsteps on thy holy hills
Are beautiful as then;
The prayer, whose bloody sweat betrayed
His human agony,
Still haunts the awful olive shade
Of old Gethsemane.

Woe unto thee, Jerusalem!
Slayer of Prophets thou,
That in thy fury stonest them
God sent, and sends thee now—
Where thou, O Christ! with anguish spent
Forgave thy foes, and died,
Thy garments yet are daily rent—
Thy souls is crucified!

They darken with the Christian name
The light that from thee beamed,
And by the hatred they proclaim
Thy spirit is blasphemed;
Unto thine ear the prayers they send
Were fit for Bithlu's reign,
And Moslem scimitars defend
The temple they profane.

Who shall rebuild Jerusalem?
Her scattered children bring
From Earth's far ends, and gathe them
Beneath her shelting wing?
For Judah's sceptre broken lies,
And from his kingly stem
No new Messiah shall arise
For lost Jerusalem!

But let the wild ass on her hills
Its foal unfrighted feed,
And by the source of Kedron's rills
The desert lilder breed;
For where the love of Christ has made
Its mansion in the heart,
He builds in pomp that will not fade,
Her heavenly counterpart.

How long, O Christ! shall men obscure
Thy holy charity—
How long the godless rites endure,
Which they bestow on thee?
Thou in whose soul of tenderness
The Father's mercy shone,
Who came, the sons of men to bless
By Truth and Love alone.

The suns of eighteen hundred years
Have seen thy reign expand,
And Morning, on her pathway, hears
Thy name in every land;
But where thy sacred steps were sent
The Father's will to bide,
Thy garments yet are daily rent—
Thy soul is crucified!

Literature.

Reason and Instinct.

BY C. W. ROGERS, M.D.

Reason is that faculty of the human mind which intentionally adapts means to ends, with a knowledge or belief, on the part of the actor, that the means employed will produce the ends desired.

As there are very many at the present day who affect to consider Reason and Instinct as attributes the same in kind, but differing in degree, I shall proceed to point out the distinctions embodied in the two terms, and endeavor to controvert an opinion so subversive of the dignity and exaltation of man—an opinion which, in the language of another, is the offspring of "that debasing philosophy, so common at this day, that looks upon man as little more than a somewhat improved orang."

"An instinct," says Paley, "is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction;" and to render the distinction between it and reason still more apparent, we may further define it as the unintentional adaptation of means to ends, *without* a knowledge or belief on the part of the animal, that the means employed will produce the ends desired. These instinct powers constituting the *spirit*, the *essence* of the brute, whose spontaneous and unvarying manifestations we designate *Instinct*, and which act from *within*, are perfectly harmonious in design and accomplishment with those powers whose known activities we characterise as *Natural Laws*, and which act from *without* upon the brute; consequently, the brute, endowed with a feeble will, merely unaccountable, wholly unimaginative, and but partially reflective, lives strictly in accordance with the law within and with the law without, and neither does nor can do violence to one, the other, or to both these laws. From this negative, obedience of his psychical endowments, the integrity or dominance of his life depends solely upon the co-ordinate and instantaneous activity of those two classes of powers, and both these classes being perfect in character, I submit to unbiased intelligence, and in the words of another, "that the force of the reasoning upon the form of the conclusion is as great in the one case as in the other."

There is a sacred character to that mysterious something we call Life, which leads the most brutal of men to hold it in reverent regard, partly because its mystery is profoundly inexplicable, its origin involved in darkness, its problem unsolved, and apparently insoluble, its extinction a sinking into vacant obscurity, and the consequences of this extinction calamitous to its earthly embodiment; and partly because its very mystery would seem to declare it an undying principle, capable of a progressive development from high to higher, and created by an all-wise, Father for spontaneous and unending happiness. Hence, we find that men in all ages have ascribed to brutes an immortal soul, and have considered their acts of instinctive reason as the results of a remembered faculty once their own in the past, or as a prescience of a nobler development to become their own in the future.

This deep respect for the sanctity of life, and this opinion of undying nature of its essence, have become the heir-looms of modern science; and we now find a belief in the existence of the souls of beasts a prominent clause in the creeds of the philosopher and natural historian. Says Prichard, with a depth of reverent feeling which must command the respect of all, "It is difficult to discover a valid argument that limits the possession of an immaterial principle to man. The phenomena of feeling, of desire, and aversion, of love and hatred, of fear and revenge, and the perception of external relations manifested in the life of brutes, imply, not only through the analogy which they display to the human faculties, but likewise from all that we can learn or conjecture of their particular nature, the superadded existence of a principle distinct from the mere mechanism of material bodies." Here, then, in man's own spiritual nature, is the foundation of the opinion that Reason is but Instinct of a larger growth. He began by ascribing a soul to the brute; how, then, could he deny to it the lesser attribute of reason?

But to return from this digression.

"There is a series of anatomical facts connected with this subject which seem to demonstrate that instinct is, in its essential nature, a different principle from reason. By comparing the faculties of different animals, we find that these two powers generally exist in a kind of inverse ratio to each other: the more perfectly organized animals possessing a larger share of reason, and those that are less so being more directed by instinct. Now, by observing the nervous systems of these animals respectively, we find that there is a gradation in the comparative size of the brain and nerves which corresponds to the state of their faculties. In man, where reason exists in the greatest degree, and where instinct holds a subordinate place, the brain is the largest in comparison with the rest of the nervous system. In quadrupeds and birds the size of the brain decreases, while that of the spinal marrow and nerves increases; this comparative scale goes on through the amphibia and fish until we arrive at some of the insect tribes, which, although they possess a variety of organs and many elaborate functions, yet have very small and imperfect brains. And we observe that the faculties of reason and instinct bear a respective ratio to the comparative size of the brain and nerves. In quadrupeds we have decisive proof of the operation of instinct, although still with an evident portion of reason; in cold-blooded animals instinct very greatly predominates, and to this faculty we shall probably, upon mature reflection, refer many of the varied operations of insect tribes, their variety and perfection depending rather upon the variety and perfection of their organs of sense and motion than upon the nature of the principle which directs their actions."—*Bostock's Syst. Phys., pp. 766, 767.*

Many of the instinctive actions of the lower animals we may, therefore, regard as *automatic*, and not voluntary; since they are performed, not by the will acting through the medium of the brain and nervous system, but by the reflex action of the sensory ganglia responding to sensations excited by external or internal impressions. Here, then, is an explanation of the marvellous ability of birds and insects to remain for hours in the continued exercise of their organs of locomotion, being excited thereto either by the promptings of hunger, or of some other vague want of their natures, which seeks its own satisfaction by these long-continued exertions, which are as little fatiguing to them as are the contentual movements of our eyes and eyelids to us.

But while the attribute of Reason is a characteristic of the mind of man alone, it is not possessed in an equal degree of power by all men. In this respect it differs widely from the instinct of animals, which are equally powerful in all members of the same species. The beaver builds his dam, and the bee and the wasp their nests and cells in the same manner, of the same materials, and with the same readiness and skill that the first created beavers, bees, and wasps used and exercised when their first started to do the bidding of the blind impulses within them. In all the time elapsing from their creation to the present day, they have improved in no respect, and the first attempt of the young is as perfect and as speedy in its accomplishment as the last attempt of its most aged living progenitor. Hence, we may infer that the instinct of the brute is perfect and unimprovable, while the Reason of man is [illegible]

[illegible] stead of a God, or "motor futurus,") in accordance with and subservient to impressed upon them, *ab initio*, by the Creator, in order that they might be [illegible] But while we accord [illegible] man and Instinct to the brute, we cannot but acknowledge that man is endowed, to a measurd extent, by the [illegible] of the other. As the instincts preside over the animal functions, which [illegible] for their object the preservation of the individual and continuance of the species, they are powerful in the brute, whose life is more animation, and predominate over that small spark of reason which domestication or the fear of man has enkindled within. With man, however, the preservation of life, and the continuance of the species, are of secondary importance, as compared with that moral and intellectual advancement which is alone to solve the problem of his existence. But as all men have not an equal capacity for advancement in moral and intellectual strength, as they are not all equally human in the possession of this great attribute, reason, we furnish the occasion and the proof of the poet's lines:—

"Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires:
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires."

From a consideration of these facts and arguments, we may that the lower orders of creation are, in their highest psychical manifestations, governed by *instinctive reason*, while we accord to man alone a submission to the supremacy of Reason.

Having established one point, let us return to a closer consideration of our subject.

An act of reason consists essential in observation, comparison, and reflection.

It is evident that observation must be the first step in reasoning, since the mind must be supplied with images, or personified ideas, before it can act inductively. The ideas thus gained form the basis of general language, or the language of observation. Observation furnishes us with a knowledge of the qualities of objects, and the consideration of these qualities leads us to a knowledge of the abstract, the essential. In order to comprehend and to enlarge this latter knowledge, the mind must be under the dominance of a controlling will, which, by closing the avenues of sense, will enable it to acquire the power of acting from notions, instead of from mere images. Without this power thus gained by a systematic training or education, the mind cannot long act upon the abstract without returning at short intervals to rest upon the concrete.

Before material things can be acted upon by our minds, they must come within the range of our senses, in order that we may take cognizance of their properties, and learn of their reality by comparison. Thus with ideas. No matter how abstruse, subtle, or immaterial they in their nature may be, they must still be presented in such a manner that the mind is able to perceive in them that relation to the material or to other ideas of the abstract, which will bring them within its comprehension by comparison, or they remain for ever dormant, or so faintly shadowed within as to elude the grasp, and defy the powers of expression.

But while the great basis of our knowledge thus rests upon observation and comparison, its superstructure may safely be said to be reared by reflection. As in paintings by the old masters, long-continued study alone enables us to perceive their beauties, to catch all their inspiration, and to conceive all their suggestions: so in the works by the Divine Master, that repeated *mental* observation and comparison which constitutes reflection, coupled with an ability for long-continued and protracted abstraction, will alone enable us to perceive the truth which underlies all our knowledge, to look beyond the thing that seems to that which *is*, to look through nature up to nature's God. While there is this intimate connection between perception and reason, the former may exist as the only attribute of an individual mind, though, from the nature of the latter, the converse cannot be true. As an instance of the perceptive powers possessed in their highest degree of activity and strength, unaccompanied by any trace of the reasoning faculty, we may instance the daughter of Addison, the celebrated English essayist of the last century. So perfect were her powers of observation and retention, that nothing escaped either, and yet she was a perfect idiot, incapable of tracing the least connexion between the most apparent cause and its most simple and obvious effect.

Instances are very numerous of the possession of the faculty of reason, or, in this connection, of abstract thought, greater in activity than the accompanying perceptive powers; but instances are on record in which the former were perfect in their action while the latter were either remarkably deficient or wholly wanting; and for an obvious reason: It could be impossible to adapt means to ends, to compare them with each other, or mentally impress with each all things or in advance intercourse from those of its perfect such other beings as all [illegible] that in turn have to have them all very ardently, but without any perceptive [illegible]

Temperance.

The Drunkard's Child.

Did you ever see a drunkard's child? He knows no comforts; home has no charms for him, for there is no one to care for him there, no one to sympathise with him; no heart to beat in harmony with his; nothing but curses, quarrels, and discords; bereft of everything that could stimulate morality, or elevate the youthful aspirations of that child. Can he be good? Can he glorify his Maker by an upright and consistent life? Can he possibly be anything but a drunkard's child? With him the present is dark and confortless; this world has no charms for him, and the future is still more dreary. No! there is no hope; he is and must be a drunkard's child. His parents' example is either stamped on his mind as right, or his mind is so biassed by constant intercourse with intemperance, that the evil is divested of its horrors. His passions begin to develop themselves; and under such tutorage, aided by the power of Satan, how can he but be lost? What hope for him? The power of rumsellers on earth, and of Satan from Hell, are combined to drag that poor child down to regions of darkness.

These, sir, are some of my thoughts, when I meet, as I often do, a drunkard's child. O, if intemperance extended no further than to those who drink the fiery poisons—if it did not hand down diseased constitutions, and thus fasten its deadly fangs upon the children, subjecting them, for the fathers' sin, to a life of misery, suffering, and pain, then it could almost be endured. But it stops not till having piled the sod upon the parents' grave, it sends forth the children to feed on inherited vices, or to be confined to a prison home, or it may be an alms-house or hospital to die.

I once had a poor sick child under my care. The physician, after mature examination, pronounced his disease to be the result of parental drunkenness and debauchery. O, what an inheritance for the poor child! Disease, suffering, death. The sleepless hours of night, passed with that sick child, made me often wish and offer a fervent prayer to God that we might have a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

I never meet one of those children of the Drunkard, but I want to take him to the nearest rum seller, and showing the sorrow-stricken child as a witness that will appear against him before the Great Tribunal in the settlement of his final account, plead with him for the sake of suffering humanity to stop his work of iniquity and death. But they are deaf to all such entreaties, and dead to all remonstrances, giving fearful evidence that they are in league with the fiends of darkness. Thank heaven, however, that their work is nearly done, for the Maine Law is soon to be the *Main Law* for this city and the world.—*N. Y. Alliance.*

Wine Drinking in Italy.

In regard to temperance I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of Southern Italy, and of the wine growing countries generally, enjoy a reputation beyond their deserts. It is true that it is very rare to see a man absolutely drunk, but it is not uncommon to see those who have drank more than is good for them. But even when excess is avoided, the constant use of wine in considerable quantities, is unfavourable both to health and good morals; to health from the febrile and inflammatory state of the system to which it leads, and to good morals from the irritability of temper and quarrelsome spirit which it induces. If the proportion of cases of stabbing brought to the Roman hospitals, which occur in or near wine-shops, could be known, I have no question it would furnish a strong fact wherewith to point the exhortations of the temperance lecturer. There is an added temptation to drink abundantly of wine, from the nature of the usual food of the common people. This being principally vegetable, does not, especially in cold weather, supply waste of nervous energy, but leaves, even when the appetite is satisfied, a certain dull and indefinable craving, like being filled but not fed. Wine relieves this sense of fulness and inertness by the momentary glow and fillip it gives to the languid blood; but the relief thus derived is like the heat of a fire of thorns, and there is thus a constant inducement to repeat and increase the remedy. If the common people of Rome and its neighborhood would eat more meat, and drink less wine, there is little question that their health and morals would be the better for the change.—*Hillard's six months in Italy.*

Miscellaneous.

A Short Story.

Dickens tells the following story of an American sea-captain:

In his last voyage home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

Dr. Livingstone was not much more polite in his intercourse with the natives, some of whom, as he approached the village, took all his clothes, with the exception of the only necessary garment, and he was obliged to use all his influence and make a great many promises, in order to obtain that.

In the interior, where a white man had, probably, never been before, he was received by the different chiefs in great state, and was offered their hospitality. He spoke the language of the natives of the interior, which is entirely different from that of those about Loando.

It is understood that a report of his travels will be forwarded to the Geographical Society of London, as soon as an opportunity offers, and the doctor is able to put his notes in a proper shape.—*Salem Register.*

From the National Era.

The Amalgamation of Races.

The Southern States, since their earliest colonial history, have been peopled by two races, of different color and of different civilization. We hold them in bondage, because we are unwilling to amalgamate with them, and desire to keep our Teutonic blood pure and uncorrupted by any baser admixture, because we prefer that their untutored labor should be directed by the superior intelligence of our race to useful industry, rather than that they should be freed from all wholesome restraint, and left without coercion to pollute our blood and destroy our progress. It is not within our comprehension to divine the cause which has made the Ruler of Nations establish this order of things."

The above is a paragraph of the Hon Mr. Preston's answer to Gerrit Smith's remarks upon Slavery, in the discussion on the Koszta question, on the 20th of December last. Mr. Preston was, no doubt, in earnest, when he uttered these sentiments, and yet, one acquainted with the true state of the case can hardly help believing that his language was purely ironical. Slavery perpetuated in the South, to preserve the pure Teutonic blood unmixed with the African race! And does not Mr. Preston know that it is this amalgamation of the two races, so rapidly progressing in the slave States, with its consequent moral degradation, that makes Slavery so abhorrent to all unprejudiced and correct minds? I have travelled more or less through all the slave States, with the exception of Florida and Texas, and have no hesitation in saying that there are 100 mulatto children born in the South, to one in the North, among the same number of blacks. In many places in the South, it is not even disreputable for white men of wealth, if not of standing, to keep colored mistresses, and raise families by them. Such a thing is unknown in the North. I have lived in one place, in Ohio, for fifty years, where, during all that time, there have been a number of colored persons; and in that fifty years I have heard of but three children with colored mothers and white fathers—that is, *mulattoes*. I do not, however, include in this estimate children of mulattoes married together, and having children of like color. There were some of these, but in every instance except a few more recent cases, these mulatto parents came from slave States. A few have married with each other here, but their parents were from the same fruitful source of amalgamation.

Again: I have known, in the county in which I have lived, at least six families of mulattoes brought here from slave States, by their white fathers and masters, with the avowed purpose of enabling them to obtain an education, which was prohibited in the South; and at this time, I know a colored lady here, the daughter of a late member of Congress from the South, of high standing and talent, and who for years, while in Congress, looked to that daughter for a supply of those articles of gentlemen's dress which few could furnish, so exquisite is her use of the needle.

If any one will travel from city to city in the South—from New Orleans to Baltimore, as I have done—he will be struck with the immense numbers of colored persons, of all shades, from the mulatto to the quarteroon, and even lighter, and the very few purely black young persons. In country places, amalgamation does not go on so rapidly and generally, though even on plantations you will occasionally find a planter living with his slaves, without any white woman, and raising children by them, as regularly as if legally married. These are facts which no one who is acquainted with the South can deny—and yet Slavery is relied on as the means of preserving the purity of the Teutonic blood, and preventing the amalgamation of the white and black races! With the known facts, of which Mr. Preston could not be ignorant, how could he expect any one to believe him? Slavery is the great amalgamator, which, if perpetuated a few centuries, will so mix the races in the Southern States, that purity of Teutonic blood will not be capable of determination in a great portion of the people. Already there have been cases, as Mr. Preston must know, where mistakes have been made. No trace of color led to these detections, but simply personal identity. If in one century the color of the races have been so mixed, as in many cases already to be incapable of determination, what will the next century produce in a race already so whitened? Those opposed to amalgamation should consider these facts when they at the same time advocate slavery. The result I do not predict, but it promises anything else but the perpetuation of Slavery, or the preservation of the pure Teutonic blood in the sunny South.

HUMANITAS.

* But a short time since, a whole family was apprehended in New Albany, directly across the river from Mr. Preston's residence, and returned as fugitives from labor, under the act of 1850, when all of them were as white as their pursuers in any other way than by a slight tinge of their persons, and that they were held as slaves by some probably much darker-hued slaveholder. The citizens of Louisville, with no doubt, by Mr. Preston himself, gathered a purse sufficient to pay the owner for this family, and thus emancipated them.

The Kossuth of Boston correspondence of the Evening Post, after stating that Kossuth's views on the Slavery question are identical with those of the Free Soil party, says:

"The Kossuth of Boston correspondence of the Evening Post, after stating that Kossuth's views on the Slavery question are identical with those of the Free Soil party, says:

"Kossuth is a Republican. The progress of the guerrilla A Republican! The champion, with the faithfulness of an Apostle, of the immorality of Kossuth's non-interference doctrine, and, with the skill of a true logician, she utterly demolishes his weak and impotent arguments.

"It is remarkable," says she, "that Kossuth does not appear to see as Mazzini does, that the owners of men can never be effectual champions of Human Freedom. * * *

Now, M. Kossuth may write to the Americans that he will not recognize any divisions, but not the less, publicly, do these divisions exist. He may say that he looks to the brotherhood of the whole people as an undivided body of sincere Republicans, but he will not make one man on earth forget that there is a whole race within the bounds of that Republic who are held in no brotherhood at all, and that some of these 'sincere Republicans,' while advocating the rights of free thought over brute obedience in Europe, are enforcing that 'brute obedience,' at all risks, in America. No; this infidelity to principle and truth is not the way to advance the cause of liberty anywhere, or under any circumstances. To perceive and tell the truth, and to sympathise with the genuine Republicans, instead of insulting by ignoring them, is the only way to serve the good cause either in Europe or America."

There is some good talk for you. I wonder how that precious Republican, Mr Sanders, liked it. He is quite silent.

F. W. CHESSON.

—*Wesleyan.*

AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an ice-berg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sound on earth than one of the families without a heart.

A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than to take away his heart. Who that has ever experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection; would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Who would not rather bury his wife than bury his love for her? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection?

Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and faithful love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God. Love everybody and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love—to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic cultures, to give them warm hearts, ardent affection. Bind your whole families together with these strong cords. You cannot make them too numerous. Religion is love—love to God—love to man.

Dr. Edward Beecheer, in a lecture before the American Teachers's Institute, at its recent meeting at Providence, uttered a noble sentiment, which is thus reported by a correspondent of the *Post*. It conveys a lesson which every parent and every teacher should heed:—

"It is of the hightest importance to treat with respect the sense of justice in a child. In my experience as committeeman, I have often known the teacher to be wrong and the scholar to be right. I would say to the teacher, always respect the sense of justice in a pupil. It is better that a teacher should make twenty acknowledgments of error, before the whole school, than that the sense of justice in the smallest pupil should be outraged in a single instance."

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,818; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five labourers each 16,601 have ten or more, and employ together 311,607 labourers; 170 farmers have above 60 labourers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Report.*

LONGEVITY.—A. Drew, Esq., of Durham, N. H., is now living, and enjoying as good health as usual, at the advanced age of 100 years and 5 months. His head is as free from grey hair as when but twenty years old. Mr. D. had a wife and two sisters: his wife died at the age of 95 years; one of the sisters is now living at the advanced age of 103 years, the other died at the age of 95. Mr. Drew lived with his wife 76 years, and has always enjoyed good health. For 76 years he did not fail to be present at the annual town meeting. Several inquiries was made as to his manner of living, from which we learn he has always been industrious, rose early in the morning, managed his own farming affairs, and meddled with no man's business, but his own. What seems most remarkable is that two families connected by marriage should live to so advanced an age unless special care had been taken to preserve health.

A DEEP SPRING.—On Lake Prairie Iowa, there is a spring, the bottom of which no plummet has ever yet sounded. It has a *falic* bottom about three feet from its surface, through which, if a heavy twenty foot pole be thrust, it will sink under the sand composing this crust-like layer, and in a moment after its disappearance, will come up again on the surface. An Indian legend has it, that on a quiet, full-moon night, the Great Spirit led the picked gods of a certain tribe thither, and when they saw the glorious beauty of the crystal water, they resolved to bathe themselves in the moonbeams' fountain, and plunging plumed into the spring, but sank to rise no more. Ever since, from the, to them, fatal waters, the Great Spirit has refused to allow any of the race to drink, and thus compelled them to emigrate through dangerous spring.

From the Boston Herald.

Correspondence.

To Correspondents.

We receive very many communications which we would like to answer, but can not for want of space.

The P. O. address of "Rev. W. J. Young," is Chatham, C. W.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. William Harvey, Toronto.
Rev. T. A. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper, " "
" William Shipper, " "
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Abraham McKinney " "

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catharines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, " "
" Thomas Keith, Buris, C. W.
" Robert Brown, Hamilton, "
" A. B. Jones, Lobleu, "
" Wm Hamilton, " "
" Haywood Day, Chatham, "
Rev. W. F. Young, " "
" Cornelius Charley, " "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor, "
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" Jesse Haley, " "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton, "
" George Shreve, " "
" George Carey, Dresden, "
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati, "
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg, "
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Titus W. Brown, Harrisburg, "
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia, "
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn, "
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Bartom, Buffalo, "
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Crown Lands.

For the purpose of supplying, as far as we can, at present, information respecting the location, terms of settlement, &c., of *Crown Lands*, in good localities, extracts have been made from the *Official Gazette*, in the present number of this paper. We would like to give direct intelligence of the lands in Kent and that section of the Province, and hope to be able to do so in a few days. In the absence of some interesting particulars, we hope to give in future, we can say from what we know to be reliable information, that Crown Lands have been sold, near Chatham, within the past week, to parties hereabouts. There are excellent lands within a few hours' travel of this city also, that can be had by paying from £3 15s. to £5 down, and the balance in 9 years, with interest. Besides the great quantity of land to be sold at Chatham in October next, for taxes, there are many thousands of acres in possession of Land Agents in this city, as elsewhere in the Province. Seven thousand acres located in the county of Simcoe, may now be had by *one* purchaser, if desirable, at £1 an acre, to be paid for in three instalments. Should there be any difficulty about getting Crown Lands from the agents, in any particular district,—as at Chatham, for instance, it would be well to bear in mind that emigrants are fast settling the lands in every part of the Upper Province, and that at Sarnia, Goderich, and other thriving towns, agents reside, to whom they can apply. Should the names of the parties wishing to purchase be sent to this office, together with the name of the district to be settled, with a statement of the sum they can command for present payment, &c., measures will at once be taken to secure to them a homestead. Colored emigrants make application for lands to agents west, and in many instances they receive for their money, there are no lands to dispose of, when, at the same time, other foreigners can, and do, effect a purchase without difficulty. Such a state of things should be remedied. Many worthy families who could pay an instalment, are thus deprived of a home, at the caprice of some petty official who has no higher motive for such disregard of his duties, than the desire to settle the country with a "homogeneous" population; a fruitful source of vice and crime is thus created by indirectly reducing to the level of paupers, with, in their case, no hope of a speedy change in their pecuniary condition, the very men who, under ordinary circumstances, would be useful subjects. We hope the attention of those in high authority will be called to this subject, and in the meantime, that discouragements met at Chatham, in their attempts to get Crown Lands, will not deter them from making immediate application at Toronto and other places, either individually or by an agent of their own. Why not accept a person of known shrewdness and honesty as an agent or agents, to attend to settling emigrants? A small percentage from each purchaser would be amply sufficient to support a person who would devote his time to the business, over this extensive field. Should the Government decide favorably, we will shortly notice more particularly, and point out how they can be carried into effect.

Provincial Exhibition.

A correspondent of a city colemporary in reference to the approaching Exhibition, at London, commencing on the 26th instant, says:—

"The grounds selected are extensive and admirably adapted for the purpose. They are situated a little to the North of the business part of the town, and comprise twenty-eight acres of land with such a gentle declivity as will prevent water from collecting thereon. A stream runs through the northern portion of the enclosure, and a dam of very large dimensions has been constructed, well suited for boating purposes. The banks of this lake, as it may be called, are planted with trees, thus securing a cool retreat for those who are tired with the business part of the Show. The Grounds are enclosed with a fence, ten feet in height, which is to be ornamented with flags and evergreens. The principal entrance will be through a lofty arch on Farms Street, in front of which, in the grounds, will be a fountain jetting up its cooling water, refreshing the dusty traveller by its very appearance.

"The Floral Hall will stand at the South side of the field, and the Committee are resolved to make it one every way befitting the interesting occasion. Other buildings are contemplated for the reception of Furniture and other goods, while along the East side of the enclosure a row of sheds is ready for cattle, &c. Large saloons too will be built for the accommodation of visitors, where the Committee will secure order and regularity, a large number of special Constables having been appointed for this purpose. Bands of music will be located in different places through the grounds, and the best musicians in the United States and in Canada are expected to be present. The town Council have granted $1,000 to the Fire Brigade, so that they may make a creditable appearance and entertain their guests from other places hospitably. A grand torch-light procession is to come off on the first evening of the Exhibition, and in this it is expected that the Firemen from Hamilton and other places will join. The Inn-keepers are making great preparations to accommodate, but in case there should be a deficy of room in London, the Committee have arranged with the Great Western Railroad to carry passengers, for a small charge to Ingersoll, Woodstock, and the neighbouring towns, to stop over night. Concerts are to come off on the second and third evenings, and these are to be under the management of a skilful musician, who is instructed to spare no expense in making them of the first quality. It is said that certain gentlemen have contributed no less than $7,000 to get up a Mammoth Ball, to take place the last night of the Exhibition, in a spacious Room on York Street, granted for the occasion by E. Leonard, Esq., and which will doubtless be one of the grandest events on this interesting occasion. Another large subscription is in the hands of the Committee, to be expended in procuring Daguerreotype views of the prize cattle, and of different articles in the exhibition to be sent to the London *Illustrated News*.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

A Meeting among the Colored People—Rev. M. M. Dillon's Special Mission—Colored Normal School—The grand object to train Teachers for Africa.

TORONTO, Sept. 13, 1854.

DEAR MADAM,—Being on a visit to your city, I last evening attended the meeting called by the Rev. Mr. Dillon, and held, as announced in the Sayer Street Chapel. I went, as I suppose was the case with the large number out, anticipating something new, and in that was not disappointed. After giving his ideas of Religion, Mr Dillon informed us that he was sent out from England, by the Colonial Church and School Society on a special Mission to the Colored People; that he intended establishing a Normal School where Teachers would be trained, so that a constant supply could be on hand at all times, for any station necessary but more especially for the purpose of carrying light to the benighted millions in Africa; that although a Mission to the Colored People, Whites would not be excluded from the Normal School, nor from others that might be established. He stated also, that the plan had originated with Mr. [illegible], and that he intended carrying it out, regardless of the opinions of the few. (They being the Colored People I believe.) But that the work of our elevation belonged to ourselves, for that the white man could not do it.

Now although having been told very distinctly, that our opinion, though averse to the movement would not be regarded, was at the same time asking the work to do, I shall venture to give my opinion for the benefit of my brethren. In the first place, I would like to know why a

special Mission is necessary, why not come as *Missionary* to *Canadians*? For in those localities where Missionaries are most needed, the whites stand as much in need of religious instruction as the colored, and where churches and ministers are numerous, the colored people are as well cared for as their white brethren.' But, as before stated, Mr. Dillon told us that there would be no complexional features, and yet it was a Colored Mission, how these two points can be reconciled, remains to be explained.

Secondly, the Normal School. Is there not a Normal School already established here, at which colored students will be admitted with pleasure, if qualified to pass the slight examination necessary? The fact is known to all; and also that there are always vacancies.

The common schools also are open to all, in the large towns, and wherever the large towns takes the precedence in matters of the kind, the smaller ones generally follow suit. So far from being needed, the establishment of a Normal School, of the kind proposed, would be a positive injury; for the term colored, prefixed to either church or school, tends to produce prejudice against color, the very state of affairs that missionary labors should obviate. Finally, the idea of educating teachers, and raising up a ministry, whose attention will be constantly directed to Africa as the field most needs laborers, is in my opinion as preposterous, as is the coming of Mr. Dillon from the West Indies, where, according to the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society, with which he is connected, a copy of which has been handed me by a friend—the number of Missionary laborers should be greatly increased, instead of diminished,—as a Mission to the Free Colored Population in Canada, who receive religious instruction in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects.

JAMES WENTWORTH, Jr.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Niagara."

The Queen Christina Expelled—Her Property Confiscated.—Bomarsund Abandoned.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13th.

The *Niagara* arrived last night. Flour is lower on the week; Wheat 1s. a 1s. 3d. Every Corn lower. Consols 95¼; money easier.

Bomarsund dismantled and abandoned.

Queen Christina has been expelled and her property confiscated.

The *Niagara*'s dates are Liverpool 2nd. Harvest remarkably fine, and tendency of all kinds of breadstuffs strongly downwards.

Bomarsund has been abandoned by the allies, who have also destroyed the fortifications as well as those of Hago.

No other political news of importance.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

A telegraph dated New York yesterday, states that Her Majesty the Queen has ratified the Fishery Treaty, and orders have been sent to Canada for the immediate admission of our fishermen to the unrestricted freedom of fisheries.

NEW YORK, September 12.

The Empire City, bringing late news from Cuba arrived to day. The Revolutionists were in possession of two large towns near Whampoa, and were hourly expected to attack Canton. A portion of the U. S. surveying squadron were moored off the factories, designed to protect American interests.

The Mandarins had stopped the export of rice. Several Chinese merchants had moved out of the city. Large bodies of Imperial troops were stationed outside the walls.

From Panama, dates are to the 2nd. The Railroad was progressing slowly owing to heavy rains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Ecuador* has been seized by order of the Government for a violation of the neutrality laws, in fitting out an expedition against Venezuela. The *Catherine Augusta*, which sailed recently, will also be seized.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.

Accounts reach us daily of the effects of the late dreadful storm both on sea and land. The barque *Maria* and the brig *Saranilla*, both of Boston, have been spoken; both dismantled and in distress. The deaths by fever in that city reached 17; no abatement at Savannah, and the city presents a desolate appearance—even the drug stores are closing, all others having closed. Doctors are all lying ill, and physician have been called in from the country.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

The *Union* publishes a proclamation from the President, announcing the Queen's acceptance of the reciprocity treaty.

The Slave Trade.

The Maryland Colonization *Herald* says:—"The slave trade *direct*, from Africa to the United States, has been for some time suspended, but *indirect*, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at later, we have the avowal of one of the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Sota, the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the past forty years, assured us in 1848 that the *United States was his best market*, through the west end of Cuba and Texas. Upon our expressing doubt as to his statement, he offered to produce the correspondence with the owners of the slaves in Louisiana and Arkansas, and other States direct. We declined investigating any point of the matter. It was enough to have recently seen the harbor of Sierra Leone filled with condemned American bottoms, built in Baltimore, the names and persons of the contractors but too well known to us."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Quebec, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock P.M., this day, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Honorable L. V. Sicotte, speedily appeared at the bar. The Honorable L. V. Sicotte, informed his Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members the customary Parliamentary privileges. After which his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly which has taken place under the Statute which came into operation for the first time on the occasion of the recent general election, will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has hitherto existed for the due representation in parliament of all interests in the Province.

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the Session, which is now commencing.

The Imperial Parliament, advancing with accelerated speed in the course of liberal Colonial Policy which it has followed of late years, has recently passed two Acts which impose on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character.

One of the Acts empowers the Canadian Parliament to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council. The substitution of the principle of popular election for that of nomination by the Crown in the appointment of members of that body is obviously a task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience, as Parliamentary Government and Ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are for the most part unknown to the constitutions of countries, where the Legislative bodies consist of two Elective Chambers. In order, however, to give to this important branch of the Legislature the weight and influence which it is most desirable that it should possess, some changes in its constitution seems to be imperatively required; and the difficulty to which I have referred, will I trust be surmounted by your wisdom, and by the patriotism of the members of that honorable body.

The other act of the Imperial Parliament removes the restrictions which have for some time past prevented the Provincial Legislature from dealing with Clergy Reserves. From an early period in the history of Upper Canada, this provision, which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith has been a source of discord and agitation in that section of the province. It is most desirable, in the interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Province at the late election, and their opinions upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust therefore that you will be able without difficulty to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general satisfaction.

The condition of properties held under the Seigniorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of Seigniors and censitaire.

You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property is an indispensable condition to economical progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada, must look to the justice and moderation of the Legislature for that protection, which in a neighboring Country is afforded by judical tribunals.

You may probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada, in so far as circumstances will permit, to the system which since its introduction has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada; and also of extending to the former section of the Province the advantages of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. On these and other subjects of importance measures will be submitted for your deliberation.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I will direct the Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an opportunity of which Parliament may properly avail itself to revise the existing Tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect Raw Materials employed in ship building and other branches of manufacture within the Province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the people are now subject.

I will lay before you the copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between her Majesty and the Government of the United States, for the adjustment of various questions affecting the mutual interests of her Majesty's subjects in British North America on the one hand, and of the citizens of the United States on the other, and I recommend to your consideration the propriety of amending the Act passed in 1849 for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States, so as to bring it into harmony with the provisions of our Treaty.

The Government and the Congress of the United States have intended a liberal and

[illegible] Canada, and the Lower Provinces, British law prevails under Constitutional Government, and what the Legislature has once sanctioned, as regards Provincial Bonds, will never be repudiated by the Ministry of the day, whatever changes may arise, from time to time, under the varying phases of local politics.—*Liverpool Courier.*

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE EMIGRANT.—"An emigrant," whose letter is published in the *North Devon Journal*, gives an account of his preference for the Canadas, although he gets good bedding, good boarding, and civility cheap, in the States. Travel has made him acquainted with Dutch, Swiss, and Germans. He says he earns a dollar per day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Labourers can get 30*l*, with board, &c. "Workers alone must come out, then, and they can get something worth working for, and not merely be toiling from Monday morning to Saturday night to keep the house over his head, and not always able to do that. Labor of every kind is in great request in Canada. I believe it to be just as good there as in the towns. I can speak with certainty of Canada. Masons can get two dollars per day, and when I was there they could not be had for money. Painters of the lowest order can get 7s. 6d., and gaziers and letterers 10s. Labourers through the harvest can command 5s per day. In short, working men of any trade and grade may find employment here. Bear the fact in mind, ye struggling, suffering ones, twice as much to be earned here in less hours, and food very much cheaper."

Amount of trade on the Great Western Railway for the week ending Sept. 10th—£6,961 14s 4

Provincial.

Confederation of the Provinces.

The following is from the *Journal de Quebec*:—

"It is reported that there is to be a confederation of the Provinces almost immediately, and they say that the session will last but a few days—that all the important measures of legislation will be set aside to give place to this new and all-important question, that Sir Edmund Head carries in the folds of his robe, in the shape of an imperial despatch, this question of peace or war.

"It is possible that there may be the question of confederation in some colonial document emanating from the Executives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Parliament may indeed be called on to express its opinion upon this important transformation, but this cannot be to the exclusion of the legislation loudly demanded by our people.

"When they begin to occupy themselves seriously about this confederation, we shall discuss the question."

It is a very remarkable fact, that the exports of Canadian lumber and breadstuffs to the United States exceed those to Great Britain. Hitherto Upper Canada has been the granary of the Province, and the Districts bordering on the Ottawa, the sources of the vast lumbering trade of the country. The boundless forests of Lower Canada, have, however, never been worked, for want of means of transit from the tributaries of the river Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic. This great desideratum will now be supplied by the Grand Trunk Railway, which opens out the finest forests of mast trees so much wanted, with an abundant supply of water power to drive the saw mills during the open season. The section of the Grand Trunk Railway from Richmond to Quebec and St. Thomas runs through the Eastern Townships for 140 miles, called the Midland Counties, the finest agricultural and grazing parts of Canada, capable of rearing any quantity of cattle, and destined at no long period to supply the navies of Great Britain with salt provisions, and the soap boilers and candle manufacturers with tallow.

The rapid development of the resources of Canada, has already unquestionably been materially felt in Liverpool. The Dock Committee has never yet been able to furnish sufficient accommodation for the timber trade, and the demand for this accommodation has greatly enhanced the fortunes of Lords Derby and Sefton as well as the Marquis of Salisbury, and every possessor of property in and around Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the shores of the Mersey. A galvanic impetus will be equally felt ere long by the proprietors of Cheshire Salt Works, and the Yorkshire and Lancashire Manufacturers, furnishing a practical answer to Mr. Cobden and others who have so tauntingly asked "Of what use are our Colonies?" Why spend any more money on them?" Henceforth, perhaps, British America may be excepted and receive more consideration than it has been the fashion to bestow on this portion of the British empire.

Capitalists know that in Canada and the lower Provinces, British law prevails under Constitutional Government, and what the Legislature has once sanctioned, as regards Provincial Bonds, will never be repudiated by the Ministry of the day, whatever changes may arise, from time to time, under the varying phases of local politics.—*Liverpool Courier.*

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE EMIGRANT.—"An emigrant," whose letter is published in the *North Devon Journal*, gives an account of his preference for the Canadas, although he gets good bedding, good boarding, and civility cheap, in the States. Travel has made him acquainted with Dutch, Swiss, and Germans. He says he earns a dollar per day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Labourers can get 30*l*, with board, &c. "Workers alone must come out, then, and they can get something worth working for, and not merely be toiling from Monday morning to Saturday night to keep the house over his head, and not always able to do that. Labor of every kind is in great request in Canada. I believe it to be just as good there as in the towns. I can speak with certainty of Canada. Masons can get two dollars per day, and when I was there they could not be had for money. Painters of the lowest order can get 7s. 6d., and gaziers and letterers 10s. Labourers through the harvest can command 5s per day. In short, working men of any trade and grade may find employment here. Bear the fact in mind, ye struggling, suffering ones, twice as much to be earned here in less hours, and food very much cheaper."

Amount of trade on the Great Western Railway for the week ending Sept. 10th—£6,961 14s 4

[illegible] Sept. 1854, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., all of this city.

On the 11th Con 4 to 7 inc [about 100 each], 30 [35], 31 [70]; 32 [110]; 33 [151]; 34 to 49 inc about 100 each.

12th Con 4 to 33 inc [about 100 each], 33 [163]; 34 [198]; 35 [202]; 36 [48]; 34 [89]; 35 to 42 inc about 100 each.

13th Con 4 [100]; 5 and 6 [each 80] 7 and 8 [each 85]; 9 to 27 inc [about 100 each]; 28 [31]; 29 [74]; 30 [113]; 38 [150]; 39 to 42 inc about 100 each.

14th Con 4 to 7 inc [100 each]; 8 [66]; 9 [61]; 10 [85]; 11 to 37 inc [100 each]; 38 [62]; 39 [121]; 40 [78]; 41 [40]; 39 [90]; 40 to 42 inc 100 each.

15th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 40 [38]; 41 [74]; 42 [115].

16th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 33 [158]; 34 [118]; 35 [79]; 36 [40].

17th Con 12 to 37 inc about 100 each.

18th Con 12 to 37 inc [about 100 each], 38 [166]; 39 [125], 40 [54], 41 [53].

Con A 1 to 16 inc [about 125 each], 17 [186].

Con C 58 [12]; 56 [58], 57 to 115 inc [about 100 each], 116 [75].

Con D 58 [39], 59 [75], 60 to 110 inc [about 100 each], 111 [53], 112 [98], 113 [100], 114 [82].

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of [illegible], in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of 40 acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51]
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do 36, 114.
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119.
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 120.
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 29 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 156
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 9th says:—"We understand that Lord Elgin is now in possession of his Commission as Governor of India."

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency	PENCE. Sterling	POUNDS. Currency. £ s. d.	POUNDS. Sterling. £
0 0 1	equal to 0 0 ½	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	0 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	0 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	0 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	0 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	0 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	0 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	0 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	0 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	0 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¾	0 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	0 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 4¼	0 1 1	17 0 8	" 14
0 1 5½	0 1 2	18 5 0	" 15
0 1 6¾	0 1 3	19 9 4	" 16
0 1 8	0 1 4	20 13 8	" 17
0 1 9¼	0 1 5	21 18 0	" 18
0 1 10½	0 1 6	23 2 4	" 19
0 1 11¾	0 1 7	24 6 8	" 20
0 2 1	0 1 8	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	0 9 8	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	0 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	0 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 14 5¾	0 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	0 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	0 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	0 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	0 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8¼	0 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¼	0 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1¼	0 19 0	3649 13 4	" 3000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	4866 6 8	" 4000
		6082 13 4	" 5000
		8905 6 8	"

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklayers,	8 9	to 11 3
Masons,	8 9	10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 3	8 9
Joiners	6 3	8 9
Carpenters,	6 3	7 6
Tinsmiths,	6 3	6 10½
Painters,	5 12	7 6
Hatters,	6 3	8 9
Printers, (Compositors)	7 6	8 4
" Pressmen,	7 6	8 9
Tailors, Males,	5 0	6 3
" Females,	1 3	2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0	6 3
Upholsterers	5 3	7 6
Coopers,	3 9	5 0
Farm Laborers, with board	2 6	3 9
Day Laborers,	3 0	5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 16)	1 3	1 9
Dressmakers, with board	1 6	2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0	6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2 6
Servant Maids, permanents,	7 6	25 0
Servant Men,	50 0	70 0
Servant Boys,	20 0	35 0
Carters, per load,	1 3	1 10½

£1 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 32s 2d to 37s 6d. Wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 0d to 7s. 1d. Wheat—Spring, 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 27s 6d to 28s 0d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 16s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 16s to 16s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Barley—per bushel of 50 lbs. 0s 0d to 2s 3d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Peas (Marrowfats) 0s 0d to 0s. Timothy Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs. 20s 0d to 22s 6d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 24s to 26s 0d. Flax Seed—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s. Pork—In the best per 100 lbs. 0s to 0s 0d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 0d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 0d to 0d. Lard; per lb 0d to 0d. Tub Butter, per lb 0s to 0s. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs 0s to 0s. Dairy Butter, per lb 0s to 0s. Eggs, per doz 0s to 0s. Potatoes, per bag 0s to 0s. Onions, per bushel 0s to 0s. Cabbages, per doz 0s to 0s. Turnips, per bag 0s to 0s. Carrots, per bag 0s to 0s. Beets, per bag 0s to 0s. Apples, per bushel 0s to 0s. Hay, per ton 60s to 70s. Straw, per load 0s to 0s. Cordwood, per cord 0s to 0s. Timber, per cubic foot 0d to 0d. Boards, per 100 feet 0s to 0s. Shingles, per 1000 0s to 0s. Lath, per 1000 0s to 0s. Sawn Scantling, per cubic foot 0d to 0d.

Highest Prices given in Toronto.

Fall Wheat per bus.	7	0	a 0 0
Spring do	6	9	a 0 0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a 0 0
Corn do	3	9	a 0 0
Barley do	3	0	a 0 0
Hay per ton	80	0	a 0 0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a 0 0
Beef per 100 lb.	0	0	a 0 0
Pork do	0	0	a 0 0
Butter per lb	1	0	a 0 0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a 0 0

LONDON.

(*Corrected from the Prototype.*)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 2d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 2s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0 to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 2s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 6d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

Died,

In this city, on the 10th instant, of Pulmonary Consumption, James McLoughlin, Printer, aged 24 years.

New Advertisements.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—Coach at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S.C., and Boston, Mass. he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854. 4

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each.

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

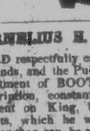
Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHANEY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 57, *KING STREET EAST,*

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' READY-MADE

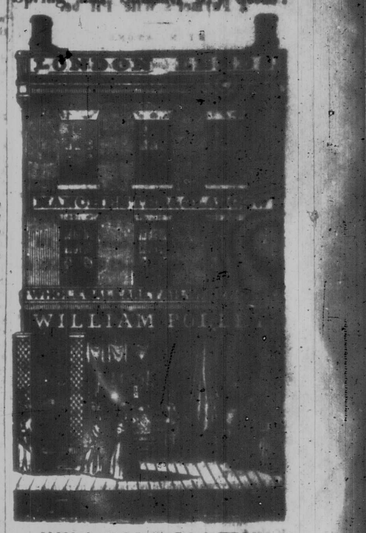
CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c., &c.

THOMAS DAWSON & Co. are constantly receiving and will at all times be supplied with the most fashionable and seasonable goods in the above lines, which they will sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash or approved credit.



FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!

WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barages,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Collars,
Muslin Sleeves, Veils, Flowers,
Neck Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
With every variety of Hosiery and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsnets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.

Every description of Grey Cottons; White Cottons, Stripes, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Intending Purchasers visiting Toronto are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock, which, for variety and excellence is not surpassed in this city.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
Toronto, May 3, 1854.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, do this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W.,
Sept. 1st, 1854.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 98, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description, also, plain and ornamental CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow-Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER-WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST;*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS),

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Satin Mantillas, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

mar. 29.—tf SAMUEL HEAKES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats are of the Hudson and Gibb, and Dunlap make, and are equal in every respect to any Hat sold in the City.

In the Wholesale Department are kept all the most fashionable Hats from New York, manufactured by the first makers, and cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

JOHN BOYD,
No. 1, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, June 9, 1854.

A Farmer's Wife I'll be.

BY H. STONE.

Air—The bonnie brier bush.

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen,
And full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beaux for me,
If one I marry in my life a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love my life, I love the joyous breeze,
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
I love the lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet for me,
If one I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to find the chickens and I love to milk the cows,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plough;
I love the corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me;
If one I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to see the orchards, where the golden apples grow;
I love to walk in meadows where bright streamlets flow;
I love every bonnie and shady woods have many charms for me,
If one I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls, who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
Let them enjoy walk and dusty streets to ramble up and down;
The sunny fields and shady woods, and sunny skies for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge —

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union not based on complexional consideration, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing clam on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens, —1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, prejudices and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, primarily based, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "good peasantry" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada, thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To use all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use, otherwise, to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s 6d curry.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator Secretary and Treasurer, and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant, and to add to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female, shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for the organization of the School, beg leave to state

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as five thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the whole sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,	
JOHN D. PECK,	*Committee*
ARNOLD G. BEMAN,	*on Manual*
JOHN JOHNS,	*Labor*
J. D. BOWNE,	*School.*
J. MCCUNE SMITH,	

5. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

6. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

7. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of [illegible] at ten dollars per share.

8. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

9. The shares shall be payable, ten per cent. on the subscription, and ten per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April [illegible], until the whole is paid.

10. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

11. Of these Trustees shall be the Committee of the Manual Labor School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and the remainder shall be elected by the Stockholders, at their annual meeting. Each share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote at all such elections, and persons may vote by proxy, on shares [illegible] Stockholders shall be a Committee of [illegible]

6. The manufactures of the school, their quality and the terms on which they are to be sold in the market.

7. The agent shall constitute one half his time while at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

8. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

9. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Alsined American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the cruelty rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, toil, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually in the last stage of prostration of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon its supply in the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unnecessableness of the prejudice against him. Chiefly his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation. (In so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony,—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada, notwithstanding their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ. M. P.; G. T. WHITE, ESQ. REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLOWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. CHARLES COCHRANE, THOS. BUNNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. TOWLER, ESQ., JAMES BOSLEY, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Weatherley, Rector of Derrington, seconded by the Rev. Godfrey Wilton, and adopted:

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Right Honourable the Earl Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s	d
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 27.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

[illegible] will be devoted to [illegible] Temperance and General Literature, [illegible] particular Political Party. [illegible] columns to the views of men of [illegible] opinions, reserving the right at [illegible] a journal of full expression, [illegible] discriminating people in a pol[illegible] respecting also the right of [illegible] compensation of all projects have [illegible] object in a great or remote degree. [illegible] Provinces of the British [illegible] Provinces.

[illegible] Business Directory

CHARLES MARCH

[illegible]

A. B. JONES,

[illegible]

D. FARRAR, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C.W.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c. Office in Church Street over The City Bank. Agency two doors south of Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 54, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

British and American Works imported [illegible] at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

PUNCTUALITY ! !

BROWN & FLAMER,

Late of Philadelphia.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 23 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, executed on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854

G. HARCOURT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,

ma. 13—1m. 14, King Street East.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail

AXE HANDLES, PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Farmer's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory, York Street, No. 36.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Street, St. Catharines, C. W., offers as Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Spectacles Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

An experienced workman will devote his whole attention to repairing Fine Watches and other job-work, which will be warranted.

F. PARSONS,
Jeweller, &c.

St. Catharines, Canada West. 16.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will be found ready in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage to the use of Superior Razors, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

17 WARM and COLD BATHS in attendance.

THOS. H. CASE.

Toronto, August 16, 1854.

Poetry.

The Beleaguered City.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I have heard in some old marvellous tale,
Some legend strange and vague,
That a midnight host of spectres pale
Beleaguered the walls of Prague.

Beside the Moldan's rushing stream,
With the wan moon overhead,
There stood, as in an awful dream,
The army of the dead.

White as a sea fog landward bound,
The spectral camp was seen,
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,
The River flowed between.

No other voice, or sound was there,
No drum, nor sentry's pace;
The mist-like banners clasped the air,
As clouds with clouds embrace.

But when the cathedral bell
Proclaimed the morning prayer,
The white pavilions rose and fell
On the alarmed air.

Down the broad Valley fled the foe,
The spectral camp is fled;
From the rear-guard, as they turned to go,
Fired shot on shot was sped.

Then all the land, both high and low,
With shouts of triumph rang,
And with a sorrowful voice and slow
The River backward sang.

Biographical Sketch of Thorwaldsen.

Seventeen hundred and seventy was not a remarkable year in the general annals of Europe. Whitfield died; Lord North was made Prime Minister; Marie Antoinette first displayed at Versailles the genius and boldness which inspired her with influence over the mind of Louis XVI.; Voltaire returned to Paris after an absence of twenty-eight years, and was received with the honors usually paid to royalty; Gibbon published the first volume of his "Decline and Fall;" Goldsmith published his "Deserted Village;" Junius was in the full career of his unknown power; Chatham was the idol of the people, and Burke was rising into the fame which he afterwards enjoyed as the ablest statesman of his time. Of the great events that were preparing on both sides of the Atlantic, politicians saw little or nothing; but in the history of genius it stands recorded as the birth-year of Thorwaldsen; and the lovers of art, in ages yet remote, will look back to it with veneration and love.

Thorwaldsen's father was a wood-carver; his mother, the daughter of a country vicar. In the records of early Scandinavian voyages, his father's name has been traced to one of those hardy mariners whose claims to the original discovery of America, after having been forgotten for centuries, have been so successfully revived in our own day; and Thorwaldsen was a descendant of the first American that was ever born of European parents on the western shores of the Atlantic. His childhood was a rough one, of which he never loved to speak. His father worked in the navy-yard, spent his little earnings as fast as he got them; was good-hearted, kind, and indulgent; and this is almost all that is known of him. His mother had been very beautiful, but poverty and its hard struggles had deprived her early of her personal charms. Neither of them lived to see their son's triumph.

Two or three anecdotes of his early days have been preserved. One day he went out with another boy to steal apples, and had climbed, with the help of his companion, to the top of the fence, when they were discovered. His companion ran away, without troubling himself about Thorwaldsen, who fell and struck his chin against the fence, inflicting a wound that left its traces there to the day of his death.

Another time he had got on the top of the sentry-box near the equestrian statue in the great square of Copenhagen. Here, too, his companions got off safely, while he was dazzled by the guard-horses, and his parents publicly reprimanded for their son's transgression.

In art, he got his first lessons from his father, who quickly taught him all he knew. At eleven he began to attend the evening drawing-school at the Academy of Art. His father and mother taught him to read, and this was all the direct instruction that he ever received. At seventeen he won his first prize at the Academy, a small silver medal, and his parents, who had scarcely forgotten the public reprimand to had drawn down upon them, now had the satisfaction of seeing his name honorably mentioned in the newspapers.

Two years afterwards, he gained a second prize, and warmly encouraged to devote himself exclusively to art. Abildgaard, an historical painter, and one of the Professors at the Academy, took particular pains to give a right direction to his studies; and some young artists, whose acquaintance he formed, set him upon a course of reading, which laid the first seeds [illegible] of a truly general culture.

Every year the Academy gave a gold medal for the best composition in the department of sculpture. Thorwaldsen was [illegible] for it. The [illegible] was [illegible] Thorwaldsen found himself alone, with the verse of Scripture that was to furnish his subject before him. he was so terrified by the fear of failing, that he tried to made his escape by a back staircase. Fortunately the porter, one of the Professors met him on the way, and succeeded in persuading him to return. He went back, won the prize, and with it a new Protector, Count Reventlow, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The subject was, "Hebodorus driven from the temple."

His next prize, which he gained after another interval of two years, brought with it the right to travel three years on a pension. Instead, however, of going at once, he retained four years longer in Copenhagen, on an annual stipend, studying the language and sciences, and preparing himself to perform his part worthily. Both his patrons found him abundant employment. When the time for starting came, his heart failed him, and here again we have to thank his friends for urging him to the second great sacrifice which bore heart-fruit. He was reluctantly going, he put a small bill into his hands, and stole away.

It was the 8th of August, 1796.

Fraught with gaiety and the daily dangers of falling in with enemies, the passage was long and adventurous one, giving him a glimpse of Spanish life at Malaga, and of Monaco at Leghorn. All the officers took a great liking to him, and the captain and chaplain tried hard, but vainly, to get him to take advantage of his leisure and learn Italian. But this he would not do; and when the hour of separation came, he was so unwilling to separate himself from his countrymen that he would fain have given up his travelling pension and returned with them to Copenhagen. But his friends were too true to listen to him, and—embarking with many tears, in a small coaster that was going from Malta to Palermo, he went first to Sicily, thence to Naples, where he staid a month, and at last to Rome, which he reached on the 8th of March, 1797, a day to which he used to look back when his fame was at its height as the true day of his birth.

Rome, the ancient and modern Zooga, of which Heeren makes pleasant mention in his autobiography. Thorwaldsen brought him letters and was received kindly. The advice and criticisms of the old man were of great service to him; but Zoega did not fully comprehend the character of his young countryman, and soon wearied him with his rigorous style of criticism, which genius will never submit to unless it feels its real merit is appreciated. As for Thorwaldsen, he felt, to borrow his own expression, that the snow had melted away from his eyes. For the first time, he knew himself and his own powers, and resolutely set himself to cultivate them. He studied hard, not drawing and modelling only, but pursuing the other studies to which Zoega had directed his attention, and which he now felt he must master before he could be perfectly at home in his art. Three years he toiled day and night resolutely. Many were the statues he set up and finished, and when he had done all he could to them, either destroyed or mutilated as yet unworthy to be seen. His compositions on paper were still more numerous, some of them finished drawings, but the greater part sketches of subjects and studies from the life. His ideal rose with his power of execution; and these years were a kind of struggle to reveal himself, which still ended in the consciousness of something more to be revealed.

Meanwhile, time had been gliding by him, and the term of his pension was almost expired. He now resolved to do something which should prove to his country that her bounty had not been injudiciously bestowed. His mind was already richly stored with mythology, and from this treasure-house of sculpture he chose the Hero of the Golden Fleece on his triumphant return. It was finished in April, 1801. But when it was all done, he became dissatisfied and destroyed it. He was not discouraged. The subject had taken a strong hold of his imagination, and after a short interval he came back to it again.

This time, however, instead of confining himself to the size of life, he chose the heroic size, the natural proportions of heroes and demi-gods. It was completed in January, 1803, and immediately attracted that attention which, in Rome, is given only to works of unquestionable merit.

And now, he was to go home. His pension had expired, his means were exhausted, he had neither hopes nor commissions. He packed up his small stock, leaving his statue to be sent to Denmark by the first opportunity, and was only waiting for his travelling companion, a German artist, to enter the carriage, when his companion came to tell him he must wait another day. The work was carried up stairs again, and Thorwaldsen went to take another look at his Jason. While he was standing before it, a cicerone came in, with a rich English traveller who had heard it spoken of, and wished to see it. "How much would it cost to put it in marble?" asked the visitor, whose intelligent eye was instantly struck by the merit. It was the first time Thorwaldsen had ever heard this welcome question. "Six hundred zecchins," said he. "Six hundred zecchins is not enough to give your statue

[illegible] first [illegible] long the [illegible] already manifested his [illegible] great [illegible] Academy of St. Luke, and shortly afterwards made his appearance at the Court of Alexander, which spread his fame over Europe. Commissions, honors, and titles poured in upon him from every quarter. Kings and Emperors came to visit him in his private studio, and in the visits which he made to Germany, Austria, and England, he was treated with the attention due to the highest rank. He made a visit to Denmark. On the first, he was received with every mark of respect, apartments prepared for him in the Academy of Art, where he was constantly surrounded by all the eminent men of the country. On the second, a frigate was put under his orders, and was sent for him at Leghorn. And when he arrived the whole city poured forth to meet him. Cannons were fired, bells rung, banners displayed, and his carriage dragged in triumph by the sons of men who contended for the honor of getting near his person. He had resolved to give his native city the original cast of all his works, and the building that was to receive them, under the name of the Thorwaldsen Museum, was begun during this visit. His return to Rome was a series of triumphal receptions; and at Rome, as by the artists and a large band of friends met him with a solemn welcome at the Milvian bridge.

Yet, he was still the same plain, simple man, in the midst of all these honors, walking about as he had always done, and living in the same apartments that he had occupied on the first dawn of his fortunes. In these days he had sought his subjects chiefly in the Scriptures, and modelled among many other things a series of bas reliefs from events in the life of Christ. Though still strong and without any symptoms of intellectual decay, he knew that the end was approaching, and looked calmly from the height of an ambition more than gratified, towards the mysteries of the future. The morning after his final return to Copenhagen, in 1838, he went to visit the Museum, which had been progressing rapidly during his absence, and as he passed through the court, was seen to fix a calm and thoughtful look upon the elevated spot in the centre, which he had chosen for his burial-place. And there his ashes rest, with all the records of his greatness around him. Happy man, who, living for a great and noble end, consecrated the fruits of his labors to the glory of his country! Happy country, which fostered so kindly the genius of her son, and freely bestowed in life those honors which are so often coldly reserved for the grave!

Miscellaneous.

Man's Sphere.

BY MRS. SWISSHELM.

We are glad to see that woman are repaying the immense debt of gratitude our sex owes to mankind, for the very great pains which have been taken to define woman's sphere. "One of the strong-minded" addressed the editor of *Putnam*, in the September number, and in return for a late article in that magazine on "women and the woman's movement," defines the proper sphere of man. The male geographer assumes that man is the best judge of what is proper in women, and *vice versa*, she improves upon the suggestions by marking some outlines of a man's sphere. It is no very common for each man, in defining woman's sphere, to say what he should like his wife to do, and what to leave undone, that she may minister to his comfort; or for each woman to tell what she should like her husband to do, and what to refrain from doing. She knows a man who works in wrought, and as she would not like to have her husband so employed, concludes that work is out of man's sphere, and says that all men will groan instead with Berlin wool, in order to make themselves worthy of the distinction. It is no matter that the wife of the strongest man in the universe has complained, that, in addition to the cares of a household, she was required to make bricks without straw, being required to make them of mud, and advance for a sum to begin with. The name of the visitor, which like that of Luman Rood of our own city, should be written in letters of gold, was Thomas Hope, the author of "Anastasius."

It is not our intention to follow Thorwaldsen minutely through the rest of his career—still a struggle for many years, not for existence, but for supremacy, and then a triumph, such as no artist ever had before. The struggle for supremacy was long, and not free from bitterness. Danova was at the height of his fame, and in the full possession of that splendid personal influence which he had won by the successful cultivation of his arts. But his love of glory had grown with possession, and he could ill brook a rival in the field which he had been accustomed to look upon as his own. It was long before his partisans would acknowledge the claims of the young competitor as a Protestant [illegible]

[illegible] first [illegible] long the [illegible] already manifested his [illegible] great bas-relief, the

Agricultural.

Winter and Winter Food of Cows.

The editor of the American Agriculturist has recently visited the farm of S. B. Halliday, near Providence, R. I. His farm contains 100 acres, part of which is used as a market garden. Of course, land cultivated in this way needs thorough manuring, and a large number of cows are kept exclusively manufacturing milk for the city and fertilizers for the farm." The cows are soiled—in other words, fed with green food in the stables during the summer months. The following method is adopted: [illegible] green rye till the stalks get quite hard and ever after this, if necessary by cutting them up short. The rye is succeeded till clover is ready, which forms the main food. Clover is followed by green millet, which for this purpose, is sown early in succession in the spring. Corn sown in drills at intervals of 10 to 15 days—follows millet, and continues till frost, when millett or oats is again resorted to, and used till the ground freezes up.

The winter food of his cows consists of cut corn stalks, roots, oil meal and shorts. The daily food of each cow is 2 quarts of oil meal, 4 quarts of shorts, half a bushel of turnips and carriots, and as much cut corn stalks as she will eat. He says that from considerable experience and observation, he is satisfied that no root contributes so much to the quantity as the turnips, while carrots do not add much to the quantity, but greatly enriches the quality. He is quite certain that oil-cake is the best milk-yielding food. He says that in feeding turnips, long-continued practice has proved, beyond a doubt, that a little dry hay, or any dry food, given to a cow just before milking, will entirely prevent any turnip flavor from being communicated to the milk.

Turn Your Fence Posts.—It is mentioned as a curious fact that a farmer in Connecticut who recently took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, found all those posts solid which had been inverted from the way in which they originally grew, while all those which had been set as they grew were rotted off at the bottom. Heads down therefore, seems a specific against decay.

Saving Grass Seeds.

Many farmers neglect to save their own grass seeds because it needs attention at a time when they are most busy with their grain and hay; but if farmers generally would make it a point to save seed for their own use, they would find their account in it, both in prime cost, and in not being imposed upon by buying foul seed from another man's farm, who had no interest in keeping their land free from weeds.

Orchard Grass.

Orchard Grass is among the first to ripen, and will be ready to cut from the 20th of June to the first of July, according to location and soil. This should be either reaped or cradled and immediately put in compact shocks, to stand a couple of weeks. The stubble may then be mowed and hayed, taking care not to disturb the shocks. When dry, the shocks should be moved very carefully to the barn for storage, as the seed shells out easily.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass comes in season for harvest about the same time as orchard grass. The best method of gathering the seed of this grass is by stripping the heads by hand; the process is rather slow, but no other way will bring the seed in good condition, as it is too light and chaffy to be threshed and winnowed. At the price for which it sells in market, even this slow way pays well.

Meadow Foxtail.

Meadow Foxtail (English Blue Grass) is ripe early in July, and having a tolerable heavy seed, can be cut by the cradle or sickle, and when dry, threshed and winnowed carefully to separate the chaff.

Foul Meadow Grass.

Foul Meadow Grass ripens its seed in the last of July. We consider this as the best grass that can be raised for meadow swails and marsh lands. It is fine, nutritious, and yields a great burden; and, like a good natured wife—will bear a good deal of neglect without spoiling. When in head this grass nearly resembles red top, and is often mistaken for it. The seed is very fine and sells at a high price—as much by the bushel as clover seed, though much lighter.

Timothy Seed.

Timothy Seed ripens in July, and as it is contained in strong heads, is very easily harvested and got out, either by reaping, cradling, or with such a machine as Wagoner's clover harvester, simply taking off the heads. We wish to bespeak the attention of farmers generally to saving the best seeds of these valuable grasses.—*Ohio Cul.*

From the National Era.

Letter from Canton.

Canton, China, June 20, 1854.

While the Nebraska bill and the war in Europe are absorbing the attention of your readers, events on this side of the world may possess but little interest. The rebellion is, of course, the main topic here. A short account of its origin and progress may not be out of place, as an introduction to my letter. In 1850, numerous bands of robbers in Canton and Kwang-si Provinces united under Hung-tai-tsiuen, as Emperor, with the title of Tien-teh, who appointed six generals and ministers, with the title of kings. After several engagements at various places, Tung-ngan-fu, in Kwang-si fell into their hands, on the 27th August, 1851. Here the Emperor had established his court, treasury, &c.

After their escape from this city, pursued by Imperialists, many rebels were killed, and Tien-teh taken captive to Peking, and executed, in June, 1853.

After this, the insurgents proceeded in a south-east direction, and about the end of June took Tsien-chau-fu, and in July Yung-chun, in Hunan Province. They then entered the capital of Hunan, but were repulsed, and proceeding northward, took Yo-chau-fu, near the end of 1852. Possession of this important city, situated on the south side of the outlet of the great Tung-ting-hu lake, with the command of that series of unparalleled waters, extended the dominion of the insurgents from the south-eastern to the central provinces of the empire, and rendered the position of the Imperialists very critical. Their forces, however, were concentrated in the north, and the insurgents, instead of following up their advantage, and pushing on to the capital, Nanking, which was then in a defenceless state, and would have fallen into their hands without a struggle, turned their attention to the south, and in January, 1853, took Wuchang, the capital of Hoo-peh province, and Hanyang, on the opposite side of the river, and in March, 1853, Kiu-kiang, a city of considerable importance on the south bank of the Yang-tsz-kiang, in the province of Kiang-si. During the summer months of this year, the rebels advanced with various success, until they had captured several very important cities on the Grand Canal and in the Province of Chili, in which Peking is situated, but were driven back again by the Imperial forces, who regained possession of the cities in Chili Province, and two or three cities on the northern portion of the Grand Canal.

According to latest reliable accounts, the insurgents had possession of three provincial capitals, and of parts of five Provinces on both sides the Yang-tsz-kiang. The territory which they control contains about forty millions of inhabitants, and some of the richest soil of the Empire. They have three armies in the field, one in Shan-tung Province, which has met with great reverses, one in Ngan-hwui, and one in Hunan. Hung-siu-tsuen seems to be the chief, since the death of Tien-teh, and he is styled Tai-ping wong. This man is a native of Canton Province, and spent several months in 1846 with Rev. I. J. Roberts, an American Baptist Missionary, stationed in this city. From him was obtained the knowledge of the Bible, which gave origin to the religious element of the insurrection.

Very different views are entertained here, as elsewhere, as to what is to be hoped for mankind from this feature of this wonderful movement. On the one hand, much good is expected to result from the distribution of the Bible among the rebel forces, and from the opposition to idolatry, opium smoking, and other vices. On the other hand, the leaders of the insurrection seem to use Bible truth as a foundation for their own pretended revelations from Heaven, and it is said that neither the cause of humanity nor religion can be advanced by a mixture of error and truth, which teaches men to murder their fellow-beings, and that death on the battle-field is a sure passport to endless bliss. The philanthropist, however, will look upon this and all the commotions which now agitate the world, with the earnest hope that the unseen hand of Him who controls the destinies of nations, may cause to result therefrom relief both to those who are oppressed by tyrants, and those who are bound down by chains of ignorance and superstition.

In Canton all is quiet, and the Government exercises great vigilance. At several places in the Province, local disturbances, unconnected with the rebellion, have taken place. Near Whampoa, several villages have been at war with each other, because of some old feud between two families, or clans. Many persons have been killed, and one village of three thousand inhabitants destroyed, the families taking refuge in Whampoa. The American steamer *Fracanes* has come to that place, for the protection of American interests there and in Canton.

It has been rumored that the Russian fleet in the Pacific were about to attack Hong Kong; in consequence of which, the authorities have been fortifying Victoria, enrolling volunteers, &c. Russian ships of war may, however, find enough to do elsewhere.

Pirates are very numerous in the China sea, and frequent accounts are received of their plundering junks and trading boats. Sometimes they attack the larger vessels of foreign nations.

Mr. McLane has gone to Nanking, and we expect to hear the result of his visit by the next steamer from Shanghai.

K.

Our Foreign Policy in St. Domingo.

There seems to be no longer any room to doubt that the administration have determined to recognize the independance and sovereignty of the Spanish end of the island of Hayti, which has been for the last eight or ten years in a state of revolt against the Imperial Government. This step will raise to questions for the consideration of the American people of no ordinary gravity. The first is, have we a sufficient pretext for lending our countenance and sanction to the revolting Dominicans, to the probable prejudice of our relations with Hayti? And the other is, are we prepared to abandon the narrow and intolerant policy which we have hitherto observed towards governments conducted by Africans and their descendants? We have little to apprehend, it is true, from the ill-will of the Haytian Emperor. He might embarrass the commerce which has grown up with his subjects, now eighth in point of importance to us among the nations of the earth; but the loss would fall upon a limited number of merchants, who might not, perhaps, be able to lift the voice of complaint above the big bass drum with which the State always drowns the clamour of individual suffering. One thing, however, is clear: that it is impossible for that island to be occupied by two governments in harmony with each other. The existence of a divided sovereignty there, has always been the curse of its inhabitants ever since it has been known to civilized man. Columbus found the aboriginal tribes quarrelling with each other; his successors in the East always quarrelled with the French, who colonized the West; and when the Europeans were driven out, about half a century ago, the negroes of the two extremities took up the quarrel and have kept it alive ever since, with the exception of the period of the union under Boyer, which, but for European meddlers, would have been permanent. The proclamation of religious toleration to all sects and denominations of Christians, by the Haytians, was taken advantage of by designing people to induce a revolt from that union, which, under one pretence or another, has been sustained up to the present time. This disunion is a calamity to both extremities of the island, and we should be sorry to see the United States do anything to perpetuate it.

As to the other point, our views are well known. We are not aware of any good reason for refusing to recognise any government that has an independent existence, whatever may be the complexion or character of its people, nor for neglecting to avail ourselves of any commercial advantages which may properly be obtained from them by treaty or otherwise. If we would so soon negotiate with Hayti, which takes annually, in our own vessels, between two and three millions of dollars worth of our produce, as with Austria, or Italy, or Spain, that take from us no more, if as much. But such has not been the policy of the country. All black governments have been placed under the ban of the nation; and the Government of Liberia, which was established under the auspices and under the auspices of the [illegible]

Insurrection in Hayti.

[illegible] Soulouque, a negro, [illegible] Emperor of Hayti. He was [illegible] of the island.

General Pedro Mena, African blood on both father's and mother's side.

General Contrera, African blood, both lines. His father, named Canito, is alive, and resides there.

General Fransica Sanchez, a Sambo; his father is black and his mother a mulattress.

General Jacinto Concha and his brothers are all mixed bloods—white on their father's and mulattoes on their mother's side. She is well known to be the daughter of Fio Jacinto Lopez, whose parents are almost black, and who resided in the village of Seybo. They are well known by all the inhabitants of that place.

General of the Navy, J. Alexandro Acarto, mulatto. His mother was a mulatto and his mother's mother was a negress and a slave of Justo Masti.

General Sandoevar, now commandant of the Place of Llanas Ariebo; mulatto, was born and brought up in that place, where all his relations, who are mulattoes and blacks, reside.

General Francisco Sosa, mulatto by both lines. He resides at Los Llanas. His family are composed of mulattoes and blacks.

Colonel Nicolas Patricino, de Azua. His father, Jose Patricion, was formerly a slave of Don Miguel de la Atalaya. He is of the same house with Santana.

Colonel Bruno Betance, mulatto, son of Marricento Betance, a slave of the family of Betances, which migrated to Porto Rico in 1801, where they now reside.

The Colonel of Police Pattin, mulatto, from both lines.

Colonel Santiago Basora, African slave of Don Jose Bacora, which family migrated to Porto Rico in 1802.

Colonel Felicita Sanchez, commandant of the town of St. Juan, is of African origin.

Colonel T. N. Bavelo, mulatto, African blood on mother's side. She is daughter of Fio Jose Loureyes, who is now living.

Colonel Juan Contrera, commandant of Banico, black.

Colonel Martin de Bargas, of African origin.

Colonel Andres Grera, of African origin.

Colonel Serverio Rio, black.

Colonel Ariseto, African blood in both lines.

Colonel Florentno, black.

Colonel Manuel Bautista, black.

Colonel Teleford who resides at Port au Platte, a mulatto in both lines.

Colonel Pepe Gomes, of the family of Gomes of St. Domingo, is a mulatto from his mother's side.

Colonel Juan Rus, black, son of a master carpenter, Josa Rus, a black man.

Colonel Terivio Mayon, director of the hospital, is a colored man.

Colonel Euseva Pereira, commandant of the Place of St. Christopher, is a mulatto from both lines.

Members of the Congress of Revision, 1854.

Domingo Pichardo and his relations. All mulattoes, descendants of Africa by their grandmothers. The first Pichardo a white man, in the last century, was curate of Santingo. He became the father of a son by one of his servants, a negro woman. Senor Serssera, Auditor of the Court of St. Domingo, had by one of his negro women a daughter. Both gave the children a good education and then married them to each other. Hence came the Pichardos of Santiago, who have made so much noise in the world.

Benigno Roxas. From Stantiago, a mulatto of the same descent with the Pichardos and Serssera, for all these gentlemen derive their appellation from the house in which their fathers were born.

Antonio Cambrel, coloured.

Felez Marcenaro, a mulatto on the father's side.

Telefora Oso, a mulatto by both father's and mother's side. His family are in Maracaibo, mulatto butchers, living in a quarter called El Empedrado.

Felipe Perdemo and Mateo his brother, mulattoes born in the district of Santa Barbara, children of Senor Perdomo and a mulatto lady of the family of Las Lunas.

T. B. Dobelas, a mulatto by both lines. His mother, a coloured woman, was called Mamiere.

F. M. Castro, *alias* Del Monte, a mulatto.

T. Espayar, a mulatto, a descendant of the Espayars of Guarico Olabo.

Tejera, a mulatto; his paternal uncle, who was called Senor Rafael, a shoemaker by trade, lived in the *Calle de las Plateras*

T. R. Bernal, a mulatto; son or nephew of Fio Melchior Bersal, who was partly a physican. This latter had a brother, a very dark man. From these Bernals came all those who now figure in St. Domnigo as Cabrals and Bernals—all of them mulattoes.

Note.—To prove clearly that the people of the eastern part of Hayti are mulattoes and negroes nothing is required but to recall to mind the events of its history, beginning with the year 1795, when St. Domingo was ceded to France. At this epoch all the gentry emigrated to Porto Rico and Cuba. All other families embarked in the ships of war which were sent by the King of Spain, and were anchored in the Bay of Ocoa until the last person who wished to embark was received. Again, in 1801, others who had remained embarked. In 1821, when this part of the island became independant under Don Jose Nunes do Caseres, all the chiefs and their families emigrated, and with them many Castlans, being all that were left of the white Europeans.

In 1822, when the President Jean Pierro Boyer, took possession, Don Jose Nunes and his family departed, and every white Creole followed and settled on the Main.

It is not to be doubted that on the four occasions, on which the emigration of the whites from St. Domingo took place, the number must have been considerable. What is very certain, and evident to any impartial person, is, that all those who figure now in this country, figured also until the year 1843.

This soil it must have been the case, had not been negroes and mulattoes, since then the white gentry being citizens of Hayti, could not claim dominion of any land, for which reason the negroes and mulattoes of St. Domingo, as well as of the other towns, were always the proprietors and chief possessors of the land, the whites having been only employed in the [illegible]

Genealogy of the Political Authorities of St. Domingo.

Pedro Santana, President of the Republic. His father was an old resident of Hincke, and was a mulatto and slave of Don Miguel de La Cayo. In 1801 they went to reside in the Province of Seybo. The Minister Miguel Bartedo; mulatto on his father's side.

The Minister Aba al Fau and his brothers are mulattoes; his mother was natural daugher of Mr. Justamente, by a mulatto woman. He had her educated as a legitimate child.

General Antonio Duverger, one of the most famous of the Dominican generals, is a mulatto, born at Mirbalais, and of Haytian descent.

Messed Marcano, a general of division and member of Congress, is from Margarita (South America.) His mistress is now residing in that place. She endeavored to make him return, but was unsuccessful. He is a mulatto.

General Moreno, black, now in command of the village of Baya Monte Plata.

General Aranjo, black; he commands the peninsula of Samana; his father was a Haytian.

Gen. Romejio del Castillio, mulatto, from both lines. He has a child and seven nephews in Havana who bear the name of Gusman. They have abandoned their legitimate name of Galico.

General Juan Rosa, commandant of Seybo. Mulatto.

General Bernadino, chief of a squadron of cavalry of Seybo. Black. He commenced his services in the capacity of a servant to Santana.

General J. Esteban Aybar, who was sent on a mission to Europe, and who was afterwards minister of war, is a mulatto. His family, on the father's side, endeavoured to prevent the marriage between M. Juan Antonio, his father, with Mesico, his mother, on account of colored blood, as in those days they were quite particular upon this point; but as it was found that Mesico held a higher rank than J. Antonio, the marriage was assented to.

General Ramon Maya, a mulatto from both lines. His uncle, Jose M. Maya, now alive, is sufficient evidence of the fact.

General Juan Evangelista Baptista, who is in command at Azua, is descendant of an African on his mother's side; her name is Maimona.

Bonaventura Baez, founder of the political existence of the Dominicans, is a descendant of African blood in both lines. His mother is dead; the was a slave to his father. He is now residing at St. Thomas, and his complexion is that of a dark mulatto. He was formerly President of the Republic.

General Pedro Florentino, black.

General Santiago Basez, commandant of the Southern Frontier, is a colored man.

General Santiago, the political chief of the province of Santiago is of the Africa[illegible]

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

The Rev. R.R. Ward delivered an interesting Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Castle Inn, Wrentham, Suffolk, on Friday the 21st July, at Stephen Rostron, Esq., late Stipendiary Magistrate in Jamaica and British Guiana, presiding. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and much sympathy was excited by the appeals of Mr. Ward. The object of the meeting was to promote the formation of a local Anti-Slavery Society, to co-operate with the *Ladies' Free-labour Association* at Walthamstow, the members of which are working single-handed, and would be glad of a little assistance from the gentlemen of the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. Ward gave especial prominence to the fact, that those who consume slave-labour produce are parties thus far to keeping up slavery; and enjoined those who professed anti-slavery sentiments to act consistently, by abstaining, as far as lies in their power, from consuming articles the product of slave-labour. He also showed how, by developing the resources of our East and West-India Colonies, and by promoting the cultivation of cotton there, in Africa, Australia, and elsewhere, and thus augmenting the supply of free-labour staples, slave-holders would eventually be thrust out of the markets of the world by the more successful enterprises of free-labour.

Mr. Chamerovitzow, Secretary of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, also addressed the meeting. He pointed out in what manner the system of slavery reacted on the people of this country, as, to wit, in the case of the law relating to coloured seamen, and indicated the course which the American church has observed in abstaining from taking action against slaveholders. He also referred to the various instrumentalities that might be employed, to break down the system, amongst which, he stated that the religious bodies in this country might become the most powerful, by remonstrating with their American co-religionists who either uphold slave-holding or do not speak against it, and by refusing to receive such into church-fellowship. This course, he observed, would awaken a sentiment in the American churches against Slavery, which it was to be regretted does not exist.

Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference.

An Anti-Slavery Conference was held in the *Athenæum*, Manchester, on Tuesday the 1st August ult., in commemoration of West-India Emancipation, having been convened by the *Anti-Slavery and India-Reform League*.

The object of the Conference, as set forth in the Circular, was, "not merely to celebrate the overthrow of the foul system of bondage that once disgraced the British colonies, and to remonstrate the improved and improving condition of the emancipated negro; but also to consider the present aspect of the Slavery question in those civilized countries in which the colored race are still held in subjection; and to decide as to the best instrumentalities that can be employed by the British anti-slavery party for the abolition of Slavery and the slave-trade."

"Among the subjects that will be considered by the Conference, and upon which suitable Resolutions will be proposed, are the following:—

"1. The result of West-India Emancipation.

"2. The present political and religious aspects of the Slavery Question in the United States, with especial reference to the Nebraska Bill, the contemplated seizure of Cuba, and other territory, and the more recent action of the Fugitive Slave law.

"3. The charges preferred against the American Abolitionists.

"4. The movement for the dissolution of the Union, and other instrumentalities for the overthrow of Slavery, which are employed in America.

"5. British co-operation with American Abolitionists."

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Conference assembled in the Athenæum at ten in the morning. The proceedings commenced at half-past ten. Abraham Watkin, Esq., J.P., was appointed President; Professor Scott, President of Airedale College, Vice-President; the Rev. W. Parker, and Mr. T. W. Chesson, Secretaries. The following gentlemen, among many others, were present: George Thompson, Esq.; Parker Pillsbury, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. Wm. Wells Brown; the Revs. S. R. Ward, Canada; Wm. Guest, Leeds; T. P. Ham, Bristol; S. A. Steinthal, Bridgewater; W. H. Bonner, Birkenhead; J. G. Rogers, Ashton-under-Lyne; John Curwen, Plaistow; Francis Bishop, Liverpool; G. B. Bubier, Salford; W. R. Thorburn, Bury; J. H. Hutton, B.A., Manchester; Dr. Beard, Baynor, Wesleyan Minister; H. Christopherson, Bowdon; F. Howarth, Bury; W. Whitelegge, Manchester; Dr. M'Kerrow, Manchester; Henry King, Esq., Rochdale; John Kingsley, Esq.; Mr. North, a fugitive slave from South Carolina; and Mr. W. P. Powell, a colored gentleman of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

After a short introductory speech of the Chairman, letters were read from the following friends of the cause who were unable, for various reasons, to attend the sittings of the Conference: The Earl of Carlisle; the Bishop of Oxford; Miss Harriet Martineau; Dr. Nichol, Glasgow; Justice Haughton, Esq., Dublin; James Bell, Esq., M.P.; Edward Baines, Esq., Leeds; Rev. Dr. Campbell; Rev. Dr. Urwick; P. R. Arrowsmith, Esq.; Mayor of Bolton; Dr. Dick, Dundee; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; and John Cropper, Esq., Liverpool.

The following letter was also submitted from L. A. Chamerovitzow, on behalf of the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*:—

"27, New Broad Street, 25th July, 1854.

"To the Secretaries of the *Anti-Slavery and India-Reform Leagues*.

"Gentlemen,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, inviting me to attend an Anti-Slavery Conference, to be held in Manchester, on the 1st August, and inviting me, and any other friend of the cause, to attend.

"In reply, I beg, on behalf of the Committee, to convey to you an expression of their sympathy with the objects of the Conference, and of their desire that, during its sittings, the claims of the enslaved may be fully and faithfully set forth. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...but them by other ...the Free Church ...sions, Methodist ...eport, which we ...W. Wood speaks ...man, showing that ...ortunities previous ...

...mate, living in a ...find him experi... extensive acquain... and the Scriptures ...enlarged and culti... or more come upon ...be related in the his... certainly impressed ...rance" until he ob... by assurance of the ...he send his prac... working with him ...ace and he could ...ere I formerly feel... mind" of this coun... ...with which ...

...the Roman Catholics are carrying every... ...in Kingston, at least amongst ...orders. Humanly speaking an effort ...made to check their progress, *now or* ...

...ence and Christian firmness ...needed than ever now, for I can... ...presentiment that the final ...ght and darkness is close at ...

From Pemberton Valley, Port Maria, an ...ignorant writes as follows:—

"The Townships, in behalf of which the ...application is made, contains a population of ...about one hundred, fifteen or twenty of whom ...could not speak English. The Parish Church at Port ...Maria is seven miles off, the Retreat Church in the ...opposite direction, with very ...bad roads in both places.

"The number of children is about 220, of ...whom it is thought be expected to attend the school ...on its commencement. There is a house on the ...premises, with 7 acres of land advantageously ...situated almost every respect for a free ...school, and upon which a school house could ...be put up, as there is plenty of hard wood ...which would be furnished gratis on the spot. ...The school house might then be used for Divine ...worship.

"The Proprietors of Pemberton Valley pro... ...offer £30 per annum—to give the house ...and residence, together with seven acres of ...land. What the Proprietors of two neighbouring ...Townships, the House of Assembly and the Vestry ...would have not yet ascertained."

DOMINICA.

"In reference to Dominica, your Committee ...are anxious to render assistance to the ...case of the Rev. M. M. Dillon, the Rector ...of Roseau, and to testify their sympathy with ...him in the arduous undertaking wherein he ...has so greatly blessed. They grieve ...to know that only *one* Protestant clergyman ...is found in an island so densely populated,—... ...that the Church of Rome has its ...Apostolic twelve priests, and numerous ...inferior emissaries.

"They desire also to express their obligations ...to Mr. Dillon, for aiding the Society at home ...in elucidating its cause on several important ...points, and rendering it essential service.

"Further object to this "branch" as ...affording opportunity to those who might ...impose or mismanage it, to engraft upon it, ...'les akin' to Yankee colonization. In ...we have been told, as before said, by ...Missionary in charge, that it will offer ...for training up preachers and ...for Africa, a feature of the plan ...objected to the pious mind of the ...Rev. Mr. Bernard, but which the Rev ...seems us, originated with him ...with the other objects, is to ...the co-operation of a Mr Sun... ...gentlemen in New York ...Colonial Church and School ...Society, in withdrawn in Yankeedom's ...Englishmen sufficient to carry on ...work of their societies without ...help of men in the States, espe... ...disposed for the colored people" ...a fear of some bad design, ...by the Missionary in this case ...White men have no schools for ...men for Africa as the "great" ob... ...act seldom can a school be got up ...colored people, but what fatherland ...people attended to, they are suddenly ...full of them, to become Bishops and ...Rectors, and such like. We Americ... ...cans and cannot in common reason be sup... ...posed to have other than a common interest ...in Africa,—we should do something else ...than teach, preach, and be servants, and ...the schools of the Province, of every ...grade, are open to us in every locality where ...the whites are not either stupidly besotted ...with rum and ignorance, or where Yankee ...interests have not superceded. British, we ...should be permitted to go without threats ...or persuasion to those established or to be ...established, especially that we may have ...the opportunity of learning how much we ...are needed away from home. If colored ...men are to be trained to teach and preach, ...why, not let them decide without suggestions ...from this one or that, as to the field of fu... ...ture operations? Or why may they not ...labor in Canada, after having "served their ...time."

If the teachers are not yet prepared for ...Africa, it would be vastly better to estab... ...lish the Normals Schools in Africa at once, ...and train natives to the work at home, ...and suffer colored Americans to help ...make up the future of this continent; but ...that would not be "advisable." By this ...new plan, by the time the training is over, ...the public mind will probably be formed to ...further African schemes. It occurred to ...us, that Jamaica and Demarara, &c., being ...nearer home, might have served as trial ...fields to the future colored missionaries; ...but we were told that they are well supplied ...with teachers, preachers, &c. However, ...the above extracts from pages 67 and 66, will, ...we think, satisfy any candid mind that there ...is nothing so revolting in a true picture ...of the colored people of Canada, as drawn ...by men now struggling to elevate the West ...Indians, and they cannot fail to convince ...them of the importance of missionary ef... ...forts they will have in view, the welfare of ...the country in which they may operate, as ...well as contributors thousands of miles off.

But God's purposes ...the usual means employed. And if He ...work for them to do, the instruments will ...doubtless be provided; but the means are ours, and ...we are bound to use them.

"Now, my dear Sir, is a heathen country, ...a Christian name, and we must act accord...

"I do not speak from hearsay, but from twenty ...years experience, when I tell you, that England ...and the men and England must find the ...money for many years to come, or, ...humanly speaking, Jamaica's doom is sealed. ...Its claims upon thousands, and thousands yet ...unborn, have been withdrawn from poor Jamaica ...by its own dear native country, and with... ...by men who thinking of themselves ...and the offspring of their ...there is nothing but the misery that their sins entailed ...upon us is now increased so fearfully by our ...own hands. *We cannot help ourselves*, although that ...fact is aimed at by all.

"1853.—I was given to understand ...by the magistrates of the parish, a few ...years ago, that if the agents were not found ...out, our schools would be ...

"The Roman Catholics are carrying every... ...in Kingston, at least amongst ...orders. Humanly speaking an effort ...made to check their progress, *now or* ...

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The fever is still raging in Savannah, Georgia, all the hotels and principal business places are closed.

In Charleston, S. C., the number of deaths by the yellow fever, for the week ending Sept. 13th, was 57.

A fugitive slave was seized in a street in Chicago, one day last week, by three men, his cries brought assistance, when the men were arrested.

The men by the last account, were undergoing an examination. They are charged with assaulting, with a deadly weapon. The testimony so far shows that they seized the man without any legal authority; and on his escaping fired a pistol at him. Notice has been given by the prosecution that after this charge is finished, they will be prosecuted for Kidnapping and creating a ri...

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman

The Colored Citizens of Toronto, met in general meeting at the second Wesleyan Church, Richmond St., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20th, 1854.

Wilson R. Abbott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Rev. Wm. P. Newman appointed Secretary.

After prayer by Bro. Robinson, the object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, who called upon the Secretary to read from the "Seventeenth Annual Report of the Colonial Church and School Society" which reading showed that the object of Rev. Mr. Dillon's Mission to this country is to establish a separate school, or school's for the colored people.

It was voted, that a Committee of five be appointed, to draft resolutions for another meeting respecting the said Mission.

Rev. Wm. P. Newman, Mr. Adolphus. Juda Wilson, R. Abbott, Esq., Rev. Mr. Johnson, were then appointed.

Voted, that W. R. Abbott be a Committee to wait on Mr. Dillon, invite him to attend the next meeting of the colored citizens.

Voted, that we adjourn to meet at the Sayer St. Chapel, on Monday evening of next month, at 7½ o'clock.

W. R. ABBOTT, Chairman.

WM. P. NEWMAN, Secretary.

Colportage in Canada West.

CANADA TRACT SOCIETY,
Toronto, September 4th, 1854.

Before and at the Twenty second Anniversary of this Society, held on the 6th of June, the history of its past operations, its present condition, and the relation it sustains to Evangelical Christianity, were carefully considered.

In view of the success which God has vouchsafed to the limited efforts made, and the small amount of agency thus far employed by this society, and of the success of *Colportage* as employed by the American Tract Society, in this Province, in view of the wants of our population as revealed by Colportieur labour, showing great destitution of Religious Knowledge in our Country, the prevalence of Romanism and other erroneous systems of Religion, and great indifference to education and spiritual Religion among nominal Protestants, and the wide-spread diffusion of a corrupt and *destructive Literature*, and in view of the fact that the progress of our country is far more rapid than the increase of means for its evangelization, we are convinced that Providence calls upon this society to go forward and enlarge its operations so as to meet the wants of this Province, believing as we do that Sabbath Observance, the Bible Cause, Sunday Schools, Temperance, and other good objects affecting our temporal and spiritual welfare, will be efficiently promoted by the employment of Colporteurs for all our population, including the 40,000 Germans west ward of this city. The history of Colportage in the United States warrants these expectations.

We are grateful to the American Tract Society for having begun vigorously to circulate the work of Colportage among us, and for their willingness to render us any assistance in their power by transferring to us men now in their employ, and supplying us with such assistance as we need to start this benevolent work. If this much-needed enterprise is prosecuted by us, with the facilities, now enjoyed, it promises great good to this City, as the *head quarters* of its operations. Canada West has the ability, and Toronto a large share of that ability, to sustain it. The Committee can do but little without the warm-hearted and liberal co-operation of our citizens in making a vigorous effort here—such an effort as shall give us the confidence of all disposed to aid such a work, and secure their co-operation.

We are doing what we can by securing the services of a General Agent, and we take much pleasure in commending to your Christian confidence and personal regard, the Rev. Yates Hickey, who has just commenced an effort in Toronto, for *this Society*, and whose efficient labors as Superintendent of Colportage, in connection with the Rochester Agency for Western New York and Canada, and whose prominent relation to the American Tract Society will add value to his services in behalf of this Institution.

This is a work of *faith* and *prayer* and benevolence, and while only devoted Christian men are to be employed in carrying it forward, it is a matter of *personal interest* to every Canadian, and may be made a means of good to all.

As it is proposed to make Toronto the seat of operations for the Province, special effort and large subscriptions will be expected in this city from Christians and all who want to see Canada blessed by this simple but effective agency. To make the duty of every one more plain, we would further state that, in addition to three Colporteurs employed by this Society, and two by the Kingston Society, the American Tract Society have some *twenty* who are *Canadians*, and who may be transferred to us so soon as the funds are raised to warrant this Society in undertaking what all must see is its own appropriate work.

Funds are now needed to purchase publications from the London and American Tract Societies, for the use of Colporteurs, and will be needed from year to year, to pay their salaries, for books and tracts granted to the destitute, and the various and large expenses inseparable from an extended benevolent enterprize.

Since Providence has prepared the way by raising up men and providing to our hand all other needed instrumentality, money is all that is now required to give full success. Shall Toronto allow this opportunity to pass unimproved? Shall the large resources in the hands of men here be unavailable for such an object? We trust that Christians and philanthropists will say, with one voice, "The means shall be furnished."

Documents explaining the work may be had at the Depository, 67, Young Street; and all who wish to volunteer their encouragement can do so by placing their funds at the disposal of the Committee, leaving their donations at the same place. £5 constitute a member for life, and £10 pay a Colporteur's salary one year. Any person or persons paying this amount may have the quarterly Report of a Colporteur for their information and encouragement.

JAS. RICHARDSON, President.
A. T. McCORD,
A. [illegible], M. A.,
} Secretaries.
In behalf of the Committee.

The Ottawa *Citizen* states that several buildings have lately been destroyed by fire in the neighborhood of the Chats, under circumstances which leave little doubt of their being the work of incendiaries. An Orange Lodge was first destroyed some weeks ago, and since then two Roman Catholic churches were also destroyed.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Arabia."

NEWS IMPORTANT!!

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1854.

The *Arabia* arrived at 5.15. Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 45,000 bales.

Flour advanced 1s. on the week—western 28s. 6d. Wheat 3d. White corn declined 6d. Beef firm. Pork dull. Bacon and Lard firm. Tallow declined 1s.

The War.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that by this time the allies may have landed on the Crimea, and we shall soon hear of important events.

The Turks are taking the offensive vigorously in Bessarabia, and Schamyl has commenced operations in earnest, having arrested the tide of Russian success beyond the Caucasus.

The Sebastopol expedition will consist of 25,000 each, French and English, and 20,000 Turks.

Austria does not consider the refusal of Russia a *casus belli*.

Late advices from St. Domingo, report the fever to be raging to an alarming extent, but more especially among the shipping.

A rumor has reached the city that Seignora Stiffonem died recently of cholera in the city of Mexico.

Nothing of moment from the Baltic.

The fire engines at Odessa have been ordered to be destroyed by the Russians.

General Bebutoff has evacuated Bayazid, and blown up the fortress.

A Constantinople despatch says, Schamyl has surprised the Russian army in Georgia, and destroyed 200 villas.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, and the Rifle and other regiments have left Constantinople for Varna.

Lord Raglan would embark at Varna in the *Carradoc* on the 2nd, and the expedition was to embark at Baltschik.

The troops are represented as being very enthusiastic.

The French troops in the Baltic are to return to France.

Austria still perseveres in supporting the guarantees from Russia, and will await the result of operations against Sebastopol.

The Russians are making preparations to burn the cities of Odessa, Reni, Brailog, Galatz, and Ismael, should they be forced to abandon them.

Russia rejects the proposition of the Four Powers.

VIENNA, Thursday.

The *Trinden Blat* has advices from Galatz of the 1st, according to which a number of French and English gun-boats entered the Sulina mouth of the Danube on the 31st August. Another flotilla of gun-boats will enter the Kaila mouth.

The *Fulton*, with General Baraguay D'Hilliers and suite on board, arrived here last night.

All the Boomarsund forts have been destroyed, and the troops remain among the Islands.

The Russian forces in Asia had fallen back as far as Erwine.

Russian agents disguised as Bedouins have been arrested at Damascus.

From Athens we learn that the King positively refuses any indemnification to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug 28.—

It is reported that a serious rebellion has broken out in the Pashaliks of Karienta.

From the camp at Bologne, we have a send of accounts of the manœuvres before the Emperor and Prince Albert.

Mr. Soule is charged by French and Spanish papers at conniving against the tranquility of Spain. It is said he is identified in a cabal against General Esparteres, and to be connected with sundry recent attempts at insurrection.

The London *Times'* correspondent thinks that the proof against him is so strong that he will not venture back to Madrid.

The weather has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHDEACONS WILBERFORCE AND DENISON.—We are able to announce, that both these Archdeacons are now on the point of being brought before the proper tribunals, for their Romish teaching. The honor of vindicating the faith and Protestant doctrine of the Church of England will devolve upon the two venerable Archbishops of either province. The Archbishop of York, at the instance of the Rev. John Jarratt, Vicar of North Cave, in the East Riding, has determined to send the charge against Archdeacon Wilberforce to his Provincial Court; and, in consequence of Lord Auckland, the present Bishop of Bath and Wells, having refused to send the complaint against Archdeacon Denison to the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury, the Primate, at the instance of the Rev. oseph Dincher, Vicar of South Brent, Somerset, has issued a Commission of Inquiry on the subject of the charge against the Archdeacon of Taunton.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic. ch 200] in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, C. W. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con E [illegible] 127); 78 (80); 8 (146); 9 to 42 inc. about 100 acres each.
2nd Con [illegible] (113); 2 (59); 9 (85); 10 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
3rd Con [illegible] (113); 2 (99); 10 (24); 11 (66); 12 (106); 13 (146); 14 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
4th Con [illegible] (113); 2 (100); 3 (170); 4 (129); 5 (88); 6 (55); 14 (95); 15 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
5th Con. [illegible] (113); 2 to 6 inc. (100 each); 7 (98); 13 (25); 14 (86); 17 (106); 18 [146] 19 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
6th Con. [illegible] (113); 2 to 7 inc. (100 each); 8 (168); 2[illegible] (30); 10 (82); 11 (62); 19 (85); 20 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
7th Con [illegible] (113); 2 to 9 inc. (100 each); 10 (90); 11 [100], 12 [99]; 20 [25], 21 [67], 22 [107], 23 [147]; 24 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
8th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 and 12 [100 each]; 13 [171]; 14 [130]; 15 [94]; 16 [54]; 24 [86]; 25 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
9th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each] 10 [91]; 11 to 14 inc [100 each], 15 [105]; 16 [123]; 17 [99]; 25 [25]; 26 [66]; 27 [163]; 28 [148], 29 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
10th Con 4 to 17 inc. [about 100 each, 18 [167,] 19 [126]; 20 [84]; 21 [48]; 29 [87]; 30 to 42 inc. about 100 each.
11th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each], 30 [28] 31 [70]; 32 [110]; 33 [151]; 34 to 42 inc about 100 each.
12th Con 4 to 23 inc [about 100 each]; 23 [163]; 24 [132]; 25 [82]; 26 [48]; 34 [89]; 35 to 42 inc about 100 each.
13th Con 4 [120]; 5 and 6 [each 80] 7 and 8 [each 85]; 9 to 27 inc (about 100 each); 35 [31]; 36 [79]; 37 [112]; 38 [152]; 39 to 42 inc about 100 each.
14th Con 4 to 7 inc. [100 each]; 8 [66]; 9 [61]; 10 [85]; 13 to 27 inc [100 each]; 28 [163]; 29 [121]; 30 [78]; 31 [40]; 39 [90]; 40 to 42 inc 100 each.
15th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 40 [33], 41 [74]; 42 [115].
16th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 33 [158], 34 [118]; 39 [79]; 36 [10].
17th Con 12 to 37 inc about 100 each.
18th Con 12 to 37 inc [about 100 each], 38 [165], 39 [125]; 40 [84], 41 [54].
Con A 1 to 16 inc [about 125 each], 17 [186].
Con C 55 [112], 56 [58], 57 to 105 inc [about 100 each], 116 [75].
Con D 58 [80], 59 [75], 60 to 110 inc [about 100 each] 111 [53], 112 [98], 113 [100], 114 [82].

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TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 7	inclusive,		100 acres each.	
2d do	1 to 35	do	about	do	
3d do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
4th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
5th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
6th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
7th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
8th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
9th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
10th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
11th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
12th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
13th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	
14th do	1 to 35	do	do	do	

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession	A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do	B	11 to 40	do	do	
do	C	1 to 33	do	about 90 do	
		34, 76.			
1st Con	11 to 39	inclusive,		100 acres each	
2d do	1, [illegible] 3, 254, 3, 917, 4, 138, 5, 147, 6, 109, 7, 35, 9, 36,				
3d Con	1 to 4	inc about	100 acres each,	9, 98	
4th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	12, 109	
	11, 20, 32, 33, 13, 40, 14, 12.				
5th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each		
	15, 17, 20, 16, 21, 18, 22.				
6th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 102	
	23, 24, 25, 26, 27.				
7th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 103	
	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.				
8th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 104	
	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.				
9th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 105	
	40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.				
10th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 106	
	46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.				
11th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 107	
	52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.				
12th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 108	
	58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.				
13th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 109	
	64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.				
14th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 110	
	70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.				
15th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 111	
	76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.				
16th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 112	
	82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.				
17th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 113	
	88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.				
18th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 114	
	94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.				

19th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 115	
	100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.				
20th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 116	
	106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111.				
21st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 117	
	112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117.				
22d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 118	
	118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123.				
23d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 119	
	124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.				
24th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 120	
	130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135.				
25th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 121	
	136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.				
26th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 122	
	142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147.				
27th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 123	
	148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153.				
28th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 124	
	154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159.				
29th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 125	
	160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.				
30th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 126	
	166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171.				
31st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 127	
	172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177.				
32d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 128	
	178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183.				
33d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 129	
	184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189.				
34th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 130	
	190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195.				
35th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 131	
	196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.				
36th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 132	
	202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207.				
37th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 133	
	208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213.				
38th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 134	
	214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.				
39th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 135	
	220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225.				
40th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 136	
	226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.				
41st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 137	
	232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237.				
42d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 138	
	238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.				
43d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 139	
	244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249.				
44th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 140	
	250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255.				
45th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 141	
	256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261.				
46th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 142	
	262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267.				
47th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 143	
	268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.				
48th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 144	
	274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279.				
49th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 145	
	280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285.				
50th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 146	
	286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291.				
51st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 147	
	292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297.				
52d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 148	
	298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303.				
53d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 149	
	304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309.				
54th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 150	
	310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315.				
55th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 151	
	316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321.				
56th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 152	
	322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327.				
57th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 153	
	328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333.				
58th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 154	
	334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339.				
59th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 155	
	340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345.				
60th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 156	
	346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351.				
61st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 157	
	352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357.				
62d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 158	
	358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363.				
63d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 159	
	364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369.				
64th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 160	
	370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375.				
65th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 161	
	376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381.				
66th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 162	
	382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387.				
67th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 163	
	388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393.				
68th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 164	
	394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.				
69th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 165	
	400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405.				
70th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 166	
	406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411.				
71st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 167	
	412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417.				
72d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 168	
	418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423.				
73d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 169	
	424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429.				
74th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 170	
	430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435.				
75th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 171	
	436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441.				
76th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 172	
	442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447.				
77th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 173	
	448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453.				
78th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 174	
	454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459.				
79th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 175	
	460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465.				
80th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 176	
	466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471.				
81st Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 177	
	472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477.				
82d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 178	
	478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483.				
83d Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 179	
	484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489.				
84th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 180	
	490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495.				
85th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 181	
	496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501.				
86th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 182	
	502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507.				
87th Con	1 to 39	inc about	100 acres each,	36, 183	
	508,

THE WEEDER.

"The servant earnestly destroyeth the shadow."—Job.

Lengthens hour, and days and weeks are thick,
And the fierce August sun pours on me burning
Which I awoke to yesterday.

For all the heat and burden of the day,
And a stern master who doth show no lenity;
Yet the rich pleasure-lands stretch far away,
Inviting me to cool serenity.

Where honeysuckles into golden air,
And wreathed knoll' spring its green protuberance,
And ripening harvests wave and toss their hair,
In golden-seeded exuberance.

There are cool woodlands, in whose dusk arcades
The very noonday seems of twilight emulous;
No heat wins there, but, in the silent glades,
The silent dews hang tremulous.

There the tall tulip erects the glorious scene,
The stately monarch of those sylvan palaces;
And its strong arms, like priests in ferial green,
Lift up their golden chalices.

Through the thick leaves the tempered sunbeams sift,
And pleasant shades are o'er the sward distributed;
There worms may crawl; there thistle-down may drift,
And I—I am prohibited.

I labor with toil; yet keep my faith to all,
Though none save God regardeth me observantly,
Father!" she cried, "when will that shadow fall,
For which I pine so fervently?"

Then came a shadow; but 'twas icy cold,
As of some swart, dread angel o'er her hovering;
It wreathed around her with voluminous fold,
And wrapped her in its covering.

Chill though it was, she hailed it with a smile;
And, worn by years and grief and long inhrmity
Lay down beneath it, slept a little while,
And wakened in eternity.

—*Putnam's Magazine for Sept.*

The Farmer.

Who makes this barren earth
A paradise of wealth,
And fills each humble hearth
With plenty, life, and health?
Oh! I would have you know,
They are the men of toil—
The men who reap and sow—
The tillers of the soil.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

1. Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now matured by one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in a strictly constitutional capacity, as members of the Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bound, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "good peasantry" for the latter, as their logical ambitions or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada, thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in this province—to attain its ultimate annihilation—to encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 4th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to the our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curly.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organise a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise such measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the demi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Convention of Colored People, in offering a plan for the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as one hundred dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as one thousand dollars are paid in; and the school conducted as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a location be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make it from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of every plan adopted for providing for the comfortable subsistence and means of enjoying an honorable livelihood.

Thomas Dorman,
James D. Braman,
Peter Gardner,
J. McCune Smith,

Committee on Manual Labor School.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M.P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M. JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyll	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	7	5	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	0	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq; Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq. J. T. Barry, Esq. Joseph Sturge, Esq., R. C. L. Bevan, Esq. J. G. Barclay, Esq. W. Baker, Esq., John Cropper, Esq. Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq. Joseph Sturge, Esq. each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y. Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq. Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq. S. M. Peto, Esq. M.P. each	5		
Rev. James Sherman, H. Spicer, Esq. W. R. Spicer, Esq. S. Horman-Fisher, Esq. Ernest Binfield, Esq. R. Forster, Esq.; Mr. J. Fitzgerald; Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.; J. Cheetham, Esq. M.P.; Mrs. Casterton; C. Nisbet, Esq.; T. W. Waterman, Esq. D. Bowman, Esq.; Joseph Tritton, Esq. Edward Edwards, Esq. Jacob Post, Esq.; W. Flanders, Esq.; William Edwards, Esq., Miss Jane Grant, J. Brown, Esq.; R. N. Fowler, Esq.; F. W. Cobb, Esq.; Joseph Cooper, Esq. W. Janson, Esq.; Sir E. Armitage, J. T. Barry, Esq. Privett Beverage, Clarke, Beeton, & Co.; The Misses Baxter, John Fitzgerald, Esq. S. Fletcher, Esq. J. T. Foster, Esq. James Dunn, Esq. J. Cheetham Esq. M.P. S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq. Miss Hulme, Jr. Nisbet, Esq. C. Makins, Esq. Philip Sewell, Esq. Messrs Geo. Smith and Sons; Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars; James Sidebottom, Esq.; each	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq.; E. Baxter, Esq.; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq.	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq. M.P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.	2	6	6
Rev. Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq. M.P.; J. Gurney, Esq.; Rice Hopkins, Esq.; James Dawson, Esq.; W. Churchill, Esq.; Rev. Thomas James. Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq.; J. D. Bryce, Esq.; W. Hillman, Esq.; John Cassell, Esq.; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M.P.; G. Hull, Esq.; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler; W. H. Paton, Esq.; E. Rayner, Esq.; Apsley Pellatt, Esq. M.P. Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKean; John Dill, Esq.; Dyall, Esq.; Mr. Simpson, Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon; W. Woodward, Esq.; Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Sundry, small sums	4	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Ellington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudlon; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq.; each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Barry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithess; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman; Sir James R. Shuttleworth, E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq. M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq. (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq. M.D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Ammidge, Esq. Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq.; S. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignole, E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Gray, Jersey; Rev. [illegible] Pulsford, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq. M.P.; [illegible] Goadby, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A. Friend, per Mr. Sawyer; Mr. Inglis; H. Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithett; J. Phillip, Esq.; Mr. Nickson, Messrs. J. Mead, Esq.; Rev. — McCaul; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq.; W. Scholefield, Esq.; W. Sheldon, Esq. Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq.; each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	5
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnson; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Dobbyns; Mrs. Spence, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Finsbury Chapel	12	0	6
Collection at Brighton	10	11	11
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	17	5
Collection at Lewes,	11	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	3	0	0
" Knaresboro',	2	13	4
" Manchester,	14	18	4
" Tyndleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	9	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	6	4	0
" Bolton-le-Moors,	17	7	10
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	19	0	0
" Ditto,	12	9	6
" Ditto,	2	16	1
" Frederick Ostergelen,	14	19	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0
" Stowe,	3	3	0
" Dalkeith,	2	0	0
" York,	3	0	0
" Rev. T. H. Brown,	1	0	0
" [illegible]	2	0	0
" Dunfermline,	2	17	0
" [illegible]	9	15	7
" [illegible]	3	5	0
" [illegible]	17	0	0
" [illegible]	3	16	0
" [illegible]	1	0	0
" [illegible]	1	0	0
" [illegible]	1	0

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

VOL. I.—NO. 30.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

SAM'L R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. It will plead no particular Political Party, but open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious body exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reserve shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.
5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Business Directory.

CHARLES MARCH

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger. Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mosaic Parlor Paper, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.

No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 6

MESSRS. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

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D. FARRAR, & CO.,

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No. 54, YONGE STREET,
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British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

PUNCTUALITY!!

J. R. BROWN,
Late of Philadelphia.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

March 18th, 1854. 3

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. GARY.

Toronto, August 19, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscrib. has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
ma 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles of the wholesale and retail:

AXE HANDLES, HOE HANDLES,
AXLE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., made in the best manner.

Also by the Retail, New SHOE-SAWS of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also Farmer's Axes ready handled and also handles put into axes and other tools.

T. SHALLWOOD'S Star Foundry,
Church Street, Nr. St.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

F. PARSONS,

IMPORTER and general dealer, at the old stand, St. Paul's Square, St. Catharines, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, a complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.

An experienced workman in the establishment attentive to repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Job-work, which will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

St. Catharines, Canada West.

Poetry.

From the Bristol (England) Temperance Herald.

The Two Bridges.

A DREAM.

Very lately I saw, in a wonderful dream,
Two bridges thrown over a rapid stream
In the channel between each rocky shore,
The waters rushed down with a hideous roar
These bridges were called, by the voice of the nation,
TEETOTAL, the first, and the last, MODERATION,
And both, in my dream, were examined with care.
For of diverse materials, and structures they were.
While I narrowly marked the vast crowds as they passed
Over both of those bridges, the first and the last

The former was built all of stone, in huge blocks
And had for foundation immoveable rocks;
The road was fine gravel, the pathway was wide,
And a parapet wall was raised up on each side
No toll-gate was there, for the passage was free
No work for 'Rebecca' at all could I see;
And safely the passenger passed in high glee,
I heard them singing, as they passed the wide river,
'Teetotal's the bridge—teetotal for ever!'

But words cannot utter the doleful relation,
Of all that I saw of the bridge Moderation,
Of all that I heard in my marvellous dream,
And of thousands who perished while crossing the stream.

This bridge, though by many declared to be good
Nay, *the best*—was constructed entirely of wood;
Set, on piles standing upright, the pathway was made,
With planks long and smooth, horizontally laid;
But I saw with surprise, though the stream was so wide,
There was no palisade raised up on each side,
To prevent any passenger, passing that way,
From plunging down headlong, grim death's certain prey.

And much did I wonder to mark in my dream,
That the path crossing over this terrible stream,
Only right in the middle was perfectly level;
For the planks, on each side, downward dipped in a bevel;
And the nearer they verged to the farthermost shore,
Their outermost edges shelved downward the more.

Now, strange to relate, though this dangerous bridge
Had nowhere an inch of parapet ridge,
And the sides were so shelving and slippery too,
Yet multitudes daily this path would pursue,
Notwithstanding they paid a tremendous high toll,
And risked the destruction of body and soul.

It is true, you might cross by the bridge Moderation,
This roaring, wide river, without perturbation,
And only have daily a trifle to pay,
If you kept to the middle and narrow pathway;
And therefore 'twas held in the highest esteem,
As the very best way to pass over the stream.

But, alas! I beheld, and my heart was appalled,
Though the middle pathway was so highly extolled;
So that no one, at first, from its track would decline,
And every one thought he could keep the right line;
Yet the bridge, as I learned, was so strangely enchanted,
And travellers, by demons, so fearfully haunted,
That although they commenced at a moderate rate,
And paid a small toll at the entrance-gate,
Yet many would quickly and heedlessly stray
To the smooth sloping path, and a higher toll pay;
For toll-men in numbers were ranged on each side,
Where the giddy were noticed to stumble or to slide;
And, though strange it may seem, yet the payment increased,
As the hope of escaping destruction was least,
Till they paid altogether, I happened to hear,
In hard sterling cash, FIFTY MILLIONS a year!

While I stood by this river, both bridges in view,
This bridge Moderation, and Teetotal too,
And marked the crowds passing, I saw, with affright,
(For though 'twas a dream, 'twas a terrible sight,)
That while by Teetotal great multitudes crossed
Safely over the river—not one being lost;
From the bridge Moderation—from each shelving side,
This fearfully hung o'er the perilous tide—
Many thousands, while heedless or frantic, were hurdled
To the dreadful abyss, and the nethermost world.

Now, shuddering with horror, I thought in my dream,
That, turning away from this terrible stream,
I saw near the chasm, where this dark river runs,
A grey-headed father addressing his sons.
'Look—look, my dear boys,' with emotion he cried,
'At the bridge Moderation, so long and so wide,
With its slippery planks, shelving down on each side.

But mark, I entreat you, that narrow pathway,
So level and smooth, and so little to pay,
'Tis a dangerous road. My dear children, beware,
For death and destruction lurk secretly there.
If once on that bridge a sixpence you spend,
Your joyful beginning may fearfully end.
Now look at TEETOTAL—that bridge of renown,
For its base is re-echoed from city to town,
And its friends are now marching with banners unfurled,
Proclaiming its praise to the end of the world.
Then join in their ranks, sign the pledge, my dear boys,
And seize the delight the teetotaller enjoys;
For surely your breast with delight will o'erflow,
If God on your efforts his blessing bestow,
And one solitary creature be rescued from woe:
At first being rescued from the degradation,
And afterwards saved with a gospel salvation.
Then cease to delay, cast off prostrating aid,
And boldly press onward, by nothing dismayed.'

The fighter then spake, and was joyful to find
His sons were determined, and all of one mind,
In shunning intemper, without hesitation,
As deceitful and dangerous, the bridge Moderation.

But, in shouting 'Tee-total forever!' they broke
The spell of my dream, and I quickly awoke.
Resolved not to lose such a lesson—for, never,—
I joined in the cry of, 'TEETOTAL FOREVER!'

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

BIG THUNDER;
Or, the Belvidere Chief.

BY L. A. ALFORD.

Who can look upon the scattered and wasting condition of the western Indians, without commiseration? A strange feeling characterizes the mind of the enquirer, and the question almost involuntarily arises "who did sin," these nations or those that preceded them that they should waste away before the Anglo Saxon, as snow before the morning sun. No nation possessed more sagacity—more real courage than did the red men of the west; nor could any class of warriors be found that so well understood the various routes through the country, as did the Indians.

Their terrific war shouts, midnight mode of attack, and their facilities for surprise, were by no means minor considerations; yet with all these advantages they have wasted away before the Pale faces until scarce a remnant is left.

There have been undoubtedly cruel murders committed by the white people, but no less by the savages. Whole families have from time to time, and we should say hundreds of American families have been wantonly butchered by these western tribes, but still they have increased and advanced, while their enemies have been driven back farther and farther, until now they have reached a point, beyond which there is no more territory.

If an attempt towards civilization has in any case been secured, they have as steadily diminished as those who have fought their way through, to conquer or die, in the field of battle.

We opine, that there must have been the most barbarous and unprovoked wars among themselves far back in their history; and that the blood of thousands of innocents has cried from the ground for vengeance upon them; and the cry has been heard and the extermination of the entire Indian race will be the ultimate result. Our conjectures may all be wrong; but with a few reasons, and we will leave the readers in possession of at least the key to these conjectures.

In almost every section of the western states there are evident traces of Indian battle grounds; and in many of the mounds, the bones of hundreds and thousands of warriors have been exhumed. Upon these mounds, trees of two or three centuries growth are waving their luxuriant foliage, which but too plainly declares the blood stained history of Indian heroes.

Throughout many parts of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin these evident traces of massacres and blood shed are visible; but perhaps in no part of the western states, do these mounds present a more remarkable, and mournful appearance than about Belvidere.

Here the mighty, of the Indian warriors lived, fought, and died. Here mound rises in the vicinity of mound, and though held less sacred, as the repository of the dead, than the graves of those of our own kindred, yet a kind of sacredness, surrounds these cemeteries which almost forbids the white man in molesting them.

A half a century ago, and Big Thunder, the Belvidere chief, lived in his glory and his pride. All the vast west were his hunting grounds, and Squaw Prairie his home.

The Winebago tribe, extended from the head waters of lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River, and were indeed a formidable tribe; skilful in war, and mighty in battle The long line of ancestors, of which Big Thunder could boast, had lived only to be honored in peace, feared in war, and lamented in death.

He was a descendant of Oshkosh, a celebrated chief who bravely fought, and fell at the battle of Butte Des Morts; and though Big Thunder was but a child at the time, yet the fire of war burned in his bosom and lit up a blaze against the Sioux, which they could never effectually stifle.

Long previous to any American settlement upon the Rock River, Big Thunder dwelt with his tribe during the rigors of winter along its heavy timbered course, and when the bland months of returning spring began to vivify and refresh the earth with natures verdant green, the chief and his tribe repaired to the beautiful prairie lands, to enjoy cool and refreshing location.

Big Thunder had married a daughter of Red Wing, and for years had been associated with the chiefs of the tribe in all their wars and their victories. Waupun a Sioux chief, had made an assault upon a detached portion of the tribe under the jurisdiction of the Belvidere chief, and a general massacre had been determined. Big Thunder rallied all his forces and advanced upon one side of Rock River, while Waupun descended on the opposite side, ready for battle. Little could be done, unless by crossing the river, and this each of the warriors performed during the dense darkness of night, and attempted to assault their opponents just at the break of day; but to the surprise of each, they were all found in a distant land the anticipated enemies as on the previous night [illegible]

[illegible]

savage gesticulations of his tribe, and tried to invoke the hot displeasure of some imaginary deity upon the base, and heartless chief of the Sioux nation.

Red Wing pacified the Chief, by informing him that the course the marauding party had gone could be easily intercepted, and perhaps the prisoners might be recaptured and restored to their friends. With this, all the warriors agreed, and hastened upon their ponies with all possible speed to the anticipated field of slaughter.

When the last rays of the Sun were lighting up the western horizon, by their lingering tints of vermillion, Big Thunder and his warriors found evident signs of the retreating Sioux, and from certain evidences knew that the party were the captors, led by Waupun.

After a general council of war, it was thought best to proceed at once, and if possible surprise the retreating Sioux before the light of another day.

This kind of warfare has ever been a characteristic of the Indian; and just before day is the hour if any, of their attack—so on this occasion.

After their council had assembled and the facts fully known, it was decided that the ponies should be left in the care of a few of their number, and that their warriors should proceed with their guns, their bows and arrows, and their war clubs, to the scene of anticipated slaughter and blood.

Sometime after midnight, Big Thunder discovered through the sparsely timbered forest, at an immense distance, the fire of the retreating victors.

No sooner did he discover it than he shouted "mene-me-go-she-wa-gen-e-to-go," —see there the conquerors war-dance: and sure enough, he was right.

When any of the Indian tribes, make an advance upon a neighbouring tribe, and are successful in capturing any prisoners they usually have a war dance, as soon as they are safe from their opponents, and not unfrequently murder the prisoners outright; and sometimes in a cruel and barbarous manner, and this Big Thunder feared would be the course that would be pursued by the victorious Waupun.

With the greatest possible stillness and speed, Big Thunder advanced upon the victorious Sioux, and as they were regaling themselves in the triumphs of war an almost unearthly shout from Big Thunders warriors affrighted and put to flight their enemies.

Every weapon of death that each possessed was successfully used and a bold encounter ensued, but eventually the banner of victory waved over the Winebago warriors, and the Sioux were routed.

Big Thunder hurried, to that part of the camp where the war-dance had been instituted, to ascertain if possible the condition of the prisoners; but alas! Algonah, Big Thunder's squaw, had been sacrificed and slain; and not a prisoner remained to herald the terrible news of their slaughter.

With a mournful tread the warriors bore the lifeless body of the affectionate Algonah to the prairie at Belvidere, where, with much mourning, her remains were deposited.

The prairie was for this reason called Squaw Prairie, which name it still bears.

Big Thunder took up his residence here and lived many years after with his tribe, believing, as he often said, that the Winebagos would yet be triumphant, over all their enemies, and drive every white man from their lawful hunting grounds, and their prairie homes. But quite different from this has been their history.

Big Thunder's time to die came, and he summoned his chiefs to his cabin, to give them his last charge.

He ordered that his grave should be made of puncheons, nicely split and dressed, from the trunks of the forest trees, and elevated three or four feet above the surface of the mound. He then ordered, that his head should be made fast, in an upright position with his face towards Squaw prairie. A bucket of fruit was to be deposited in his lap, his feet and legs only to be covered with earth, and thus they were to let him remain, till the great battle should be fought between the Winebagoes, and the white invaders.

In the midst of this eventful battle, and just as his warriors were gaining the day, Big Thunder would shout from his grave, "Victory! Victory! to the Winebagos."

Big Thunder was buried in his chosen spot, on a beautiful eminence, on Squaw Prairie, in all the pomp, and in the exact manner he had ordained.

Time's wheels rolled rapidly on, the white men, like a flood, filled up the western prairies; the last claim that the tribe of the Belvidere chief held, to western gardens, had been disposed of, and all had gone. The beautiful city of Belvidere rose where the mounds of Squaw Prairie: a splendid Court house now stands within a few feet of his grave.

One after one, the bones of the warrior dispersed the Hall of Big Thunder is now in possession of a gentleman in the City of Belvidere, others are in various parts of the United States, the murderous assassins of the graves, are placed in the ground and the mounds are fast disappearing, and the prairie of the prophecy of the murderous chief

[illegible]

From Lamartine's History of Turkey.

PICTURE OF ABDUL MEDJID.

"After having crossed the desert hills which separate Constantinople from Flanmour, we leaped from our horses at the bottom of a narrow valley on the bank of a stream, at a wooded road, crossing, formed by three or four tracks traced on the wet sand. We were conducted to the left by the shaded path towards an opening, at the bottom of which we perceived a small, square house, with a flat roof, pierced by a single window—a house much resembling that of a poor curate of our villages in the South of France; a staircase of three steps arose from the side of the path to an exterior railing round the house. Beautiful fruit trees planted in the garden, in front of the cottage, threw their shades upon it. Five or six willows, which have given their name to the valley, hung their branches over the roof. Before the steps an unperceptible jet of water, which did not rise above the heads of the jasemines, tumbled with a melancholy sound as it fell back into a basin, surrounded with stones, and which served as a reservoir for watering the vegetable garden in front, to which access was had by five or six steps of descent.

"A Turkish gardener inhabited it in his little cabin, at twenty steps' distance from the kiosk of his Sultan. The gardener and his children went and came at will, spade and water-pot in hand, through the little alleys traversed by the Sultan, as if in their own little property, and a thousand miles from *Padisha*. They paid no attention to us; it was, nevertheless, the favorite kiosk of the Sultan, the place of leisure and study of the Master of Asia, Africa, and a part of Europe, from Babylon to the Danube, and from Thebes to Belgrade. We were at his door, and we might well have believed ourselves at the door of a poor recluse, living retired from the world, on an acre of paternal soil, in face of a little valley, on the edge of a forest.

"ABDUL MEDJID had not yet arrived. The peasant keeper of the lodge opened to us a wooden gate, directed us to pass, and, conducting us by the garden, brought us before the door of the kiosk. The door was open to admit the fresh air, the breeze or the sound of the murmuring water as it fell into the basin. In passing, we cast a hasty glance into the lodge. It was simply an empty hall, of four walls painted in oil, of a gray color, a pavement in mosaic of stones from the brook, a bench (divan,) covered with white cotton cloth, around the room; a large window, half masked by the enormous trunk of one of the willows; a little basin, murmuring under the drops of a spout of water in the centre of the inside floor,—no furniture, no ornaments; the cottage was embellished by its isolation, its murmuring waters and shade. Mussulmans born in the mountains and valleys of Asia, children of shepherds, have brought with them into it, to their palaces, the remembrance, the images, and the passions of their wild, untamed country life; they love it the more for its simplicity, and do not exaggerate it.

"A woman, a horse, a gun, a spring, a tree, and you have the five images of the Paradise of a child of Ishmael.

"On entering, the black, I looked for the Sultan. He was standing, half hidden by the shade between the window and the wall, at that angle of the room the least lighted."

The Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is a young man of six or seven and twenty years, born of an approved's bride older than his years. His carriage is elevated, elegant but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Wm. Henry Troquois
Mr. Alfred Whipper
" Abraham M. Ross

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson & Canterbury
" M. J. W. Taylor.
" Thomas Kelly, Paris, C. W
" George Metcalf, Hamilton, C. W
" Joseph Lemoine, "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W
" Z. H. Marsh, Barrie, C. W
" A. B. Jones, London
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham
Rev. A. J. Wright, "
" Caroline Chorley, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor
" Caleb Fortune, Windsor, C. W
" George St. Baptist, Berlin, C. W
" James Slater, "
" T. W. Stringer, Brantford
" George Carey, Dundas
" George Shreve, "
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati
" Wm. Watts, Pittsburg
" J. J. Gary, Mount Pleasant, C. W
" J. N. Still, Philadelphia
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia
Rev. Thos. W. Brown, Hartford
Rev. L. Paterson, Niagara falls, N. Y.
" John M. Brown, West Galway
" Jacob Parrish, Norristown, Pa.
" Lot Pease, Jamestown, N. Y.
" Moses Dutton, Buffalo, C. W
" J. J. Gary, Mount Pleasant, C. W
" Geo. Bradley, Rochester
" A. Bell, Auburn
" Samuel Ringgold, Baltimore, C. City
" John Bell, "
" Asa Mitchell, Lancaster, Pa.
" C. B. Bole, Rockville, C. W

Printer to the Provincial Freeman, C. City
Baltimore, Post Office Box.

Interest in the Provincial Freeman.

It gives us pleasure to be enabled to inform our readers of the successful interest being manifested in the Provincial Freeman, in the United States. The General Agent is now West, and from the encouragement he is receiving, we hope soon to announce a list of names sufficient to place the paper on a permanent basis. Let every friend of the cause, and of the paper, do what he can to extend its circulation, and thus aid in the great work of Emancipation.

To Correspondents.

Communications, &c.

Letters and communications for the Provincial Freeman, should be addressed to the Editor, Toronto, C. W.

The Ballot.

The corn, magazines, and town mostly remained in the hands of the rebels.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., says the allied fleet was expected daily.

A Detroit journal mentions that the new Constitution of Michigan was adopted by a majority of 20,000 votes.

A letter from Sweaborg (Russian), received in London, says that the Russians were still at work on the fortifications of that place.

The Russian Government is said to be about to issue a new loan of 50,000,000 roubles.

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The Montreal Herald

...ported that the Russians had re-entered Bucharest with 60,000 men, and would ...arm.

The British Government ordered the ...bardment of Revel, before the Baltic ...return home.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given orders ...h 15,000 troops, with correspond... artillery, to take part in the war in the ...

Austrian General Hess entered Bu... inst. Emperor of Austria ... confirmation to make no impediment in the ...erations of the allies.

Arrival of the Europa.

... HALIFAX, October 11 ... arrived at this port with 3... from the *Union* ... engagement yet between ... troops in the Crimea. ... Liverpool was at its ... when the *Europa* sailed. ... engagement was being looked ... sent a force into the Sea ... intercept Russian transports.

Appointment of the New Governor.

... England Official Gazette. ... Downing-street, Sept. 19. ... been pleased to appoint ... Walker Head, Bart., to be ... Chief Governor in Chief of ... Canada, New Brunswick, ... out of the Islands of Prince ... Governor General of all the ... Government of North ... Prince Ed...

... Downing-street, Sept. 19. ... been pleased to appoint ... Thomas Denison, Knight, Cap... ... Royal Engineers, to be ... Lieutenant Governor in Chief in ... Colonies of New South Wales, ... land, Victoria, South Aus... Western Australia.

... has also been pleased to ... Henry Edward Fox Young, ... Colonial Governor and Governor ... over the colony of Van Die...

CANADA.—The *Westminster* ... speaking of the scarcity of harvest ... hands, remarks that two shillings a day ... reaped by reapers, and so high as ... and adds, "We have no ... fine stalwart fellow now hard ... American railways would gladly ... once more in our streets to ... ample remuneration for ... This signal cannot be ... labourers in Canada can and do ... 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. a day, and in ... they had their board in addition, ... farm labourers, dress makers ... servants, &c., were to land at ... to-morrow they would find employ... for years at from 6s. 9d. to 8s. a day ... will lands enough to give ... grants, ten acres each." ... *the Government of Canada in ... Countrymen.*"

... THOUSAND JOURNEYMEN ... agreed with their masters on ... Chapters, in the case of ... Bowes, Mr. Chancellor ... Chancellor Bethell and ... their opinions at length, ... unanimity agreeing in finding ... and ordering the Defendant ... the Crown Treasury his profits on ... with interest, and to pay the costs of ...

A fire broke out in the ... Messrs. T. & W. Mol... Market Street, on Sunday ... in spontaneous com... was spurred on it from ... for five hours, but did not, it ... to reach and quench the fire. ... found necessary yesterday to ... a roof of the coal, in order ... the combustion.—*Mon...*

CANADA.—We learn from ... that the party who left there ... to "prospect" on the St. ... returned with the gratifying ... the same stratification pre... California and report favourably ... capabilities of the District of ... They brought to Three Rivers ... the St. Maurice gold dust, ... formation of a company for mining ... spoken of. So far as a company ... formed, we view with pleasure this ... With means at their disposal, and ... and tools suitable for the working ... mines, they may be made to pay; but ... individuals to crowd to the gold diggings ... in the hope to make a fortune, nothing can ... be more foolish. However, we scarcely ... think there is much danger of this, the ... people have had some experience—many of ... the citizens having returned from California ... considerably poorer than they went. Our ... of the many gold-seekers who left Canada ... for California, we have not heard of a single ... instance of one making a fortune, much less ... a competency.—*Nun...*

... Lord Elgin's journey hence to Quebec ... he was welcomed by the people and author... ... of all towns where the boat touched ... some of the towns were prettily decorated ... on this occasion, and Brighton was ... illuminated. As his Excellency landed at ... the burning tar barrels, &c., were set on fire, ... as a token of welcome to the Governor ... General. At Cobourg, Belleville, Brighton, ... and Kingston, addresses were presented to ... him. The addresses were highly complimen... tary, but were of a non-political character, ... parties of all political shades having sub... scribed to them. His Excellency's replies ... were in his usual good taste.

The St. John N.B. *Courier* of the 30th ult. says:—"We understand that it is very ... probable that a short Session of the Legis... lature will be held immediately, to take into ... consideration the Reciprocity Treaty. It ... was supposed that it might have been pos... sible to secure the benefits of the Treaty by ... the action of the Government; but as it ap... pears by the way Mr. Secretary Gothrie ... reads the Treaty, that the President cannot ... issue his proclamation until Legislative assent ... is given by each of the Provinces affected, ... it may become necessary that the New Brunc... wick and Nova Scotia should legislate ... speedily or otherwise to allow our citizens ... to lose some one or two hundred thousand ... pounds which they might gain by the new ... trade."

(ADVERTISEMENT)

The Adjourned Meeting of the Colored citizens of Toronto, according to adjourn... ment, at Sayer Street Chapel, September 25th, 1854.

W. R. Abbott, Chairman, called the Meet... ing to order, and stated its object. After prayer by Mr. Baker, the Secretary, Rev. W. P. Newman, read the Minutes of the last Meeting, after which, the Business Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

"Your Committee, to whom was submit... ted the business of drafting resolutions for this Meeting, beg leave to report, as follows:

"Whereas, the *Colonial Church and School Society* have sent out Missionaries and Teach... ers to this country, for the purpose of *Evange... lizing the Colored Settlers* by the means of Normal Schools, for us as a *distinct class*. And, whereas, the said effort is to be made, because of a *misconception* of our true condition, as Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this country, where *no distinction is made on account of color*, we deem it a duty to ourselves, and to our white fellow-... citizens, to say, that the Report which gave rise to the before named mission, as published in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Colonial Church and School Society, is entirely *untrue*; and respectfully that partial truth that says, that 'They are the colored people of Canada—*are in the lowest state of ignorance of Religion, and even of secular knowledge; and according to accounts that have been received, utterly neglected by all around them*;' and, though permitted to live in freedom, to a great extent, it is to be feared are as much the victims of Popular Prejudice as their brethren in BOSTON AND NEW YORK.'

"And whereas the Colonial Church and School Society '*has been credibly informed, on the authority of persons conversant with the views and feelings of the SOUTHERN PLANTERS, that the spectacle of a large body of the NEGRO RACE, elevated in a social and religious condi... tion, and WALKING LIKE CHRISTIAN MEN in the light of the Gospel, would be more TRANQUILIZE THEIR FEARS, and is the greatest of all human inducements to MANUMISSION*' THAT ANY PLAN will be devised in Eastern America, it seems proper that we should ex... press our opinion, and say that *OUR EX... PERIENCE TEACHES US*, that just the opposite result would be true, for it is demonstrably a fact, that in proportion as the *NEGRO RACE* on this continent have walked like *CHRISTIAN MEN* in the light of the Gospel, they have always awakened the *FEARS* of the Slave-holder, and have been *PERSECUTED*, and in proportion as they have been *ENLIGHTENED* and *CHRISTIANIZED*, they have been *OPPRESSED*, and their *RIGHTS* have been *TRAMPLED* upon by the Slave-holder as have been the rights of their brethren in BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

"We recommend the adoption of the fo... lowing Resolutions, by this Meeting, to wit:

1. *Resolved*.—That we assure our friends in England, and especially the Colonial Church and School Society, that we are truly grateful for their sympathy with, and regards for us, as an evicted and wronged people, and that we can but hope that their efforts to do good may be directed otherwise than through *Separate Schools*, of which there is no need in this country since such schools here are open to us in common with all other citizens.

2. *Resolved*.—That we caution our people throughout the Province to be careful as to how they give their influence and support to institu... tions and efforts, whether established and made by friend or foe—*white or black*—that tend to make *distinction on account of color*, and to des... troy the foundation of our liberties.

Committee.

W. P. NEWMAN, W. R. ABBOTT,
R. M. JOHNSON, A. H. JUDAH,
THOS. SMALLWOOD.

The report being received, on motion for its adoption, an animated discussion sprung up between Messrs. Harris, Lewis, Judah, and Smallwood, and the Revs. Messrs. Dil... lon, Johnson, and Newman. The Preamble and Resolutions were sustained with much charity towards the Mission referred to, and also with great ability by their advocates.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Geo. Cary, but voted down by a large majority, after which the Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, with much enthusiasm.

"1. *Resolved*.—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Provincial Freeman*, and that other newspapers friendly to our interest, be requested to publish the same.

"2. *Resolved*.—That 30 copies of the *Provincial Free man*, containing the doings of this Meeting be taken by the Chairman, who shall be a Com... mittee to forward the same to friends in different parts of the country, and that a collection be taken up at our next Meeting to pay for the same.

The business of the meeting being over, the Chairman stated that he held in his hand an amendment to be moved by Mr. Larwill, to the resolutions in reply to the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, which he would call on the Secretary to read; and after which, he hoped the Meeting would take some action. The Secretary read as follows:—

"That all the words after "That," in the twelfth paragraph be struck out, and the follow... ing words inserted in lieu thereof:—"This House will gladly show a liberal spirit and friendly disposition towards the United States for their generous conduct in legislating upon the matter; and that in proof of such disposition, on their part, the Provincial Legislature will hereafter exact from Negro immigrants a poll tax equal in amount to that now imposed upon other foreigners, and will not incorporate any asso... ciations for the special benefit of men of color, as a class, will discourage the promotion of any institution, the object and end whereof would be a junction with the Abolitionists of the North... ern States, to bring about a severance of the American Union."

The Committee tendered their most cor... dial thanks to Angus Morrison, Esq., for a copy of the above amendment, which read... ing produced much *little sensation, indignation, &c.* After some severe strictures respecting Larwill and his position, a Committee of seven was appointed, namely, Revs. Messrs. Newman, Johnson, Harper, and Young; and Messrs. Abbott, Smallwood, Cary, to prepare business for another meet... ing, to be called by the Committee, respect... ing Larwill's Amendment.

The Meeting then adjourned.

W. R. ABBOTT, *Chairman.*
W. P. NEWMAN, *Secretary.*

Toronto, Sept. 25th, 1854.

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention... ed, Lands in the Township of Minto, in the County of Wellington, C. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to Andrew Gibbes, Esq., at Elora, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Sixpence, per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instal... ments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected, the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupa... tion to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions, not more than two hun... dred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms, viz:

1st Con. E. to 71 inclusive, 100 acres each. 72 [51]
2d do 1 to 5 inc. 8 to 36 inc. about 100 each
3d do 1 to 5 inc. 8 to 36 inc. about 100 each
4th do 1 to 36 inc. about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 113
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 127
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d per acre.

11th Con 1 to 35 inclusive, about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention... ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon ap... plication to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first day of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, paya... ble in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with inter... est; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupa... tion to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected, the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereaf... ter; a License of Occupation, not assignable with... out permission; the Sale and License of Occupa... tion to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions, not more than two hun... dred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do 1 to 16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34 76

1st Con E to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 200, 2, 254, 3, 217, 4, 180, 5, 167, 6, 106, 7, 59, 8, 36,
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 96
4th Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160
11, 129, 12, 65, 13, 49, 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 189, 16, 139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 38
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158, 22, 122, 23, 86, 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 26 inc about 100 acres each
Mill Cor 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178, 27, 143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con do 30 inc do 31, 199, 32, 163, 33, 129, 34, 92, 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

LONDON.

(Corrected from the Prototype.)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 6s 7d to 6s 8d. Spring do. 5s 0d to 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay, per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 1s 8d to 0s 0d. Beef per 100, 40s 0d to 42s 6d. Pork per 100, 25s to 30s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Apples per bushel, 2s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Turkeys each, 5s0d to 0s 0d.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.	Sterling.	POUNDS. Currency.	Sterling.
£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1 0
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¾	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2¼	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¾	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10½	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3¾	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6¼	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	121 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	243 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4¾	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5¾	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8¼	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¼	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 2¼	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£ 0 0	8305 6 8	" 5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklayers,	9 0	to 11 3
Masons,	6 3	10 0
Stone-cutters,	6 0	10 0
Joiners,	5 0	8 9
Carpenters,	5 0	6 3
Tinsmiths,	6 0	7 6
Painters,	6 0	7 6
Hatters,	5 0	7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	5 0	7 6
Pressmen,	5 0	8 4
Tailors, Male,	5 0	6 3
Female,	2 0	2 6
Shoemakers,	5 0	7 6
Upholsterers,	5 0	7 6
Coopers,	5 0	6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	3 0	3 9
Day Laborers,	3 0	5 0
Boys and Girls, (9 to 14)	1 6	1 10
Dressmakers, do. do.	2 0	2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0	6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0	0 0
Servant Men,	70 0	0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0	0 0
Carters, per log	1 3	1 10½

£ Sterling is equal to $4 U.S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, October 19, 1854

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' sup. per bbl	33	9	a	36	3
Farmers', per 196 lbs	31	3	a	33	9
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	6	4	a	6	7
Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per bbl 196 lbs	37	6	a	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	30	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	4
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	2	3	a	2	6
Peas—(small) per bus 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 58 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33	9	a	35	0
Hay—per ton	80	0	a	80	0
Straw—per ton	60	0	a	62	0
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	a	62	6
Mutton—per lb. by the quarter	0	6	a	0	7
Veal—per lb. by the quarter	0	4	a	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Fish Butter—per lb	0	9	a	0	10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Cheese—per do	0	9	a	0	0
Eggs—per dozen	0	0	a	0	0
Turkeys—each	0	0	a	0	0
Geese—each	0	0	a	0	0
Ducks—per couple	2	6	a	2	9
Fowls—per pair	2	6	a	3	0
Potatoes—per bushel	1	10	a	2	6
Turnips—per bushel	0	0	a	0	0
Onions—per bushel	6	3	a	0	0
Wool—per lb	1	0	a	1	7
Sheep Skins	2	6	a	3	0
Coal—per ton	32	6	a	35	0
Hops—per lb	2	9	a	2	10
Bread—1lb loaf	0	0	a	0	7

CHATHAM.

Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Grain—wheat per bus.	6	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do.	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do.	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb	0	0	a	0	0
Pork do	0	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz	0	10	a	0	0

New Advertisements.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommenda... tions of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentifrices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, King Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 39-3m

WANTED,

FROM Four to Six WOOD CHOPPERS, to Chop Wood about two miles from Town. Apply to T. P. Cary, *City Baths*, Front St.

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 37

GREAT WESTERN

DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

No. 694, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

PICTURES

Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and

WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

LIKENESSES

Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

Cloth or Decorated Cases to Sun at Cheap Rates.

PLAYING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,

Of all kinds of Metal, done at short notice, and in the best manner.

N.B.—Cases with Glass to open and shut, for Cash, Cheap. Cases with Glass to open and shut, and Lockets, for the Country Trade, at Low Prices.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Tremor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, F. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transac... tion of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of in... terest for the money they pay in—to ac... complish these ends, and to ensure public con... fidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Offi... cers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conduct... ed, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and con... tinues until the day that the money be with... drawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG,"

ILLUSTRATED BY DOYLE SMITH,

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers, of both Provinces; and will be more par... ticularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and in... structive class, Party Spirit and Politicks will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch," and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, paya... ble quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the pub... lishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto, July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted September 23rd, 1854. 27

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the atten... tion of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Crope.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agree... able, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also, a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reason... able charge. 26 D. L.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citi... zens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S.C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LIGHT, DURABLE, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his establishment is daily producing in large quantities. These Hats for durability, lightness and style, will favorably compare with any Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N.B.—Wholesale Dealers can be supplied on the most favorable terms, and in a manner that will ensure their entire satisfaction. Any Hat not in every way, and which does not give satisfaction to the wearer, by which the purchaser is not pleased, can be returned to the Subscriber, and the money will be refunded.

JOHN MACDONALD,
No. 1, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854. 19

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully in... vites public attention to one of the best as... sorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description,

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS)

From 7½ per yard.

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS,

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Satin Millinery, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

mch. 20—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of To... ronto and vicinity that the above Establish... ment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto and the inhabitants of the sur... rounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gen... tlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and of the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large, and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Work... manship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is ma... nufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither la... bor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be sur... passed.

He is extensively manufacturing Improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establish... ment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON, AND COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!.

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal pa... tronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punc... tually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—AND—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 18 months old; short horns; gray holes on her forehead; and white on the back and belly.

Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to HOSEA LENNOX, Lot No. 11, Yonge Street, EDWARD WEST, Lot No. 11, Yonge Street, will be thankfully rewarded. Mr. Thomas Brown, will be found at the Toll Gate, Yonge Street, for a few days.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

86, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

Fancy Cashmere DRESS GOODS,
Rich Glace Silks,
Fancy Mantle Cloths,
All Wool Plaid DELAINES,
Shawls, Woollen Cloths and Vests,
Rich Lace Trimmings, Collars, Veils,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

With a splendid assortment of Grocery and Hosiery in all its Branches—Wool Shawls, Cash... mere Hoods, Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Merino Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Wool & Edgings, Laces, Nets, Veils, Silks & &c.

Poetry.

October.

BY BRYANT.

Ah, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath!
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
And suns grow weak, and the weak suns grow brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death
Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age, released from care,
Journeying in long serenity away.
In such a bright late quiet, would that I
Might wear out life like thee, mid-bowers and brooks,
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
And music of kind voices, ever nigh;
And when my last sand twinkled in the glass
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

From the Canadian Agriculturist.

Observations.

ON THE MAKING, CURING, AND CASKING OF BUTTER.

We have been favored by the Hon. Adam Fergusson with a printed copy of the following directions for making and preserving Butter, as the result of numerous enquiries into the practices adopted in Ireland, and of the experience of several extensive curers in the county of Aberdeen, Scotland. Although printed several years ago, the observations will not be found devoid of interest at the present time, and in many respects applicable to this, or as it should be, very important department of Canadian farming. Such as possess good soils for pasturage, will find it greatly to their advantage to pay stricter attention to the breeding and rearing of cattle and the improvement of their dairy products.

1st. The milk-house or dairy should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, well aired, and clean; and no potatoes, fish, onions, cheese, or anything likely to impart a strong or bad smell, should be kept therein. In short, nothing but the dairy utensils, which must be kept sweet and clean.

2nd. The milk, when brought in from the cows, should be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer, and, when cool, put into sweet well-seasoned oaken cogs, keelers, or milk-pans—the latter to be preferred. A tin skimmer, with holes in it, is the best for taking off the cream, which should always be churned while the cream is fresh.

3rd. The churns, whether plunge or barrel, should be made of the best well-seasoned white oak; and, as cleanliness is of the first importance, great attention should be paid to the washing, drying, and airing, of the churns, immediately after use, otherwise they are sure to contract a sour and unwholesome smell, which must injure the quality of the Butter.

4th. The Butter, immediately after being churned, should be thrown into fresh spring water, where it should remain for one hour at least, that it may grow firm; and, at the end of the third or fourth washing, some fine salt should be put into the water, which will rise the color of the Butter, and purge away any milk that may remain among it. Before salting, it is very essential that no milk or water be left, otherwise a strong smell and unpleasant taste will be the certain consequence.

5th. The Butter thus prepared should be immediately salted. The proportions of salt may be from one and one-fourth to one and one-half ounce of Scotch salt for the pound of Butter; or, of the best stoved rock or bay salt, one ounce for the pound. But when Butter is not intended to be kept through the winter and spring, or for any long period, the quantities of salt above recommended may be somewhat reduced, the Curer exercising his own judgment in doing so.

N. B.—In Ireland, the use of salt and saltpetre, is recommended, in proportions of one ounce of stoved rock or bay salt, and one-fifth of an ounce of saltpetre to the Aberdeen pound.

6th. It is a very injurious practice to keep making of Butter uncured to the next churning, for the purpose of mixing the two together. This mode invariably injures the flavor of the whole, and renders it of too soft a quality ever afterwards to get firm. This applies to Curers who are the producers of the Butter; but as the greatest quantity of the Butter in this country is collected and cured by merchants, they are particularly cautioned against the too common practice of throwing the fresh Butter together, and returning it in that state for days, until they have collected what they consider a sufficient quantity to commence curing: the Butter treated in that manner is invariably found inferior to what is salted shortly after churning. Should, however, there not be a sufficient quantity collected in one day to fill a package when cured, the quality of the Butter may in a great measure be preserved, by giving it a partial salting, and covering it over with a clean linen cloth, dipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situation. Country dealers who are in the habit of sending carts through the districts where they reside, to collect the Butter, should endeavor to arrange it so between themselves and the makers of the Butter, that it is churned upon the day that it is called for.

7th. When the Butter is cured, it should be trampled firm into the firkin with a round wooded trump-stick, of sufficient weight and thickness. The firkin should be filled up to the cross, and then covered over with a little of the purest salt,—sufficient room being merely left for the head of the cask, which must be well secured, to exclude air, and to prevent the pickle from getting out.

RECIPES, &c.

A lump of wet saleratus applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling.

How to Make Good Tea.—If men can be induced to build rain-water cisterns by reconsidering rain-water for tea, then some good may arise from tea-drinking. I have no doubt that rain-water is far more healthy, and when properly filtrated, is as pure as the running spring. Then why is it not more used? In numerous places, a supply of water could be had from the roofs of dwellings, at one half the expense there is to obtained at from deep wells. I hope every tea-drinker in the country will become thoroughly convinced that good tea can only be made from rain-water, and then cisterns will become fashionable.

Weight of Eggs.—The average weight of a newly laid egg is about 2½ oz.; the white generally weighs 1¼ oz.; the yolk 1¼ oz.; and the shell and skin 1 oz.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the location of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the range of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass, John D. Peck, Amos G. Beman, John Jones, J. D. Bonner, J. McCune Smith,	Committee on Manual Labour School.

4. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 9000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable ten per cent. at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, or otherwise made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. For every branch of Literature taught there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

9. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

10. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent. on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Clarkson Luminous*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves residing in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance of late, in the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply many immediate and pressing necessities of the Refugees on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other citizens of Canada.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the Bermudas excepted,) it is of no small importance to encourage the improving and educational influences which the location of the industrious, direct and readiest from would thereby be invested as a refuge from slavery. The Committee are of opinion that all of such fugitives as possess the means of transportation will prefer to proceed to Canada, who cannot find employment in the United States, and then the depressed state of the labour market in Canada, for the time being, will be relieved by the emigration of the former to the latter country, for as long as the present state of things exists in the United States.

	£	s.	d.
George, Rebet, Samuel and Thomas Sturge, &c.	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Carlisle, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M.P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq., Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq., J. T. Barry, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., J. G. Barclay, Esq., W. Baxter, Esq., John Cropper, Esq., Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq., Mr. Alderman, Messrs. J. & J. Campbell, E. Viney, Esq., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., each	5	5	0
Rev. James Sherman, H. Spicer, Esq., W. R. Spicer, Esq., S. Horman-Fisher, Esq., Samuel Bowman, Hon. E. Forster, Esq., Mr. J. Pitzgerald, Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co., S. Chesterton, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Carpenter, C. Richet, Esq., T. Waterman, Esq., D. Bevan, Esq., Joseph Tritton, Esq., Edward Edwards, Esq., Jacob Post, Esq., W. Flanders, Esq., William Edwards, Esq., Miss Jane Grant, J. Brown, Esq., R. N. Fowler, Esq., F. W. Cobb, Esq., Joseph Cooper, Esq., W. Janson, Esq., Sir E. Armitage, J. T. Barry, Esq., Provost Beveridge, Clarke, Beeton, & Co., The Misses Baxter, John Fitzgerald, Esq., S. Fletcher, Esq., J. T. Foster, Esq., James Dunn, Esq., J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P., S. Harmon-Fisher, Esq., Miss Hulme, J. Nisbet, Esq., C. Makins, Esq., Philip Sewell, Esq., Messrs. Geo. Smith and Sons, Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, Rev. Lindy scholars: James Sidebottom, Esq., each	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison, J. Deakin, Esq., E. Baxter, Esq., Miss Copley, each	2	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq.,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev. Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P., J. Gray, Esq., Rice Hopkins, Esq., James Dawson, Esq., Wm. Crawshay, Esq., Rev. Thomas Jones, Messrs. Fletcher & Tabbs, Messrs. Mc'Intosh & Gordon, Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq., J. D. Bryce, Esq., W. Bickham, Esq., John Cassell, Esq., Alexander Hastie, Esq., M. P., G. Hall, Esq., Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle, W. R. Pâton, Esq., F. Barrett, Esq., Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Messrs. Mitchell and Gordon, Messrs. A. and J. McKinnel, John McDouall, Esq., Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon, W. Woodward, Esq., Messrs. S. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Stanley smith Esqre.	1	0	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	0	0
G. Palfrey, Esq.	1	1	0
J. D. Lillingston, Esq., G. T., Dr. Proudfoot, T. G., W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq., Mr. W. Purvis, T. G. Stapleton, Esq., — Witcombe, Esq., each	1	1	0
Rev. Thomas Pyke, Esq., Mrs. S. Batty, Mrs. W. Cook, Mr. Smithers, Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Sir George Goodman, M.P., Sir James K. Shuttleworth, E. Ball, Esq., M.P., C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., J. Walter, Esq., (The Times), Rev. W. Brock, Mr. Hunter, Mr. E. Hall, W. Cash, Esq., M.D., Rev. George Smith, J. Ashton Yates, Esq., Rev. George Clowes, Mrs. Gedney, E. Ayre, Esq., Messrs. Wilson Armistead, Hugh Brown, Esq., T. Lewis, Esq., G. Beaumont, Esq., Anonymous, J. Pybus, Esq., Mrs. Wardell, [illegible]			

Mr. Thomas Alexander, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Crossfield, Messrs Fletcher and Tabbs, Mr. B. Wilson, Mrs. Delwyn, Mrs. Spicer, each

	9	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kibbolston,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	9	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	19	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	6½
" Strood,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunfermline,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stourcastrict,	8	16	0
" Dr. Rozberga's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Legislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organise said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of ——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Union shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches auxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any accurate, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith, subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the books, examine the books and papers of such committee, and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. All the duties of the officers of the National Council, or the committees, the tenure of office (if any) of the members shall be [illegible]

Art. 10. The general shall immediately establish a [illegible] of the Meeting; and the subscriptions which are on the [illegible] be used by the general committee for their work as [illegible] shall keep a correct account of [illegible]

Art. 11. [illegible] officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 12. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their own government.

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organisation, were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not base upon complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing clean on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "good peasantry" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To aid in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "Provincial Freeman," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate such principles, and to use, our ability to promote objects in connection with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measure, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Recording, and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 3s. 6d. curr'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading debates, &c. Twice in the year at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Advertisements.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
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Three Months	0	12	6

N B If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 9d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.



DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing,
SURGERY No. 30, KING ST. EAST.
☞ Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜
Rochester, Syracuse, Watertown, and York Sts
Toronto, May 25th, 1854.

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m. from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted;

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.
Toronto, March, 1854.

FORCERY.
The Counterfeit Radaway's Ready Relief in Canada.
THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing from a counterfeit of Radaway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to deceive. This is not only a fraud upon us, but it is more serious in position to the public. The result that will inevitably take place where the first mentioned is a trick, for the gain of a few cents, attempts, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers. Any respectable druggist who will inform him of the fact, will be rewarded, and if any druggist will handle his spurious article, he would not receive his [illegible] consequence.

Persons who want the genuine, purchase only of authorized agents, and see that the name of Radaway is on the outside wrapper of each bottle, and his name blown in the glass. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the Canadas.

Directions in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Polish, Danish, Swedish, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Indian languages, accompany each bottle.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. Radaway, 162 Fulton Street, New York, and by druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the Canadas.

Agents for Toronto, Lyman, Knox & Co.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies*.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Wild Lands.

West ½ 5 in 5th con.	Nth Gwillimbury	100	acres
" 10 " 5th "	"	200	"
Sixth ½ 8 " 14th "	Hungerford	100	"
East ½ 9 " 11th "	North Orillia	50	"
" 14 " 3rd "	Tay	100	"
" 15 " 11th "	Nottawasaga	100	"
" 11 " 18th "	"	200	"
" 16 " 10th "	"	200	"
" 17 " 10th "	"	200	"
East ½ 9 " 9th "	Medonte	100	"
S. E. ½ 10 in 5th "	"	50	"

Great Western Railway,
FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.
Mail Train.

Leaves London at		7.00 a.m.
" Galt { Departure		8.30 "
" { Arrival		10.20 "
" Hamilton at		10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		1.00 p.m.
Day Express,		
Leaves Windsor at		7.45 a.m.
" London at		11.50 "
" Hamilton at		3.00 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.		4.45 "
Night Express,		
Leaves Windsor at		6.30 p.m.
" London at		11.00 "
" Hamilton at		2.05 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)		3.50 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 9.30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.
Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30	a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.20	p.m.
" London at	3.30	"
Arrives at Windsor	7.45	"
Mail Train,		
Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	9.00	"
" Galt { Departure	4.15	"
" { Arrival	5.50	"
" Hamilton at	4.15	"
Arrives at London	7.30	"
Night Express,		
Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	11.00	p.m.
" Hamilton at	1.00	p.m.
" London at	4.00	"
Arrives at Windsor	6.05	"

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. F.) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m. Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a.m.

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately observed to.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1854. 21

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Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles Michigan. 18

INFORMATION is wanted concerning the where

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854. VOL. I.—NO. 31.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of all political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions of projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the extension of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a respectful freedom shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views of actions of religious sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and, as an enemy of quackery and every conceivable form of vice, and friend of good morals, it shall be made worthy the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.
No. 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Business Directory.

CHARLES MARCH
HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Gilder and Paper Hanger. Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Wood Mantle, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.
No. 29, King Street West.
Toronto, 15th April, 1854. 4

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.
WILLIAM CAYLEY,
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50 1/2 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 32, Yonge St., Toronto.
References—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., Pres't. of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs. Howard, Brothers & Co.; Messrs. Gordon, Mackay & Co.

D. FARRAR, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c. Office in Church Street, near The City Bank. Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER
No. 54, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

PUNCTUALITY!!
J. R. BROWN,
Late of Philadelphia.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting!
THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscrib. has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT,
tfm 13—1m 11, King Street East.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:
AXE HANDLES, HOE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES, BUCK-SAW FRAMES,
SAW-HORSES, &c., &c.
Made in the best manner.
Also by the Sheaf, Box or Dozen, all the best quality in complete order for Carts. Axe for Carts Axes ready handled and other tools.
T. [illegible]'s Bar Factory,
Yonge Street, No. 10.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
F. PARSONS,
IMPORTER and general dealer, at the old stand, St. Paul's Square, Carlisbrook, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail, a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of fancy goods.
An experienced [illegible] will be in attendance to repair Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c. Also, all kinds of Job-work, [illegible]
St. Catharines, C. W., 1854.

Poetry.

Cold Water.

BY HORACE S. RUMSEY.

Oh wine let bacchanalians sing,
Which maddens, stupefies the brain,
Which doth unnumbered horrors bring,
Piercing the heart with sorest pain;
But the pearly dew
We offer you
Contains no hidden, deadly bane.

Of water pure, as it bubbles up,
Or sparkles in the laughing rill,
Drain o'er and o'er the refreshing cup;
It giveth strength to nerve and will;
It happy makes
Him who partakes,
Who spurns the liquid of the still.

Ho! quaff ye of the mountain stream
Or from the fountain gushing free;
Then heavenly rest will be each dream,
Your days shall all glide joyously;
The rosy blush
The cheek shall flush;
Crowned with ripe years your lives shall be.

Cold water, we thy praises sing,
Thou blessed gift of worth untold,
The cooling draught from well or spring,
Best beverage for young and old!
Where'er is seen
Thy silver sheen,
Hygeia's friend may we behold!

Oh! when will man thy virtues learn,
Forsake the maddening dizzying bowl,
The venomed draught for ever spurn,
Which kills the body and the soul?
When we shall gain
The Law of Maine,
The waves of sorrow back shall roll.

Ho! brothers, rouse ye, every one!
Let us one solid phalanx form;
And with our ballot, Paixhain gun,
King Alcohol strong castle storm.
'Tis fiery waft
Shall riven fall,
If true the army of Reform.

[*Kansas, Steuben co., N. Y.*

Literature.

A Rainy Day in Town

Some cynical person has remarked that people are given to talk most about what they least understand—an observation, by the way, which although it has passed into a maxim pretty generally current, is, like most of the dicta of your sarcastic philosophers, true only in a limited sense. It is strikingly true, however, with regard to John Bull and his numerous family whenever their talk is about the weather. John, from his insular position, is more exposed to the 'skiey influences,' as fine writers call the changes of the weather, than any of his neighbors; and being a personage whose business, and whose pleasures too, lie very much out of doors, he would be glad to know, were it possible, how to manage his movements so as to escape the foul and enjoy the fair. Hence it is that the weather, and its probable state, as some not very distant or closely impending period, is a universal topic with honest John. It is a question in which he has a personal interest, and one often of greater moment than any other which a mere casual acquaintance could discuss with him. A Frenchman or a German, an Italian or a Spaniard, may, it is true, be equally interested in the weather—but then he is seldom, if ever, in the same uncertainty respecting it. With a wind from any point but the west or south-west, your continental friend does not fear getting drenched to the skin; but John knows from awkward experience, that he has no cause for solid reliance upon any wind that blows; and that rain may come to him, and does come to him at times, from all points of the compass. So he is ever on his guard against it, and prophesies concerning its advent and departure—not very often, it must be confessed, with the happiest result—thus shewing that though he talks so much about it, he understands it very little indeed. But he is not content with talking only—if he were, he wouldn't be John Bull. He arms himself against foul weather, as he would against any other enemy; and has contrived to end of munitions and fortifications against the assaults which the clouds are for ever preparing or discharging upon his devoted head. If, on the one hand, he is annoyed by water, he is on the other, defiant in 'waterproof.' Run your eye down the columns of his morning paper, and see what a prodigious store of bulwarks he has prepared against the storm. Read the list of gallant defenders, with the immortal Macintosh at their head, who have levied contributions from the resources of universal nature for the purpose of keeping the hostile assailant on the safe side of John's waistcoat—from coats of four ounces, 'warranted to keep out twelve hours' rain,' to coats of twice as many capes, which would laugh at a monsoon—and from idrophobic hats, which keep his bald pate dry, and ventilate it at the same time, to gutta-percha soles that don't know, and won't be prevailed upon, under any circumstances, to know, what it is to be damp. Think of voluminous folds of vulcanized caoutchouc and gutta-percha'ed cloth—of rugs and railway wrappers—of paletots, bequasins, boat-cloaks, pea-coats, Oliverfields, Godfingers, Whitney Overs, Derby coats, Melton Mowbrays, Wellington cots and wrap-rascals—to say nothing of the billions of umbrellas, of which everybody has one to use and two to lend; that of all these, and a thousand more of the same sort, and say if John Bull [illegible]

tile neighbour in the 'two-pair back,' has just declared, in confidence, to his wife, that this is a 'delectable swizzle,' and no mistake. We know what that scan means, well enough. But Jones's wife has tied a comforter round his chin, and he is off, and we must follow close at his heels, 'swizzle' as it will, or else lose a character for punctuality, which will never do. The street-door slams us out. Wheew! but it is a soaker! What a clatter the big drops make upon the strained silk!—we could spare such hydraulic music. The sky is one dull sheet of lead; the nearest houses appear as if veiled in a gauze dress, and the further ones are behind a wet blanket, and won't appear at all. All London is just now under the douche, and undergoing a course of dydropathic treatment. Much good may it do thee, thou dear old wilderness of brick! thy alimentary canal has long been out of order. Drink, old Babylon! Drink, and forget thy filthiness, and show thy countless offspring a clean face when the morrow's sun lights up thy forest of tall towers. In the meantime, though, this is but a sorry joke. Slippety, sloppety, squash! Concern that loose paving stone! and an ovation to the man of genius who invented gaiters, by which we are spared an involuntarily 'futz.' What is that? 'Clickety, clackety, skrsh' Pattens, by all that is poetical! 'O the days when we were young!' as the poet says, when pattens were the genteel thing—when comfortable dowagers went waddling abroad exalted on iron rings, and with their heads buried in calashes shaped like a gentleman's cab, only not quite so big. Ah, those were the days! What a rush of tender recollections comes with the clatter of that single pair of pattens! It seem an age since we last heard that once familiar sound; and it seems, too, as though we had entered a new world since that sound was of everyday occurrence. But we must not indulge in these pensive recollections. Swizh!—p-r-r-r-r-p! whirr!—no indeed!—if this isn't enough to swill all sentiment out of a fellow. 'Hallo! Conductor, stop that bus!

'Full inside, sir, plenty of room outside, sir!'

'Not a doubt of it; but I'm outside already!'

No admission for gentlemen in distress. Never mind—we shall be sure to find an omnibus in the City Road that will take us in. Really, this is the very sort of a day to turn into a night; and were it not for the despotism of Business, that genius of modern activities, who rules us, as he rules all his subjects, with an iron sceptre, we should be tempted to follow the example of an eccentric artist of the last century, and by turning back to our home once more, and by simply closing the window shutters, lighting candles, and poking up the fire, transform this drenching morning into a cheerful evening. But that won't do either, lest we fall into a practice that will entail upon us rainy days of a still less endurable complexion. Sweeper Jack, yonder, is of the same way of thinking: he has escaped his greasing as clean as he can with his worn-out broom stump; but his function is no sinecure this morning, as many puddles are forming every minute in the track which his daily sweepings have hollowed out. He cannot afford to lose his morning coppers; and though he is wet through to the skin, and has been for this hour past, he will not quit his post till his last regular patron has gone by on his way to the city. He holds out a hand, sodden, like a washerwoman's, for his customary half-penny, and deposits it in one of his Bluchers, lying high and dry under the shelter of a doorway—a piece of practical economy that, because he finds it cheaper to subject the soles of his bare feet to the mud and slush of the season, than it would be to submit the soles of leather to the same destructive ordeal. Sweeper Jack is not much worse off on such a day as this than the whole tribe of peripatetic traders whom the sky serves for a roof every day in the year, and who prefer the risk of drowning abroad to the certainty of starving at home. 'Eels! live eels!' cries one; and we can fancy them swimming at their ease in the broad basket in which they are borne aloft. The soles, haddocks, and cod are travelling once more in their own element, and the salesmen are particularly lively, knowing, by experience, that a drenching day, when economical housewives don't care to plunge over the way or round the corner to the butcher's, is not unfavorable to their trade. Ten to one that we find a cod's head and shoulders on the table when we return to dinner at five. Charley Coster's cart looks remarkably fresh and green this morning; but that poor 'moke' of his is evidently depressed in spirits, and, after the manner of his kind, lowers his head and bends back his ears in silent deprecation of the extra weight of moisture he has to drag through the miry streets. Yonder is a potato-steamer, which the prudent proprietor has moored snugly under a covered archway: the fride in funnel is taking away amongst a group of boys and lads driven there for shelter from the storm. He has got his steam up early to-day—foul weather setting in invariably as an impetus to his passage commence: a hot baked potato for a half-penny, with salt a discretion, on the Friend's bill, is too good a temptation to be withstood on such a morning as this. Another Vandeleur son of [illegible]

He gets his living by rainy days; and if he could regulate the calendar in his own way, 'twere but little hay that would be made while the sun shone, and Vauxhall and Cremorne Gardens might shut up shop. But of all the gainers by the liberality of Jupiter Pluvius, the cabmen are the most active and the most exemplary. Now is the very carnival of cabs; and every driver assumes an air of increased importance, and sways his whip with authority, as the sole and undisputed chief monarch of a wet world, which in some sort he is. But there is not a single cab on the stand. The stand itself is washed away—all the dejecta from the nose bags, every wisp of hay and straw of fodder, is floated off the stones; the very waterman has disappeared, and taken for the nonce to burnishing pewter-pots in the back-slums of the Pig and Whistle—his tubs alone are the only vestiges which are left to proclaim the fact, that four-and-twenty vehicles, all of a row, have their home and resting place on that deserted spot. Caby is abroad stirring up the mud in every highway and byway of universal London; and Cabby's horse, under the impetus of unlimited whipcord, is straining every nerve to compensate for the idleness of yesterday, and to devour as many miles, measured by sixpences, as will satisfy, if that be possible, the expectations of his owner.

But now we emerge upon the City Road, and hear the welcome syllables, 'Room for one,' from the conductor of a favorite omnibus. With a foot on the step we look in upon a not very inviting spectacle: ten stout gentlemen, each with a dripping umbrella, and one stouter dame, two single Niobes rolled into one, with a weeping umbrella and a plethoric bundle to boot—all packed together airless as tight as Turkey figs in a drum, in a locomotive vapour-bath reeking and steaming at every pore. It is impossible to pass up the centre, and so we are jammed into the corner next to the conductor, who, enveloped in oil-skin, considerably bars the pelting drops from our face by exposing to them his own broad back. We commence a conversation by observing, as a sort of leading remark, that such a drencher as this is a capital day for omnibuses. 'Why, you must be making quite a fortune to-day.'

'Hexcuse me, sir,' says he, 'but that ere's a very vulgar herror. People thinks, because they finds the 'buses full when they wants to go to town of a wet day, that the wet weather is best for the trade. 'Tain't no sich thing. We goes to town this mornin', for instance, full; but we shall come back empty well-nigh, and shan't do nothing to speak of afore gentlemen has done their business and comes back in the evening. Buses that runs along the business-lines does tolerable well perhaps; but I'm bound to say, that them as goes north and south don't do half a average trade such a day as this. No, sir—fine weather is best for buses, if I know anything about it. People walks out in fine weather to enjoy their-selves, and gits tired, and rides home; or they rides out for pleasure, and to call upon their friends, or they rides a-shopping, and brings home their bargains; but when sich weather as this shuts people within doors, of course they can't ride in buses.'

There was no denying the force of the conductor's logic, backed as it was by a long experience—and we sat corrected.

Here our *vis-a-vis*, the stout dame with the bundle, stops the omnibus, and stumbling hastily into the muddy road, drops some halfpence into the conductor's hand.

'What's this, marm?'

'Why, the fare—threepence to be sure.'

'Threepence ain't the fare and this ain't threepence. D'ye call that a penny? 'tis only a half-penny as has been run over.'

'O dear me! are you sure it's not a penny? it's big enough. I thought your fare threepence.'

Conductor opens the door and shews the printed table of fares. 'You see, marm, its fourpence. I want three half-pence more.'

'O dear, I wonder if I've got any more.'

Niobe lays her bundle on the step, and dives into her pocket. First five, fishes up an enormous pincushion, red on one side and green on the other; five the second, a pocket handkerchief and a ball of worsted; dive the third, a nutmeg-grater, a nutmeg half consumed, a piece of ginger, and an end of wax-candle, which shews signs of being on terms of the closest intimacy with a skein of thread; dive the fourth, half of a crumpled newspaper and lump of gingerbread.

'Come, be alive, marm,' says the conductor, 'we can't be waiting here all day.'

'O dear me, how it does rain! Don't be in a hurry, my good man—I feel the money now,' and, sure enough, dive the fifth produces, together with a handful of coals of string, reels of coloured cotton, and a tin snuff-box, a couple of penny-pieces. The fare is paid—fourpence the door, and on we roll towards the City.

The city wears rather a blank aspect to-day: the tide in funnel is taking away working-bees of all sorts, but the drones are absent, and of passengers there are none to be seen. Occasionally a cab, with its horse's head drooping, and the cabman's cape glistening like a mackerel's back, splashes by, and the [illegible]

Un-on the tree falls, she will pass out of the branches.

No one should ask the fish what happens in the plain, for the rat of what happens in the water.

It was the death of the fish which betokened it to the prince.

The rat said, I am less angry with the man who killed me, than with him who [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is easy to cut up a dead elephant.

If you abuse the *dio*, you give the *dio* the headache, *i. e.*, Persons feel slights cast upon their relatives;—these being two birds of the same genus.

Conquer the *agale*, you must conquer the *argali*. Two insects always found together.

The veranda in the house of a tortoise will not accommodate a guest. The veranda being the projecting part of the shell. Said of inhospitable persons.

When the fox dies, no fowl mourns; for the fox rears no chickens.

When the fish is trifled, his tail is inserted in his own mouth. Applied to one who suffers for his own misdeeds.

When the fire burns in the fields, the flames fly to the town.

The crow was going to Ithura; a breeze sprung up behind. This will help me famously, said the crow.

He is a fool who cannot lift an ant and yet tries to lift an elephant. Sursh at it glhst, &c.

3. PROVERBS SHOWING A FEELING FOR NATURAL BEAUTY.

Behind and, before, the butterfly praises God; yet, when touched, it crumbles like a cinder.

Heaven and earth are two large chessmen, which, when shut together, can never be opened.

There is no market in which the cheese with the prominent breast has not traded,—alluding to the shape of the cowries used as money.

Twinkling, twinkling, twinkling stars: like so many chickens behind the moon.

The mock bird says—I sang 200 songs in the morning, 200 at noon, and 200 in the afternoon, and yet I sing many frolicsome notes for my own amusement.

The proverbs abound in evidences of observation of animal peculiarities. We also find striking descriptive phrases, such as Sh-ch-n, the setting sun, when it appears like a globe. Likewise, the flickering appearance of a rarefied atmosphere under sunshine, supposed to proceed from an underground fire made by the tortoise to kill the trees by burning the roots.

4. COMMERCIAL PROVERBS.

The trader never confesses that he has sold all his goods, but, when asked, still only say, Trade is a little better.—Proverbs xx. 14.

The palm of the hand never deceives one. A bird in the hand, &c.

Men think the poor man is not as wise as the rich, for they say if he were wise, why is he poor? Can Wall street devise a more ingenious defence?

He is as persuasive as a seller of cakes. Sam Slick can say nothing more to the point.

The borrower, who does not pay, gets no more money lent him.

He runs into debt, who cuts up a pigeon to sell by retail.

A man walks freely before his defamer, when he knows that the latter has not twenty cowries in his pocket. Quite a new modification of the 'vacuum cranium philosophy.'

A gift is a gift and a purchase is a purchase, but no one will thank you for I sold it very cheap.

Aje—god of money—often passed by the first caravan that arrives, and loads the last with blessings. The race is not to the swift, &c.

Inordinate gain makes a hole in the pocket. He earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes. —Haggai i. 6.

5. PROVERBS OF COMPASSION.

The wicked man would not treat his own child as he treats those of others.

A slave is not a block of wood—*id.* child of a tree.—When a slave dies, his mother hears nothing of it; yet the slave, too, was once a child in his mother's house.

Birth does not differ from birth; as the freeman was born, so was the slave.

The *aro*—a sort of cripple—is the porter at the gate of the gods. They also serve, who only stand and wait.

6. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PROVERBS.

All mankind are related to one mother.

He who does not love his neighbor acts maliciously.

Anger does nobody good. patience is the best of dispositions. Anger drives sinners from the quarter; patience draws souls unto unto the king.

A cutting word is as tough to a heart-string: a cutting word cannot be healed, though a wound may.

The okum—a reptile—has 200 hands and 200 feet, and yet acts gently.

Covetousness is the mother of unsatisfied desire.

Consideration is the first-born, calculation, the next, wisdom the third.

A bribe blinds the judge's eyes, for bribes never speak the truth.

He who has committed a secret action, supposes himself the subject of all conversation.

He who despises another despises himself. Contempt should never be shown to a fellow-man.

Wherever a man goes to dwell, his character goes with him.

He is to be feared who sends you on a message, not he to whom you are sent.

Leave the battle to God, and rest your head upon your hand.

Tuberus.—Bad temper is oftener this result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization; it frequently, however, has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, sometimes on account of [illegible] irritable are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of extreme temperament, sensitive feelings and eager purposes, is more likely to unite with constant joy and vivacity than a dull, passive child, and if developed upon natural, the inward irritation is found to display itself in [illegible] Where [illegible] shown to be of [illegible] Where [illegible] repress these conditions by [illegible] punishment, you only increase the evil, and [illegible] temperament [illegible] With [illegible] and judicious management, a [illegible] with his troubles will overcome the [illegible] and [illegible] of excellent character. [illegible] Wherever a man goes to dwell, his character goes with him.

...ss as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer behaved very well. He remained for an hour without once making a sketch in his portfolio of our appearance, we all expected that they were going to drop a shell over himself and his party. We were glad his expectations were not realized, if it were only on the score of the sketch being tolerably good, that the Czar might really see what our armaments was like.

The Russian continued his sketching, suddenly a Cossack crouched down and vanished with his laude to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. We looked also, and lo! a cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a regular head dress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second was made out to be Quarter-master General Airey. The scene was extraordinary. It was evident the Russian and the Cossacks saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse. The Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances towards the Englishmen.

Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket, advancing toward the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out the various spots to the Quarter-master-General. Suddenly they turn and slowly descend the hill; the red sash disappears; the cocked hat is lost. Cossacks and officers disappear and steal along by the side of their steeds. They, too, are hid from sight in a short time, and on the brow of the cliffs appears a string of native In about five minutes two or three smoke rose over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of a rifle are audible to the men in the nearest ships. In a few minutes more the Cossacks are visible, flying like the wind on the road to Sebastopol, and cross close to the left of the French line of skirmishers.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a narrow escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared he had been the first to land and pushed on with his mounted aides-de-camp, skirmishing riderless although he fortunately took the precaution to bring a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been lying in ambush among the rocks, made a dash at him when within a hundred yards. The General had to run, and was only saved by a volley from the fusileers, which brought the pursuers to a stand.

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice.

Each officer carried in his haversack 3 pounds of salt meat and 4½ pounds of biscuit as his rations for three days. Besides this he carried his great coat strapped around his body, a wooden keg for water, a small ration of spirits, a change or two of linen, a forage cap, and in most instances a Colts revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of the mess cooking apparatus, fire-lock and bayonet, cartouch-box, and 50 rounds of ball cartridge. Both officers and men were in capital spirits.

THE VERY LATEST—THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—8 o'clock a. m.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Several private despatches received here to-day, confirm the telegraphic accounts from various quarters in favor the fall of Sebastopol. No official confirmation, however, has reached us. The official despatch from St. Petersburg, of the 1st inst., stating that advices from Prince Menschikoff of the 26th, make no mention of disastrous events, causes some anxiety here.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Prince Menschikoff's despatch to St. Petersburgh is doubtless dated the 20th, not the 26th, for the last despatch was eleven days *en route*.

The local papers publish the following: Five hours after the bombardment, Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in its ruins. Prince Menschikoff fled to Fort Alexander, where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The allied fleets simultaneously destroyed the out harbor forts and vanquished the Russian fleet. Prince Menschikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

Constantinople advices of the 7th enable me to give you some further account of Schamyl's movements. Between the 20th of August and the 1st of September the Circassian chief entered the northern part of Georgia with 18,000 men, and advanced in the Kour. The centre, which he commanded in person, was at Achalgori on the 28th of August; the right wing, under the Emir Hassan Emin, was at Gori, on the Kour, at the same date; and the left wing, under Emir Chupli Emin, was at Mycht, a little to the north of Tiflis. The Russians were taken completely by surprise, and retreated after a very feeble resistance into the mountains. Schamyl carried off a great quantity of booty and made some prisoners of high rank. An important result of the razzia was, that the Russians were immediately obliged to relinquish all idea of conquest in Turkish Armenia. The Turkish Minister who has left Persia is said "to have received leave of absence," but at such a moment this is not probable. Ferhad Pasha (Stein) has been definitely appointed Quartermaster-General in Anasolia, instead of Kourchid Pasha (Guyon.)

Provincial Parliament.

In Parliament there is nothing of importance transpiring. Below is a synopsis of proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, October 16.

Mr. DORION of Montreal introduced a Bill to amend the law in relation to Tavern Licenses, and more effectually to suppress intemperance.

Mr. BURAU introduced a Bill to avoid doubts in respect to the charter of the Montreal and New York Railroad Company.

Mr. DORION of Montreal introduced a Bill to incorporate the British American Friendly Society of Canada.

SIR A. MCNAB said, in answer to Mr. Ferris, that the government had not yet made any arrangements with reference to the establishment of Post and Steam ...

...stitutions, but they had the subject under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Larwill an address was ordered relative to the affairs of the Elgin Association.

Mr. Bowes introduced a bill to confer on the city of Toronto the possession of the Island opposite to it.

Mr. CAYLEY said, in answer to Mr. Holton, that the government did not intend for the present to alter the system of depositing money in the Bank of Upper Canada, but they did not pledge themselves not to make any alterations.

QUEBEC, Oct. 17.—

The following Bills were read a second time: Whitby Incorporation Bill; Public Officers Seizures Bill; Quebec Friendly Society Bill; Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Bill; and Mason College Bill was passed through Committee.

To-night Mr. Attorney-General McDonald introduced the Clergy Reserves bill, and it was ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next. He explained that the bill creates two funds—one for Lower and the other for Upper Canada—all the assets of the Clergy Reserves accrued or to accrue, are transferred to them. The stipends now paid to the Clergy are secured to them during their lives, and sums now paid to Catholic and Methodist churches, are to be secured to them for such a term of years as the House may determine. Government at its option may commute the stipends by agreement with the Church bodies, not with the incumbents. When the principal amounts to a sum sufficient to pay commutations and secure a revenue adequate to defraying stipends not commuted, the balance is to be divided from year to year among the municipalities, according to population.

On motion of Sir Allan McNab, the House adjourned over till to-morrow, to mark its sense of the great victory gained by the allies over the Russians. The motion was carried amid loud cheers, clapping of hands, and shouts of "hurrah."

The Great Canadian Counterfeit Gang.

A month or two since we announced the arrest, in Canada, of a gang of seven persons engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit bank plates and dies on the most extensive scale. For a long period this gang has been quite successful in circulating their counterfeits upon the banks of the United States, and in some instances men have grown grey headed and wealthy in the business. We learn from a gentleman from Montreal that the gang arrested are to have their trial there on the 15th of the month. Among the number is True F. Young, who several years since was in custody in this city on a similar charge; there is also one of the Boney family, an old man of 60, named Heard, possessed of considerable wealth whose daughters signed the bills; also three men, named Bowers, Wilson and Gleason—the latter being an excellent engraver. The spoil obtained from them is probably the most extensive ever secured to the United States. There was no less than forty-seven bank plates, nearly all for counterfeits on banks in the United States.—At the time of the arrest of these counterfeiters, an attempt was made by the officer and his posse to arrest a man by the name of Phelps charged with a number of daring bank forgeries. Phelps got the alarm and stationed himself in an upper room, to which there was but a narrow passageway. He was armed with two double barrelled guns, two revolvers, a bowie knife and a slung shot, and kept the officer at bay for six hours, when he was finally arrested; but on the way to prison, in the custody of three men he made his escape, and has not since been seen. Sheriff Clark arrested at Portland a day or two since, a man named Dunn, who had been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment for counterfeiting, but who managed to break jail and escape. He was taken back to his old quarters at Sherbrooke, Canada. It is to be hoped that by the breaking up of this great band, who, with others, for the last twenty or thirty years, from the Canada side, have flooded the United States with enormous quantities of counterfeit money, a blow has been given which will finally put an end to the business.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 4.*

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.—The examination of the Normal and Model Schools, closing the last Session, came off during the last week, resulting, as they always do in higher appreciation of the benefits of the institution, the efficacy of the course of study, and the zeal and energy of the teachers. At the public examination on Thursday, gentlemen from the Sister Provinces were present, and expressed the great satisfaction it afforded them to see the result of the sessions study. The Governor General's Prize, a munificent donation, was awarded to Miss Robin on, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Rev. J. H. Robinson, of this city. The Model School examination was attended by a large number of delighted citizens. The sickness in the city during the last session, caused the operations of the school to be suspended for a considerable time, but notwithstanding that, the children answered promptly nearly every question put to them, exhibiting as the fruits of the labours of the past session, an amount of knowledge rarely possessed by persons so young.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, of Tuesday, says:—"Ones, on the Niagara District Bank, Canada, have made their appearance in our city this morning—fac-similes of genuine notes, coarser, a shade darker, and engraved signatures.

FORCE OF SAP.—Braddjick, a British physiologist, cut off the stem of a grape, five years old, and covered the wound with a piece of bladder, secured by cement and twine. The bladder, although at first drawn very close to the top of the shoot, soon began to stretch, and to raise a ball over the wound, feeling as hard as a cricket ball. In about 60 hours afterwards the force of the sap burst the bladder.

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands in the Township of Huron, in the County of Wellington, C. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to Andrew Gibson, Esq., at Huron, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Sixpence per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission, the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70	inclusive,		100	acres each.
2d	do	1 to 35	do	about	do
3d	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
4th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
5th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do	1 to 36	do	do	do
8th	do	1 to 36	do	do	do
9th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do	1 to 36	do	do	do
11th	do	1 to 16	to 35	do	do
12th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
13th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
14th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession	A	1 to 10	inclusive,	100	acres each.
do	B	11 to 40	do	do	do
do	C	1 to 33	do	about	90 do

1st Con 1 to 61 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 59, 2, 264, 5, 217, 8, 58, 9, 147, 6, 266, 7, 268, 9, 36,
3d do 1 to 2 inc about 100 acres each, 3 to 60 inc about 100 acres each, 61 to 66 inc about 90 acres each, 67 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
4th Con 1 to 3 inc about 100 acres each, 4 to 60 inc about 100 acres each, 61 to 66 inc about 90 acres each, 67 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
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6th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
7th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
8th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
9th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
10th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
11th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
12th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
13th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
14th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
15th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
16th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
17th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
18th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic. ch. 200) in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission, the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

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5th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
6th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
7th	do	1 to 36	do	do	do
8th	do	1 to 36	do	do	do
9th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
10th	do	1 to 36	do	do	do
11th	do	1 to 16	to 35	do	do
12th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
13th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do
14th	do	1 to 35	do	do	do

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14th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
15th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
16th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
17th Con 1 to 70 inc about 100 acres each,
18th Con 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 99 acres 36, 123

Poetry.

Children Going to Bed.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

[illegible] is gone. The sun hath said
[illegible]ell, with silent tongue,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Just Publish it in the Fear Right to Magistrates."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. { NUMBER 32.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Late of Philadelphia.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 15th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
11, King Street East.

mis. 13—1m.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them, to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours.

THOS. J. CARY.

Toronto, August 16, 1854.

FIRE WARRANTED, NEW and SILVER PLATED WIRE.

P. BARBOUR,

IMPORTER and general dealer in the old stand, St. Paul's Square, Church Street, Toronto, offers at Montreal prices, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Clocks and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Thermometers, Compasses, Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Gimlets, Chains, Brushes, and a great variety of fancy goods.

All goods warranted to be as represented.

Poetry.

This World is Full of Beauty.

There lives a voice within me, a guest angel of my heart,
And its sweet Hopings wile me, till the tears a trembling start;
Up evermore it springeth, like some magic melody,
And evermore it singeth this sweet song of songs to me:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Night's starry tenderesses dower with glory evermore,
Morn's building, bright, melodious hour comes sweetly as of yore;
But there be million hearts accurst, where no sweet exhilarants shine,
And there be million hearts athirst for Love's immortal wine:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

If faith, and hope, and kindness pass'd, as coin, twixt heart and heart,
How, thro' the eye's tear-blindness, should the sudden soul upstart
The dreary dim, and desolate, should wear a sunny bloom,
And Love should spring from buried Hate, like flowers o'er Winter's tomb:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

With truth, our utter'd language, Angels might talk with men,
And God-illumined earth should see the Golden Age again;
The burden'd heart shall soar in mirth like Morn's young prophet-lark,
And Misery's last tear wept on earth, quench Hell's last cunning spark:
For this world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Lo! plenty ripens round us, yet awakes the cry for bread,
The millions still are toiling, crush'd, and clad in rags, unfed;
While sunny hills and valleys richly blush with fruit and grain,
But the paupers in the palace rob their toiling fellow-men.
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

Dear God! what hosts are trampled 'mid this killing crush for gold!
What noble hearts are sapp'd of love! what spirits lose life's hold!
Yet a merry world it might be, opulent for all, and aye,
With its lands that ask for labour, and its wealth that wastes away:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

The leaf-tongues of the forest, and the flow'r-lips of the sod—
The happy birds that hymn their raptures in the ear of God—
The summer wind that bringeth music over land and sea,
Have each a voice that singeth this sweet song of songs to me:
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds above;
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

—*Gerald Massey's Poems and Ballads.*

Literature.

Things as they are in America.

CANADA-WEST TO MICHIGAN.

Six-and-thirty years ago, when machinery had dealt a death-blow to the profession of the handloom weaver, one of the many victims of that disastrous improvement was a sturdy little man, whom I remember to have seen driving his shuttle in a humble workshop in a small town on the banks of the Tweed. Instead of repining, or continuing the vain attempt to wring a subsistence out of his exploded craft, this capital specimen of an indomitable Scot sold his loom, paid his debts, and with wife and children sailed for America. Arriving in pretty nearly a penniless condition, he made his way, as I had heard, to the London district of Canada, where he settled and was still living.

While I remained in London, I made inquiries respecting the present position of this exiled victim of the power-loom, and was glad to learn that it was highly respectable. Curious to see what actual progress he had made, I paid a visit to his residence, which was situated six or seven miles distant. Although vastly improved in worldly circumstances, I found him living in the same log-hut, which he had reared on his arrival in the country, upwards of thirty years ago. His settlement, which was situated down one of the concessions or cross roads leading from the main thoroughfare, was bounded by rail-fences, in which a rude gateway admitted me to an orchard fronting the house, near which were barns, and other buildings, wholly of wood. My appearance created quite a sensation in the establishment, and there was a rush to the door to receive and give me a hearty welcome. In a minute, I was in the interior, seated before a huge fire of blazing fagots on the hearth, over which hung several pots sending a savoury steam up the chimney. The patriarch of the household, eighty years of age, but as stout as ever, sat in an arm-chair by the side of the fire, while the eldest of the family seated himself opposite. A daughter-in-law then resumed her work, and being about leaving, we entered into conversation, which was kept up for some time with great animation. The old man was delighted to see a countryman, and I was equally pleased to see him. He had not forgotten a single individual in the village where he was born, and he had a question to put respecting almost every one of them. Of course, I had to tell him all I knew, and a great deal more, which I had heard, respecting the fortunes of his friends and acquaintances. Then came inquiries about the country, and the prospects of the people, and the politics of the day, and I was obliged to tell him all I knew about these matters, which was not much, as I had been but a short time in the country myself. Then came questions about the state of the crops, and the price of cattle, and the rate of wages, and the demand for labour, and the facilities for getting land, and the expense of clearing it, and the time it took to bring it into cultivation, and the best mode of proceeding with it, and a host of other matters, which showed that the old man was fully alive to the importance of his new position, and was determined to make the most of it. I was delighted with the whole scene, and with the intelligence displayed by the old man, and the interest he took in the affairs of his adopted country. I could not help thinking that many a poor fellow in the old country, who is struggling with poverty, and sighing for relief, would be much better off if he could only get across the Atlantic, and settle down in a log-hut in the backwoods of Canada, and set to work with the same spirit and determination as my old friend the Tweed weaver. Many a man, who is now working for a miserable pittance, and living from hand to mouth, would, in a few years, be in the receipt of a handsome income, and be the owner of a valuable property, if he could only get out to Canada, and have the courage to begin the world anew in the backwoods. Many a man, who is now working for a master, would be his own master, if he could only get out to Canada, and have the courage to begin the world anew in the backwoods. Many a man, who is now working for a master, would be his own master, if he could only get out to Canada, and have the courage to begin the world anew in the backwoods.

Many a man, who is now working for a master, would be his own master

From the Liberator.

Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

GLASGOW, Sept. 7th, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

My letters are too far apart to entitle them to the distinction of a correspondence, indeed, were they more numerous, I fear they were not of a character to make the case much better.

I have not travelled a great deal of late, and so have not gathered [illegible] in the way of materials for letters. There is the subject, however, to which I feel a public necessity to speak; and that is, upon the character of many who come from our country to Great Britain, in the name of anti-slavery, and, professedly, upon anti-slavery work. And the first thing for me to say is, that the anti-slavery cause has no worse foes, none more dangerous, than are many of these, especially when they come, as most of them do, to [illegible] Scotland, much that passes current for anti-slavery is not slavery at all, and that which is anti-slavery is called in question, and the tide of contributions to their clerical pretenders, to aid fugitives in Canada, Vigilance Committees in New York, and to the "Charlie Fund"—if any body knows what that last the present time. Now, that the two former of these objects are really worthy, if prosecuted and advocated in good faith, no one will deny. But that so many men, clergymen, colored and white, or that any men, need come to this country for funds for those objects, is not so clear—probably is not true at all. That the fugitives in Canada may in many cases be extremely destitute, is likely. But I saw more of poverty and wretchedness, physical, mental and moral, in the single city of Manchester, than can be found among all the fugitives in Canada together. And there, [illegible] now most excellent women, working [illegible] hours off, almost, to aid the fugitives, who yet are refusing to help the anti-slavery cause at all, because such men as Pennington and others of the pro-slavery American church, have represented that movement as downright infidelity. I have several times had men bring me the words of this Pennington and others, sometimes written down, sometimes printed in books, affirming and declaring this stale slander; and giving this as their only reason for aiding Vigilance Committees and Canada fugitives, instead of helping the anti-slavery cause; and it seems to me time that this state of things should be revealed and rebuked.

At the very time when Dr. Pennington was in the New York Presbytery, advocating and voting for a resolution to stifle discussion on slavery, his own brother and his brother's two young sons were being pursued by kidnappers, were seized by them, and, without trial, were dragged off to slavery!! And he still continues in that body. Why should he not? The body is worthy of him, he is worthy of such a body.

But he comes to Great Britain as an Abolitionist. He hears Garrison and the anti-slavery cause defamed and reviled, by clergymen and others. He not only listens in silence, he not only does not rebuke the calumny, but he even joins, I am told in the slander. He gives it fresh currency. His color and clerical connection help him. The pompus D.D. at the end of his name adds weight to his false witness. He presents or perverts the gifts that would be cheerfully laid on the altar of humanity, by representing things to be anti-slavery which are not, and runs away with the sympathies of a generous people, who really wish well to the cause of the slave. And he goes home to sit, not silently, but approvingly, in the bosom and brotherhood of one of the most thoroughly pro-slavery bodies this world of wickedness can furnish; a brother, in full communion, with a band and body that hold kidnapping no crime!—that would even kidnap his own brother before his face!—a body whose Doctors of Divinity not only own and drive, but actually breed and sell slaves, as do farmers colts and calves; a body, one of whose proudest Doctors of Divinity has just boastingly declared, glorying in his shame, *that every Presbyterian holds slaves in the South who is able, and every one holds as many as is possible or profitable!!*—a body, the members of which are selling the heathen they have made at home, by keeping them in ignorance, by statute law, of the Bible, and every book, and giving the money to send Bibles and missionaries to India and Madagascar—then doing what the crucifiers of the Son of God did not dare to do, even in all their desperation of depravity; for though they could buy him of the *betraying* Judas for crucifixion, they did not dare put the price of [illegible] when it was returned by the repenting Judas into the treasury of the Lord, *because the price of blood.* American Presbyterianism has no such scruples. Into such connection goes Dr. Pennington in his own country, and coolly sits, speaks and acts, in all matters of church jurisprudence; and prays and preaches, baptizes and administers sacraments, and does all other spiritual and worship-performing requirements, to the full and complete satisfaction of his slave-breeding, cradle-robbing and kidnapping brethren of the Presbyterian faith. And this is a man to represent the *anti-slavery cause of America to foreign lands*;—and this the man to bound and bless with false and foul charges of infidelity, and even worse impeachments, the only body of men and women in the world who are earnestly and humbly laboring, night and day, through evil, if not good, report, to overthrow a slave system, the most dreadful that ever cursed the sun; and this, not only to free the slave, but to rescue the fair name of Christianity from being made the sport and scoff of the ungodness and mockery of all the vile and profane, the tyrannical and time-serving minions and emissaries of Satan, throughout the earth.

Nor is Pennington alone; others, have done similar things; and many, many have been praised, for their partisanship, in short [illegible] American and religious prejudices, and for their [illegible] and religious prejudices, and for their [illegible] against the Garrisonian Abolitionists. One of them, noted as such by the Secretary, declared that he would not give a cent to the cause of the slave, if by so doing he must help the Garrisonians. Another, [illegible] of the Garrisonians, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OCCURRENCES AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* furnishes the following:—During the latter part of last week, the clothing of three boys was discovered on the Canada bank of the river, near the water, opposite the "Niagara Falls Pleasure grounds." It is supposed that the boys, while bathing, were drowned. Appearances indicate that the garments belonged to poor Irish lads. A German in the employ of the Central Railroad, was killed on Tuesday afternoon, between the Falls and suspension bridge, by being run over by a train on the Canandaigua Road. His own carelessness was the cause of the accident.

FARMERS' JOINT STOCK BANK.—Mr. W. H. Phipps, the manager of this Bank, in a communication to the *Globe* of yesterday, says:—

"I have been connected with the Bank for eighteen years, twelve under the old company and six under the new, and during that period there never has been a single occasion when a person has not been at our counter prepared to redeem the notes in gold or silver. And now our office, in the most central and conspicuous place in Toronto, opposite the Post Office, is open from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., two hours longer than the other Banks for the same purpose. Our notes are redeemed in Wall street upon the same terms as all other Canadian money, and at Buffalo upon more favorable ones."

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, October 26.

Last night the Clergy Reserves Bill, on motion for its second reading, was discussed till midnight. A good deal of sermon was displayed, but there was nothing new in the arguments used.

Mr. GAMBLE moved an amendment to the effect, that to secularize the Reserves would be a violation of public faith, and acquired rights by the Churches of England and Scotland, and other denominations, and that the bill ought to be rejected.

[illegible] mention only found twelve supporters, viz:—Messrs. Bowes, Crawford, Gamble, Larwill, Murney, O'Farrell, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Shaw, Stevenson, and Yielding.

Mr. Powell's amendment, to refer the question to the people for a direct vote, was agreed to be out of order, the rules of the House not providing for such a motion.

The main motion for the second reading was then carried.

As the yeas were called, the hour was exactly midnight, and the gas went out.

Mr. MURNEY said that was a good omen!

It was proposed to go into committee on Friday next, provided the Attorney-General East did not desire to go on with the Seigniorial bill.

To-night, the Attorney-General West introduced a bill to amend the Hamilton and Toronto Railroad Company's Charter.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, a committee was appointed on the expediency of establishing the Banks founded on farming stock security.

Mr. Wm. BRODEUR took the oath and his seat.

The House is discussing a motion of Mr. Merritt, for a committee on Banking, as the report leaves.

REMARKABLE FACT.—The report of the N.Y. Prison Association states that of 6,000 complaints examined and nearly 2000 persons spoken to in our city prisons during 6 months, only one was recognised, who had to his credit abstained entirely from intoxicating drink. Will not those people who think slightly of temperance efforts make more of this? And will they point out a surer or more effective way of arresting sin and misery?—*N. Y. Organ.*

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1854.

The *Washington* arrived this morning from Liverpool.

No official despatches have been published relative to the battle of Alma.

The English loss was 2,000 men killed and wounded.

Marshal St. Arnaud died from natural causes. Gen. Canrobert is the chief of the French forces.

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through in their flight. They left about six hundred wounded behind them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.

The allies had made no attack on Sebastopol up to the 3rd. They still occupied Balaklava.

The bombardment of Sebastopol began on the 5th October.

The Russians had sunk 7 ships of the line at the mouth of the harbor.

Sebastopol was completely invested, and a body of 500 French and Turks was to have left Varna on the 28th.

One hundred Russians, when escorting a convoy of munitions of war, had been taken prisoners; Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture.

PARIS, Tuesday.

A despatch from Vienna states that a despatch from Menschikoff, received that day, announces that the allies had established themselves at Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, and that no attack had been made on Sebastopol up to October 3rd.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 5.

6,000 of the allies had taken possession of Cape Chersonese. There was a great concentration of Turkish troops at Mutchin. Omar Pacha begins his operations against the Russians immediately.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

According to official despatches, no attack upon Sebastopol had taken place up to the 30th ultimo.

The garrison of Anapa, before reported, burned by the Russians 15,000 bales, was on the way to Circassia. By telegraph from Vienna, Monday evening: On the 20th of [illegible] the [illegible] had [illegible] Russians [illegible] Kalafat [illegible] The Russians [illegible] the Prut [illegible]

Additional by the Washington.

The official report of the battle of the Alma by Lord Raglan was published on the 9th. The struggle was a desperate one, and the loss of the British army was 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 306 rank and file killed; 78 officers, and 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file wounded, and 18 missing.

The Russians were completely routed.

Private despatches mention that great demoralization prevailed in Sebastopol.

The allies have destroyed an aqueduct which supplied the fortress.

Eight thousand cavalry had been landed in the Crimea.

The inhabitants of Odessa have given a pledge that they would burn the place rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Allies.

After the battle of the Alma the carriage of Menschikoff was taken, together with his private correspondence and 80,000 francs, by the French.

The loss by the burning of Memel is stated at £2,000,000 sterling.

From Poland a great movement is in operation along the whole line.

The Russian guard were marching towards Warsaw.

The troops of the Kingdom of Poland were directed on the Austrian frontier.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.

The steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool, 17th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Washington*.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 12th instant, with the intelligence of the loss of the *Artic*, the announcement of which created a profound sensation.

The steamer *Arabia* was telegraphed off Holyhead on Saturday, 14th.

THE WAR.

Although the English papers are full of interesting details of operations on the Crimea, they contain nothing new of a decisive character.

The besiegers had up to the latest date made no impression on Sebastopol, although they had closely invested it on the south and east, and their guns were playing on the walls.

Menschikoff held the field in the north, and was in daily expectation of being joined by Osten Sacken and Gortschakoff, who were at Perekop.

It is confirmed that Menschikoff had sunk 7 line of battle ships at the entrance of Sebastopol, as a blockade to the harbor.

Energetic notes from France and England have caused Prussia to express a willingness to act with Austria.

Details of Niagara's News.

BOSTON, OCT. 26.

The *Niagara* reached her dock at 11 o'clock this morning.

It is supposed that the siege artillery of the allies was mounted on batteries around Sebastopol on the 4th.

The place was completely invested on the south side.

All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea.

Two French and one English regiment from Malta occupied Piranda.

The allies' trenches were within 1,600 yards of the wall, and all ready. They mounted fifty guns.

Osten Sacken had been at Perikupe since the 2nd, and expected to join his force with Menschikoff by the 14th.

The Paris *Monsteur* estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000; and the allies 90,000, including seamen.

The Turks bayonetted all the wounded Russians.

On the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took the chief command of the allied army.

Gen. Canrobert is considered energetic and adventurous, but as a tactician, doubtful.

It is almost certain that no operations will now be attempted in the Baltic.

ASIA.

Schamyl has been defeated by Alderonitoff, who again threatens Kars.

PARIS, Friday.

A private telegraph despatch from Vienna, 14th, announces that according to a despatch from Lord Raglan, that the siege works were sufficiently advanced that they could open their fires on the 16th.

The recent famous lie about the fall of Sebastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse, and the Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he will punish with the utmost serverity the guilty parties.

The liabilities of James McHenry & Co. are called £500,000.

RUSSIAN FLEET SHUT UP IN SEBASTOPOL.—17 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 5 corvettes or brigs, 82 vessels, and 12 steamers—in all 108 sail, mounting 2200 guns of every description. The certainly is an imposing force. It is well commanded. The crews are expert at gunnery, and gifted with that passive courage peculiar to Russian soldiers, who die at their post. Nevertheless, in no respect can the Russian naval force be compared with the combined squadron in the Black Sea.

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 26th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots set apart for School purposes under the Statute 19 Vic. ch. 54, in the Township of ELMA, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SPRATT, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission: the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 24 inclusive,	100 acres each.		
2d	do 1 to 25	do	about	do
3d	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
4th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
5th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
6th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
7th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
8th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
9th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
10th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 25	do	do	do
12th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
13th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do
14th	do 1 to 25	do	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do	B	1 to 40	do do
do	C	1 to 33	do about 90 do
		34, 76.	
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each	
2d	do	1, 2, 3, 254, 3, 247, 4, 180, 5, 147, 6, 106, 7, 59, 8, 36;	
3d Con	1 to 8 inc	about 100 acres each, 9, 95	
4th Con	1 to 9 inc	about 100 acres each, 10, 160	
		11, 122, 12, 85, 13, 49, 14, 13.	
5th Con	1 to 4 inc	about 100 acres each	
6th Con	1 to 4 inc	do 15, 182, 16,	
		139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 33	
7th Con	1 to 9 inc	about 100 acres each, 20, 95;	
8th Con	1 to 10 inc	do 21, 158, 22,	
		122, 23, 86, 24, 65	
9th Con	1 to 25 inc	about 100 acres each	
10th Con	1 to 25 inc	do 26, 178, 27,	
		143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30 35	
11th Con	1 to 30 inc	about 100 acres each	
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do 31, 199, 32,	
		163, 33, 128, 34, 92, 35, 48	

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE.				POUNDS.			
Currency.		Sterling		Currency		Sterling.	
£ s. d.		s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
0 0 1	equal to	0 1		1 4 4	equal to	1	
0 0 2½	"	0 2		2 8 8	"	2	
0 0 3½	"	0 3		3 12 0	"	3	
0 0 5	"	0 4		4 17 4	"	4	
0 0 6½	"	0 5		6 1 8	"	5	
0 0 7½	"	0 6		7 6 0	"	6	
0 0 9	"	0 7		8 10 4	"	7	
0 0 10	"	0 8		9 14 8	"	8	
0 0 11½	"	0 9		10 19 0	"	9	
0 1 0½	"	0 10		12 3 4	"	10	
0 1 1½	"	0 11		13 7 8	"	11	
0 1 3	"	1 0		14 12 0	"	12	
				15 16 4	"	13	
0 1 4½	"	1 0		17 0 8	"	14	
0 2 5½	"	2 0		18 5 0	"	15	
0 3 8½	"	3 0		19 9 4	"	16	
0 4 10½	"	4 0		20 13 8	"	17	
0 6 1	"	5 0		21 18 0	"	18	
0 7 3½	"	6 0		23 2 4	"	19	
0 8 6½	"	7 0		24 6 8	"	20	
0 9 9	"	8 0		121 13 4	"	100	
0 10 11½	"	9 0		243 6 8	"	200	
0 12 2	"	10 0		365 0 0	"	300	
0 13 4½	"	11 0		486 13 4	"	400	
0 15 7½	"	12 0		608 6 8	"	500	
0 16 10½	"	13 0		730 0 0	"	600	
0 18 1	"	14 0		851 13 4	"	700	
0 19 3½	"	15 0		973 6 8	"	800	
0 20 6½	"	16 0		1095 0 0	"	900	
1 0 9	"	17 0		1216 13 4	"	1000	
1 1 11½	"	18 0		2433 6 8	"	2000	
1 3 1½	"	19 0		4866 13 4	"	4000	
1 4 4	"	£1 0 0		6305 6 8	"	5000	

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to 11	3
Masons,	0 0	10	0
Stone-cutters,	0 0	10	0
Joiners	0 0	8	9
Carpenters,	0 0	8	9
Tinsmiths,	0 0	6	3
Painters,	0 0	7	6
Hatters,	0 0	7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0	7	6
Power-Pressmen,	0 0	8	4
Tailors, Male,	0 0	6	3
Female,	0 0	2	6
Shoemakers,	0 0	7	6
Upholsterers,	0 0	7	6
Coopers,	0 0	3	3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0	3	9
Day Laborers	0 0	5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6	1	10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0	3	6
Railway Laborers,	3 0	6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	30	0	0
Servant Men,	70	0	0
Servant Boys,	25	0	0
Carters, per head,	1 0	1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to 91 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, October 25, 1854.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per bbl.	20	0	a	20	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	21	3	a	23	9
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	6	4	a	7	6
" Spring	0	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal—per bbl of 196 lbs	20	0	a	20	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	10	0	a	10	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24	0	a	26	3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	4	0	a	4	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	3	0	a	4	6
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	1	9	a	2	6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	3	6	a	4	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	a	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 45 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
Hay—per ton	60	0	a	80	0
Straw—per ton	30	0	a	40	0
Cordwood—per cord	27	6	a	30	0
Beef—per lb	0	3	a	0	6
Pork—in bbls, per 200 lbs	30	0	a	40	0
Mutton—per lb	0	3	a	0	6
Veal—per lb	0	3	a	0	6
Lard—per lb	0	0	a	0	0

[illegible] Hair Restorative!

A RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful sense of the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

an object strongly recommended to the

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in one, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers.
48, King-Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnel,

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Dunlevy, Alben Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. F. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neill, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neill, D. Kehoe, Jas. Stack, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted;—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEKHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30

GREAT WESTERN
DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
No. 69½, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

PICTURES

Executed in any kind of weather, equal, if not superior, to any in the city, and

WARRANTED TO PLEASE, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

LIKENESSES

Inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, &c., &c.

☞ Sick or Deceased Patients taken at their own Residences.

PLATING WITH GOLD OR SILVER,
On all kinds of Metal, done to order, and in the most superior manner.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves before going elsewhere, which will be to your own advantage.

☞ Remember No. 69½ Yonge Street.—☜
J. P. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, Sept., 1854. 26-3m

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A NEW FIRST CLASS

Family Newspaper,

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT $2 A YEAR.

BY FOWLERS & WELLS,
308, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which, bound to no party, sect or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide circulation.

IN LITERATURE,

in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

SCIENCE

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improvement worthy will escape our notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,

in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand a full share of our attention. We shall endeavor to present such views as will encourage the enlargement of farms, the improvement of farming, and the introduction of new and valuable implements, and skill of our PETTY FARMERS

and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the preservation of health, will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION

in its broadest sense, and especially as connected by practical methods with the family, the school, and the lyceum, will receive a large share of our attention.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby informs the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at the wholesale and retail:

[illegible]

Also by the Small Glass, Gallon, or Barrel, all of the best quality, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, Genuine Kaw Kaw Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Port and Sherry Wines, and other Liquors, of the best quality.

T. SHALLCROSS, Wine Vaults,
York Street, W. end.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG,"
ILLUSTRATED BY BEYER SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—Wars of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch—Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street, Toronto,
July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES

IMPORTED.



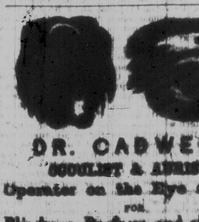
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment, on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptitude on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-3y



DR. CADWELL,

"OCULIST & AURIST,"

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY—50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 25th, 1853.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, just published and containing a large report of many interesting cases, will receive the same FREE OF CHARGE by forwarding his address (post paid) to the Subscriber.

J. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 25th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBER

WOULD [illegible] to the Citizens of Toronto and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store lately occupied by Mr. [illegible] CLOTHING, where he will be happy to attend to the wants of all who may favour him with their patronage. C. W. Cars, 6 cts.

MATS! MATS! MATS!

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

No. 45, KING STREET, EAST.

(Opposite Toronto Street,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

[illegible]

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.

no. 90.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cross.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

September, 1854.

N B.—Lower at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprise the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 39, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 56, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

Machinery, Stoves, &c.,

Of every description, also, [illegible] ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Vinley Cap, Sills

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

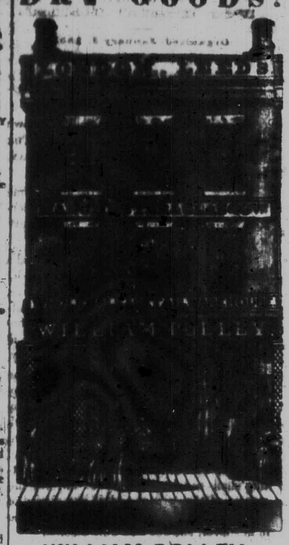
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Toronto, April 28th, 1854. 43-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Coburgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Shirts, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Muffers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Gingham, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satteens, Whitney's Blanket Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No shamrock from the price named. ☜

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.,

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

AND

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. TRAILL.

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence, Each.

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office,
Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising, will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 7 28

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of this Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The person who will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few cents, is unworthy to be called a man, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few shillings will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health, and to place the life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchasing only of established credit, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers who [illegible]

Dealers who buy R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than $2 per bottle from our regular agents. [illegible] purchase the counterfeit and take [illegible] sale, render themselves liable to [illegible]

All of our travellers and [illegible] a power of Attorney [illegible] them to collect debts [illegible] C. W. P. SHOWERS & Co. [illegible] TOM, KNEESHAW & Co. [illegible] MAN BROTHERS, & Co. [illegible] agents—to whom all [illegible] RADWAY & Co.

Toronto, April 28th, 1854. [illegible]

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

[illegible]

MRS. HIGGINS [illegible]

CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS

OF THE

VICTORIA DAVIS INDUSTRIOUS SOCIETY

OF THE

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Free Church Institute.

Organized, January 3, 1854.

ADOPTED

Title of Society.—Conditions for Membership.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of "THE VICTORIA DAVIS INDUSTRIOUS SOCIETY OF CHATHAM, FOR SOUTH BRITAIN."

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful at any time to admit into the Society any person or persons who are addicted to intoxication, or have a plurality of living husbands.

SEC. 3. No person shall be admitted a member of this Society, who shall be under the age of sixteen years, or over forty-five, or who shall keep a brothel, or who is affected with any disorder or stain of character inconsistent with the rules of society, or who shall probably become a charge to the Society.

SEC. 4. Every person making application for membership, must be recommended by a member of the Society, at any one of the meetings, and the name or names of such persons shall be handed over to the Board of Directors, to be read at the meeting, when she shall be balloted for, provided that her balloting shall not be contrary to any of the orders of the society, and if a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall vote in her favor, she shall be duly elected.

SEC. 5. Any person so approved, shall not be considered a member until she shall come forward within three months from the date of her election, sign the Constitution, and pay in the initiation fee. But previous to such candidate signing the Constitution, if any member shall state to the Society what a majority of the members present deem a sufficient objection, she shall not be admitted.

SEC. 6. Whenever the Board of Directors shall report unfavorably on the case of a candidate for membership, it shall be their duty to state their reasons thereof—provided a motion to this effect is offered, and carried by a majority of the members then present.

SEC. 7. Each candidate for membership shall, before she signs the Constitution, assent to the following questions:—

Quest. 1. Will you, Mrs. J. A. O., promise to demean yourself as a faithful and orderly member of this Society?

Quest. 2. Will you keep its secrets inviolably, endeavor to increase its members, and extend its influence, by all just and honorable means?

Quest. 3. Will you act with honesty and impartiality in whatever office or station to which you may be elected in this Society?

ARTICLE II.

Of Initiation Fees and Weekly Dues.

SECTION 1. Each member, on her admission, shall pay to the Society, as an initiation fee, such a sum as they shall from time to time think proper to fix upon; and the further sum of *seven pence half-penny* monthly.

SEC. 2. A member may pay up her dues at any regular meeting; but if she neglects to do so for the space of six months, and shall after that time receive two special notices from the Secretary, her name shall be taken from the books of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

Benefits.

SECTION 1. Each member shall, at the time of signing the Constitution, or as soon after as is convenient, receive a certificate of her membership, signed by the President and Secretary.

SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to receive relief from this Society, until she has been a member one year, and has paid up all her dues; then, if sickness should prevent her from following her profession, trade, or usual employment, and she shall have been sick one week, she shall receive *Five Shillings* per week, for the space of three months, provided that her sickness shall continue so long: after the expiration of said three months, she shall receive *two shillings and six pence* per week, for the further space of three months; and if her sickness should still continue, the Society may grant her such a sum weekly, as they may think proper, the state of the funds being considered.

SEC. 3. If any person, having been a member of this Society, for two years, and paid up all her dues for that time, should be removed by death, it shall be the duty of this Society to inter her decently in the burial ground of her profession; and for this purpose, a sum of money not exceeding *Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings*, shall be constitutionally drawn from the funds of the Society, to be appropriated to that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, consisting of thirteen members and a Clergyman.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be held annually on the first Monday in February. The candidates must be permanent residents of the Town of Chatham.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Committee of Nomination, consisting of five persons appointed at least six weeks previous to the election; it shall be the duty of said Committee to report at the next regular meeting after their appointment, two several lists of candidates for the several offices of the Society, from which lists the members of the Society shall be released from among the members of the Society.

SEC. 4. If there should occur an equality of votes for two candidates for the same office, the President shall have a casting vote, to decide the question.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in any of the offices of the Society, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the President, or the first acting officer in her absence, to call a meeting of the Society, at which meeting the mode of filling the vacancy by an election shall be conducted in the same manner as that of the regular election.

ARTICLE V.

The Duty of the President and Vice-President.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, or at the request of five members of the Society; and perform all other duties appertaining to her office as President.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall exercise the powers and duties of the President in her absence.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretaries.

SECTION 1. The Secretaries shall receive all dues and fees paid in at the regular and extra meetings of the Society, and deposit the same with the Treasurer, always taking her receipt. She shall keep the following books, viz: First, a book containing the Bye-laws of the Society, written in a plain hand to which each member, on being admitted shall signs her name; second, a book containing an account with each member, giving credit for all payments of dues, with the date of each payment annexed thereto; third, a roll book, with a list of the members in regular columns, in which credit shall be given for payments made; fourth, a minute book, containing a fair and correct account of the transactions of each meeting; fifth, an account with the Treasurer, charging her with all monies, and giving credit for all drafts on upon the Treasurer, as occasionally authorized; her books shall determine all disputes that may arise respecting the payment of dues; she shall read the Minutes of the former meeting of the Society; also, of the Board of Directors; also, reports of Sub-committees; and give two special notices to each member whose arrears shall be over six months.

SEC. 2. The Assistant Secretary shall give notice of all Special Meetings of the Society, and call over the roll at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and minute down the proceedings thereof; and perform the duties of the Secretary in the meetings of the Society during her absence.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall, previous to entering on the duties of her office, give a good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of her trust, in a bond to the President and Board of Directors, in such a sum as the Board of Directors shall demand; which bond shall be deposited with the President, she giving a receipt to the Board of Directors for the same. The Treasurer shall receive all monies collected for the Society; for which she shall give her receipts to the Secretary; she shall pay all draughts made upon her, on behalf of the Society, which draughts must be signed by the President of the Board of Directors, the President and Secretary, provided such draughts shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, unless it is expressly authorized by a majority of the Society at some extra meeting called for that purpose; she shall keep an exact account with the Society, giving credit for all monies received and charging all draughts paid by her, which book shall be opened to the inspection of the Board of Directors, or any Committee that may be appointed for that purpose. She shall report every three months the amount of money in the Treasury. She shall collect all interests, dividends on stock, and all other proceeds arising from the disposition of the funds of the Society; all bills, bonds and papers that may in any way appertain to the department of the Treasurer, shall remain in her custody.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors, of whom seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, shall meet as often and at such times as they shall think proper, or their business shall require, which shall be at least once a month; they shall repeat at each meeting of the Society, their Minutes and decision on the case of candidates for membership; they shall see that all members entitled to benefits are promptly assisted, and that no frauds are practised on the Society; they shall recommend to the Society the best mode to invest the surplus funds of the Society. All drafts for benefits shall emanate from the Board of Directors, to which their President shall sign her name; it shall be their peculiar province, to watch over the interests of the Society and its money concerns; to recommend such regulations as to counteract all attempts to impose on the Society.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall keep a correct account of the receipts and receipts from the persons to whom they administered benefits; they shall also report at the society, at each regular meeting, the number of sick members that received benefits.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Meetings.

SECTION 1. Each meeting of the Society shall be held in the afternoon of the first Monday in each month.

SEC. 2. Public meetings shall be necessary to form a quorum, for the purpose of taking a vote in ordinary business; but twelve members (one officer shall be a member sufficient to commence the business of a Regular Meeting.

ARTICLE X.

Of Expelling Members.

SECTION 1. Any member who shall receive relief to the Society or shall receive benefits, when she was able to follow her profession, trade or occupation, or did actually follow the same, upon due proof thereof, to the Board of Directors, and their report made thereon to the Society, she shall be expelled.

SEC. 2. If any member shall be convicted in a Court of Justice, of any crime or misdemeanor, leading to injury the character of the Society, upon due proof thereof, to the Board of Directors, and their report made thereon to the Society, she shall be expelled.

SEC. 3. If any member shall refuse to come to order at the meetings of the Society when so ordered by the President or chair, she shall (if a vote passes to that effect,) be fined a sum not less than *three pence* nor more than *six pence*, for each offence; and if she shall refuse to pay such fine, within one month after the same shall be imposed, she shall be expelled; provided always that the Society shall have the power to remit the fine, if they think proper.

ARTICLE XI.

Of Alterations of the Laws.

SECTION 1. No alteration shall be made in the Laws of this Society, except at the annual meeting in January, and then only by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE XII.

Of Amendments.

SECTION 1. Any member wishing to make any amendment to the Laws, shall hand the same in writing to the Secretary, who shall read the same at the next meeting of the Society, when the same shall be discussed, and if approved of by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, shall be added to the Laws.

RULES.

ARTICLE I.

Duties of Members.

SECTION 1. Each member when speaking shall rise from her seat, address the Chair, and shall not speak more than three times on any subject, unless called on by the President, or a majority of the members present.

SEC. 2. If any member shall be so imprudent as to wrangle during the time of meeting, they shall be dismissed, and shall not be permitted to keep their seats, without application be given to the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Should any member refuse to serve in any office of the Society, after she has given her consent, and is legally elected, she shall forfeit and pay the sum of *five shillings*.

SEC. 4. No member of this Society shall be entitled to any relief, on account of any disease that she has imprudently brought upon herself.

SEC. 5. Any who shall be guilty of calling any other member of the Society by any improper name or names, or who shall refuse to pay her just and lawful debts, or who shall go to law with any of the members of this Society, without first complaining to the Society; for such violation, she shall forfeit, for the use of this Society, the sum of *One pound five shillings*, or forfeit her standing in this Society.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall be permitted to leave the house in time of meeting on business, without permission from the President, under a less fine than *seven pence half-penny*.

SEC. 7. If any member by non-attendance at any of the stated meetings shall cause the book to be opened again, to receive her dues, she shall be fined *three pence half-penny*.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All motions for By-laws, their repeal or amendment, shall be presented to the Society, and handed over to the Board of Directors in writing, who shall report their opinion thereon to the Society, as soon as opportunity serves, not to go over one month.

SEC. 2. No By-law shall be passed, repealed or amended, except three-fourths of the members present shall vote for the same, and that a special meeting called expressly for the same, and that at least one month's previous notice of the same shall be given.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Society to pass any motion contrary to these By-laws not repugnant to the plain letter of the Constitution, to keep order at any meeting for the evening while they are together.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. In case of complaint being made to the President, of the immoral conduct of any member, she shall appoint a committee of five persons, to try the accused person, and the accused and accuser shall be brought face to face and in case of her being found guilty, she shall for the first offence be reproved by the President, for the second offence she shall pay a fine of *fifteen shillings*, and for the third offence she shall be expelled from the Society.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. In order to secure the continuance of this Society, we are determined to support it while twelve persons remain as members, who will pay in their regular dues, and conform to the rules and regulations of the Society.

SEC. 2. Members of the Society moving from Chatham, while the Province, shall be entitled to half their funds remaining, provided always, that there are no outstanding dues.

SEC. 3. To further promote the object of this Society, a Sewing circle shall be formed in connection herewith.

By Order of Assembly, *President.*
Mrs. Bahl, *Vice-President.*
Mrs. Charlotte Hutton, *Treasurer.*
———, *Secretary.*
Mrs. Mary Hudson, *Marshal.*

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purposes of carrying out the following Pledge:—

[illegible] in the necessity of assistance to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, [illegible] and in the improvement of the colored population in Canada, and by the encouragement of their settlement in the province, as they may be found qualified to occupy the public lands, and by all other means in our power, to elevate their character and condition as men, as professing Christians, and as citizens of this country, [illegible] the unjust impositions, neglect and prejudice which they have to encounter, as formerly by [illegible] and by the former to their present condition as a people, [illegible] who may emigrate to Canada, which will stand on the [illegible] to notify the citizens of this country against

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Rank in Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854. { NUMBER 23.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial *Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. It will support no particular Political Party, but will open its columns to the views of men of all political opinions, reserving the right, as an Independent Journal, of full expression on all political subjects affecting the people in a political point of view, reserving also, the right to express its condemnation of all projects, having for their object, in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution or of British rule in the Provinces. While it will be committed to the views of any religious body exclusively, it will carefully observe the signs of the times, at the same time that a preference shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of its respective parties.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to any and every conceivable form of disorder of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

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The Paper will contain 32 columns.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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J. R. BROWN,
Late of Philadelphia
FASHONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.
THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. of the newest pattern and material for article belonging to a gentleman's wear, which will be kept constantly on hand.
GEO. HARCOURT.
Toronto, 13th Jan. 11 King Street East.

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting !
THE SUBSCRIBER proveds to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours.
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 19, 1854.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND PLATED WARE.
F. PARSONS
IMPORTER and general dealer, at the old stand, St. Lawrence Hall, St. Christopher, C. W., offers at Wholesale and Retail every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery and Plated Ware. Fine Gold Chains, Rings, Pins and Brooches, Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, Ladies' Chatelaines, Silver and Plated Spectacles, and a variety of fancy goods too numerous to mention.
An experienced workman always in attendance to repair watches, clocks, jewellery, &c.

Poetry.

TO AUTUMN.

BY KEATS.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun,
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch eaves run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft beneath thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,
Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while the hook
Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers:
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cider press with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ah, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,
While barred clouds bloom the soft dying day,
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnat mourns
Among the river sallows, borne aloft,
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full grown lambs bleat loud from hilly bourns
Hedge crickets sing; and now, with treble soft,
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

Miscellaneous.

Make your Girls Independent.

BY HENRY T. FRENCH.

Everybody in New England knows exactly what to do with a boy. Give him as a matter of course, the best education you can afford, and whether he is poor or rich, prepare him for some business, some regular useful business in life, so that whatever be the turn of Fortune's Wheel, he may be independent. A good education and a profession or trade, without property, is enough for him—enough to place him beyond the charities of a cold world, enough to give him hope and courage and assurance of success in life.

But what is to become of the daughter? Do we consider this question sufficiently? Is not all New England grossly negligent on this point? Does the public voice answer this question satisfactorily?

Let us examine the matter fairly. You have a daughter of sixteen, in a family of half a dozen children. You have a small property, a comfortable home, a farm perhaps, are tolerably "well off," worth perhaps eight or ten thousand dollars. You are still a young man, at least not so very old, that you need necessarily die for some years yet. Suppose this young lady has progressed as well as most girls, as her brothers. She can read and write respectably, has explored as far as square root, can read French a little, though she cannot speak a sentence of it correctly. She can play on the piano, so that a person of common discernment can distinguish her Old Hundred from the Battle of Prague, but has developed no very decided taste for music. Still she is intelligent, active, and promising. Suppose she were, some pleasant morning, to propose the question directly to you, and ask a serious reply, "What do you intend I shall do when my education is finished?" What answer would you make, which should satisfy both you and herself? The probability, perhaps, is, that within ten or twelve years, she may marry, for that is the fate of a majority of ladies. Still, I think, you would not like to answer her reasonable question by such a suggestion, because such a probability is, after all, a vague uncertainty, and you would be quite unwilling a child of yours should make marriage a matter of necessity, or even of calculation. No, you could not say to her that she has but one chance in life, and that of such a nature, that she cannot seek to avail herself of it.

Can you say to her deliberately, that you have a home which shall always be hers, also that you have means to maintain her, and that she need like no thought for the future? This is practically, what most fathers are saying to their daughters, but frequently, with less regard to truth than they profess. Your object in life is uncertain. Your pecuniary circumstances may fail. It is cruel to rob the future of others entirely on your own continued prosperity. Besides, it there exists in the subordinate duties which usually fall to the share of a daughter in a family, to fill up the aspiring of human nature, to develop the faculties of the soul? Look at the course of life of grown up daughters in the families about you. They are usually regarded by the mother as children in all matters pertaining to the household. They do not take a third share of the responsibility of the time. If required to do a piece of the work, they do it in a disagreeable way, to which a life of ease is preferable. In the duties of wife and mother, which is enough to occupy the heart, and engage the intellect of an Educated Woman, but the every day duties of housework, the cooking and washing and ironing, the mending, &c. &c. which are the

Mr. Catherwood, Granite Worker.

of the housework, works worsted, cats and dogs for intellectual discipline, and wears a stylish bonnet to church by way of morals and religion. Without a definite object, how can she be expected to rise early in the morning, or to take an active interest in the affairs of life.

But the question comes, what better can be done? What shall be done that our daughters may have courage to look the future calmly in the face, and feel that their position is in some measure dependent upon their own exertions?

A definite hope for the future, can alone make a rational being happy. *Give every child, then, male or female, an education for some business.* The discipline of acquiring it will be, in itself, salutary, and the consciousness of possessing it will at all times give dignity and independence to the character. Whatever your position in society, educate your daughter for some business in life, educate her according to your means and condition, and according to her tastes and capacity. The "sphere of woman," which has been always reduced far below the hemisphere which all accord to her as a right, includes, certainly, the whole range of *teaching*—in letters, in science, in music and drawing, and whatever else is learned in our schools. "Woman's Mission" surely is *to teach*, and the demand for female instructors, of a high order, is by no means supplied. Academies and high schools are now paying salaries of five hundred and a thousand dollars to college graduates, as mere temporary teachers, and would be glad to exchange them for well qualified females, who would enter upon their duties with some probability of permanency. Then there are the thousands of district schools, which are fast changing from the hands of college boys, to the "milder influences" of the gentle sex. If your daughter has a decided taste for music, or any ornamental acquirement, assist her to appreciate the gift which Heaven has offered her. Make her excel in something which the world deems excellent, and her superior attainment will always command respect, and the means of honorable subsistence.

But there are many who cannot afford the means, thus to qualify their daughters for teachers. What shall they do? I answer, believe that labor is honorable, and teach them a trade, or manual occupation of some kind. I have never ceased to live in any place, where dressmakers and milliners did not keep the ladies of the village in complete subjection, dealing out their favors of dress-fitting and bonnet-trimming as if they were pearls and diamonds. I venture to say, sir, to you who are reading this paper, that you can build a forty-foot barn in less time, than your wife and daughters can procure their winter nats. Teach every young lady to cut and make her own dresses, and if you go further, and educate her to the trade, her support in life is secured. The printing offices, the counting-rooms or shops, the manufacturing establishments of various kinds, are furnishing respectable employment for females, and gradually the "era of freedom" for woman's labor and talent, is enlarging everywhere in New England. The means of education have not yet been supplied to boys and girls alike. Even Boston, I believe, which pushes to every boy, at the public cost, a four years' course in a Latin or high school, gives to girls as an equivalent, only one additional year in the grammar schools.

New England has her colleges—her Harvards, her Yales, her Dartmouths, for the boys, but nothing of the kind for girls. But these wants will soon be met.—Horace Mann, whose opinion is entitled in this matter to higher authority, perhaps, than any other individual in this country, has accepted the Presidency of a college in Ohio, where the sexes enjoy equal advantages of instruction.

The want of the means to give to girls, at the public expense, the same thorough and systematic education as boys are receiving at our colleges, is the great defect in our New England system of instruction. Notwithstanding this want of opportunity for education, a great share of our best writing of a literary character, both in books and magazines, is from the pens of ladies, and he who doubts the capacity of the better-half of creation, for any literary labor, deserves to have his ears pulled by Fanny Fern, and to be classed among slave-catchers in Mrs. Stowe's next edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Education for all, according to the capacity of each, is the true idea of progress.*

Boston, N. E., Sept., 1854.
New England Farmer.

A Miracle of Art.

There is an exhibition in Paris one of the most remarkable pieces of mosaic work which the union of art and science has ever produced. It consists of a picture of about three feet square. This picture is made up of about fifteen millions of bits of stone, glass and enamel, all of which are perfectly fitted to each other, and the whole is so nicely polished that the surface presents no inequality. The colors are so perfect that the most delicate shades of the human flesh are represented, and the whole picture is so perfect that the most minute hair is distinctly visible. The picture is a copy of the celebrated painting of Paul Delaroche, representing the Crucifixion. The artist has taken seven years to complete this picture, and it is said that the Emperor Napoleon has offered him 100,000 francs for it, but he refuses to sell it for less than 200,000 francs.

Rogers and Brummel.

Our London correspondent gives us the following account of Beau Brummel. The story of Brummel, had the people been so astute as to seize its leading points, is amusing as a romance. The audacious insolence with which he trampled down the haughtiest of the high nobility of England was splendid—because successful. His grandfather kept a small confectionary shop in Bury street, St. James's, London, and let lodgings. The first Lord Liverpool, then almost obscure, lodged in his house, took his son as a secretary, got him office under Lord North, and allowed him to feather his nest so well that, on his death, in 1794, there was sixty-five thousand pounds to divide among two sons and a daughter. George, the second, was educated at Eton, and dressed so well, while early in his teens, that the poets of "Beau" was then put to his name. In Oxford he affected to be exclusive, and on his father's death, in 1794 at the age of sixteen, was presented with a cornetcy in the tenth Hussars, by the Prince of Wales, colonel of that regiment. Henceforth he was the Prince's constant companion. In two years he was a captain, and then—threw up his commission, and set up as a gentleman at large. This was before he was twenty-one, and the only reason assigned was that the regiment was ordered to Manchester, which he considered decidedly vulgar.

He started as an independent gentleman, on thirty thousand pounds—a small sum for carrying on such a profession—ridiculously small for one whose wardrobe cost him eight thousand pounds a year, and who entertained fashion, and even royalty at his table. No man dressed better; simply, but richly, with elegance and taste. In this he eclipsed his much-puffed successor, D'Orsay, whose showy attire made him look like what he was—a tailor's walking advertisement. The Prince of Wales, whose wardrobe has cost one hundred thousand pounds, was Brummel's greatest rival, until corpulence, which he hated, destroyed all his reasonable pretensions to the throne of elegance. Simplicity, of the most studied kind, was Brummel's great system.

He mixed and visited in the first circles, for he was young, handsome, satirical, and the fashion. He rose well, and was a good shot, but affected to despise Melton and the pheasants, on the plea that they were too troublesome. His great reform was in the neckcloth, which then was a sort of white muslin padding. He introduced the moderate use of starch, which gave the necessary stiffness, and dispensed with the pad. He was curious in his tie; if the cravat did not glide into it at the first touch, he would throw it aside and try another. His valet, who was not with a heap of these rumpled neckcloths on his arms, solemnly said, "These are our failures."

The Prince of Wales quarrelled with him after nearly twenty years' intimacy. The story runs that, in the Prince's drawing-room, he said, "I also rang the bell," which was done; and when the servant came in, the Prince said, "Order Mr. Brummel's carriage." The beau denied this, and attributed the quarrel to something he had said about Mrs. Fitzherbert's stoutness. This was about 1811. Brummel continued king of fashion, though he had quarrelled with the Prince. But he took to gaming. In 1816, he lost all he had, and ten thousand pounds more, raised what money he could, and repaired to Calais; attributed his bad luck to his having parted with "a lucky sixpence," which, he maintained, Rothschild must have got possession of; was supported in his exile by his brother and sister; was an liberal, when his remittances came, that the beggars called him "*Le Roi de Calais*"; was made British Consul at Caen, on the restoration of Wellington with George IV.; was removed, without compensation, when that consulate was abolished; lost his senses; spent his last hours in a hospital for lunatic mendicants; and died March 2, 1840.

"Thus, the moralist is the true history of Brummel.—*New York Spalding Times.*

THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

Own Special Correspondent of the Times.

Full particulars of the Fighting—Movements of the Enemy—Terrible Slaughter—Gallantry of the French Soldiers—Spectacle—Scene after the Conflict—The Dying and the Dead.

Early Tea, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The brief but terrible fight I described yesterday as the first act of the tragedy, was succeeded on the part of the allied army by a day of comparative rest, so far as actual loss is concerned, but of the greatest anxiety and labor. The enemy's shot strike down the officers who carried them; but Captain Peard, Aide-de-Camp to Sir C. Brown, passed the day, as he did the other three days, without a scratch, and still more wonderful, without a single bullet hole in his clothes. Captain Peard is a universal favorite, and his escape from the perils of the field, and the fatigues of the camp, is the more remarkable, as he is a very tall man, and a conspicuous mark for the enemy's fire. Lord Raglan and his staff had the Duke of Cambridge rode round to the top of the hill, the troops cheered them with a thrilling effect—a shout of victory which never can be forgotten. The enemy, who were flying in the distance, might almost have heard its echoes as it rolled among the hills. Our men had indeed done their work well, for the action which commenced at 1 25 on our part, was over about 4 p.m. In fact, the actual close continuous fighting did not last two hours.

THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian regiments engaged against us, judging from the numbers on the caps and buttons of the dead and wounded, were some of the Imperial Guard. The Russian regiment consists of three battalions, and each battalion may be said to be 650 strong. Those there were mostly stout strong men. Several of the regiments, 32d and 17th for example, wore a black leather helmet, handsomely mounted with brass, and having a brass cone on the top, with a cord for the reception of an oak, or other ornament. They were simple in white linen forming cap. They were all dressed in long drab coats with [illegible] buttons. [illegible] number of the regiments. These coats [illegible] and buttons distinguishing the soldiers [illegible] trousers of course [illegible] Those of the 33d [illegible] were dressed [illegible] Captain Fitzgerald, Lieutenants Wellington, Worthington, Ensigns Sirr and Greenwood, fell wounded [illegible]

[illegible] the battle [illegible] 33d, [illegible] 66 killed and [illegible] carried off [illegible] gauge and [illegible] example of their Brigadier, Codrington, and headed by their gallant old General, Sir George Brown, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] battery [illegible] Divisions [illegible] Topics [illegible] Division [illegible] De Lisle Brown [illegible] Light Division [illegible] Duke of Cambridge [illegible] Division [illegible] Russians [illegible] the bulk of their army. The point of attack was at the old house of the first division, and that advance was a sight never to be forgotten. As they marched up the hill, the line of the black bear-skins were barely moving. They were nearly as straight as on a parade, and the Light division complained that the men of the Guards were losing time in dressing up as if on parade ground, when they should have been supporting the regiments exposed to such crushing fire. While the Guards were reaching up the hill first, and last the Duke ordered up the 1st battalion of the Rifle brigade, to relieve his men only for ammunition, to return, but was diverted from doing so by the advice of Sir Colin Campbell. They continued their advance, therefore, swallowed up in smoke, and burst through every instant by shot, and, after a momentary check, rushed into the battery. The Grenadiers and Scotch Fusiliers contended eagerly for the honor of being first up, and still more eagerly for the honor of capturing the beautiful brass gun.

A DREADFUL SIGHT—NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DEAD BODIES.

It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance shot, I rode about to ascertain, as far as possible, the loss of our friends, and in doing so I was often brought to a standstill by the difficulty of getting through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers. The hills of Greenwich Park in fair time are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of the Alma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of 3,000 Russians, while their western extremity was covered with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen, and of more than 2,000 of their foes.

HOW LONG THE FIGHT LASTED.

When Lord Raglan and his staff and

Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowded with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army counted 40,000 bayonets from all the points of the Crimea; in the morning there arrived from Theodosia 6,000 cavalry and 120 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied, the Russians could count our men by men, from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubbanch.

* * * Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took possession of the village of Alma, amidst the fire of the Russian batteries. The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he bears. We then arrived at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. Then, Sire, commenced a real battle along all the line—a battle with the greatest of brilliant feats of valor. Your Majesty may be proud of your officers; they have not degenerated; they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena. At half-past 4 the Prince Mary was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet, to the cry of, "Vive l'Empereur," which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded rose from the ground to join in it. On our left, the English met with huge masses of the enemy, and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted.

The English attacked the Russian position in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks in order to run the faster. If, Sire, I had had cavalry, I should have obtained immense results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army, but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of our artillery was exhausted. At 6 o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his pocket-book and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katscha, but beaten and demoralised, while the allied army is full of ardour and enthusiasm.

I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provision from the fleet. The English have had 1,500 men put *hors de combat*. The Duke of Cambridge is well. His division and that of Sir Geo Brown were spared. I have to regret 1,200 men *hors de combat*, 3 officers killed, 64 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1,033 wounded. Gen. Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honor of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. Gen. Thomasson, of the division of the Prince, is seriously wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5,000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies to one French. The Russian artillery caused us loss, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world.

Accept Sire, the homage of my profound respect and of my entire devotedness.

MARSHAL A. DE SAINT ARNAUD."

ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Soldiers!—France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of the Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well defended positions. Soldiers, you will again meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them as you have done to-day to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

Field of battle of Alma, Sept. 20.

Head-quarters at Alma.—Battle field at Alma, Sept. 22, 1854.

Monsieur le Ministre,—My official report gives an account to your excellency of the results of the splendid day of the 20th, but I cannot allow the courier to start without saying a few words about our brave soldiers.

The soldiers of Friedland and the Americas are still under our colours. Monsieur le Maréchal; this the battle of Alma has proved. There is the same glow, the same brilliant courage. Everything can be done with such men when they have been inspired with confidence. The allied armies have exhibited pastimes truly formidable. In going over them yesterday, I congratulated all the divisions on the splendid way they pummelled the enemy; and indeed, if the English and French had held them, the Russians could never have entered there.

Your chief occupation is supposed now, and also the immense wealth left by the fugitives and prisoners are more perilous, we must probe the enemy's wounds.

The loss of the Russians is considerable. The Russian officers fell in more than above 4000. The army is disheartened. In the evening of the 20th it had in the two Russian forts, with the 40th Regt. marching on Mother Shirk; the light field artillery to Belbek. But they were already prostrated, and could not march without stopping every half hour to recover breath. The cavalry are in a state of disorganization. The troops are beginning to lose military bearing, and given to pillage. A corps of 40,000 men is equivalent to 30,000 in a normal force equivalent to 30,000

Your excellency will be able to judge if the action is much prompter for the Russians. In three days I shall be before Sebastopol, and will be able to tell you what is the real state of the place. The Russians are determined to defend their town to the extremity, not to capitulate, the first warring policy of the Russian people of the Russian Associations in the Russian Empire, and which was nominally Christian, but which, in too many instances, ignore the very first principles of Christianity.

The above is a warning to Canadians to be careful as to how they send alliances with *Christians* across the line, lest the Christianity in Canada be brought to the deplorable condition of the spurious article current over there.

That whited sepulchre, the American Tract Society, has lately—though we hope not successfully—been trying to get a foothold here; and no pains will be spared to gain an entrance and spread their noxious sentiments, quietly and insidiously, but none the less surely, whenever occasion offers. Canadian Christians occupy a position which peculiarly enables them to hold and disseminate sterling Christian truths. Outside of the influence of, and holding a position above pro-slavery churches, the only way they can exercise an influence for good, is by forming no connection with any church or association which does not by word and action "remember those in bonds as bound with them; for if they love not their brother whom they have seen, how can they love God whom they have not seen?"

S.

The Frankfort, Ky. *Yeoman* thus describes the funeral of the Rev. London Ferrill, of Lexington, who was born a slave in Virginia, and moved to that City more than thirty years since. He was Pastor of the First Colored Baptist Church there, and had succeeded in building up a Church numbering more than eighteen hundred members. He had baptised more than five thousand persons during the course of his ministerial labors.

S.

We were in Lexington on Sunday last, and witnessed the funeral procession of the Rev. London Ferrill, a colored minister of the Gospel, whose death we announced in our last issue, with the prediction that his remains would be followed to the grave by a large number of his colored brethren. We were right in that supposition, as the following estimate will show.

Putting the number as low as possible, we judge there were between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons in the procession; composed of about twelve hundred men, and the rest woman; a thousand of whom were walking four abreast. The rest were riding in sixty-odd carriages, and twenty or thirty were on horseback. Such a number of persons, paying their last tribute of respect to the dead, we have not seen since the burial of Henry Clay: and we have no doubt the regret of those who accompanied the corps of Brother Ferrill (as he was familiarly called by all who knew him) to the grave, was equally as heart-felt as that of the great number of mourners who followed to their resting place the earthly remains of the illustrious statesman.

Negroes were there from all the adjoining counties, and Sunday last will be a day, the remembrance of which will never be obliterated from their memory.

The procession reached from the First Colored Baptist Church to the Cemetery, a distance of fifteen or sixteen squares.

A respectable colored man, named Henry F. Smith, while passing up Centre Street, on his way to Church, last Monday evening, was attacked by three ruffians, named Irwin, Brenlan, and Malone, who pursued him to his own house, where, after being struck with a board, by Irwin, with such force as to break it, and stabbed three times with a large knife, by Malone, he fell, overpowered. His wife cried "murder," which caused a number of persons to collect, who detained the assailants until information was conveyed to the nearest police station. Sergeant McCaffray, and officers Henderson and Keely hastened to the spot and arrested the offenders. Irwin and Brenlan are cab drivers, and Malone has been but a few days out of the Penitentiary.

From a letter under date of October 25th, received from Richmond, Virginia, by a gentleman in this city, we have been permitted to note the following circumstance:—A colored young man and woman being about to get married, and meeting with strong opposition to that union from the girl's mother and stepfather, attempted to elope, but were intercepted. On an examination of the matter, the girl was found to be of full age, and they were accordingly married.

The affair having thus terminated contrary to the wishes of the opponents, Mr. Reuben West, the stepfather became so exasperated, that he took advantage of the fact that the young man, Mr. Gaskill, had visited the city of Philadelphia, about a year previous, and had thus acquired, under the law prohibiting such persons from residing in Virginia, after a certain time, the right of residence in the Union. The result is an affidavit, and we all will hasten by steamer to Toronto; and should West show his face there, he will be visited with the severest punishment the law can inflict.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nanry, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catharines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" T. St. Martin, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. E. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Bibby, "
" T. W. Stringer, Boston.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
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Mr Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield, " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, Yonge Street.

Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

The *Globe*, in speaking of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, which by "evil communications" has been tempted to stray from the path of Christian duty, but which, we rejoice to learn, no longer tires men in "cross walking," says:

A convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Buffalo in June last, in which a duly accredited representative from Toronto took his seat. At the beginning of the session, Mr. Holland, the Toronto delegate, very properly presented the following resolution:—

"That the various Associations represented in this Convention recognize the Christian sentiment, 'in Christ Jesus there is neither bond nor free,' and therefore cordially invite all Christian young men, of whatever degree or condition in life, to an equal participation in the advantages these associations are calculated to afford."

Mild as the wording of this resolution was, however, its aim was too apparent to meet with sympathy even in a Christian association, and it was "referred to the Business Committee," in other words, quietly shelved. We heard of it. At a meeting of the Toronto association, shortly after the return of their delegate, a motion was made by one of the members:—

"That this Association deeply regret that the Convention of the Y. M. C. Associations of the United States and British Provinces, held in Buffalo, should have circulated from, discussed, in open Convention, the resolution submitted by one of its delegates, and further that it cannot, with duly consistency, countenance the spirit of the resolution as incidentally in harmony with the doctrines of the Gospel."

At the meeting referred to, this resolution was rejected by a majority of three, and a motion approving of a union with the United States Associations without

Northumberland.

A Visit to the Maritime Provinces.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman.

DEAR MADAM:

Perhaps interesting to some of the readers of your valuable Journal, to hear the express and opinion of one upon his first visit to Her Majesty's Dominions; also to know that *Canadian* interest is not entirely forgotten here in the far "West," in that the *Provincial Freeman* is read and appreciated here. After having heard, and read, so much *pro.* and *con.*, concerning the Province of Canada, I at last resolved to know for myself the truth of the problem, by crossing over the water. After long meditation the scheme was matured for the journey, and on the 29th of August I arrived in Canada, and commenced my first journey in a foreign land.

After a complete survey of nature's works, the Niagara Falls! and the adjacent curiosities, such as the Suspension Bridge, Lundy's Lane Battle Ground, with its Egyptian like tower, for the accommodation of visitors who wish to get a perfect view of the spot, on which was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles said to have occurred during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, I took the E. & O. R. R., and wended my way with great speed down to the town of Niagara. There I found the Royal Mail Steamer "Peerless," and after a few very pleasant hours sailing, I found myself safely landed at the Toronto wharf. Stepping ashore I found plenty of Hacks and Cabs in readiness to convey passengers to any part of the City; but of course, I only engaged one. It being late in the evening, and a little rainy too, when I arrived, I concluded to remain in doors until the morning should arrive. The next morning came, and I started out to see and learn whatever I could about the first City that I ever had visited in Canada. Among other places that I visited, I shall mention that to the office of the *Provincial Freeman*, and being highly delighted with my very polite reception from the Lady in the Chair, I was constrained to enrol my name on the list of yearly subscribers to *Our Organ*, the *Provincial Freeman*. I would not be doing justice to myself, and the citizens on Toronto, without saying something about their manners, because I was kindly received and treated with the utmost politeness during my short stay in that city. Toronto is also, most undoubtedly, a rich City and well worthy of a visit while in Her Majesty's Dominions.

After leaving Toronto, in my course to the West, I visited Hamilton, and spent a short time with her very enterprising inhabitants. Hamilton, I must say, if not as rich as Toronto, certainly presents the appearance of a greater commercial City. From Hamilton I steered my course to Chatham, (regret that I did not stop in London), and there was kindly received by mine host, Mr. D., by whom I was treated with all the affection of a brother. The next day after my arrival in Chatham, I was invited by my worthy friend Mr. D., to participate in a little hunting excursion, and being accommodated with a gun and the other little *necessaries*, we began our excursion to the Bush. We had not travelled far before we came up with a small body of the Aborigines, who were enjoying themselves, as if perfectly at home. But as our business was with the other aborigines, the four-footed and more nutritious ones, we passed on the other side. I cannot speak of the result of our excursion at present, any more than to say that it was a fine one. Before I left Chatham finally, I visited the principal buildings therein; among which, I only have time to speak of the Market-house. I make this remark, simply because I have heard so many expressions, such as "if you go to Canada, you will starve, freeze to death, &c." But I can impartially say, that the market did not present any such dreary aspect as above quoted, at all. I truly concede that Chatham is well termed the "Eden" of Canada. Here my mind became thoroughly convinced of the fact that there is a field for Coloured men to labor in, a long way this side of Liberia.

Hinton remark, in conclusion, that, in short, Canada is, in my opinion, the Colored man's Home in America. I will also state that to-day I received my first number of the Provincial Freeman, by mail, and found it with pleasure; it was dear to me of *girl*; yet I was constrained to share the joy with my friends in inviting them to the perusal of its columns. After which many questions were asked by those who had only heard of the paper. What paper is it? Where is it published? Who is Editor? Are you a subscriber? &c. My answer is: Yes, I am a subscriber, and hope ere long, to see many of the young gents of the City engaged in the same enterprise. Success to Canada, and prosperity to the circulation of the Provincial—may it be read by every Colored inhabitant of the Continent, until the Rev. Samuel R. Ward shall have accomplished his design without another mission to England.

WALKER W. TAPP.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1854.

United States.

The New Congress.

The following table exhibits the result of the Congressional elections in the eleven States which have voted, compared with the present Congress:

	New Congress. Admin.	Opp.	Present Congress. Admin.	Opp.
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
California	2	—	2	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Maine	1	5	3	3
Vermont	—	3	—	3
Missouri	1	6	3	4
Pennsylvania	5	20	16	9
Ohio	—	21	12	9
Indiana	2	9	1	10
Iowa	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	6	—	6	—
Total	21	65	47	39

Administration majority in the present Congress, 3; opposition majority in the new Congress, 44. Loss to the Administration, 52.

In the above table we have conceded the election of Fuller in the 6th district of Maine, though it is not improbable that Milliken may receive the certificate on account of fatal informalities down in Aroostook.

But it is of not so much consequence that the Administration is in a minority in these States; we want to know how slavery and the slave power stands, compared with Freedom and the free power. So we are obliged to place the six Missouri Whigs with the 21 Administration men, giving Slavery 27, and leaving Freedom only 59—a majority of only 32.

One hundred and forty-eight members are yet to be chosen—74 from Free States, and 74 from Slave States. In the contest upon slavery it is not safe to rely upon any Southern member for a vote on the right side, so we may add 74 to the 27 already chosen, and yield the slaveholders 101 members without further remark. A full House consists of 234 members, a majority being 118. The only question, then, is, can the slaveholders get 17 more members from the free States yet to elect? These States are the following:

States.	Members.	States.	Members.
New Hampshire	3	Illinois	9
Massachusetts	11	Michigan	4
Rhode Island	2	Wisconsin	3
Connecticut	4		—
New York	33	Total	74
New Jersey	5		

We cannot see where the seventeen pro-slavery men are to come from. There may be one in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut, three or four in New York, one or two in Illinois, and one or two in New Jersey—but at the utmost here is only *ten*. This calculation renders it close work, but we believe that Freedom is bound to succeed.—*Boston Telegraph.*

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Bloodhounds at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Oct. 6, 1854.

A few days since, while passing down Tenth street, from Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Smithsonian Institute, before reaching the canal, I was overtaken and passed by a large dog, (which I afterward learned was a bloodhound,) with his nose on the scent close to the ground. As he hastily ran along, he dragged, by means of a rope tied around his neck, a two-legged creature, apparently in pursuit of some game, and who, but for some after developments, might have passed in the world, a great eye for a man.

Naturally feeling a little interested in the object of their pursuit, as my steps quickened, my eyes followed them about a square, when the dog taking a sudden turn to the right, run between two high piles of boards in a lumber-yard at the canal's bank, jerking the attached appendage with him. As I approached a few steps more nearly, I heard the most hideous and heart-rending screams of a child, and fearing one of the several children whom I saw on the bank fishing had fallen therein, I hastened to the spot for his rescue. But my fears had not been for the worst; for here, almost under the stars and stripes of a nation's flag, which so boasts of her freedom, was I an eye witness to a scene heart-rending, appalling and terrific in the extreme. For there saw I a man of the South, as he had made his appearance through the hatchway of a small vessel, jerking after him, in a rude and heartless manner, the game, (one of God's children,) a well-formed lad with a three-fold lighter skin than the man-hunter's black soul, whose countenance, although disfigured with fright, terror and tears, bespoke a mind, sympathies and affections. Of these, the tyrannical fiend and man of the South proved destitute and void, by his grasping the strong arm specimen of *Humanity* by the ankles, and, with a swing of his whole person, bringing him over his right shoulder, uttering, in a loud and earnest voice, as he placed him there: G—d d—m you, I'll learn you to run away! I'll show you who you run away from!—and thus they passed from the canal up the street, followed by the hound whose acute scent was for the present dispensed with. 'Great God!' I could but exclaim, as I gazed on the children, and thought what a scene for the young and tender hearts of American free-born children.

That I might not write my first impressions, and with a heart wildly palpitating with indignation, I have delayed giving you the above for some days, during which time I have been induced, from witnessing this scene, to read through Mrs *Stowe's* world-renowned *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. At a former time, I had laid it aside unperused, believing that a high sense of honor and humanity breathed in the hearts of our Southern brethren, as well as of those with whom it has been my pleasure to dwell, and therefore, I was prejudiced against the truth and design of the publication. I have now given to you a scene from the metropolis of our nation's capital, with those sanctified by Free Christianity, I would not, from this time forward again be seen in search, *Bloodhounds* in pursuit of the victims of the vilest and most inhuman system of slavery that ever cursed our country, and which, I trust, will soon be numbered with those things that were, but are not. Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPIST.

The Jamaica Mission is established for the emancipated people of the Island of Jamaica. It has six principal stations, and four out-stations. There are connected with it seven ordained missionaries and eight churches. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Clark have been compelled by ill health to leave their labors for a short season. At the time they left, there was a work of grace of more than ordinary power going forward at Mr. Richardson's station. In the midst of this work his health failed, and he was compelled to leave it. There is very great demand in Jamaica for an increased number of teachers. The scholars on the list of the schools under the care of the mission numbered 716. Although it is feared that, like the children of Israel when brought out of bondage, comparatively few of those who were adults when emancipated will enter the heavenly Canaan, yet there are among them many excellent exhibitions of Christian character; and it is confidently hoped that many of the young may, by the blessing of God, be saved and trained for usefulness. It is to save these especially that the mission asks for an increase of laborers.—*Report of the A. M. Society for Sept.*

Provincial.

From the Canadian Free Press.

The Dawn Institute.

We beg to call public attention to a letter from the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, in reference to the past history and present position of the Dawn Institute, which appears in our columns to-day. It is high time that both the Canadian and British public should be enlightened as to the real state of affairs in that locality. We have repeatedly heard expressions of dissatisfaction in regard to the place, from respectable parties, anxious for the elevation of the coloured inhabitants of this Province; but have never until now been furnished with anything definite enough to place before the public. Of late, it was reported that the British Anti-Slavery Society had adopted this coloured Institute, and deputed Mr. Scoble, a leading English Abolitionist, to superintend a thorough revolutionizing of the establishment; but it would seem from Dr. Burns' letter, that as yet, there are no symptoms of new life and vigour. Our columns are open to any parties officially connected with the concern, should they wish to answer Dr. Burns' queries, or to furnish any explanation on the subject. We have no other object in consenting to the publication of the Dr.'s notes of his visit and impressions, than the development of truth and the benefit of the coloured people. The prosperous state of things at Buxton, is doubtless owing to the prudent and energetic management of the Rev. Mr. King; and it may be that the failure, ruin, and decay at Dawn, may be attributed to the want of some such presiding mind there. If things are about to be arranged *de novo* at the latter place, we cannot but think that it is due to the public generally, that some statements in reference to the past history and present posture of its affairs should be made. It is only just that the past contributors to this benevolent enterprise should be informed what has become of their money; and every lover of his country will be interested in details respecting what is now becoming an important and numerous class of immigrants. If there have been any unfortunate investments, or if confidence has just reposed in persons who have proved incompetent and untrustworthy, it is the better course to state frankly the facts of the case, as they are sure to be properly appreciated by all intelligent and right-minded individuals. The land appertaining to the Dawn Institute must now be somewhat valuable; and for our own part, it will give us much pleasure should the Institute be speedily made something, "beyond a nonentity." Though Dawn and Buxton are in pretty close proximity, there is abundant scope for the benevolent operations of both among the refugees from slavery that have made their way to that section of Canada.

A Visit to the Dawn Institute, Dresden.

LONDON, C. W., Oct 20th, 1854.

MR EDITOR,—The proper name or title of the "Dawn Institute" is the "American Educational Institute, at Dawn, C. W." It originated some sixteen years ago or thereby, in a benevolent desire on the part of a few Christian philanthropists to benefit the physical and moral condition of the coloured refugees from slavery in the States. Its objects were,—the settlement of families of refugees on land; the training of them to habits of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry; and the supplying of them with the means of Elementary Education. Nor were their aims of a high missionary character overlooked. The motive was the very best, and those who first acted upon it were influenced by disinterested benevolence.

Perhaps the man who stands most prominent in the undertaking is the late James F. Fuller, of London, a member of the Society of Friends. Circumstances having brought that gentleman to the States, the condition and prospects of the oppressed men could not fail to engage his attention, and on a visit he paid to Canada, generally, and to Toronto in particular, he ascertained the numbers of impignants from slavery to Canada, and the probability of a rapid increase. Consulting with friends in that city, and among others, with Mr. Hiram Wilson, now of St. Catharines,—whose attention had also been called to the subject,—the idea of a local settlement and an educational institution was suggested and immediately acted on. Mr. Fuller went to England soon after, and experienced no difficulty in collecting funds by his eloquent appeals. Very soon the sum of seventeen hundred and three dollars was at his disposal, the savings of the friends of the movement. This handsome sum, considering that wages were good in the vicinity of Dawn, and that other benevolent enterprises were pressing for support, was collected in the Provinces and among the friends of the cause in England. The property purchased in the Township of Dawn consisted of a saw-mill, with the requisite number of acres for the buildings, with the exception of 15 or 20 acres, which were reserved by the former proprietor. The mill was in operation when the property was purchased, and was expected to do a large business in the manufacture of lumber, &c. Whether it ever did so, I cannot say; but I am sure that, when I visited the place, it was in a very dilapidated condition, and that it had been for some years previous. It was, however, in operation for a few months after the property was purchased, and then, I believe, was leased to a tenant, who had become bankrupt, and gone off to the States.

Betwixt the saw-mill and the road, on the left hand as you approach Dresden, stands, and upon the Institution grounds, the remains of a two-story wooden house with doors open, windows all broken, and the whole a melancholy picture of desolation. What may this be? I enquired. In reply an interesting history was given me of a benevolent lady from the States,—the name could not be remembered,—who, a good many years ago, had got the house erected by means of money provided by herself, with the intention of making it for girls what the "brick house" was meant for boys. It had been finished, and for a season so appropriated. The scheme, however, like all the other schemes, failed; and the worthy lady left the place with the view of transferring her services to Monrovia in Africa, but died on her way out. This was all I could learn of the matter. The house appears to have stood in its present state for years, and my friends and I felt saddened at the scene.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the facts of the case; and you will do a valuable service to the community by bringing the matter before it discerning public. The questions that arise are: What have become of the many thousands of dollars raised in Britain and America for the "Dawn Institute?" Where are the "Annual Reports of its progress and expenditure?" Have any audited accounts been printed? Why are the buildings in ruins? Where is the proof that the "American Educational Institute, at Dawn, C. W." is anything beyond a name? A multitude of such questions may be asked, but I refrain. Let us have information on these points; and, in the meantime, let every encouragement be given to an object which has, up to this time, been a signal failure.

The impression which I received from the scene at the Institution, when I first visited the place, was very much that which came over me when I left Niagara, and two 2nd class cars, which were following, were dashed into the end of the last car in the train, making a wreck of the whole. The screams and confusion were indescribable. The effort was made to relieve the passengers as speedily as possible, all were more or less injured, more than four lives were lost, and many of the dead and dying were mangled in a frightful manner. One poor fellow, I remember, had his limbs broken, and his head fractured from the ground. The features of the dead and dying were covered with dust and gravel and blood, and each other, with which they were in close contact. The cause of the accident was the breaking of the axle of a negro boy at his father's request, who had himself by jumping off the train when it was going at full speed.

At the time of my visit to Dawn, there was a dense fog, it being impossible to see the lights. Where the mill stood, there was a heap of awful catastrophe, the ruins of which were green and rotten with the effects of the atmosphere. The whole had a dilapidated appearance, and the only sound that broke the silence of the scene was the dripping of water from the eaves of the deserted mill. Not a human being was to be seen, and the whole had a frightful appearance. The only thing that seemed to have life in it was a negro boy at his father's request, who had himself by jumping off the train when it was going at full speed.

We ought to have mentioned that, on the road from the river to the mill, there is a deep gravel pit.

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CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Sarah Randall Macdiarmid

Sec. 5. Any person so approved of shall not be considered a member until she shall come forward within three months from the date of her election, sign the Constitution, and pay in the initiation fee. But previous to such candidate signing the Constitution, if any member shall state to the Society what a majority of the members present deem a sufficient objection, she shall not be admitted.

Sec. 6. Whenever the Board of Directors shall report unfavorably on the case of a candidate for membership, it shall be their duty to state their reasons thereof—provided a motion to that effect is offered, and carried by a majority of the members then present.

Sec. 7. Each candidate for membership shall, before she signs the Constitution, assent to the following questions:—

Quest. 1. Will you, Mrs. J. A. Q., promise to demean yourself as a faithful and orderly member of this Society?

Quest. 2. Will you keep its secrets inviolably, endeavor to increase its members, and extend its influence, by all just and honorable means?

Quest. 3. Will you act with honesty and impartiality in whatever office or station to which you may be elected in this Society?

ARTICLE II.

Of Admission Fees and Weekly Dues.

Section 1. Each member, on her admission, shall pay to the Society, as an initiation fee, [illegible] sum as they shall from time to time think proper to fix upon; and the further sum of [illegible] per month.

Sec. 2. A member may pay her dues at any regular meeting, but if she neglects to do so in the space of six months, and shall after that time receive two special notices from the Secretary, her name shall be taken from the books of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

Benefits.

Section 1. Each member shall, at the time of signing the Constitution, or as soon after as is convenient, receive a certificate of her membership, signed by the President and Secretary.

Sec. 2. No member shall be entitled to receive relief from this Society, until she has been a member one year, and has paid up all her dues; then, if sickness should prevent her from following her profession, trade, or usual employment, and she shall have been sick one week, she shall receive *Five Shillings* per week, for the space of three months, provided that her sickness shall continue so long after the expiration of said three months, she shall receive *two shillings and six pence* per week, for the further space of three months, and if her sickness should still continue, the Society may grant her such a sum weekly, as they may think proper, the state of the funds being considered.

Sec. 3. If any person, having been a member of this Society, for two years, and paid up all her dues for that time, should be removed by death, it shall be the duty of this Society to inter her decently in the burial ground of her profession, and for this purpose, a sum of money not exceeding *Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings*, shall be constitutionally drawn from the funds of the Society, to be appropriated to that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, consisting of thirteen members and a Clergyman.

Sec. 2. The election of officers shall be [illegible] annually on the first Monday in February, the candidates [illegible] at the regular meeting of the Society.

Sec. 3. There shall be a Committee of Nomination, consisting of five persons appointed at least six weeks previous to the election; it shall be the duty of said Committee [illegible] that of their appointment, two several lists of candidates for the respective offices of the Society, [illegible] from among the members [illegible] Committee shall [illegible] the names of the persons elected.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any of the offices of the Society, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be [illegible] shall be filled as soon as it is convenient, for the purpose of filling the [illegible]

meetings, when they think it expedient, or at the request of five members of the Society, and perform all other duties appertaining to her office.

Sec. 2. The Vice-President shall exercise the powers and duties of the President in her absence.

ARTICLE V.

The Secretaries.

Section 1. The Secretaries shall receive all dues and fees paid in at the regular and extra meetings of the Society, and deposit the same with the Treasurer. She is taking her receipt. She shall keep the following books, viz.: First, a book containing the By-laws of the Society, written in a plain hand to which each member, on being admitted shall sign her name; second, a book containing an account with each member, giving credit for each payment of dues, with the date of each payment annexed thereto; third a roll book, with a list of the members in regular columns, in which credit shall be given for payments made; fourth, a minute book, containing a fair and correct account of the transactions of each meeting; fifth, an account with the Treasurer, charging her with all monies, and giving credit for all drafts [illegible] orderly authorized; her books shall determine all disputes that may arise respecting the payment of dues; she shall read the Minutes of the former meeting of the Society; also, of the Board of Directors; also, reports of Sub Committees; and give two special notices to each member whose arrears shall be over [illegible] months.

Sec. 2. The Assistant Secretary shall give notice of all Special Meetings of the Society, and call over the roll at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and minute down the proceedings thereof; and perform the duties of the Secretary in the meetings of the Society during her absence.

ARTICLE VI.

The Treasurer.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall, previous to entering on the duties of her office, give a good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of her trust, in a bond to the President and Board of Directors, in such a sum as the Board of Directors shall demand, which bond shall be deposited with the President, she giving a receipt to the Board of Directors for the same. The Treasurer shall receive all monies collected for the Society, for which she shall give her receipts to the Secretary; she shall pay all draughts made upon her, on behalf of the Society, which draughts must be signed by the President of the Board of Directors, the President and Secretary, provided such draughts shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, unless it is expressly authorized by a majority of the society at some extra meeting, called for that purpose; she shall keep an exact account with the Society, giving credit for all monies received and charging all draughts paid by her, which book shall be opened to the inspection of the Board of Directors, or any Committee that may be appointed for that purpose. She shall report every three months the amount of money in the Treasury. She shall collect all interests, dividends on stock, and all other proceeds arising from the disposition of the funds of the Society; all bills, bonds and papers that may at any time appertain to the department of the Treasurer, shall remain in her custody.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Board of Directors.

Section. 1. The Board of Directors, of whom seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, shall meet as often and such times as they shall think proper, or their business shall require, which shall be at least once a month; they shall repeat at each meeting of the Society, their Minutes and decision on the case of candidates for membership; they shall see that all members [illegible] entitled to benefits are promptly assisted, and that no frauds are practised on the Society; they shall recommend to the Society the best mode to invest the various funds of the Society. All drafts for benefits shall emanate from the Board of Directors, to which the President shall sign her name; it shall be their peculiar province, to watch over the interests of the Society and its money concerns; to recommend such regulations as to counteract all attempts to impose on the Society.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall keep a [illegible] receipts from the persons to whom they administer benefits. They shall also give to the society, at each regular meeting, the number of sick members, the [illegible] benefits.

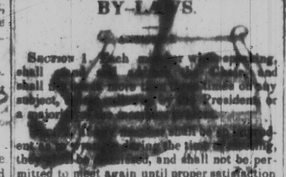
ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Meetings.

Section 1. The meetings of the Society shall be held in the afternoon of the first Monday in each month.

Sec. 2. Twenty members shall be necessary to form a quorum for the purpose of taking a vote on ordinary business; but [illegible] number sufficient to constitute the business [illegible]

BY-LAWS.



Section 1. Each [illegible] shall [illegible] and shall not be permitted to meet again until proper satisfaction be given to the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Should any member refuse to serve in any office of the Society, after she shall [illegible] given her consent, and is legally elected, she shall forfeit and pay the sum of *five shillings*.

Sec. 4. No [illegible] of the Society shall be exempt from any collection on account of any dispute that may arise immediately brought upon herself.

Sec. 5. Any who shall be guilty of calling any other member of the Society by any improper name or names, or who [illegible] to pay her [illegible] dues, or who shall go to law with any of the members of this Society, without first complaining to the Society for [illegible] satisfaction, she shall forfeit for the use of this Society, the sum of *One pound five shillings*, or forfeit her standing in this Society.

Sec. 6. No member present shall be permitted to leave the house in time of meeting on business, without permission from the President, under a less fine than *seven pence half-penny*.

Sec. 7. If any member by non-attendance at any of the stated meetings shall cause the book to be opened again, to receive her dues, she shall be fined *three pence half-penny*.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. All motions for By-laws, their repeal or amendment, shall be presented to the Society, and handed over to the Board of Directors in writing, who shall report their opinion thereon to the Society, as soon as opportunity serves, not to go over one month.

Sec. 2. No By-laws shall be passed, repealed or amended, except three-fourths of the members present shall vote for the same, and that a special meeting, called expressly for the same, and that at least one month's previous notice of the same shall be given.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the Society to pass any motion contrary to these By-laws not repugnant to the plain letter of this Constitution, to keep order at any meeting for the evening while they are together.

ARTICLE X.

Section. 1. In case of complaint being made to the President, of the unusual conduct of any member, she shall appoint a committee of five persons, to try the accused person, and the accused and accuser shall be brought face to face, and in case of her being found guilty, she shall for the first offence be reproved by the President; for the second offence she shall pay a fine of *fifteen pellings*, and for the third offence she shall be expelled from the Society.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. In order to secure the continuance of this Society, we are determined to support it while twelve persons remain Al members, who will pay in their regular dues, and conform to the rules and regulations of the Society.

Sec. 2. Members of the Society moving from Chatham, [illegible] the Province, shall be entitled to half their funds remaining, provided always, that there are no outstanding dues.

Sec. 3. To further promote the object of this Society, a Sewing circle shall be formed in connection the with:

H. CORDELIA HANDSBROW, *President.*
MRS. BAILY, *Vice-President.*
MRS. CHARLOTTE HUNTON, *Treasurer.*
———, *Secretary.*
MRS. MARY HUNTON, *Marshal.*

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge —

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Liberty, Education and Intelligence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and Christian Union, and [illegible] organizations, each in their own sphere doing such good as is in their power, and [illegible] of her Majesty's subjects [illegible] Provincial Union, for the purpose of [illegible] their peculiar character and origin, of the duty, as pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity as citizens. To promote loyalty to the Throne and to cultivate a loyal spirit among those of the Province who are of the opinion that we may unite or agree in principle, to organize and support a Provincial Union, which will stand on the watch-tower to watch the enemies of this country, oppose its foes, and [illegible] commencement in the case of treason in the United States, who, [illegible] country, who would [illegible] a policy, for emancipating slavery here, and [illegible] from white [illegible] who may [illegible] be a "good [illegible] for the future, as they [illegible] sake of [illegible] and [illegible] of the Province, [illegible] different complexions, cannot live together [illegible] peaceably and happily as [illegible] and [illegible] hewers of wood and drawers of water to those of white complexion. But we would in our power to remove the [illegible] from the [illegible] and [illegible] parties [illegible]

[illegible] Art. [illegible] Better Success [illegible] above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, [illegible] Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and a Committee [illegible] the number of signatures to the [illegible]

[illegible] ber shall be 2s. 6d. curr[illegible]

[illegible] Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, [illegible]

[illegible] shall be to prepare [illegible] for an Annual Fair, to be [illegible] Toronto, [illegible] Chapel, and subscribers' names and [illegible] which auxiliaries may be formed, and [illegible] other measures for promoting the specific object, namely, the support of the people's organ, the [illegible]

[illegible] Art. VII.—The [illegible] Interests of the Society demand.

[illegible] Art. [illegible]

PLAN OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The establishment of Manual Labour Schools, on the plan of the National Compromise, has been [illegible] the organization of the Canadian Industrial School.

1st. That the location of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Chatham, [illegible] to whatever the soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school on [illegible] when five thousand dollars are paid in; and [illegible] shall be made beyond the said [illegible] dollars [illegible] paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall [illegible] for every one used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for said [illegible] connected with the school without reference to [illegible] complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make pupils from the beginning of the Industrial school for females as well as males; a compliment principle of conduct will be [illegible] in providing for the female sex, [illegible] and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN D. PECK,
ANN G. BYRAN,
JAMES M. WHITFIELD,
J. D. BOWERS,
J. MCCUNE SMITH,

Committee of Management.

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The [illegible] fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of [illegible] shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, ten per cent. at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent. every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color, and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. For every branch of Literature taught there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

9. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when in school, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

10. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

11. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Ann. G. Bowan, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forth with in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois. The Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every one thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with [illegible] sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amount as aforesaid. For his services the Agents shall receive five per cent. on all stock [illegible] paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all such donations to the Treasurer, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper or Ahmed American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of the gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has afforded a number of Gentlemen an opportunity of [illegible] the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have arrived since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. Of them about [illegible] at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some eight hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and awe-inspiring journey, living in constant peril by the way, as they go through the Slave States, but through the northern, or nominally free. At Lisle in British America, adjoining Detroit, [illegible] any number of fugitives are frequently [illegible] by the ferry boat, and [illegible] a passage of which the ordinary charges are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear and excitement, and when they reach Canada, their [illegible] usually fail and [illegible] Destitute, [illegible] and [illegible] possessions, for which [illegible] Apsley Pellatt, Esq. M.P.; Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKenzie; John Scadding, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. J. and S. Shuter; W. Woodyatt, Esq.; Messrs. [illegible] J. Wells, Esq.; [illegible] Dr. Bergin, Registrar [illegible] Bailey, Esq.; [illegible] Lillywhite, Esq.; G. T. Bo[illegible] Proudfoot, J. G., W. C. Somerville, Esq., [illegible] G. Stanton, Esq.; Messrs. Winnecks, Esq., each [illegible]

J. T. Tyler, Esq., M.P.; Mrs. Berry; Mrs. W. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. Mr. [illegible] George [illegible]

Mr Mollison; J. Bishop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each [illegible]
William Crossfield, Esq,
J. Kershaw, Esq. M. P.
J. Yeoing, Esq.,
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, M.P.; J. Gray, Esq.; Rice Hopkins, Esq.; James Dawson, Esq.; W. Churchill, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Jones; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq.; J. B. Bryce, Esq.; W. Bickham, Esqs. each [illegible]
Cassell, Esq.; Alexander Harris, Esq. M. P. G. Hall, Esq. Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler, M.P.; Paton, Esq.; F. Rayner, Esq.; Apsley Pellatt, Esq. M.P.; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKenzie; John Scadding, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. J. and S. Shuter; W. Woodyatt, Esq.; Messrs. [illegible] J. Wells, each [illegible]
[illegible] Esq.; [illegible] Bergin, Registrar [illegible] Bailey, Esq.; [illegible] Lillywhite, Esq.; G. T. Bo[illegible] Proudfoot, J. G., W. C. Somerville, Esq., [illegible] G. Stanton, Esq.; Messrs. Winnecks, Esq., each [illegible]
J. T. Tyler, Esq., M.P.; Mrs. Berry; Mrs. W. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. Mr. [illegible] George [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday [illegible]

Collection at [illegible]		[illegible]	
Collection at Toronto Street Hall		40	19 3
Collection at Brighton		10	14 11
Collection at Carrodine Chapel, Kingsville,		13	11 6
Collection at Lavern,		1	10 0
" Sandwich,		6	0 0
" Seaford,		3	6 0
" Kimberley,		3	3 6
" Manchester,		14	13 0
" Pontefract,		19	5 0
" Hull,		8	0 0
" Birmingham,		14	9 6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,		4	4 0
" Birkenhead,		7	7 6
" Liverpool,		26	15 0
" Glasgow,		10	0 0
" Ditto,		12	0 0
" Ditto,		2	16 4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,		14	19 10
" Upper Clapton,		21	6 6
" Stroud,		3	3 0
" Dalkeith,		5	8 6
" Ryde,		1	0 0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,		9	9 7
" Edinburgh,		13	0 0
" Dundee,		9	17 7
" Montrose,		5	8 6½
" Kendal,		17	0 0
" Bowmarket,		8	16 0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,		50	0 0

Advertisements.

Great Western Railway,
FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., 1854, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7.00 a.m.
" Galt { Departure	8.30 "
" { Arrival	10.20 "
" Hamilton at	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m.

Day Express.

Leaves Windsor at	7.45 a.m.
" London at	11.50 "
" Hamilton at	3.00 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.45 "

Night Express.

Leaves Windsor at	6.30 p.m.
" London at	11.00 "
" Hamilton at	2.05 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	3.50 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.20 p.m.
" London at	3.30 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	2.00 "
" Galt { Departure	4.15 "
" { Arrival	8.50 "
" Hamilton at	6.15 "
Arrives at London	1.35 "

Night Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	11.00 p.m.
" Hamilton at	1.60 p.m.
" London at	4.30 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.45 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m.; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a.m.

Passengers to and from Galt will change cars at Fairchild's Creek.

The above Trains remain in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Cars will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavor will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1854. 21

1854.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route
FOR
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY,
AND
THE WESTERN STATES,
GAINING TWO DAYS.

THE Splendid Steamers, Commencing on the 25th inst., leave as follows, viz.: From Prince Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the under-mentioned Rail Roads:

At Niagara Falls Station, arrives with the New York Express Train, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Express Train, arriving in Buffalo at 4 o'clock P.M., with the Express Train for Albany and New York, arriving at the latter city at 4 o'clock next morning.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. Railroad, at the New York Hotel, at the Rochester Hotel, at the Pavilion Hotel, and at the Rossin.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Vice-President.

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on the Joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the

THE GOSPEL TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE first number of a monthly paper, to be known as above indicated, is proposed to be published in Toronto within a few months, and not later than the 1st of July, 1854. The work in size and appearance, to be at least equal to the *Missionary Record* or *Christian Observer*; and as much superior to either in style and execution as the subscription list will warrant.

DISTINCTIVE OBJECT.

To enlarge the limits of Communion and Church-Membership, *among Christians*, to the greatest possible extent; and to circumscribe those bounds to the expression, if possible, of all other characters, without otherwise disturbing the Membership of existing Churches; till *acknowledged Christian Character* shall constitute the *only* passport, *every* time, and the *perfect* passport at all times, to every Communion and Church worthy of the Christian name; "that the world may believe" in Christ, even as he prayed.

GENERAL OBJECTS.

The promotion of Religious, Moral, Intellectual and social improvement, under the guidance of Divine Revelation, submitting every move and measure to the test of Gospel Principles.

SUPPORTERS.

The distinctive general objects of the work are such, as to claim for it the patronage of all classes of men, excepting those wedded to other pre-requisites of Communion and Church-membership, than *acknowledged Christian Character*, and here it is recorded with great pleasure that the encouragements tendered, thus far, are in strict accordance with the above general claims.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

This movement has long been contemplated. For twenty years the subscriber has made the distinctive object of the GOSPEL TRIBUNE his special study, examining and carefully and personally the denominational aspect of Religious Societies, their reciprocal bearings, their mutual relations, and the manner of them combined influence on the evangelization of the world. Lately, his profession as Publisher of the SCRIPTURE MANUAL, has probably afforded him the best possible facilities for personally testing the strength of his positions, and for the attainment of certain important information, but little of which he had previously been able to obtain. All may rest assured, however, that no undue advantage will ever be taken of the frankness and candor with which Christians of every name, as well as sceptics of every class, have freely expressed their convictions in the presence of the Travelling Colporteur, the capacity in which the Publisher is still extending his observations through Canada and the neighbouring States.

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Services and Lectures, promotive of the Tabernacle object, will be delivered by the Publisher, throughout the Province as frequently as shall be found compatible with his other duties.

(Signed) ROBERT DICK.

Toronto, March 25th, 1854.

JOB PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETORS of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN would inform their friends and the public generally, that in connection with the publication of said paper, they have added to their establishment a large assortment of JOB PRINTING MATERIALS, and are now prepared to execute every description of Printing, in the latest and most approved style, and on the most reasonable terms. Having had considerable experience in the Printing business, and employing none but competent workmen, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Country Merchants, Auctioneers, Steamboat Companies, Hotel Keepers, Mechanics, Professional Men, Societies, and all others requiring Printing, are respectfully solicited to call at the Office of the PROVINCIAL FREEMAN, Toronto C. W., where Specimens and Prices may be seen.

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At the Office of the Publishers, King Street East

TORONTO, C. W.

TERMS (IN ADVANCE):

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[illegible] 0.25
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DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Most to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854. { NUMBER 34.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The 'Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

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M. A SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Toronto, 5th April, 1854.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

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THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 19, 1854.

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St. Catharines, [illegible]

Poetry.

THE EARLY DEAD.

Weep for the early dead!
To ease the anguished heart of its wild pain,
Let the swift tears, like falling autumn rain,
In mournfulness be shed.

Weep for yourselves alone—
Not for a loved one, freed from sin and tears,
Shall bow henceforth through the eternal years,
Low at our Father's throne.

Weep for the love that gave
It genial sunlight to time's darkened way;
Pond and enduring, strengthening day by day,
Through suffering, to the grave!

Joy that the soul is free!
That the worn frame hath laid life's burden down;
That a fair, noble brow hath now its crown
Of immortality.

How beautiful is Death,
When round the fainting lips an angel's smile
Seems deepening with a holier light the while,
As ebbs the weary breath.

How blessed is life's close,
The heart by cares no longer is oppress,
And manhood's hands lie folded o'er the breast,
As with a child's repose.

The fair earth groweth dim—
Soon the white footsteps of the wintry storm
Stirring sere leaves above his sleeping form,
Shall hymn his requiem.

And Spring shall come again,
With sudden smile—prophet of glorious hours
And Summer on her throne of blushing flowers,
Resume her charmed reign.

And yet he shall not wake!
The soul that shares Heaven's gladness far away,
Would ne'er reanimate the sleeping clay,
E'er for the mourner's sake.

Turn then in faith to heaven
Think of that hour when those who part in pain
By suffering sanctified, shall meet again,
Where endless rest is given.

Miscellaneous.

Mid-October Days.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

At this season of the year great changes are wrought upon the face of nature in a few weeks, or even in a few days. Lenox, in the middle of September, stood in untarnished green. Grass and flowers were plump and succulent with copious juices. Here and there a coquette of a leaf displayed gay colours among its yet sober maple leaves. A shade of yellow, a bright streak of red, might be seen in single trees, as if nature, like an artist, was trying its colours to make sure of the right shades before laying them on the gorgeous canvass. Yet all these made no impressions on the vast front of the mountains around us, that still lay patiently, like mighty dromedaries camped down against the horizon—a caravan that shall never rise up to the voice of a driver, nor move, till He who formed them shall scatter them!

It is now mid-October. All things are changed. Of all the railroads near New York none can compare for beauty of scenery with the Housatonic from Newton up to Pittsfield, but especially from New Milford to Lenox.

The scenery now seemed enchanted. The Housatonic was the same. The skies the same. The mountain farms the same. But they had blossomed into resplendent colours from top to base. It seemed strange to see such majestic things, that seem always images of firmness and majesty, now tricked out with fairy pomp as if all the spirits of the air had revelled there, and hung their glowing scarfs on every leaf and bough.

Once more I am upon this serene hill-top. The air is very clear, very still, and very solemn, or rather, tenderly sad, in its brightness. It is not that moist spring air, full of the smell of wood, of the soil, and of vegation brought from the South. It is not that summer atmosphere, full of alternations of haze and fervent clearness, as if nature were brewing every day some influence for its myriad paths, and falling sometimes in showers, and sometimes with coercive heat upon root and leaf; and, like an universal task-master, was driving up the hours to accomplish the labours of the year. No! In these autumn days there is a sense of leisure and of meditation. The sun seems to look down upon the labours of its fiery hands with complacency. Be satisfied, O seasonable sun! Thou hast shaped an ample year, and art garnering up harvests which well may swell thy rejoicing heart with gracious gladness.

One who breaks off in the summer, and returns in autumn to the hills, needs almost to come to a new acquaintance with the most familiar things. It is another world, or it is the old world, a masquerading; and you halt, like one scrutinising a distinguished friend, between the obvious dissemblance and the subtle likeness.

There stood two elms leaning their branches toward each other, forming a glorious arch of green. Now in faint yellow, they grow attenuated, and seem as if decaying; fading out of sight, as trees do in twilight. Yonder, over against that young growth of birch and evergreen, stood all summer a perfect maple tree, rounded out on every side, thick with luxuriant foliage, and dark with greenness, save when the morning sun, streaming through it, cast transparency upon every leaf. Now its luxuriance of green is gone. Its every leaf is a study of gorgeousness. Its every [illegible]

But these holiday hills! Have the evening clouds suffused with sun-set, dropt down fixed into solid forms? Have the rainbows that followed autumn storms faded upon the mountains and left their mantles there? Yet, with all their brilliancy, how modest do they seem—patient when bare, or burdened with winter; obeerful when flushed with summer green; and modest still when they lift up their wreathed and crowned heads on the resplendent days of autumn?

I stand alone upon the peaceful summit of this hill, and turn in every direction. The east is all aglow; the blue north flushes all her hills with radiance; the west stands in burnished armour; the southern hills buckle the zone of the horizon together with emeralds and rubies, such as were never cut in the fabled girdle of the gods! Of gazing there cannot be enough. The hunger of the eyes grows by feeding.

Only the brotherhood of evergreen—the pine, the cedar, the spruce, and the hemlock—refuses to join this universal revel. They wear their sober green straight through fall and winter, as if they were set to keep open the path of summer through the whole year, and girdle all seasons together with a clasp of endless green. But in vain do they give solemn examples to the merry leaves that frolic with every breeze that runs sweet riot in the glowing shades. Gay leaves will not be counselled, but will die bright and laughing. But both together—the transfigured leaves of deciduous trees and the calm, unchangableness of ever green—how more beautiful are they than either alone! The solemn pine brings colour to the cheek of the beech, and the scarlet and golden maple rests gracefully upon the dark foliage of the million-fingered pine.

All summer long these leaves have wrought their tasks. They have plied their laboratory, and then that old chemist, the sun, hath prepared all the juices of the trees. Now is their play spell. Nature gives them a jubilee. It is a concert of colours for the eye. What a mighty chorus do they roll down the valleys, up the hill-sides, and over the mountains!

Before October we sought and found colours in single tones; in iris-winking dew-drops, in westward trooping clouds. But when the year, having wrought and finished her solid structures, unbends and consecrates the glad October months to fancy, then all hues that were before scattered in lurking flowers in clouds, upon plumed birds and burnished insects, are set loose like a flood and poured abroad in the wild magnificence of Divine bounty. And the earth lifts up its head crowned as no monarch was ever crowned, and the seasons go forth toward winter, chanting to God a hymn of praise that may fitly carry with it the hearts of all men and bring forth in kindred joy the sympathetic spirits of the dead.

These are the days that one fain would be loose from the earth, and wander as a spirit, or lie bedded in some buoyant cloud, to float above the vast expanse, in the silence of the upper air. Now would we be voyagers, pursuing the seasons through all their latitudes, and no longer stand to wait their coming and going about our fixed habitations.—*Independent.*

The Tragedy of Life.

The correspondent of the London Art Journal, writing from Rome, and describing the studies of celebrated artists, thus portrays one whom the envious would not be likely to disparage:

'As yet fame and prosperity had attended the efforts of those artists whose studios we had visited. But a sad change was now to meet us as we picked our steps along a crazy, utterly broken up, dirty lane, and then groped our way up a dark winding staircase to the next studio on our list. We were admitted with all the eagerness of that 'hope delayed which maketh the heart sick.' There was an anxious wan look about the pretty woman (evidently the painter's wife) who received us, and then instantly withdrew. The rooms seemed cold and bare, even for Italian rooms; no carpet covered the brick floor, little furniture appeared anywhere, the only embellishments were several large fresh pictures in old frames, all unsold productions of a meritorious but neglected artist. He—a poor, thin, shrivelled, grey-haired man, sat painting in his little studio, dressed in a threadbare coat, and rose evidently startled and surprised at the entrance of visitors; it was easy to see that few came his way! A fine, spirited picture of the Campagna, with admirable groups of cattle and peasants in the foreground, drawn like Paul Potter, and excellently colored, stood on the easel. Had this poor man been the fashion, how much and how justly would his picture have been praised! 'I asked him if it was a commission: 'No, I never have any commissions now,' he replied, with a heavy sigh. 'Was he going to send it to the exhibition of the Royal Academy?' 'No, for he could not afford the expense, and he had no friend to insure even a tolerable place.' I felt quite touched, but only ventured to say that I warmly and sincerely admired the picture on his easel.

"A pale gleam of pleasure stole across his face, and then faded out like the flame of a wasted lamp. On the walls were beautiful sketches of landscapes and cattle-pieces, a blood and corpse, [illegible] the foreground, [illegible] of all [illegible] the iron has entered into his soul, and he is pining, old, and broken-hearted.

"In a corner of the studio was a lovely female face, just sketched in. 'I shall never finish that portrait, began twenty years ago now,' and he sighed again. I understood the allusion: that picture was the representation of the face which had been his love. When it was begun, he was a rising artist, received in the magnificent saloons of a certain wealthy Roman nobleman, on a footing equality with the rest of his professional brethren. The original of the head we were now looking at was a beautiful model who sat to him, and whom he regarded with the lover's as well as the artist's eye. She was very good, very virtuous, sitting only for that fatal face which worked him such woe. At last he married the model: he was proud of his fair and honest wife, and in a moment of imprudent but pardonable enthusiasm, he took her with him to one of the great Roman nobleman's parties. Had she not been so surpassingly lovely, she might have passed unnoticed; but as it was, all eyes were bent upon her: a buzz went round the room of wonder and admiration, but with it there mingled gradually a whisper that the beauty had been a model.

"Both husband and wife were desired to withdraw, and from that day the painter's fate was sealed; no one employed him, no one received him; solitary and poor, he worked on, and children were born, and debts contracted, and misery gathered like a dark cloud around his household, until he became the poor, pinched, faded man whom I now saw. It was his beautiful wife who had opened the door and then quickly left us. Time had laid his heavy finger on her, too. We had no opportunity of seeing more of her, for she never showed herself again at our departure. What a world of wretchedness there is in all this, even as I write it; and yet every word is strictly, positively true.

Biography of Sir John Franklin.

The reported discovery of the remains of this illustrious navigator—whatever doubts may be thrown upon this credibility of the narrative—furnishes a suitable occasion for collecting the scanty details of his biography, which have thus far been communicated to the public. Sir John Franklin was born in 1786, and would accordingly have been 68 years of age had he survived to the present time. His native place was Spilsby, a small town in Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of the North Sea. From his earliest years he betrayed a certain boldness of disposition and love of adventure. His father endeavored to cure him of his sea-faring propensities, by permitting him to try the experiment of a voyage to Lisbon in a trading vessel. But this only produced the opposite effect. He was confirmed in his taste for the ocean, and would not be satisfied until he had procured the consent of his father to his entering the navy. He obtained a midshipman's warrant in his fourteenth year. His first service was in the frigate Polyphemo, where he was distinguished for his youthful courage and energy. He was in the battle of Copenhagan in 1801, and two years after accompanied his relative, Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, during which he was shipwrecked on the coast of New-Holland. At a subsequent period, he was in the Bellerophon at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1814 he was a lieutenant in the Bedford, which brought the allied monarchs to England. He was concerned in the attack on New-Orleans, where he gained great credit by his bravery and skill. In 1818 he commanded the brig Trent in the Polar Expedition under Capt. Buchan. After the failure of the search for the North-West Passage by Capt. Ross, he received the commission in 1840, to undertake an expedition by land from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Copper Mine River, in conjunction with Richardson and Back, to co-operate with Capt. Parry, who was to visit the region by water. On this expedition he followed the coast as far as Cape Turnagain, 68° 30 north latitude, and after incredible hardships, having been once rescued from death by the Indians, he returned to England in 1822. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and three years after undertook a second expedition to the Polar Sea, visiting the coast between Mackenzie River and the Copper Mine River. By the middle of Aug. 1827, he had reached the seventeenth degree of latitude, and the one hundred and fiftieth degree of longitude, but was compelled to return by the early setting in of extreme cold weather. In recognition of his merits on this expedition he received the order of knighthood from George the Fourth. In 1830 he commanded a ship of the line in the Mediterranean, and afterward was appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, from which post he was recalled in March, 1843. Returning to England in the spring of 1845 he was entrusted with the command of the final expedition in which he has fallen a sacrifice.

The two vessels, Erebus and Terror, in which the passage [illegible] had accomplished his expedition to South Pole, were stationed for the voyage, and two [illegible] officers, [illegible] and Fitzjames were appointed [illegible] The [illegible] the two ships Advance and Rescue for the same purpose. The unsuccessful result of these expeditions is well known. During the past year a large fleet was sent out by the British Government, to make renewed search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Grinnell also despatched the Advance, under the command of Dr. Cane, on a similar errand. But all in vain. Before the announcement of the recent intelligence no further hope was cherished that the lives of the brave explorers had been preserved. Their names were some time since stricken from the Admiralty list, and orders issued for the recall of the Expedition.

SEBASTOPOL—Its Position and Strength.

Nearly due east of the Bosphorous, snugly placed in a deep indentation of the chalk hills of the Crimea, was planted, by the foresight of Catherine II., the important naval station of Sebastopol; which, hardly inferior in strength to Cronstadt, is of even greater consequence, as being the point whence have been destined to issue the Russian fleets that autocratic ambition would direct against his most coveted prize. The minarets of Stamboul may almost be descried from the rocky cliffs of this Russian port: and from the prevalence of easterly winds assisted also by the current that races through the narrow straits between Asia and Europe, it occupies such a position of vantage as would enable it to send forth its fleets whenever the moment appears opportune.

Such was what, without doubt, determined the intelligent Catherine in selecting a site for her principal naval nursery, and her successors have carefully followed her policy. It was from Sebastopol, it will be remembered, that the fleet sailed which destroyed the Turkish squadron lying in the harbor of Sinople. To Sebastopol the same fleet returned in triumph, and from thence, sheltered by the powerful batteries that guard the port, it has continued to defy the united strength of the French and English squadrons. It is somewhat extraordinary that in anticipation of a naval battle we should be compelled to seek for men-of-war under the guns of land batteries; it was not thus that nations had been used to contend for the dominion of the seas—but Russian sailors, it appears, can be brought to battle upon no other terms; and thence, as an important element in such a contest, we are obliged to consider the strength of the fortified ports to which they have fled for protection. Such, in the estimation of military men, are large odds against the Allies, and it may well be considered doubtful if an attack from sea upon Cronstadt will earn for any British admiral the fame of the conqueror of St. Jean d'Acre. The following is a very interesting and concise description of the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea, and there is every probability that by the next mail it will appear to have been the scene of a most desperate conflict.

Sebastopol, the famous stronghold of the Russians in the Black Sea, is one of the most modern creations in the rapidly growing empire of the Czar, its site until 1786 having been occupied by nothing more pretentious than a miserable village of Tartar huts, named Akhtier. The splendid natural advantages of its harbor for a first rate naval port, however, attracted the keen attention of Catherine II., and in 1780 the first stone of the new fortress and arsenal was laid, and from that period it has rapidly increased in strength and importance. Sebastopol is situated on the western coast of the peninsula of the Crimea, in an amphitheatre to the south of the harbor extending along a point of land which separates the Bay Yajonis-Bukhta, which forms the port, from Artillery Bay, a small indentation on the other side.

The town stands on a chalky stratum, which rises from a height of thirty feet at the extremity of the point to an elevation of one hundred and ninety feet above the sea in the upper part. This elevation, with the steep coast opposite, which also consists of a calcareous rock, perfectly defends the bay, which, from the summit of the heights, appears to lie at the bottom of a deep cavity, and, indeed, at a very short distance from the shore (about it is impossible to perceive the tops of the highest masts. The town is composed of parallel streets running up the steep acclivity, and is divided into quarters by a few transversed streets. Near the extremity of the point of land stands the House built in 1786 for the reception of the Empress Catherine II.

Behind are situated the admiralty, the arsenal and the houses of the naval officials, while higher up are the dwellings of the inhabitants of the town, the market and the Greek Church, besides which there is a Russian Church for the use of the sailors belonging to the Black Sea fleet. The admiral's house and barracks of the garrison, built in a style [illegible] from the former, occupy a [illegible] Outside the inner, towards Artillery bay, are the [illegible] and [illegible] a fine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Resolved, That we rejoice in the opportunity afforded by this meeting of greeting our friend Mr. Wm. Wells Brown, on his return to this country, and that we hereby avail ourselves of it to extend to him our heartiest assurances of welcome."

"Resolved, That our thanks are due to Mr. Brown for the zeal and fidelity with which he has advocated the cause of freedom and the interests of the coloured man in Great Britain, and that we are severally grateful to him for leaving a country where a black man labours under no disabilities, and where there is no prejudice against colour, to return to this land of slavery and labour for the disenthralment of his brethren from the hate of the white man, and the chains of the slaveholder."

"Resolved, That we are happy to have with us, on this occasion, our ever faithful friend, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the pioneer of freedom and the eloquent champion of the black man's rights, and that we take this occasion of renewing to him the expression of our affectionate regard and implicit confidence."

"Resolved, That the Vigilance Committee of Philadelphia, which has made its appeal to us this evening, is an organization in the highest degree deserving of support, and every opportunity should be taken by the friends of freedom to increase its efficiency."

Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1854. W. S.

From the New York Tribune

The Dominican Project.

At last, we are enabled to furnish the public *with intelligence* of a somewhat positive character concerning the negotiations of Mr. Pierce's Commissioner in Dominica. We give in this paper the letters of two correspondents in that island, both of whom it is proper that we should vouch for as sure to be informed upon the subjects whereof they write, who represent opposite views of the slavery question in general, as well as of the real object contemplated by Mr. Cazneau's diplomacy. The one informs us that by dint of lavish bribes to the negro functionaries of the Dominican Government, the Commissioner has secured for the United States the right to establish naval and military depots in the northern part of the island, which includes, of course, the peninsula of Samana and the mountainous region, rich in metals, but very sparsely populated by herdsmen and woodcutters, known as the Department of the Cibao. The purpose of this acquisition, according to our correspondent, is to have a basis for warlike operations against the neighboring Spanish islands; the conquest of which, according to the intention of our negro-driving filibusters, is to be followed by the annexation, peaceable or forcible, of St. Domingo itself.

Our second letter contains the additional information that the treaty provides for the full recognition of Dominica by the American Government; and, while saying nothing of grants of territory for naval depots or fortified posts, lets us know that Americans are to be allowed to hold and cultivate land and work mines in that country without being required to become naturalized. In other words, they will enjoy all the advantages of citizenship, with others to which citizens cannot lay claim; and it is doubtless expected that the mines of the country, once so productive, but so long buried in forgetfulness, will attract theither a great crowd of adventurers, who may be used afterward not only against Cuba and Porto Rico, but for the subjugation of the present negro and mulatto proprietors of the island, and the introduction there of that peculiar institution, which our Southern philosophers extol as alone calculated to bless and elevate the negro. Our correspondent attempts to propitiate those whose weakness is supposed to be a love of the African, by representing this great speculation as particularly designed for his benefit; but this little dodge of sophism is rather too transparent. Nobody will be deluded by the idea that our surplus blacks will emigrate to the forests of mahogany or the mines of gold that form the now worthless treasures of the Cibao. It is possible that negroes may in time be carried there from this country, but not till after the law abolishing the slave trade has been abrogated. Nor, indeed, is it certain that the island will even then open a new market to our slave-breeders, for, ere that time, the question of reopening the traffic which Africa may have been settled contrary to their interests, and in favor of the free trade principles advocated by the slave-consuming States farther South.

The first point to be settled by Congress in regard to this treaty will be on the recognition of the Dominican Government; and we trust the friends of freedom will then be prepared to take a decided position. There would seem to be no good reason why that Government should not be recognized; but there are others which have a prior right. Hayti, which, of all portions of America, was the first to follow our example by establishing her independence, and which has maintained it for half a century, certainly merits far more than Dominica that we should acknowledge her existence. Liberia, too, the only colony off this continent that we have ever founded, a successful experiment in republican government, and a most hopeful agent in the civilization of Africa, has claims upon us, which, common sense, seem quite imperative; and yet, we have never admitted her to international relations. The reason for this injustice is no doubt a plain one. Both these States are inhabited and administered by negroes; and, as we hold three or four millions of that race in brutal bondage, we cannot afford to receive individual members of it on equal terms as diplomatic agents or consuls. Hence it is that we have never recognized either Hayti or Liberia; but, if we are now to depart from our established policy, and to admit negro governments into fellowship, it will hardly do to extend that civility only to the youngest and least deserving of them, for the mere reasons that it is the one we mean first to plunder and overthrow.

It is time that the people of the North were fully aroused to the nature of the schemes for extending and strengthening the institution of slavery, in which it is proposed to involve them. It is vain to say that these schemes are imaginary, and exist only in the brains of fanatical alarmists. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, and the passage of the Nebraska Bill, all accomplished by the same restless, encroaching and insatiable power, must have passed from the memory of those who now seek to lull the public mind into security and confidence, by crying peace, peace, when peace there is none. There is an organized conspiracy to plu[illegible]

It is an old saying, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but the recent history and legislation of this country should only serve to render its warning more solemn, and its wisdom more impressive.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Dominican Republic.

A correspondent in the Island of St. Domingo has been so kind as to communicate, through our columns, an authentic account of the relations between the Government of that Island and the American Commissioner. As the public has been in uncertainty whether the treaty alleged to have been negotiated annexed the Island unconditionally, or merely obtained the rights of deposit and of commercial intercourse, we can state, upon the authority of our correspondent, *that the treaty of annexation was defeated*, and that the only convention negotiated opens to our citizens a country represented to be rich in mineral and staple products.

Of the inducements to immigration and investment set forth in the letter, there can be no doubt. The acquisition of such a country by open and honorable purchase would do much to supply the want of certain staple productions, and this nothing but an unfortunate sectional question prevents us from effecting, while our commercial rivals, by fomenting our own feuds and the prejudices of the Spanish race against us, obtain a practical monopoly of all the advantages. Coffee lands at $3 per acre, equal to those of Cuba, are certainly a temptation to the purchaser. *The letter may be relied on as authentic, so far as it affirms facts.* The opinions expressed are, of course, those of the correspondent, in some instances, perhaps, adopted with an imperfect knowledge of events which have transpired, and which, if known, might have modified them.

SAN CHRISTOV ., (*Dominican Republic*) *September* 17, 1854.

The Dominican Congress has adjourned, and the member for this district has returned home with the intelligence that five colleagues were frightened out of the treaty almost concluded with the United States. He says the British Consul, Sir Robert Schomburg, told the members not to treat with the United States, or England and France would set the Haytien negroes upon them—or rather, he said, the negro army was forty thousand strong, and would not leave a drop of white blood on the Island, if European influence did not hold them back. Senor—— also said the Dominicans had agreed that our people should be free to hold lands and mines without losing in any degree their nationality, and also the Congress had, at the instance of the American Commissioner Gen. Cazneau, placed the mining laws in a shape to give American workmen and capitalists the pick and rule of the mineral wealth of the Island. All Hayti is a pile of rich mines. Salt, sulphur, iron, copper, or gold, is found in almost every hill. What more than such concessions as these could Gen. Cazneau ask or expect? He lives entirely among the Dominicans, and his house *is always so full of officers that he seems almost a member of the Government himself.* He knows the situation of the country, and he ought to be contented with having negotiated and made popular a treaty which gives to our citizens, all the benefits of a new California, without any trouble or expense to our Government.

There are some famous caverns near this place, and also a mountain of copper, which all strangers come to see, for it is only twenty miles from St. Domingo City. The British Consul's right-hand man is here now, only to look at the caves, as he says, but he is very busy telling the old woman who live by picking up gold dust after the rains, that the Americans are coming to make slaves of them, and that the colored people had better be left under Hayti than the cruel Yankees.

This town has had a taste of the Haytiens, and are in no hurry to have them for masters again. They saw the white women collected and tied together, and driven off in a long file by a beard of negroes, and no one ever knew their exact fate. The bravest of them provoked their savage masters to kill them at once, but some others were known to drag out their miserable lives under the whip, like ill-treated slaves, on the country patches of the negroes. No negro was responsible by negro law for the murder or maltreatment of even a mulatto, much less of a white person. The cruelties which the mixed bloods suffered in attempting to hide and protect some white families of San Christoval and Santo Domingo, are still recounted with horror by all colors, and both whites and blacks are afraid to have them come back again.

The British Consul's plan, to hoist the Haytien flag, will not work if the American Cabinet does its duty, and recognises the Dominican Republic. But what will it say to the fair seeming professions of friendship England is making? Or, will it shut its eyes, and refuse to see this impudent effort to negroize Eastern Hayti? It has redeemed itself from its African master by its own efforts, and the United States ought either to take it by the hand in good faith, or come out honestly and say it is willing to let the negroes take and keep and barbarize the whole West Indies.

It is said all through the island that General Cazneau demanded the cession of the bay and peninsula of Samana, but Senor ——, of the Dominican Senate, tells me that this is untrue, and that the report originated in the circumstance of the frigate Columbia going round there as soon as it had landed Gen. Cazneau, the American Commissioner, without communicating this intention to the authorities. Couriers were despatched by the local officers, with reports that the Columbia people were examining the coal and other mines, and said they should plant the American flag before they left.

The whole country was once offered to the United States, through the same Gen. Cazneau, when he was travelling on the island, and he refused to be the bearer of the proposition, and discouraged the Dominicans from making the offer, saying the United States would rather see them independent and prosperous members of the great family of American nations. This idea has got into their heads, and all the leading Dominicans are full of the American system and Pierce's Inaugural, and now the gentleman does not seem to stand up to his own programme. The Dominican Republic is ready to come out and say, or it is nothing, and the Commissioner is to go home in disgrace, and the Dominicans will be left to the tender mercies of the Haytiens.

Dutch Slavery.—Discussions have taken place, in the lower house of the Dutch parliament, respecting emancipation in the Dutch Colonies. Numerous petitions have come in for that purpose.

The number of slaves in the Dutch Colonies is about 53,000, namely, 39,000 in Surinam, 10,400 in Curagoa, and other West India Islands, and the remaining 3600 in the East India Colonies.

Great Excitement—Mobbing a Kidnapper.

Worcester, Mass., Oct 30.

Asa A. Buttman, the notorious kidnapper of Thomas Simms, and Anthony Burns was discovered "booked" at the American House, in this city yesterday, and was immediately posted throughout the city. In the evening a vigilance committee of citizens surrounded the hotel, and watched his movements. He flourished his pistol at them, and threatened to use it, whereupon a warrant was issued, and he was immediately arrested, and this forenoon brought before the Police Court, charged with having concealed weapons. The case was postponed two weeks, and he was required to give bonds for his appearance.

A large and excited crowd gathered around the Court Room, and it being evident that Buttman's life was in danger, Mr. Geo. Hoar, free soiler, and son of the venerable Samuel Hoar, who was driven out of South Carolina, moved to let the kidnapper go in safety out of the city.

The crowd gave way, and Buttman, accompanied by a strong guard, went to the depot followed by the populace, where the colored men fell upon him, and would undoubtedly have taken his life, but for the interference of Martin Stowell, Jas. A. Howland, Mr. Hoar, Rev. Mr. Higginson, and S. S. Foster, all abolitionists.

Buttman was hustled into a carriage accompanied by Mr. Higginson, and thus escaped with his life. Mr. Higginson was considerably cut by the missiles thrown at the carriage, and Buttman was pelted with rotten eggs and stones, and kicked and beaten almost to death.

He promised never to visit Worcester again, and he probably will not. He is now out of harm's way.

Another Railway Accident.

BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY PERSONS INJURED

Chicago, Nov. 3, 1854.

The Passenger Train for Rock Island, which left Chicago at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, broke the axletree of the engine near the Minnesota station. A horse jumped on the track, throwing off the train, breaking the ribs of the engineer, and killing and wounding from 30 to 40 first-class passengers.

CHINA.

Political affairs at Canton remain in a critical state; the dissaffection is spreading. The insurgents are in great force in the surrounding country, and three attempts were made to take the city, which, however, failed. Honam, opposite Canton, is threatened, and the latest accounts mention that the people are quietly maturing for an open revolt against the mandarins' authority. An attempt made to effect a compromise with the insurgents was not successful. Fighting was going on between the two parties at Shanghae, but the Imperialists appear to make little progress. Samqua, the late Taoutai, has been ordered to Pekin to answer some charges of the public censor. Lau has been appointed in his place. The news of the insurgents in the north is meagre. The latest *Pekin Gazette* is of the 28th June, but contains little news. At Foochow an extensive fire broke out and destroyed about 1,000 houses.

The Fortifier of Sebastopol.

Every one has heard of Sebastopol, but every one has not heard of Colonel Upton, for many years the chief engineer of that redoubtable fortification. Mr. Upton was the surveyor of the Dunchurch and Stratford road, and resided at Daventry for many years. His name frequently appears in the parliamentary reports of the commissioners of the Holyhead road, between the year 1818 and 1826. All the greatest improvements on the above line were made under his superintendence; and Mr. Telford, who was the engineer of the Holyhead road, had the highest opinion of his acquirements, and took every opportunity of stating his opinion of him to the commissioners. Mr. Upton got into a course of expensive living unwarranted by his means, and was induced to commit many gross frauds on the trustees of the road. These frauds were discovered in the month of April, 1826, and on inquiry by a competent person employed, it was discovered that he had trespassed on the funds of the trustees to an amount exceeding £2,000. Evidence was taken at the time of the facts, and he was held to bail to appear at the July assizes following, to answer the charge. He appeared at the assizes, and answered when called on to plead. The trial did not come on the first day of the assize. He had been given to understand by his solicitor that he would be merely indicted for a fraud, but he obtained information he could not doubt that he would be indicted for forgery, and if found guilty would probably be hanged. He fled to Northampton, got on board some vessel, and he was going to take a walk, and should return to breakfast. He did not, however, appear again, and it appears, when [illegible] going to London, by some means he got a passage in a vessel [illegible] and [illegible] Crimea. We [illegible]

[illegible] though it is one he has shaped out himself, and is better than any other I have ever seen for American interests.

Land that is worth $40 or $50 an acre in Cuba, for coffee and sugar, can be had here for $5 and that is healthy and convenient situation; and mining lands equal to the best in the world can be had to work on shares on the easiest and most liberal terms. Our Government and our commissioners should hesitate to refuse these things to our people.

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[illegible] and the surest guarantee for honesty is the certainty of being hanged if you are detected in any other direction. When Mr. Upton went to Sebastopol the harbour was in a very incomplete state, and it was said several engineers endeavored to improve it. There was great difficulty in getting the water into it so as to admit large ships. He procured steamers from works at Birmingham, and by dint of science, labour, and expense, he made it what it is. The whole time of his residence in the Crimea he has been engaged in the fortifications in the Black Sea, and has been for some years the chief engineer at Sebastopol. The Emperor was so pleased with him that he gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and he was received at the palace at St. Petersburg. In addition to his numerous forgeries and frauds, he got upwards of £3,000 of the money of his wife's relations, not one farthing of which did he repay. He held the post-office at Daventry for a year, and at the end of it was a defaulter of nearly £300, which one of his sureties was obliged to pay. He died about a year ago, and has left a name more durable than the brass artillery he planted at Sebastopol.—*Northampton Herald.*

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

We translate for the *Inquirer* the following letter from the Italian journal, *Opinione*, published at Genoa:

"Messina, Sept. 1854.—This city has been afflicted in the most awful manner, 5,068 persons died from the 23rd to the 28th of August. On the 29th there was a complete slaughter; the general terror increased the number of victims. Of the 5,000 soldiers composing the garrison, 2,000 perished, and almost all the police. It is impossible to describe the desolate appearance of the city. Entire families have been destroyed. Of the family of Mr. Ruggieri, Sardinia consul, composed of twelve persons, not one survives. The shops are all closed, and their occupants have either fled or shut themselves up.

"There were not vehicles enough to carry the dead to the cemeteries, and the police were obliged to seek ox-waggons in the country. In a few days 13,000 persons have died. The sick were left without food, medical aid, or the solace of clerical attendance in their dying moments. The physicians, as well as the druggists and priests, all shamefully took to flight. Large numbers of galley prisoners, condemned to chains for life for capital crimes, were pardoned on condition of burying the dead. Such a spectacle has not been seen in any Italian city since the plagues of the "Middle Ages."

From a subsequent letter of Sept. 10, we see that the government had sent a steamboat with physicians, druggists, priests, provisions, &c., and that the disease had begun to decline.—*Phil. Inq.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. William Surrey, Toronto.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" Z. H. Martyn, Barrie, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Cazenac, Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Bibby, "
" T. W. Springer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Carr, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Myers Burton, Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Barfield, " "
" C. H. Quice, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

NOTICE.

M. A. Shadd, General Agent for this paper, is West on business connected with it. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania, before her return; will lecture by invitation, on the practicability of an *en masse* Emigration of Colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will also seek to extend the circulation of the *Provincial Freeman*. S.

Fears are often entertained and expressed by many colored persons in the States, when contemplating a removal to Canada, that in the event of their coming to this country they will find not only laws similar to those of the States, but that in cases of litigation between white and coloured persons, justice, if done them, will be as tardily meted out here, as even in the so-called Free States. The reason for such fears may perhaps be found in the fact, that the countries lie contiguous, are governed in a somewhat similar manner, and inhabited by a people of the same origin, as that where they now are. It is therefore not very strange, that in contemplating a change, which, to superficial observers may appear trifling, many are led to hesitate, on such grounds; but that British law is in Canada administered without regard to complexional differences, was clearly demonstrated in the decision given in a case tried in the [illegible] Assizes, in Toronto, [illegible]

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Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

We translate for the *Inquirer* the following letter from the Italian journal, *Opinione*, published at Genoa:

"Messina, Sept. 1854.—This city has been afflicted in the most awful manner, 5,068 persons died from the 23rd to the 28th of August. On the 29th there was a complete slaughter; the general terror increased the number of victims. Of the 5,000 soldiers composing the garrison, 2,000 perished, and almost all the police. It is impossible to describe the desolate appearance of the city. Entire families have been destroyed. Of the family of Mr. Ruggieri, Sardinia consul, composed of twelve persons, not one survives. The shops are all closed, and their occupants have either fled or shut themselves up.

"There were not vehicles enough to carry the dead to the cemeteries, and the police were obliged to seek ox-waggons in the country. In a few days 13,000 persons have died. The sick were left without food, medical aid, or the solace of clerical attendance in their dying moments. The physicians, as well as the druggists and priests, all shamefully took to flight. Large numbers of galley prisoners, condemned to chains for life for capital crimes, were pardoned on condition of burying the dead. Such a spectacle has not been seen in any Italian city since the plagues of the "Middle Ages."

From a subsequent letter of Sept. 10, we see that the government had sent a steamboat with physicians, druggists, priests, provisions, &c., and that the disease had begun to decline.—*Phil. Inq.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1854.

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Mr. Alfred Whipper.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents

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Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

NOTICE.

M. A. Shadd, General Agent for this paper, is West on business connected with it. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania, before her return; will lecture by invitation, on the practicability of an *en masse* Emigration of Colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will also seek to extend the circulation of the *Provincial Freeman*. S.

Fears are often entertained and expressed by many colored persons in the States, when contemplating a removal to Canada, that in the event of their coming to this country they will find not only laws similar to those of the States, but that in cases of litigation between white and coloured persons, justice, if done them, will be as tardily meted out here, as even in the so-called Free States. The reason for such fears may perhaps be found in the fact, that the countries lie contiguous, are governed in a somewhat similar manner, and inhabited by a people of the same origin, as that where they now are. It is therefore not very strange, that in contemplating a change, which, to superficial observers may appear trifling, many are led to hesitate, on such grounds; but that British law is in Canada administered without regard to complexional differences, was clearly demonstrated in the decision given in a case tried in the [illegible] Assizes, in Toronto, [illegible]

would have been rendered in a Yankee Court, who will suppose for a moment. So far from such being the case, had he been the one who struck the blow, so long as the party assaulted recovered, a few years in prison would have been the extent of his punishment. But situated as was Buslau he would have been discharged from custody with *probably* a reprimand. S.

Prohibitory Law.

The motion for a second reading of the Prohibitory Liquor Law was carried on the 25th, by a large majority, 95 to 5. The objections offered against the Bill were about as forcible as those generally given by the advocates of a bad cause, and some of them quite as expressive of a strict regard for self-interest, at least.

The objections, generally, were akin to the standing argument of the rumseller—"If I do not sell, some one else will." One Member thought that if the liquor traffic was prohibited, opium would be used; others, that it would be evaded—that it would be procured under the plea of sickness, and the like. Mr. Hincks gave the House what will, no doubt, when coming from such high authority, be considered a proof positive of the possibility of its being evaded, in cases where the party possesses a greater love for the "*creature*," than regard for the law of the land, by relating for the benefit of law-loving citizens, an incident of his own experience in the matter. He, it seems, while travelling in a neighboring State, where a Prohibitory Law was in operation, had wilfully evaded it, by procuring "two bottles of wine, done up as medicine." So, of course, if Mr. Hincks could so easily evade the law, there is no doubt that others, after having the assurance of the fact from such a source, will, in the event of the passage of this law, which the honorable gentleman seemed to regard as similar, make the attempt.

The Member from Kent, Mr. Larwill, thought that a Prohibitory Law would have the effect to cause a diminution in the quantity of grain produced, which was known to be largely consumed in the manufacture of whiskey. Why that result should be an objectionable feature, is not clear; for if the falling off would be in proportion to the quantity now consumed in the manufacture of "whiskey," which is to be inferred, so far from being an argument against, it would be decidedly in favor of the law. For although minus the grain, we would be minus the whiskey, minus the records of the greater proportion of crime committed, and minus the infliction of such a *sensible* remark as that, from the *learned* Member, who evidently thinks that corn, barley, &c., were created for the special purpose of manufacturing his loved whiskey.

But such, it is almost needless to say, would not be the fact, the victims of intemperance would, after becoming sobered, resort to useful employments, with the prospect of being able to retain the fruit of their labours. They would become producers to the benefit, instead of consumers to the injury, of their fellow-subjects. S.

☞ The Grand Jury, in their presentment, on Saturday last, attributed a great proportion of the crime committed, to the abuse of intoxicating liquors, and recommended the passage of a Prohibitory Law.

There is a movement in Sonora calculated, if successful, to chase the fever for annexation and filibustering. The following letter published in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Sept. 29, contains the best account received here of the terms of the memorial and its motives:—

Letter from Hermosillo.—We translate the following letter to a person in New York from the German *Evening Gazette*:

On the report that it was probable that at no distant time negotiations would be opened between the United States and Mexico, for the annexation of a portion of Sonora, a number of persons of Hermosillo had met and addressed a note to the Mexican Government.

The purport of the note was that they petitioned Santa Anna to determine, and publish as the inflexible determination of the Mexican Government, that henceforth, for no consideration and under no circumstances, will any land be granted under treaty by Mexico to the United States, except under conditions that,—

1. Slavery shall never be tolerated in the territory granted.

2. All titles for land granted by Mexico, or Spain, though incomplete or possessory, or without boundaries clearly defined, shall be confirmed in fee simple, so that the claimant shall have all the land granted, provided that the claimant has not forfeited his title under the equitable rules of Mexican law.

3. Every person recognized as a citizen, no matter what his color or blood, shall be entitled to all the privileges of voting, eligibility to office, bearing witness in Court, and other political privileges enjoyed by the American citizens of the territory conveyed.

The citizens of Sonora are certainly possessed of a large share of credulity, if they are willing to enter into any treaty whatever with the American Government, be it ever so clearly defined, after its recent violation of one of its own most solemn contracts, and that, too, [illegible] the representation of a great proportion of the citizens.

[illegible] Sonorans [illegible] Americans [illegible] pledges made to their own citizens, and which all have been taught to regard as sacred, will not hesitate to act in a similar, and if it suit their purpose, even a superior manner, with a nation weak as is the Mexican, and which, too, is composed partly of the same people, who by the more effectual crush will for the perpetuation of the crushing system extended over them, the Missouri compromise was trampled on.

S.

☞ In another column will be found an interesting article from the New York *Tribune*, on the "Dominican Project," and an editorial and correspondence from the Baltimore *Patriot*, giving a Southern view of the same subject, will no doubt be found equally interesting. The correspondent is evidently a *Young American* of the genuine go-a-head school, as Gen. Cazneau though generally considered prompt in forwarding schemes pertaining to Fillibusterism, is here charged with unnecessarily delaying important matters. S.

☞ The Oil Paintings for sale at No. 5, City Buildings, by M. Habisher, are said by connoisseurs, to be the best ever offered to the Toronto public. They are, indeed, productions of no ordinary merit, and only need being seen to be appreciated. The collection, though consisting partly of his own productions, contains some fine pieces from celebrated European masters. The moderate prices varying from £1 5s. to £100, will not be considered, when contemplating such masterpieces, evidently the fruit of many a weary day of toil. Our citizens will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase at the earliest date, as we understand the gentleman will remain but a few days in the City. S.

A man named McManus, while sitting in a house on Elizabeth Street, in a state of intoxication last week, fell into the fire, and was so badly burned, that he died on Tuesday.

The Canadian Almanac.

Before us is the Canadian Almanac, published by Maclear & Co. The large amount of statistical and other information, though necessarily in a very condensed form, makes it valuable as a book of reference. Price seven pence halfpenny.

Toronto Fall Assizes.

On Saturday, Nov. 4th, the prisoners found guilty at this Assizes, were brought before Mr. Justice Burns, to receive sentence. The following shows the crimes for which they were convicted, with the punishments awarded:

SENTENCES.

Jeremiah Leary—larceny—two calander months in gaol.
John Reid—attempted larceny—on month in gaol.
Jeremiah Webb—larceny—habit and repute—two years in the provincial penitentiary.
John Sommerville—obstructing Northern Railway—four calendar months in gaol, with hard labour.
Helen Healey—perjury—two years hard labour in the provincial penitentiary.
Patrick Gilfole—perjury—two years in provincial penitentiary.
Christopher Koch—larceny—two years in do. do.
Charlotte Brown—larceny—three months in gaol.
W. H. Brown—assault—four months in gaol.
Patrick Maher—assault—three months hard labor.
George D. Grees—larceny—aggravated—two years in the provincial penitentiary.
John Lively—larceny—two years do. do.
Samuel Davis—assault—fine of £1 5s.
John Smith, carver—larceny—habit and rapute, five years hard labour in the provincial penitentiary.
John Smith, carver (same person)—sheep-stealing; aggravated by previous sentence of death; commuted to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Ten years imprisonment, with hard labour, in the provincial penitentiary. This sentence to commence at the expiration of the first sentence—seventeen years in all.
John King—sheepstealing—three years do
George Brown Weir—sheep stealing—3 years do
George Brown Weir—second conviction—three years in the provincial penitentiary; to commence at the termination of the first sentence.
George Danby—sheep stealing aggravated by previous conviction—seven years hard labour in the penitentiary.
John Nelson—sheep stealing—three years do do.
Hugh McTamany—larceny, aggravated—three years hard labour in the penitentiary.
William Edward Reid—same charge—three years hard labour in the penitentiary.
Hugh McTamany—second conviction—two years hard labour; to commence at the end of the first sentence.
John Breslau—assault, with intent to murder. This was one of the three who assaulted Henry F. Smith, a colored man, while he was going to church on Monday night last. The principal perpetrators of the foul deed having previously been admitted on bail during the sitting of the Court, had made their escape. Now, for having participated in the crime, he was convicted by the jury on the first count of the indictment, with intent to murder.

The Judge [illegible] sentence, and in the course of his remarks [illegible]

alternative. [Here the Judge could not refrain from tears, and the Court and the audience were deeply moved.] You got yourself into bad company. This is the consequence of keeping bad company. What surprises me very much, is, that in a serious charge like this, the principal should have been admitted to bail while this Court was sitting. The principal one concerned in this charge is not forthcoming to answer for himself. You, to a certain extent, are implicated and made answerable by the law. For what he did you are the only one brought to answer. When you connect yourself with those who are desperadoes and bad characters, all have to partake of the same guilt, in the eye of the law. It does not rest with me. I am extremely sorry for your case and I represented to your aged mother and sister all that could be done. The commutation of the sentence, or what may be done with you, rests entirely in the hands of the Executive Government. It does not rest with the Court. We cannot alter it. The only power that can alter it is the Executive Government. To that Government you must apply. Therefore, we abstain from passing sentence, and simply on the present occasion record judgment of death.

The prisoner cried bitterly as he left the dock.

Martin Richard Kehoe—Murder.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner said—You have been convicted of murder. What have you to say, why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced?

Prisoner. I declare my innocence before that God in whose presence I stand. I know nothing at all of the crime which lies against me. What the medical men have testified to here is untrue. I call upon God Almighty to have mercy upon me, for I protest my innocence.

After stating to the prisoner that he had been convicted on testimony so undeniable, as to leave no doubt of his guilt, thereby having no room for hope that the government would interfere, and admonishing him to prepare for death, the Judge proceeded to pronounce the sentence as follows:

The sentence of the Court is—that you now be removed hence to the common gaol of these counties, and there be confined until Monday, the 4th day of December, and that on that day you be removed hence and be hanged by the neck until you be dead—and may God have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner before leaving the dock said, I call God to witness that I am innocent of the charge. You have to appear before that God as well as I, and you will there see I have spoken the truth. These may be the last words I may have to say to your Lordship.

The Court was deeply moved during the delivery of the awful sentence.

Patrick Farely, James Purcell, Thomas Hagan, Reynolds McMullen, Patrick Grainey, conspiracy, £5 each, and in default be committed to gaol.

James Paul, James

A Regiment of Women have been organized for nurses, to be immediately sent to Scutari.

FRANCE.—Nothing of political interest.

SPAIN.—The constitutional project has been abandoned.

VIENNA.—A private despatch from Bucharest of 15th announces that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the [illegible]. Two hundred pieces of artillery are [illegible] Sebastopol was not expected [illegible] more than three or four days.

The German press everywhere give indications of an approaching rupture between Austria and Prussia.

Great anxiety prevailed at Berlin.

Thirty thousand Russians had crossed the Danube into the Dobrudscha. The vanguard is at Babadach. Twelve thousand Russians, under Uschakoff, occupied the Danube ferries, near Toultsch.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The arrival from the East, which extends to the 3rd October, enable us to furnish the following narrative of the movements of the army before Sebastopol.—On the 28th Sept., the second, third and fourth divisions of the army were ordered at once to move up to the heights above Sebastopol, where they encamped the first division remaining at Kadikoi, behind the port of Balaklava, for the protection of that important post, while the Light Division rested on the heights above the harbour, which it had occupied before the surrender of the town. At the desire of Gen. Brown, the Light Division also moved forward on the following day, and now occupies a position in front of the besieging army. The engineer and the artillery proceeded at once to land the siege train, and on the 29th some of the guns were already dragged on the heights and temporarily placed in a field about one mile in the rear of the position occupied by troops. From this elevated encampment, which was occupied by our troops without any opposition on the part of the enemy, a full view was obtained of the whole port of Sebastopol, the harbour, arsenals, ships of war lying within a circle of three or four miles, at the foot of the vast armament which already threatens the devoted city. In Sebastopol harbour, the Russians had moored a line of war steamer, so as to direct its fire up the ravine which descends to the arsenal and docks. On the east of the town, however, and immediately in front of the British position, a strong fortress-like redoubt has been constructed, which we did not find marked in any of the maps now before us, and this will be the point against which our attack must first be directed.

The Duke of Cambridge's division, consisting of the Guards and Highland Brigade, encamped in the rear of the army near Balaklava, on the 2nd of October, in order to cover the base of operations from the possibility of an attack. Meanwhile the roads and tracks through the hilly, country south of Khutor Mackenzie, by which the Allied armies made their flank march on Balaklava, have been repaired and put into a state of defence by the British forces. The right flank of the army is effectually covered by the defile leading into the valley of the Schernaya, by that stream, and by the marshy ground about it; so satisfied was Lord Raglan on the 1st of October of the strength of this position, that he caused the 1st division to advance to the left of the army, and to take up the position it will occupy during the siege.—*London Times.*

STRENGTH OF THE BESIEGED ARMIES.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., the correspondent of the War has received from the Chief of the Staff of the army in the East, dated Oct. 3,

[illegible] military operations had been [illegible] since the taking of Balaklava. The armies are established in an excellent position, the English army drawing [illegible] and provisions from Balaklava, the French from two small bays to the [illegible] Cape Chersonesus.

This position of the two armies has naturally determined their mode of distribution originally before the place of Sebastopol for the siege. The French army will [illegible] the left of the attack, from the sea to the [illegible] fort. The English army will [illegible] from the southern fort to the [illegible] of Inkermann.

Our army is divided into two corps—the [illegible] under the orders of General Foley, and [illegible] of the third and fourth divisions, [illegible] the siege;—the second, under the command of General Bosquet, and comprising [illegible] first and second divisions, will form the [illegible] of observation. The Turkish division [illegible] placed in reserve according to circumstances.—The English army has made similar arrangements. A portion of its divisions will assist in the attacks against the place; [illegible] other part forming a corps of observation, will be united with the corps of General Bosquet.

These arrangements are of a nature to remove all doubt as to the result of the siege which is about to commence.

OMAR PACHA'S OPERATIONS.

The *Morning Chronicle* noticing that an impression appears to prevail that Omer Pacha will immediately assume the offensive in Bessarabia, says that it may perhaps be doubted whether such a movement is actually contemplated; but even if the Turkish commander should not cross the frontier, the menacing attitude which he assumes in its vicinity will be almost equally efficacious in detaining in compulsory inactivity a large Russian army of observation. It may be added that offensive operations on his part would at this moment be unavailing for the immediate purpose of effecting a diversion in favor of the allied forces any Russian force, designed for the relief of Sebastopol, must, for this, have reach Perekop.

According to the statements of deserters, the spirits of the Russian army appear to be much depressed since its disasters upon the Alma, where it lost from 7000 to 8000 men.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE TO ENGLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* thus writes:—I understand, from what appears excellent authority, that the much-talked visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to England will take place in the course of the month of November, but I have not heard that the precise day is fixed. I understand that it is suggested that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will return the visit about the middle of May next, when her Majesty will not only be able to see the French Exhibition, which will then be open, but see Paris in all its glory, with the immense improvements now going on, in a state of completion. It is almost needless to say that this exchange of visits is of immense importance.—They must not be looked on simply as an exchange of civilities between the Sovereigns of two great countries. They are a great political event, and will do much to cement the alliance which has already been so cordially entered into between the people of both countries.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs active. Ohio flour 42s. Wheat advanced 1s. on the week. Corn advanced 1s. Western Canal flour at 40s.

Cotton unchanged. Lard advanced.

Consols 94¾.

Arrival of the America.

THE WAR.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9th.

The *America*, from Liverpool, on the 28th ult., arrived here at a quarter past three o'clock.

The Collins' steamer *Atlantic* arrived off Holyhead at noon on Wednesday 25th, but could not enter the Mersey until 3 o'clock.

The *St. Louis* sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th.

The London *Times* says, we are informed that Mr. Soule the American Minister at Madrid, was refused admission to pass through France, from England to Spain.

The London *Morning Post*, announcing the acquisition of Samana, says it amounts virtually, if not actually, to the annexation of St. Domingo.

The acquisition by the United States of so important a point in the West Indies—a position threatening on either hand the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West Indian positions, cannot be received with indifference.

A letter from the Hague, of the 21st, mentioning the departure of Mr. Gibson for America, says, that he took with him the result of the conference of the American Ministers at Ostend.

THE WAR.

Sebastopol is not taken

The latest advices show that 20 days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and their opening fire upon Sebastopol; both the French and English had their batteries ready on the 15th, on the 17th fire was commenced on the place both from land and sea. The bombardment was continued till night, the Russians lost 500 killed and wounded. Admiral Kornileff was killed.

The Russian fortifications suffered very little on the 18th. The bombardment was resumed from the Allied batteries only

When the mail left Constantinople 5 steamers had arrived at Balaklava with men wounded in repelling a great Sortee of 20,000 strong.

General Raglan and Canrobert had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, and requested the woman, children, and sick to be sent away, and flags to be hoisted upon the Hospitals.

So far as known the Russian army is concentrated upon the outer Belbec, and already numbers 45,000.

The allied army is divided into a seige army and army of observation.

On the 5th and 11th the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties and destroyed some small works.

On the evening of the 5th a convoy of 3,000 Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The allies now number 110,000 and 8,000 additional French are ready to embark from Marseilles on the 21st and 5,000 Turks from Varna.

Letters of the 12th say that the Allies have 300 gun batteries, and after a few days fire, will attempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated at 40,000 men.

Altogether the prospect of the speedy fall of Sebastopol is not so favourable to the allies.

General Menschikoff, who commanded at Sinope, is Commandant of Sebastopol. He has published an address saying he will defend it to the last, and any one is welcome to shoot him if he don't.

Advices from Constantinople to the 23rd say that the Russians had retaken Eupatoria, and that the English garrison of 500 men had retired with the loss of 1 gun. This is denied in the English papers.

An Allied force is sent under Gens. Bosque and Achmet Pacha to Perekop, to prevent the advance of the Russians.

Affairs look black between Prussia and Austria.

A great council of war was held at Vienna, the Emperor presided.

It is reported that Austria summoned Prussia to withdraw from the frontier of Gallacia.

The whole Austrian army was to be placed on a war footing on the 24th.

The garrison at Vienna has been ordered to be ready to march at 48 hours notice. Russia meantime continues to menace Austria.

The Czar has gone to Warsaw.

Little doubt is entertained at Vienna that ere long there will be actual hostilities.

PRUSSIA.

Austria had returned an answer to the last despatch of the Prussian Government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexibly to her policy expressed in the note of the 30th September. The action which Prussia would take was looked for with anxiety.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Fleet will leave the Baltic about the end of November, returning in squadrons to Portsmouth, Sheerness, Plymouth and Cork. Five floating batteries and 20 gun boats, drawing about four feet of watercock are building in England for spring operations. An expedition is to be sent out next spring to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr. Rae will have the command.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has written a letter of condolence to Madame St. Arnaud and bestowing a pension of 20,000 francs upon her as a national recompense.

The whole camp of the south is to embark for east.

Mr. Soule's return to Madrid caused quite an excitement and a clamor was being raised to induce the Spanish Government to solicit his recall.

Queen Isabella has abandoned the idea of abdicating.

Calavera is in Paris.

The Legitimists are preparing for a movement. Austria has just concluded an immense financial operation, by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists all railroads constructed and vested by the Government in Hungary and Bohemia.

The Company pays 200,000,000 francs, on which the Government guarantees 5 per cent.

CHINA.

CANTON, 9th Sept.

The city is still besieged and the distress of the besieged was great.

The insurgents yet hold Shanghai.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 25th.

Messrs. Richardson & Co. report [illegible] had been [illegible] Friday this week [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Poetry.

Dear the Flies.

The sun was shining hotly on a fine September day,
When I heard an angry matron so bitterly upbraid
Against the tribe of insects that in autumn time invade
The dwelling, mar fine and damaged her fine, and make
"There ain't no rest, nor quiet, nor comfort to be had
For them nasty filthy creatures; they're enough to drive one mad;
They settle on our victuals; they whizzes in our eyes;
And they buzzes round us in our ears: sh—frat them flies!

"There isn't a safe that's safe from them; no apple roast without,
And them vexatious wasps, which also is about,
And one can sting almost as bad as t'other when they tries,
Ay, through a cotton stocking, too! sh—drat them vicious flies!

"Them lofen big blue-bottles blows over all the meat,
To that degree that mutton can't be kept it day to eat;
They swarms in every pantry; and them of smaller size
Besides and spatters everything: sh—drat them horrid flies!

"They sticks in treacle, jellies, preserves, and sweets and jams,
And they breeds their nits, and hoppers, and chop pere in our hams,
They infests every cupboard, mat, hole but where they pries,
No crink nor crank but they creeps through sh—drat them crawly flies!

"They drownds theirselves in milkings, and gets into the tea,
In every sugar-basin there's always two or three;
We finds 'em in our puddins, we finds 'em in our pies,
I've no patience with the rebels sh—drat them tiresome flies!

"They ferrets into wardrobes, and there they spiles the cloth,
For 'tis my firm opinion 'tis they that breeds the moth;
And tell me what you will; you won't persuade me otherwise;
No, get along with you, I say: sh—drat them noxous flies!

"I lays about fly-papers in every room in vain,
Catch hundreds and kill thousands, as many comes again;
Just like them Rooshian locurses, which also I despise;
I can't abear no insex: sh—drat all them nasty flies!"

RECIPES, &c.

How to Boil and Dress Maccaroni.—Put in an iron pot or stew-pan two quarts of water; let it boil; add two teaspoonsful of salt, one ounce of butter; then add one pound of maccaroni; boil till tender, let it be rather firm to the touch; it is then ready for use, either for soup, pudding, or to be dressed with cheese. Drain it into a colander; put it back in the pan, add four ounces of cheese or more, a little butter, salt, and pepper; toss it well together and serve. It will be found light and nutritious, and well worthy the notice of vegetarians.

Pumpkin Pie.—Stew the pumpkin dry, and make it like squash pie, only season rather higher. In the country, where this real Yankee pie is prepared in perfection, ginger is always used with other spices. There, too, good cream instead of milk is mixed with the pumpkin, which gives it a richer flavor. Roll the paste rather thicker than for fruit pies, as there is but one crust. If the pie is large and deep, it will require to bake an hour in a brisk oven.

Apple Dumplings.—With a narrow knife or apple corer, take out the core of pared tart mellow apples, and fill the place of the core with sugar; roll out some plain light pie crust about two-thirds of an inch thick, and cut it into pieces of just sufficient size to roll the apple in. Enclose an apple in each piece, tying each in a thick piece of cloth well floured. Boil one hour without intermission. A better way is to cover each cloth with soft boiled rice, enclose the apple with this, and tie the cloth around snugly, and boil till the apple is tender.

Apple Snow.—Put twelve good tart apples in cold water, and set them over a slow fire; when soft, drain off the water, strip the skins of the apples, core them, and lay them in a deep dish. Beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth; put half a pound of powdered white sugar to the apples, beat them to stiff froth, and add the beaten eggs. Beat the whole to a stiff snow, then turn it into a dessert dish, and ornament it with myrtle or box.

To Make Tomato Tart.—Roll out your flour dough into very thin flakes, and place them on your bake plates; then cut your tomatoes into thin slices, and spread them over this dough thinly. Take two table-spoonfuls of good brown sugar, and one table spoonful of cinnamon bark; mix and spread over each plate of tomatoes; bake well, but not too rapidly, and you will have a tart fit for the palate of an epicure. The fruit should be fine.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Boil one pound of sweet potatoes, very tender, and pound them, while hot, through a grater—the finer the better. To this, add half a dozen eggs well beaten, three-quarters of a pound of fine sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, some grated nutmeg and lemon rind, and a glass of old brandy. Put a paste in the dish, and when the pudding is done, sprinkle the top with white sugar, finely pulverized. This is a dish fit to grace the table of an Apicius.

To Prepare Walnuts.—When they are in a condition to admit of their being easily perforated with a pin, they are fit to pickle. Gather the fruit fresh from the trees, and place them in very cold, strong brine; allow them to remain twelve or fourteen days. The brine must be renewed every other day, and put on cold. Take the nuts out of the brine, put them on a dish, and prick them all over with a pin. Put them into a stone jar, and cover them with cold vinegar. Let them remain in the vinegar for a month, then pour off the vinegar, and add to it a quart of fresh vinegar, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of mace, and a quarter of an ounce of cayenne pepper. Boil the vinegar, and pour it hot over the walnuts. Repeat this boiling of the vinegar for three successive days, and then put the walnuts into small jars, and cover them with the vinegar. Tie down with bladder and leather, and keep for use.

Insolvents of the Order.—The onion is worthy of notice as an extensive article of consumption in this country. It is so largely cultivated at home, and is imported, to the extent of seven or eight hundred tons a year from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in these latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analysis, the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent of gluten. It ranks in this respect with the nutritious pea and grain of the east. It is not merely a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring, it is because experience has proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also; and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

Quick Digestion—Healthy Food.—Of all articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it contains eight-ninths of nutritious matter it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy more than three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half, half an hour sooner than chickens. Roasted veal, pork and salted beef, occupy five hours and a half—the longest of any articles of food.—*Scientific American.*

Apple Molasses and Apple Butter.

The juice of the sweet apple, it is probably well known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article, when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple or tart pies, to the best West India Molasses. If it is made from sour apples, a small quantity of imported molasses may be added to improve the flavor. Beet made with it, possesses a brisk and highly vapid flavor, which common molasses does not impart. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make one barrel of molasses, costing, in ordinary seasons about $5,50. One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing this article, says:

"I make a little cider; my apples are worth more fed to my hogs, than for cider, but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press, and before fermentation commences, that which I intend for boiling is brought to the house, and boiled in brass, to the proper consistence; taking care not to burn it, as that gives the molasses a disagreeable flavor, and taking off all the scum that rises during the process. The quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of apples used, and the richness of the new liquor. Four or four and a half are generally sufficient, but when care is not used in making the selections of apples, five barrels may be necessary, but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold, as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool and from thence into a new sweet barrel, put into a cool cellar, where it will keep without trouble, and be ready at all times."

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200] in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be limited to the conditions; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of breach or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51]
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do
6th do 1 to 29 inc. do 30, 31
7th do 1 to 36 inc. do 32, 125
8th do 1 to 36 inc. do 36, 119
9th do 1 to 36 inc. do 34, 182
10th do 1 to 36 inc. do 33, 181

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 127
12th do 1 to 36 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 36 inc do 36, 140
14th do 1 to 36 inc do 36, 141
15th do 1 to 36 inc do 36, 154
16th do 1 to 36 inc do 36, 155
17th do 1 to 36 inc do 36, 156
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 126

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 9th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Charles Dundas, Goderich, on and after the thirty-first day of [illegible] next, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be limited to the conditions; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of breach or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

[illegible]

Art. [illegible] For the better Success of the above measures, the [illegible] Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee to examine the numbers of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. sterly.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer, and the annual fee of each female member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the public object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed to reach town, city or village, in which parties may be found to unite on the basis of the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and report the result of their investigations.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall [illegible]

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100	acres each.
2d do	1 to 35 do	about	do
3d do	1 to 35 do	do	do
4th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
5th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
6th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
7th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
8th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
9th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
10th do	1 to 35 do	do	do
11th do	1 to 10, 16 to 35	do	do
12th do	1 to 35	do	do
13th do	1 to 35	do	do
14th do	1 to 35	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100	acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do	about 90 do

34, 76.

1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 105; 7, 80; 8, 36.
3d Con 1 to 6 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 189; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95.
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122, 93, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178, 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 72; 30, 36
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to 11 3
Masons,	0 0	10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0	10 0
Joiners	0 0	8 9
Carpenters,	0 0	8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0	6 3
Painters,	0 0	7 6
Hatters,	0 0	7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0	7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0	8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0	6 3
" Female,	0 0	2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0	7 6
Upholsterers	0 0	7 6
Coopers,	0 0	6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0	3 9
Day Laborers	0 0	5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6	1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0	2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0	6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0	0 0
Servant Men,	70 0	0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0	0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3	1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency £ s. d.	Sterling s. d.	POUNDS. Currency £ s. d.	Sterling £ s. d.
0 0 1½	equal to 0 1	1 4 4	equal to 1
0 0 2½	" 0 2	2 8 8	" 2
0 0 3¾	" 0 3	3 13 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	4 17 4	" 4
0 0 6¼	" 0 5	6 1 8	" 5
0 0 7½	" 0 6	7 6 0	" 6
0 0 9	" 0 7	8 10 4	" 7
0 0 10	" 0 8	9 14 8	" 8
0 0 11¼	" 0 9	10 19 0	" 9
0 1 0½	" 0 10	12 3 4	" 10
0 1 1¾	" 0 11	13 7 8	" 11
0 1 3	" 1 0	14 12 0	" 12
		15 16 4	" 13
0 1 2½	" 1 0	17 0 8	" 14
0 2 5½	" 2 0	18 5 0	" 15
0 3 8¼	" 3 0	19 9 4	" 16
0 4 10¾	" 4 0	20 13 8	" 17
0 6 1	" 5 0	21 18 0	" 18
0 7 3½	" 6 0	23 2 4	" 19
0 8 6¼	" 7 0	24 6 8	" 20
0 9 9	" 8 0	191 13 4	" 100
0 10 11¼	" 9 0	325 6 8	" 200
0 12 2	" 10 0	365 0 0	" 300
0 13 4½	" 11 0	486 13 4	" 400
0 15 7½	" 12 0	608 6 8	" 500
0 15 10½	" 13 0	730 0 0	" 600
0 17 1	" 14 0	851 13 4	" 700
0 18 3	" 15 0	973 6 8	" 800
0 19 5½	" 16 0	1095 0 0	" 900
1 0 8¾	" 17 0	1216 13 4	" 1000
1 1 11¼	" 18 0	2433 6 8	" 2000
1 3 1¼	" 19 0	4866 13 4	" 4000
1 4 4	£1 0 0	18305 6 8	" 5000

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote the Literature, General Intelligence, Religious Influence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on conventional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to secure the place now occupied by the class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "good peasantry" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into a military organization or to look up to the West Indies as the home for the man, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To use all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America, by all legitimate means; and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Step to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854. { NUMBER 35.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

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mn. 13—1m.

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Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. GARY.

Toronto, August 19, 1854.

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IMPORTER and general dealer, at his old stand, St. Paul's Square, St. Catharines, C. W., also at Wholesale and Retail, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Patent Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Mirrors, and a great variety of other articles.

All goods warranted to be as represented, or the money will be refunded.

N. B.—Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired in the best workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Poetry.

Trust in God and Persevere.

Brother, in life's morning clouded?
Has the sunlight ceased to shine?
Is the earth in darkness shrouded?
Would'st thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother, let thy vision
Look above; see, see light is near,
Soon will come the next transition,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, has life's hope receded,
Hast thou sought its joys in vain?
Friends proved false when mostly needed,
Foes rejoicing in thy pain?
Cheer up; brother, there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never fear;
Foes forgiving, sins confessing,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, all things round are calling
With united voice, "be strong!"
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yes, my brother, though life's trouble
Drive thee near to dark despair,
Soon 'twill banish like a bubble,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

He from His high throne in Heaven,
Watches every step you take;
He will see each fetter riven,
Which your foes in anger make;
Cheer up, brother, he has power
To dry up every tear,
And though darkest tempests lower,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, there's a quiet slumber,
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save;
Wait thou till life's quiet even,
Closes round thee, bright and clear,
And till called from earth to heaven,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Miscellaneous.

The Reformer of Turkey and his Gazette.

We do not read much in what are called the War-books; but in dipping into the volumes, we occasionally alight upon passages that have more than a transitory interest. In a work now before us, for instance, which gives an impromptu history of Islamism, commencing with the biography of Mohammed from his birth, we skip over with suspicion those portions that ought to have taken years to write instead of months or weeks, but give ourselves up with perfect faith to the off-hand sketches of existing things that are evidently drawn from personal observation. The author does not paint the Turks quite *en beau*; but he has confidence in the reality of the civilisation they are commencing, and looks with hope to their future. This civilisation, our readers know, is spick-and-span new, and some deny its title to the name of civilization at all. The last sultan, Mahmoud, and all his subjects, were semi-barbarians till the chief arrived at the calm and reflective middle age of man; at which point he seems to have been suddenly inspired with an ambition to imitate the refinement of Christian Europe. The slavery of the harem was discouraged, although the sultan did not dare to attempt to put it down. The number of captives for the market was diminished, and their consequently higher value told favourably on their treatment. A man looked at his purchased slave in the light of a round sum of money; more attention was paid to her health and comfort; jealousy demanded more in the way of confirmation than trifles light as air; even absolute misconduct did not seem to justify the master in condemning himself to so heavy a mulct, and recourse, therefore, was more rarely had to the ultimate measures hinted at in the verse of the poet—

There yawns the sack, and yonder rolls the wave.

As Mahmoud rose in civilisation, he uncrossed his legs, got up from his carpet, and erected himself decently on a chair, like a Christian man. He rigged a table in his dining-room, covered it with a damask cloth, and overspread it with plate. His dishes and plates were of silver, his spoons of gold, and instead of his own unbelieving fingers, which he had hitherto used in dipping into the greasy pilleuth, he had orthodox knives and forks. Mahmoud drank champagne at his meals: this was in fact his favorite beverage, and he sipped away at it till he became as glorious as any king in Christendom. Poor Mahmoud! his barbarous admiration of the Franks could not distinguish between their virtues and their vices; and so he became not only tolerant and merciful, but drunken, and the reforming sultan is shrewdly suspected to have died at last of *delirium tremens*.

It was Mahmoud who began those reforms in the army, the result of which we can read in every newspaper; but we are more interested in another step in advance made by this lover of champagne—the establishment at Constantinople of a Gazette. 'This first Turkish newspaper,' says Mr. Neale, 'was called the *Thaleemi Vekai*; or the *Tablet of Events*, and it was first issued to the public on Guy Faux Day 1831. No Guy in the streets of London ever attracted a greater portion of inquisitiveness than did the first Turkish print. I doubt whether the compiler himself, when taken in the very act, with his leaders and matches, gave rise to more conversation, inquiries, suggestions, and executions, than did this Turkish Tatler. Crowds assembled in the streets round any learned scribe who could spell his paper out to them; and the introduction of the art of printing was hailed by the Turks as the first step to their regeneration as a people.'

Mahmoud was a patron of art, and that pictures are now bought and hung up in Turkey—that he found a school of surgery—and that he opened asylums for lunatics, who are now treated as patients, instead of being venerated as saints or prophets—we have said enough to show that at least the point of the wedge has been inserted in the secret recesses of the harem. There, however, were the learned men who could read; the others flocked to the public cafes and khatibs, where they could share the misdemeanour with a crowd of their own class, and employ the services of persons who possessed the necessary accomplishment. These individuals rose at once to the surface of society. The heavens rained coffee, pipes, and purses upon them; and as the solemn audience sat around, stroking their beards, and staring in amazement as the recital went on, a spectator might have fancied that he saw the Moslem mind awakening, rubbing its eyes to find out where it was and thinking to the new light of morning.

The paper was a decided success; and not merely in Constantinople, but throughout a great part of the empire. This appears marvellous, but it is full of hope. The Turks parted with their literary prejudices with less struggle than the army did with their sack trousers; and in a singularly short time the circulation of the *Tatler* became immense. In out-of-the-way places, such as Alexandretta and Antioch, our author himself was indebted to its columns for news of what was doing in Europe. 'Some fair notion may be conceived of the varied instructive and amusing information the columns of this paper contained, when I state that through its medium ignorant bigoted old Turks, who had never travelled, even by a book, ten miles beyond the town of their birth, whose education had consisted entirely in being able just to read and write their language—the latter imperfectly enough—the patterns of whose huge sherwals, and turbans, and zennars had been perpetuated in the same family through twenty generations—whose pride was plentiful, and who never condescended to smile; even these hard-headed and harder-hearted men, were enabled to form some indistinct conception of railways and steamers, and of the immense advantage which they must eventually prove to the advancement of commerce and science. The project aerial ship was perfectly described, and constituted the theme of endless conversation. Being a Frank, and, above all, an Englishman, I was allowed no peace of mind or tranquility, being supposed to possess perfect knowledge of the working and planning of so marvellous an invention. Day after day, week after week, the same incomparably dull old faces, all beard and inquisitiveness, preceded by the invariable pipe-bearer, followed by some half-score attendants and hangers-on, would be seen approaching the house, entering and taking precisely the same seat as yesterday, and recapitulating the same questions which, at the expiration of the first week, had been asked and responded to at least a dozen of times. Happily, the project exploded. The ship was a failure. The old Turks no longer looked nervously forward to the day when, turning out some fine morning, they would find the whole town gazing earnestly up into the air at Smith, and Brown, and Jones, and other adventurous travellers, who were ballooning it to Timbuctoo from the fabulous cities of Mexico. The *Tatler* explained to the Turks that the project was a failure, and then we were permitted some small peace of mind.' The great object accomplished by the *Tatler*, was forcing upon the Turks the knowledge that there exists other countries worthy of observation as well as their own. They began to doubt, while they read, whether they actually were, as they had hitherto believed themselves to be—a peculiar people, favoured, like the Israelites of old, with an especial patronage; and as the present war against a nation low down in refinement, brings them in friendly contact with the refined people of the West, it is not too much to hope that the change thus begun will go steadily on.

If we add that Mahmoud was a patron of art, and that pictures are now bought and hung up in Turkey—that he found a school of surgery—and that he opened asylums for lunatics, who are now treated as patients, instead of being venerated as saints or prophets—we have said enough to show that at least the point of the wedge has been inserted.

Prince Mentschikoff.

Our European correspondent has furnished us with some account of Prince Mentschikoff, the general who has played so important a part in the Turco-Russian struggle, and to whom the Czar has committed the defence of the Crimea.

Prince Alexander Sergius Mentschikoff is a descendant of Alexander Mentschikoff, the famous favorite of Peter the Great, who, from being the apprentice of a baker, rose, by degrees, to the highest dignities of the Russian Empire; but, under the reign of Peter II., fell in disgrace, and was exiled to Siberia. The father of Prince Alexander Sergius recovered, by the favor of Paul I., the estates of the family, but in, for the rest, almost unknown to history. Prince Alexander Sergius himself was born in the seventeen-hundreds of 1789, and entered the Russian army in 1806. Some time later, he was appointed attache to the Russian Legation at Vienna. During the campaigns from 1812 to 1815, he held the position of an officer of the Emperor Alexander, and rose, by that appointment, to the rank of general. After the pacification of Europe, he became a prominent member of the party, which, under the auspices of the Czar Nicholas, was opposed to the liberal movements of the time, and which was headed by Prince Metternich. Prince Mentschikoff was sent to Persia, in 1826, as ambassador extraordinary, to demand satisfaction for the murder of the Russian ambassador, Griboiedoff, and to obtain the cession of the districts of Erivan and Nakhitschevan. He succeeded in both objects, and returned to Russia, where he was appointed governor of Orenburg, and commander-in-chief of the Caucasian army. In 1828, he was appointed governor of Astrakhan, and commander-in-chief of the army which the Czar had sent against Persia. But, on the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, in 1828, he was appointed commander of a corps, at the head of which he attacked Anapa, and compelled that important place to surrender, on the 23rd of June. From thence he was transferred, by the command of the Emperor, to the European theatre of the war, in order to cause the siege of Varna to be pursued with increased vigor. But the remarkable energy which he displayed at this place was of no long duration, on account of the severe wounds he received from a cannon ball, and which made him unfit for any further service during the war in question.

After the healing of his wounds he was appointed vice-admiral, and chief of the staff general of the fleet. To him, it is affirmed by good authority, much praise is due, for the increase of strength and efficiency which the Russian navy, since that time, has attained. In the year 1831, he was appointed Governor General of Finland; in 1834 he was made an admiral; and in 1836 he became minister of the navy; but on resigning that position, he returned to the discharge of his duties as Governor General of Finland, while at the same time directing his especial attention to the improvement and increase of the Baltic fleet of Russia.

Count Leiningen having succeeded in obtaining from Turkey some concessions demanded by Austria, and the French Ambassador at Constantinople having, by threatening that the French fleet was ready to proceed to the coast of Syria, compelled the Turkish Government to submit to certain demands relative to the "Holy Places," the Emperor of Russia deemed that the time was come when he ought to take a decisive step toward the ultimate aim which he had in view relative to Turkey. He resolved, therefore, to send an ambassador extraordinary, provided with very extensive powers and very large means, to the Turkish capital, in order, by persuasion, corruption, and menaces, to induce the Turkish Government to submit to conditions which the ambassador was to propose, and which, if accepted, would have conferred upon the Czar the right of interfering, in certain respects, with the internal affairs of Turkey.

Prince Alexander Sergius Mentschikoff was the person whom the Emperor Nicholas selected, as the most suitable of the Russian dignitaries, to proceed to Constantinople, to address to the Sultan personally the arrogant demand, which was intended to divest that Prince of a part of his sovereign right, in order to transfer the same to the Czar, who, as the ambassador was to mention distinctly, would view a refusal as a *casus belli*.

Mentschikoff, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue—including one General, two Colonels, and two Commodores of ships-of-the-line, proceeded to Constantinople, where his arrival produced the greatest excitement among the Greek portion of the population. A great number of Greeks daily surrounded the palace where Mentschikoff had taken up his residence; and whenever he made his appearance in public, the Greeks received him with manifest signs of joy, and, as a token of their especial regard, uncovered their heads, which they are never to do, except during religious functions. It appeared evident that the views of Turkish subjects were believed that the Prince was empowered by the Czar to demand their emancipation from the supremacy of the Sultan, at least with regard to everything connected with the exercise of their religion.

The department of Mentschikoff during his short stay at Constantinople was well calculated to prove his usual coup d'oil in the question necessary to a Diplomatist. In the third he had to deal with the Divan, the principal minister of which, Reschid Pasha, was attached to the French alliance, and was consequently opposed to the demands of Russia. The Sultan, on the other hand, was personally favorable to the Russian views, and was desirous of coming to an understanding with the Czar. Mentschikoff, therefore, had to contend against the influence of the Divan, and to gain over the Sultan to his views. The first he succeeded in doing, by threatening the Divan with the displeasure of the Czar, and the second, by the assurance that the Emperor Nicholas, and the councillors whose opinion he followed in treating the Danubian Principalities, are alone responsible for all the sufferings entailed upon humanity by the events of the war in question.

Prince Mentschikoff returned from Constantinople to St. Petersburg, which city he reached on the 17th of May, and was received by the Czar with marked favor. It is said that the Emperor was highly pleased with the manner in which his envoy had conducted the negotiations, and that the events have afforded an confirmation of this having been the case. Be this as it will, he was at once charged with an official report of the result of his mission. After a short stay at St. Petersburg, Mentschikoff returned to his steamer, but, instead of directing it to proceed back to Bujukdere, he ordered it to remain at anchor before the gates and windows of the imperial palace, as if wishing that the Sultan, while meditating what answer to return, should have within his sight a memento of the Russian fleet, which was but a few days sailing distant from Constantinople.

The whole conduct of Mentschikoff was of so provoking and insulting a character as to make it generally believed, especially by the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, that he had exceeded his instructions. After declaring that he could have no further official communications with the Turkish Government, he nevertheless continued to communicate officially with the *Divan*; and after announcing the day on which he was to depart, he remained beyond that time still full twelve days, at Bujukdere, on board of his steam frigate, which, indeed, during his whole stay at Constantinople, he made to play a very conspicuous part. The ambassadors of the other great European Powers, who had made several successful attempts at mediating between him and the Government of Turkey, adopted, meanwhile, new conditions of reconciliation, which, by the hands of one among themselves, the Austrian Charge d' Affaires, von *Kletzl*, they offered to Mentschikoff for acceptance. But he returned a prompt refusal, and in the night between the 21st and 22d of May, 1853, he departed from the shores of the Bosphorus.

If, as there are many reasons to suppose, he hastened by his pride and overbearing conduct the rupture between Russia and Turkey, he must ere this have perceived his folly, and deeply repented the share he took in causing the outbreak of a war, which has shown the vanity of all human calculations, at the same time as it must have had the effect of convincing himself how much he overrated the real power of his master. But justice seems to require that we make the remark, that the Turkish Government might perhaps have yielded to his arrogant demands, on account of the fright with which he inspired it, had not the English and French ambassadors, and especially the former, encouraged it to brave the fury of the Czar. Russian partisans have therefore, while acquitting the Emperor Nicholas of all blame, not hesitated in accusing Lord Stratford Redcliffe, and even Lord Palmerston, as responsible for the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey; asserting that, even after the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians, any further hostilities might easily have been prevented, but for the machinations of those two English diplomatists. One of the advocates of the innocence of the Czar uses the following expressions: "Who will have to answer at the Supreme Tribunal for all the blood to be shed by Christian nations in this war? Not unhappy Turkey, she is *hors de cause*; not Russia, as we have proved by an examination of her interests, and of the continuous and premeditated policy of her rival; not even France, in spite of that personal policy which the national feeling will soon or late condemn. *The whole responsibility of this war must fall upon a few English Statesmen —chiefly upon Lord Redcliffe and Lord Palmerston*, who, while they detest each other, have worked cordially together in driving their country to war." But much blame is it duly attributed to the English Government, for the misconception control of policy, generally pursued by it, I think that the history of Europe will deem it justified in opposing the realization of the ambitious plans of the Czar relative to Turkey, and decide that the Emperor Nicholas, and the councillors whose opinion he followed in inviting

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1854.

Arrival of the Asia

By Telegraph

New York, Nov. 16.

The Asia left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., and reached her dock shortly after 9 this morning.

She brings 144 passengers.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stratford Redcliffe, just before the Asia's departure:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE Oct. 28—Midnight.

"The Cossack arrived here this morning with the despatches from Sebastopol, and took the four redoubts which protected their position.

"The Russians, after blowing up their magazines, retired to the north side of the harbour, and opened a heavy fire upon the allies, which lasted for two days.

"The Russians then evacuated the south side of the harbour, and retired to the north side, leaving behind them a large number of guns, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

"The allies have taken possession of the south side, and are now engaged in destroying the docks, fortifications, and public buildings.

"The Russians have sunk seven ships of the line, and two frigates, at the entrance of the harbour, to prevent the entrance of the allied fleets.

"The Russians have also sunk a number of transports, filled with stones, in the harbour.

"The allies have lost 5000 men since the commencement of the siege.

"The Russians have lost 20,000 men, and 1000 officers.

"The allies have taken 1000 guns, and 200 mortars.

"The Russians have lost 1000 guns, and 200 mortars.

"The allies have lost 1000 men, and 200 officers, since the fall of Sebastopol.

"The Russians have lost 20,000 men, and 1000 officers, since the fall of Sebastopol.

"The allies have taken 1000 guns, and 200 mortars, since the fall of Sebastopol.

"The Russians have lost 1000 guns, and 200 mortars

...parliamentary grant would be a much better mode of giving aid, than the taking up of individual subscriptions, for by the former mode every man, woman, and child would feel that they had contributed to the fund.

Mr. Gamble, Mr. Dorin of Montreal, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Ferrie, also briefly supported the proposition.

Mr. Loranger opposed it. At a time when the country required funds for carrying on its internal improvements, and for furnishing the Seigniorial indemnity, he did not think that this Legislature was justified in putting their hands into the public chest in order to show their generosity.

Mr. Lakwill also opposed the proposition. He did not think that this Legislature was called upon to show any sympathy with the object of the war. Hon. members talked about fighting for liberty, but he would like to know at the present moment a greater instance of tyranny was to be found than in France. Where the liberties of Hungary were crushed, where were England and France? Where was the people of Italy now to claim sympathy? What was the conduct of France in that respect?

Mr. Merritt said it would be an easy matter for hon. members to vote any sum of money out of the public chest, and then brag about their liberty, and the effect it produced in England. But he (Mr. Merritt) was no hypocrite, and he could not express any sympathy in what his heart did not feel. He had no sympathy whatever in the struggle between the Turks and the Russians, which was the most tyrannical despots in the world. The hon. member for Renfrew talked about the liberties of the world! When were the liberties of the world crushed? When England and France unite to send assistance south to Hungary, Mazzini to Italy, and nationality to Poland, then their country would have his sympathy, which was manifested forth by the present war. If hon. members wanted to shew their patriotism, let them put a subscription out of their own pockets.

Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Poulot supported, and Mr. Masson opposed the proposition of the member for Renfrew.

Mr. Allan McNab hoped that hon. members opposite, the leaders of the opposition, would not leave the House in ignorance of their views. He alluded to the members for Renfrew and—

Mr. Bowes said that after the appeal just made by the hon. and gallant Knight, he felt that he could not with propriety continue silent in regard to the last remark, he thought he had but one opinion that, England would have had cause for themselves undying shame for the manner to which they had came to the assistance of the liberties of the world. (Hear, hear.) A more righteous or a more glorious war the world had never seen. (Hear, hear.) It might be alleged that England and France had a view to their own interests in occupying the occupation of Stamboul. Russia, however, this might be with regard to the Statesmen of these countries, certainly could not apply to the people who were now so readily and cheerfully pouring forth their blood, and their treasure in defending a weak and oppressed nation against the rapacity of a ruthless tyrant. When, in the history of the world until now, have we seen great nations going to war, without one thought of aggrandizement, but simply to support the cause of right and justice? And if there have been instances and even in the past, and these not to be forgotten, even we may have deplored, the conduct of the statesmen in defence of the liberties of Europe—is that a reason why we should not sympathize now? The liberties and orphans of the men who have fallen in such a cause were entitled to the warmest sympathies of the freemen of the world. He would appeal to the people of Canada individual contributions; he was persuaded it would be most liberally responded to. As regards a vote of money towards the fund, he thought it would be a most becoming act on the part of the House at such a moment, and he would therefore move—(Hear, hear.)—the following resolution, which arose from the manner in which the question had been brought before the House, and which, had been given in the shape of a resolution, he would be entitled to move, if he acceded to unanimously to the wish of a previous consultation, which had been unanimously acceded to. (Hear, hear.) Resolved unanimously, (Hear, hear.) Resolved, That it is the most earnest desire of this House to express its most unbounded sympathy with the people of France and England in the struggle in which they are now engaged, and that this House will, when called upon by the Executive, grant such sum of money as may be required to assist in the relief of the families of those who may fall in the struggle.

Mr. Hincks said he had communicated with certain members of the opposition, and had expected that the hon. member for Lambton would have learned his intentions through him. He regretted, however, that he had not communicated with that hon. member personally. But this was a matter, in which previous notice was scarcely necessary, having originated with the public themselves, and being one on which the feeling out of doors had already been strongly expressed.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald [Glengarry] said that, so far from having been informed that the subject was to be brought forward, he was at a loss to know what the subject was until after the hon. member had gone on for some time with his remarks. He hoped, however, it would not be supposed, because he had not expressed his opinion at an early stage of the conversation, that he was opposed to this movement. He would be the very last to oppose a movement for a public vote towards so charitable and humane an object, and with the exception of one or two members who had expressed themselves unfavorably, he believed the whole house would support a liberal grant. But he concurred in the remarks of his hon. friend on his left (Mr. Brown), that this was not a matter in which the House should have been taken by surprise, instead of allowing members time to consider the matter, before being called upon to speak upon it.

Sir Allan McNab said he had no communication till a very late period of the intention of the hon. member for Renfrew to bring the matter up, but he could say for himself, and he thought he could speak also for his colleagues, that they most fully entered into the feelings which had been so well expressed by honourable members of this House. He thought it well that his hon. friend from Glengarry had an opportunity of expressing his views. Representing as he did more than 2000 McDonalds, and looking at the recent exploits of the gallant Highlanders commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, it would be strange indeed if he did not give his cordial support to the proposition now before the House. The Government would be ready at the earliest possible moment to bring down such a measure as they hoped would be received with satisfaction by the House, so that although they could not lend their brethren of France and England a hand in the struggle in which they were now engaged they might at least by contributing their mite for the relief of the sufferers, shew their cordial feelings of sympathy with them.

(From the Daily News.)

Two Fires in Kingston.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small building in the rear of the storehouses connected with the "Chequered Store," corner of Princess and Bagot streets, which was not checked until a large piece of ground had been burned over and property destroyed. The fire was first discovered by a gale of the wind and the flames and ...

The buildings occupied by Messrs Guilfred (of the chequered store,) Oridford, Hanlin, Cone, and others whose names we do not know, were destroyed, while the large stone building occupied by Delaney & Bowes, and by Halderby, was only saved by the strong exertions of the firemen, chiefly of No. 2. St. Paul's Church also fell a prey to the flames, the roof having been ignited by the thickly falling cinders fanned into action by the prevailing high wind, and no means being at hand to avert the catastrophe. The building was insured, but we have not ascertained in what amount. The buildings on the corner of Princess and Bagot streets, owned by Dr. Dickson, were partially covered. Mr. Sulivan and Delaney & Bowes were also insured, but the loss sustained is chiefly that occasioned by the damage incident to the hurried removal of their goods. We have not had time to obtain further particulars.

Hardly had this fire been checked and the ruin which began to fall relieved the tired firemen from the labour of guarding against further damages in this quarter, when a second alarm of fire was sounded. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. A fire had broken out in what was formerly known as the "St George's Assembly Room," a large wooden building, off Wellington street, and surrounded by other buildings of like character, forming the corner of Wellington and Barrack streets. This fire rapidly progressed under the influence of the gale. The National Hotel, opposite, was seriously threatened by the intense heat emitted by the burning masses, but escaped; the fire passed over to the opposite corner, taking in its course what is known as the Meagher Buildings two of the stone houses owned by Mrs. Benson, and forced its way through the block to Rideau street, where it will probably be stayed. At the time we pen this the flames are still at work, but it is improbable much further damage will be done.

A large number of persons have by these conflagrations been deprived of their places of business, and rendered homeless, while a still larger number have suffered from the hasty removal of their goods or household stuff, or partial injury to their buildings, but we cannot now prepare a list of the sufferers.

One-third of the block bounded by Princess and Queen, Montreal and Bagot streets; one half of that bounded by Queen and Barrack, Wellington and King streets, and one half of that bounded by Wellington, Rideau and Barrack Street, have been destroyed by these fires besides the loss of St. Paul's Church, which stood in the old churchyard, yet the value of the property swept off is, with the exception of three or four of the buildings which fell a prey to the flames, of comparatively little value, and much of it uninsurable. We shall endeavour to publish full particulars in our next issue.

Another fire was prevented by timely discovery. The steamer *Prince Albert*, lying at A. & D. Shaw's wharf, was discovered to be on fire during the night by the watchman on the premises, and the fire at once checked. Had this gained headway and laid hold of the large warehouses there, the consequences would have been most serious.

English Correspondence of the Wesleyan.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1854.

Dr. Cumming, and the story about his having preached before the Queen—The Doctor as an Author—Mr. Vincent—Mr. Young—The Congregational Union—The Evangelical Alliance and the American Board.

I have been somewhat amused by an extraordinary story which is told in a sketch of Dr. Cumming, written by a correspondent of yours, who rejoices in the *nom de guerre* of Septimus. He says that the Queen *invited* the great Anti-"man of sin" Doctor, to preach before her at Balmoral; that the Bishop of London reproved her for so doing; that she retorted; and I don't know what besides. Now this is a very interesting narrative, and makes Dr. Cumming appear a great man—a very great man—in fact a much greater man than he is. Unfortunately, however, this story is true only in this respect, viz.—that Dr. Cumming did preach before her Majesty. But it came to pass in the following manner:—Dr. Cumming is very fond of popularity—there can be no question about that—and he aspired to the honour of offering the Bread of Life to Royalty itself. It so happened that he knew the minister of the church at Balmoral which the Queen was accustomed to attend. Being in Scotland on one occasion at the same time as Her Majesty, he paid a visit to his friend at Balmoral, and obtained permission from him to preach in his church on the following Sunday morning. The Queen, according to custom, attended the service quite in ignorance of the fact that the pulpit was to be occupied by Dr. Cumming. I need scarcely say that the Doctor's conduct was a gross breach of etiquette, and that he is not likely to have a second chance of denouncing Romanism in the ear of Majesty. On his return to the South he published the sermon "preached before the Queen," which, of course, increased the belief that he had been invited to do so, and which I understand, very much annoyed our Sovereign. These facts were told me by an eminent literary man—the Editor of an influential metropolitan journal—with whom I recently had tea. Dr. Cumming's reputation as an Author is not worth much. His wholesale plagiarisms are notorious. Edward Miall in the *Nonconformist* has been very active in the exposure of some of the more glaring of his literary pilferings. I mention these facts in order to show that great, and good, as he may be, and doubtless is, he is not the archangel that your correspondent describes him as being.

Mr. Vincent, the Agent of the American Reform Tract, and Book Society, informs me that he has challenged the Rev. C. C. Young, the champion of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to a public discussion on the connection existing between that body, and American Slavery. I am glad he has taken this step, for there is nothing like a fair platform fight to decide questions of fact. Mr. Young in his reply to Mr. Vincent makes the extraordinary statement that the American Board is an Anti-Slavery body! and in proof of this [illegible] Letters [illegible] Mr. Young [illegible] Mr. Vincent [illegible] and to the best [illegible] The [illegible] Mr. Vincent [illegible]

[illegible] pledged to support its missions in the East. Mr. Young is in need a paper on the subject at the meetings of the Union, which are now being held in Newcastle. Mr. Vincent asked permission to reply, but he received a polite refusal. He, I am glad to say, is quite equal to the emergency, and is creating no small stir by his plain, matter of fact letters. Josiah Conder, one of the Committee of the Congregational Union, and Editor of the *Patriot*, opposes him in that journal; while Dr. Campbell insultingly excludes his letters altogether from the *British Banner*. But they have appeared in the *Nonconformist*, the *Patriot*, the Manchester *Examiner*, and *Times* and the *Leeds Mercury*. The Evangelical Alliance, I believe, is pledged to sustain the American Board in its Eastern missions. Sir Culling Eardley eulogised them at the last meeting of that body; and moreover, hinted that a union of the missionary societies of this country with those of America had been the subject of consideration. This is important as showing the tendency of events, and as exhibiting the little practical value of the Anti-Slavery sentiments of this country.

F. W. Cheesson.

*Assumed title. It has recently.

The World's Exhibition at Paris.

The following is the Report of the Commissioners appointed at the meeting of the Commissioners held on the 31st ultimo, at Quebec, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a proper representation of Canadian Products at the Paris Exhibition next year:—

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Commissioners held on the 31st ultimo, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a prompt representation of Canadian Products at the Paris Exhibition next year, have the honour to report:—

That after much consideration and discussion they have arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary in order to ensure a successful representation of the Province of Canada at the Exhibition, that authority should be given to the Commission to purchase such articles as they deem essential to that object.

They are of opinion that any attempt to induce voluntary effort by means of Local Fairs would be fruitless. The experience of all who were actively engaged in promoting the Canadian Exhibition at the World's Fair in London in 1851, is, that the success of the present effort must depend entirely upon the energy and judgment to be displayed by an efficient Executive, to be appointed by the Commissioners.

They would strongly recommend that the Commissioners should delegate their power to an Executive Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members, fifteen of whom should be in a position to give their attendance at Quebec; two should be resident at or near Montreal, the remainder to be gentlemen specially connected with the industrial resources of Upper Canada.

The Executive Committee should appoint their own Chairman and Secretary or Secretaries; such Chairman and Secretaries to be the permanent Chairman and Secretaries of the Commission.

They recommend the immediate selection of such Executive Committee, and, with a view to aid the judgment of the Commissioners, they have ventured to suggest the name of twenty-one gentlemen, who would, in their opinion, be efficient members of it, to wit:

The Hon. T. McKay, the Hon. N. F. Belleau, the Hon. F. Hincks, the Hon. J. Young, Mr. Gamble, M. P. P., Mr. Langton, M. P. P., Mr. Cartier, M. P. P., Mr. Tache, M. P. P., Mr. Stevenson, M. P. P., Mr. Brown, M. P. P., Mr. Rhodes, M. P. P., Mr. A. A. Dorion, M. P. P., Sir Cusack Rooney, Mr. Street, Mr. E. W. Thomas, Mr. Hullowell, Mr. Archambault, Assomption, Mr. Matrie, Mr. Legare, Artist, Mr. R. L. Dension, Mr. Leeming.

They further recommend that in communicating the appointment of each Member, enquiry should be made from him, whether he is prepared to give his active services to the Committee, and in case he declines doing so, or after accepting he neglects three successive meetings of the Committee without furnishing a satisfactory excuse, his seat may be considered vacant, and the Committee may fill up the vacancy.

They recommend that the quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed statement of their views as to the steps to be taken by the Executive Committee, to carry out the important objects which it is proposed to trust to them.

They would, however, probably in the first instance, determine as to the classes of Canada products which it would be expedient to offer for exhibition.

Sub-Committees might take charge of the various classes, and ascertain through the Local Committee, to be formed in all sections of the Province, what articles it may be desirable to obtain, and what may be the best means of procuring them.

While the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary for them to enter into any detailed exposition of their views regarding the action of the Executive Committee, which can best be determined by that body after appointment, they desire to call especial attention to the importance of securing the publication of a work fully illustrative of the Province of Canada in its various points of view, to be accompanied by a map exhibiting the geographical features of the Country, and having a table showing the several routes to the great fields of emigration on this continent, the cost of transport, &c. Such work to be gratuitously distributed at the Exhibition, and to be published in the English, French, and German languages for circulation in different parts of Europe.

They suggest for the consideration of the Executive Committee, that competition should be invited for such work by the offer of one or more adequate prizes.

It has not fallen within the province of this Committee to enter into the consideration of the means which will be required for effect the objects contemplated by the Commission.

They therefore beg leave to observe, that such a sum as will enable the Executive, efficiently to take the steps mentioned above, will be required.

The [illegible]

[illegible]

Were [illegible]

Married.

At Detroit, Michigan, November 1st, by George Chancey, Justice of the Peace, Mr. John Bailey, of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Lucy Ward, of Windsor, C. W.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother Richard. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife

SARAH JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

35

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendation of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers,
48 *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Revd. A. F. M. DeCharbonnel.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Doulevy, Albert Furniss, Francis M'Dee, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Watts, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. D'LaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL, *President*,
P. J. O'NEILL,—*Vice-President*,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Office.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which the affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. E. FREEMAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30

GREAT WESTERN

DAGUERREIAN ROOMS,

No. 69½ Lower Square,

TORONTO.

PICTURES

Executed in any style of weather equal, if not superior, to any in the City, and

LIFE-SIZES

W. E.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New, BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes newly Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 86.

6

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG."

ILLUSTRATED BY BRYDE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Leaves from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery, —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Cheese of Punch—Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politices will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch," and will be printed with new type on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.

King Street Toronto,
July, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Styles, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good Milliner and Apprentices wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMIGRATING,



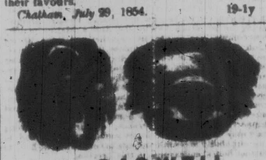
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock; From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, *July* 29, 1854. 19-1y



DR. CADWELL,

OCULIST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR

Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 80, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and Nelson Sts.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

N.B.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on your Eye and Ear, just published, and containing a large amount of very interesting matter, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding their address (post paid) to the Subscriber.

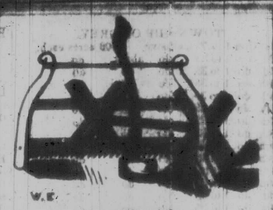
F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMPHREY

WOULD [illegible]



W. E.

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September 23rd, 1854. 27

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EMIGRATING,

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F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMPHREY

WOULD [illegible]

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

45, KING STREET EAST,

(opposite Colborne Street)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

SOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

Satin Mantles, &c. &c.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ma. 20—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Chopp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cars at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 80, Yonge Street.* ☜

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large, and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BANK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description, made and finished. A large assortment of the Patent Brass and Copper Ware, suitable for Steamboats, &c.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

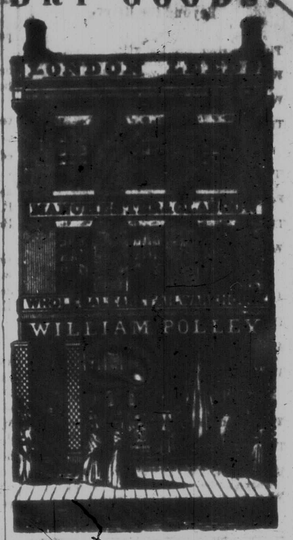
HATS! HATS! HATS!

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NEW GOODS! NEW

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Coburgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Hats, Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Gingbams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East,
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "Backwoods of Canada," "The Canadian Crusoes," "Forest Gleanings," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

AND

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854 23

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C. W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, and of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 40 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them to sue in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.: T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO. In Toronto, HARMAN BROTHERS, & CO., the only general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING-STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 3000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres, Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books to be kept no longer than one week.

One Year	£0	10	0
Six Months	0	6	0
Three Months	0	3	0

N.B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, 5s. will be added to the above rates.

Subscribers will be supplied with Catalogues, and Lists of New Publications, gratis, on application at the Library.

Toronto, Oct. 1854.

Poetry.

Beyond the River.

There is a river, deep and wide,
Which many stoop to bathe in gaily,
Where sunbeams dance o'er its tide
And lovely flowers grow tall and stately.
Its waters sing night, day, coldly,
Whereon they rest—they who regret
No more to gaze our longing eyes!
They've passed from life's overwrought bourne,
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis but from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For glimpses of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see,
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And sounds also, so sweet, so calm,
Float sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The composer feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear,
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps and voices blending notes
Beyond the river.

They are only loved ones in their rest;
They've crossed Time's River—now no more
They feel the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feels the storms that sweep its shore;—
But pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share;
When we in turn away have passed,
With joyful greetings wait us *there*,
Beyond the river.

RECIPES, &c.

To Make Apple Custard.—Select good, sweet apples, such as will cook well; pare, cut, and stew them; when thoroughly done, stir them briskly, till the pieces are all broken; season with sugar, nutmeg, &c. Allow the apples time to cool, and then add to the proper consistency with good milk, and bake with one crust, as you would bake a common custard, to a proper color. If a richer pie is wanted, three eggs may be added to the apples before stirring will be required. If desired, lemon may be added.

Salt Your Chimneys.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt in the mortar with which the inner course of bricks are to be laid. The effect will be, that there never will be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: the salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fireplace. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

Baked Hams.—Most persons boil hams. It is much better baked, if baked right. Soak it for an hour in clean water and wipe it dry; next spread it all over with thin batter, and then put into a deep dish with sticks under it, to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and matter crusted upon the flesh side, and set it away to cool. You will find it very delicious, but too rich for dyspeptics.

Spotted Dick.—Put three-quarters of a pound of flour into a basin, half a pound of beefsuet, ½ lb. of currants, two ounces of sugar, one small cinnamon, mix with two eggs and two gills of milk; boil in either mould or cloth for one hour and a half; serve with melted butter, and a little sugar over.

Beet Vinegar.—Take a bushel of sugar beets, fresh from the ground, wash and grate them. Press out the juice, which will amount to about six gallons, and put it in an empty and perfectly sweet barrel. In a fortnight you will have an excellent article of vinegar, and as pleasant as that from cider or even wine.

Veal Pudding.—Cut two pounds of raw veal, four ounces of ham, or lean bacon, season delicately with a teaspoonful of salt, the half of pepper, a little flour and chopped parsley, a gill of water; proceed as for the other puddings, boil two hours, and serve.

Light Dough Dumplings.—Get one pound of dough, make it into small balls the size of eggs, boil in plenty of water, and use it for roast or boiled meats, or serve with butter and sugar, or with gravy.

Gingerbread.—Mix together three and a half pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of sugar, one pint of molasses; a quarter of a pound of ginger, and some ground orange peel.

CURING HAMS.

The following are the recipes for curing hams, which received the first and second prizes at the late annual show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

To every 115 pounds of Hams take 3 ounces saltpetre, 1½ do. saleratus, 8½ pounds of nice salt, 6 gallons pure water, 2 pounds of [illegible]. When the meat is perfectly cold, pour in the above combination until the meat is entirely covered, let it remain 6½ weeks, if to remove and hang it up with hock down; when dry, smoke it well with green hickory wood; take the advantage of a clear and dry day for smoking, and on the occasion of wet weather, open the smoke house door, to prevent skippers, &c. Should hog about the middle of February.—*Ex.*

For 1000 pounds of hock meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, two and half of saltpetre, ground very fine. Mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until the whole quantity be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The first two times you take it out, add as much more pickle as it yields; it ought to remain in the pickle five to six weeks, according to the size of the meat.—*Wm. H. Harriot, in Chickapee Journal.*

Fun and a Bather.—A certain college professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names one after another, when he came to that of Mr. Bather. Looking up from the list, he observed that one of the young gentlemen in the Freshman class was convulsed with laughter. Supposing that the student was laughing at his own name, the professor said, "Mr. Bather, I see nothing to laugh at in your name, sir." "Oh, no, sir," replied the student, "I was not laughing at your name, but at the name of the gentleman who is to follow you."

Out of his climb at the supposed impertinence, but not quite sure that he had understood him correctly, "Sir, I did not exactly understand your answer."

"You are a brick," was again the composed reply.

"This is intolerable!" said the Professor, his face reddening. "Beware, young man how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you!" said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done it?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the Professor with unabated indignation.

"No, sir, you asked me my name, and I answered your question. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah, indeed!" murmured the Professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. It was a misconception on my part. Will you commence the lesson, Mr. ——shorn—Mr. Brick."

In a jolly company, each one was to ask a question; if it was not answered, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was, "How the little ground squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said, "Sure, do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed, "But how does he get there?" "Ah," said Pat, "that's your question—can you answer it yourself?"

WAGES IN CANADA.

	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	10	11	3
Masons,	0	0	0	10	0
Stone-cutters,	0	0	0	10	0
Joiners,	0	0	0	8	9
Carpenters,	0	0	0	8	9
Tinsmiths,	0	0	0	6	3
Painters,	0	0	0	7	6
Hatters,	0	0	0	7	6
Printers, (Compositors,	0	0	0	7	6
Power-Pressmen,	0	0	0	8	4
Tailors, Male,	0	0	0	6	3
Female,	0	0	0	3	6
Cheesemakers,	0	0	0	5	0
Potatoe-rs,	0	0	0	5	0
Dressmakers, with board	0	0	0	2	6
Railway Laborers,	0	0	0	6	3
Needlewomen, with board	0	3	0	5	0
Servant Maids, per month,	0	0	0	0	0
Servant Men,	0	0	0	0	0
Servant Boys,	0	0	0	0	0
Quarry, per load,	0	2	3	1	10

£ 5s. currency & equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE			POUNDS		
Currency.		Sterling.	Currency.		Sterling.
£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
0 0 1	equal to	0 0 ½	0 1 4	equal to	0 1
0 0 2	"	0 0 ¾	0 2 8	"	0 1 9
0 0 3	"	0 0 3	0 3 12	"	0 2 6
0 0 4	"	0 0 3	0 4 16	"	0 3 4
0 0 5	"	0 0 4	0 5 0	"	0 3 6
0 0 6	"	0 0 5	0 6 4	"	0 4 8
0 0 7	"	0 0 5	0 7 8	"	0 5 6
0 0 8	"	0 0 6	0 8 12	"	0 6 4
0 0 9	"	0 0 7	0 9 16	"	0 7 2
0 0 10	"	0 0 8	0 10 0	"	0 7 6
0 0 11	"	0 0 9	0 11 4	"	0 8 4
0 1 0	"	0 0 9	0 12 8	"	0 9 2
0 1 1	"	0 0 10	0 13 12	"	0 10
0 1 2	"	0 0 10	0 14 16	"	0 10 6
0 1 3	"	0 0 11	0 15 16	"	0 11 6
0 1 4	"	0 0 11	0 16 0	"	0 12
0 1 5	"	0 0 11	0 17 0	"	0 12 9
0 1 6	"	0 0 11	0 18 0	"	0 13 6
0 1 7	"	0 0 11	0 19 0	"	0 14 3
0 1 8	"	0 0 11	0 20 0	"	0 15
0 1 9	"	0 0 11	0 21 0	"	0 15 9
0 1 10	"	0 0 11	0 22 0	"	0 16 6
0 1 11	"	0 0 11	0 23 0	"	0 17 3
0 2 0	"	0 0 11	0 24 0	"	0 18
0 2 1	"	0 0 11	0 25 0	"	0 18 9
0 2 2	"	0 0 11	0 26 0	"	0 19 6
0 2 3	"	0 0 11	0 27 0	"	0 20 3
0 2 4	"	0 0 11	0 28 0	"	0 21
0 2 5	"	0 0 11	0 29 0	"	0 21 9
0 2 6	"	0 0 11	0 30 0	"	0 22 6
0 2 7	"	0 0 11	0 31 0	"	0 23 3
0 2 8	"	0 0 11	0 32 0	"	0 24
0 2 9	"	0 0 11	0 33 0	"	0 24 9
0 2 10	"	0 0 11	0 34 0	"	0 25 6
0 2 11	"	0 0 11	0 35 0	"	0 26 3
0 3 0	"	0 0 11	0 36 0	"	0 27
0 3 1	"	0 0 11	0 37 0	"	0 27 9
0 3 2	"	0 0 11	0 38 0	"	0 28 6
0 3 3	"	0 0 11	0 39 0	"	0 29 3
0 3 4	"	0 0 11	0 40 0	"	0 30
0 3 5	"	0 0 11	0 41 0	"	0 30 9
0 3 6	"	0 0 11	0 42 0	"	0 31 6
0 3 7	"	0 0 11	0 43 0	"	0 32 3
0 3 8	"	0 0 11	0 44 0	"	0 33
0 3 9	"	0 0 11	0 45 0	"	0 33 9
0 3 10	"	0 0 11	0 46 0	"	0 34 6
0 3 11	"	0 0 11	0 47 0	"	0 35 3
0 4 0	"	0 0 11	0 48 0	"	0 36
0 10 11½	"	0 0	0 0 8	"	0 6
0 12 2	"	0 10	0 0 365	"	0 0
0 13 4½	"	0 11	0 0 486	"	0 4
0 15 7½	"	0 12	0 0 608	"	0 6
0 15 10½	"	0 13	0 0 730	"	0 0
0 17 1	"	0 14	0 0 851	"	0 13
0 18 3	"	0 15	0 0 973	"	0 6
0 19 5½	"	0 16	0 0 1096	"	0 0
1 0 8½	"	0 17	0 1 1216	"	0 18
1 1 11½	"	0 18	0 2 1433	"	0 6
1 3 1½	"	0 19	0 2 1886	"	0 13
1 4 4	"	£1 0	0 3 2305	"	0 6

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands (not apart for School purposes under the Statute 19 Vict ch 20) in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to the immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a Licence of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and Licence of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; but more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d do	1 to 5 inc	8, to 26 inc about	100 each
3d do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 26 inc about	100 each
4th do	1 to 26 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th do	1 to 26 inc.	do	26, 126.
6th do	1 to 26 inc.	do	26, 126.
7th do	1 to 25 inc.	do	25, 125.
8th do	1 to 25 inc.	do	25, 119.
9th do	1 to 25 inc.	do	25, 125.
10th do	1 to 25 inc.	do	25, 125.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

12th Con	1 to 25 inc about	100 acres each,	25, 125
13th do	1 to 25 inc	do	25, 125
14th do	1 to 25 inc	do	25, 125
15th do	1 to 25 inc	do	25, 125
16th do	1 to 25 inc	do	25, 125
17th do	1 to 25 inc	do	25, 125
18th do	1 to 25 inc	from 67 to 90 acres	25, 125

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 19th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land (not apart for School purposes under the Statute 19 Vic ch 20) in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon the conditions and terms of payment hereinafter mentioned, at the Crown Lands Office, in the Village of Goderich, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to the immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a Licence of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and Licence of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; but more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d do	1 to 35	do	about do
3d do	1 to 35	do	do
4th do	1 to 35	do	do
5th do	1 to 35	do	do
6th do	1 to 35	do	do
7th do	1 to 35	do	do
8th do	1 to 35	do	do
9th do	1 to 35	do	do
10th do	1 to 35	do	do
11th do	1 to 35	do	do
12th do	1 to 35	do	do
13th do	1 to 35	do	do
14th do	1 to 35	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d do	1 to 35	do	about do
3d do	1 to 35	do	do
4th do	1 to 35	do	do
5th do	1 to 35	do	do
6th do	1 to 35	do	do
7th do	1 to 35	do	do
8th do	1 to 35	do	do
9th do	1 to 35	do	do
10th do	1 to 35	do	do
11th do	1 to 35	do	do
12th do	1 to 35	do	do
13th do	1 to 35	do	do
14th do	1 to 35	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10	inclusive, 100	acres each.
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 32	do	about 90 do
	34, 76.		
1st Con	11 to 60	inclusive, 100	acres each.
2d do	1, 290, 2, 254, 3, 217, 4, 180, 5, 147, 6, 106, 7, 70, 8, 36.		
3d Con	1 to 8 inc	about 100	acres each, 9, 95.
4th Con	1 to 9 inc	about 100	acres each, 10, 10[illegible] 11, 193, 12, 85, 13, 49, 14, 13.
5th Con	1 to 14 inc	about 100	acres each
6th Con	1 to 14 inc	do	15, 189, 16, 139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 33
7th Con	1 to 19 inc	about 100	acres each, 20, 95
8th Con	1 to 20 inc	do	21, 158, 22, 122, 23, 86, 24, 65
9th Con	1 to 25 inc	about 100	acres each
10th Con	1 to 25 inc	do	26, 179, 27, 143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 35
11th Con	1 to 30 inc	about 100	acres each
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199, 32, 163, 33, 126, 34, 90, 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

PROSPECTUS.

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OF THE
Provincial Union.

Article 1.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

[illegible] to the necessity of measures to further promote Christian, Moral Intelligence, active Benevolence, the Diffusion of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, and to [illegible] considerations, and in the impulsive fire [illegible] uniting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing clear on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of the Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among them of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate, or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the vagrant machinations, recklessness and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carry out a policy for emigrants formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "good peasantry" for the lower, and their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the most, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby perpetuating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions cannot live together under the British Lion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Step to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. { NUMBER. 36.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The *Provincial Freeman* will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces. Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reserve shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of sects respectively.

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NO. 15 DUNDAS STREET,

Poetry.

BRING BACK THE CHAIN.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

It was an aged man, who stood
Beside the blue Atlantic sea:
They cast his fetters by the flood,
And hailed the time-worn captive free!
Then, when the indignant eye began to flash
With his better nature gave,
And while his tyrants shrunk abashed,
Thus spoke the spirit-stricken slave:

"Bring back the chains, whose weight so long
These tottered limbs have vainly borne
The word of Freedom on your tongue
My weary ear rejects with scorn!
'Tis true, there was—there was a time
I sighed, I panted to be free;
And panting for my sunny clime
Bowed down my stubborn knee.

"Then I have stretched my yearning arms,
And shook in wrath my fetter chain—
Then, when the magic word had charms,
I groaned for liberty in vain!
That freedom we at length bestow,
And bid me bless my envied fate—
You tell me I am free to go—
Where?—I am desolate!

"The boundless hope—the spring of joy,
Felt when the spirit's strength is tying,
Which slavery only can allay—
The mockeries to which I clung—
The eye, whose fond and sunny ray
Made life's dull lamp less dimly burn—
The tones I pined for, day by day,
Can ye bid them return?

"Bring back the chain! its clanking sound
Hath then a power beyond your own;
It brings young visions smiling round,
Too lordly loved—too early flown!
It brings me days, when these dim eyes
Gazed o'er the wild and swelling sea,
Counting how many suns must rise
Ere one bright hail me free!

"Bring back my chain! that I may think
'Tis that which weighs the spirit so,
And gazing on each galling link,
Dream as I dreamt of bliss not woe!
My days are gone—of hope, of youth,
These traces now alone remain,
Hoarded with sorrow's sacred truth,
Tears, and my iron chain!

"Freedom! though doomed in pain to live,
The freedom of the soul is mine;
But all of slavery you can give
Around my steps must ever twine.
Raise up the head which age hath bent!
Renew the hopes that childhood gave;
Bid all return which Heaven once lent,
Till then—I am a slave!"

Miscellaneous.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Extracts from the Diary of an Abolitionist down South.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Sept. 28.—Same place as before. I took a walk in the woods. Suddenly I came upon the regular road. A colored man, driving a horse and waggon was approaching. I accosted him and got into the waggon.

We soon began to talk about slavery.

He said that he had often seen me within the last few days; and that the people in this district were very much afraid of the Abolitionists coming down here and advising the negroes to run away. Whenever a stranger came here, they asked one another who he was and used every means in their power to discover his business. He advised me not to trust the free coloured population, because many of them were mean enough to go straight to the white people and tell them that a stranger had been talking to them about freedom. He advised me, also, to be cautious with many of the slaves, because there were many of them who would go and tell. But there are many, too, who would rather die than betray an Abolitionist.

He said that he would run the risk of capture if he had a compass or a friend to direct him to the North. Ignorance of the way, he said, was the chief obstacle in preventing the slaves in this district from escaping to the North. Dozens were ready to fly.

We came up to a colored man who was chopping in the woods. "Now there," said the waggoner, "there is a man who would not tell what you said to him, and would like many means to get the chance of being free."

We had previously met a boy driving some drowsing oxen to town. This man was chopping the trees for him. They both belonged to the same master—who is described by his slaves, as well as by other coloured people, as a perfect Legree.

We met, also, two waggon loads of cotton. "There," said the waggoner, with a curse, "there is some of my master's cotton I was conveying. I have eight cows on in the country, and every time they have been turned out I have had to find them."

I bid the waggoner farewell and went on to the country.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

rechristened son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth $40,000 in cash. She had a young sister and brother, who each had equal amounts. The sister soon after died, leaving one-half of her estate to our hero and his wife, and the other half to her brother; and thus increased his estate to $80,000. When the Mexican war broke out the brother enlisted, and made a will, leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many more of our noble men was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was $120,000, but which has increased by advance of lands and increase of negroes to over $300,000. He is now one of the richest planters in Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

A Chance at New York.

We observe by the New York Papers, that there were 28,000 arrests by the police of that city during the last six months—rather a full list of public malefactors. Of this number the Sixth Ward (the far-famed whole precincts) contributes 3,000, about one-eighth. If the other twenty one Wards counted out like breakers in the same proportion, the aggregate would swell to sixty-six thousand. In referring to the number of murderers in that city, the Tribune says:

"The semi-annual report of the Chief of the Police shows that there are twenty-nine hundred and seventy-eight unlicensed rum-shops in full blast averaging seven thousand persons in the daily practice of illegal rum-selling, openly and with the full knowledge of the Chief and hirelings. The Chief tells us that there are 6,895 public rum-holes in New York (to which should be added 2000 to 3000 kept in houses of prostitution and not recorded,) 2,878, or nearly half are unlicensed, and that more than 2000 are habitually and constantly open on the Sabbath. In one Ward 225, and in another 224 are in full operation, and not a single license has been granted for either Ward; in one Ward 352, in another 235, another 375, another 310, another 304, and in the Fourth Ward five hundred rum-shops are opened on Sunday—and in this last Ward only eleven out of 511 even pretended to close up on that day.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, is reported to have said in a recent address:—"There are seven thousand groggeries in this city, three thousand of them are open upon the Sabbath. There is a dramshop to every eighty five inhabitants. It costs the city for rum and its fruits, one million dollars annually. Four-fifths of the committals and arrests according to the warden's testimony are from the intemperate. There has been an increase of committals from year to year. The year just ending shows fifty thousand

BRANDY AND BITTERS.—A bill was lately handed in to the authorities of San Francisco for payment for refreshments furnished to the grand jury of that city, while pursuing their investigations, which contained the following items: One dozen cherry wine, three thousand five hundred cigars, one dozen Martel's brandy, four gallons do., five bottles of Heidseick, one bottle of bitters, two tins of crackers, and one hundred and twenty three dollars worth of cherry wine. This would give to each of the 23 jurors, two and a half bottles of sherry, 150 cigars, 2½ bottle of champagne, and 1½ quarts of brandy. In reply to some inquiries of the supervisors, the chairman of the jury replied, their deliberations were so intense that they required some artificial stimulants!

The Slave Trade—Important Trial.

In the United States Circuit Court sitting in this City, one Captain James Smith has been convicted of having been engaged in the *slave trade* between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. The sentence of the law, which is *death*, was suspended in order that his counsel might take the necessary steps to move for a new trial. The facts which were proved in this case were substantially these: In January last, Capt. Smith went to Boston, where he purchased the brig *Julia Moulton*, cleared her in ballast for Newport, and on the 2nd of February brought her to this port. Here he engaged one James Wills as mate, telling him that he was going on a slave-trading voyage, agreeing to pay him $60 a month on the outward voyage, and from $1,500 to $2,000 for the passage back. A crew was shipped of about fifteen persons, mostly young men, and a large quantity of provisions, water, &c., with lumber, was taken on board. On the 11th of February the brig cleared from this port, and on leaving the dock, Captain Smith pointed out to the mate a Portuguese named Lemos, as the real owner of the vessel, and told him that *the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul, at this port*, had accompanied him to Boston and aided him in the purchase of the vessel. The ship was cleared by Captain Smith, and had regular papers for the Cape of Good Hope. After she had been out forty days, the timber on board was used to make a temporary deck or floor in the hold of the vessel, and all the other preparations necessary to receive a cargo of slaves were made. At the end of sixty days, they made land on the coast of Africa at a place called *Cabon*, where they were boarded by a boat which brought instructions in accordance with which they waited at sea for ten days longer, and then put in at a port further south, called *Ambrizette*, well known as a mart for the slave trade. Here, in the course of two or three hours, six hundred and sixty-four negroes, including forty women, were received on board and stowed away as cargo on the *main deck of the brig*. They were placed in their cabin, one lying in the lap of another when taken out occasionally to be fed and aired, and, after a voyage of sixty-five days, were landed on the South coast of Cuba. They were met on shore in lighters, under the charge of a person who said he was the consignee of the *American Consul* at that port. The furniture of the ship was then sold at auction, and the vessel burned. Smith, with the mate, came to this city in the brig *Julia Moulton*, and the latter went to Cuba. Smith remained in this City. While the *Julia Moulton* was at Cuba, Smith received a letter from the mate, informing him of the safe arrival of the vessel at Cuba, and that the cargo had been sold for $120,000. Smith then wrote to the mate to come to this City, and he would meet him with a vessel to bring him and the cargo of money to this port. The mate, however, refused to come, and wrote to Smith to meet him at Cuba, and bring a vessel to bring the money to this port. Smith refused to go to Cuba, and the mate refused to come to this port. Smith then wrote to the mate to send the money to this port by the brig *Julia Moulton*, which he refused to do, and a correspondence ensued between the captain and his mate about the payment of a trifling sum of money. Yet, as we have repeatedly stated in the *Times*, *scarcely a month passes in which they are not over more openly planted, as if to perpetuate which, embark at once in the business, the small land-thieves are goaded on the canal of Cuba.* This facts given in evidence on the trial of the how easily this is done, and with what perfect impunity, as long as all the parties engaged in it are satisfactorily paid for keeping silent. In order to a conviction, the vessel concerned must be, at the time, owned either in whole or in part by an American citizens, or else the party accused must himself be a citizen. The first provision is usually evaded by a *sham sale*: the last by procuring a foreigner, usually a Portuguese, as commander. The only defence attempted in this case turned upon this point. It was claimed that Mr. Smith was an unnaturalized German, and it was also asserted and partly proved that the ship was *paid for by the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul at this port.*

This last point is one that ought immediately to engage the attention of the Government. If the Portuguese Consul is engaged, directly or indirectly—or suffers his Secretary to be engaged—in so flagrant a violation of the laws of the United States, his exequatur ought to be instantly revoked.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

Legislation of Indiana respecting Colored People.

We propose a brief exposition of the legal disabilities of colored people in Indiana, a matter of general interest, and as having particular reference to the mitigation or removal of those disabilities, through the agency of an enlightened public sentiment. We shall confine our observations on this subject to the present time, merely by remarking that, with the exception of the 13th article of the Constitution, which, as we shall show, originated in a rather "abnormal" state of public feeling, there has, perhaps, been some mitigation of the rigors of our legislation in this direction, in the progress of the times. That it is yet sufficiently stringent, or most oppressive and unjust, will appear from the following enumeration of its principal provisions, bearing on this subject.

By article second, section fifth, of the Constitution, negroes and mulattoes are denied the right of suffrage.

By the thirteenth article of the same instrument, negroes and mulattoes are forbidden to come into or settle in the State; all contracts made with them contrary to the preceding provision are declared void; and a fine of not less than ten or more than five hundred dollars is imposed on any person who shall employ or otherwise encourage them to remain in the State. The same article further provides, that all fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of the same, or of any law which may be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of the Constitution, and will be willing to emigrate. Said article further enjoins legislation to carry out its provisions.

By chapter 74th, volume 1st, of the Revised Statutes of 1852, the General Assembly proceeded to obey this injunction. In addition to the re-enactment of the principal provisions of the 13th article, they provide for the registry, by the clerks of the several Circuit Courts in the State, of all negroes and mulattoes who were inhabitants of the same prior to the first day of November, 1851, and entitled to reside therein. The clerk is authorized to subpœna witnesses to prove the right of inhabitation of any such negro and mulatto, and if satisfied of such right, is required to register his name and issue him a certificate. The act also extends to the colored people coming into the State the same penalty which had been imposed upon persons employing them. The provisions of the 13th article in regard to colonization are carried out and "improved upon" by chapter 8th, 1st Revised Statutes, and chapter 16th, Acts 1853, which appropriate five thousand dollars annually for some years to that object—the purchase of lands in Africa, payment of salary of agent, &c.

By chapter 42nd, Act 1853, it is provided that "no person having one-eighth or more of negro blood shall be permitted to testify as a witness in any cause in which any white person is a party in interest."

By section 1st, chapter 103th, Acts 1852, it is enacted that "the property of negroes and mulattoes shall not be taxed for school purposes, nor shall any negro or mulatto, derive any benefits from the common schools of this State." But though, thus ostensibly exempt from taxation for the support of schools, colored people, in common with other citizens, are required to contribute towards the school fund, in the way of *fines* assessed for breaches of the penal law of the state, as also by dockets and other forfeitures. (See Constitution, article 8th, section 2nd; and Revised Statutes, chapter 98th, section 2nd.)

Lastly, colored people are not exempt from a property tax, nor that labor on the public highways. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 9th, section 6th; and chapter 106th, section 9th-9th.

The above, we believe, are all the legal provisions worthy of note, pertaining to this subject. For the sake of brevity, we have not set them out in full, but have been careful to give a fair rendering of their substance and spirit. We now propose taking them up in their order, beginning with the second, and making such remarks upon their origin and bearings as may conduce to a better understanding of the character of our legislation in the premises.

Comment, at this late day, on the enormity of this exclusion clause, would seem to be superfluous. Its unjust and unconstitutional character has already been fully exposed, so far as language is adequate to do so. But there is connected with it a feature of peculiar meanness, which did not come to the knowledge of the public at the time of the passage of the act, and which, we believe, has never been exposed. We allude to the fact that the framers of the 13th article, while they were willing to impose the odium of the exclusion clause upon the Legislature, were unwilling to incur the responsibility of the penalties which they subject themselves to in consequence of that ignorance which the law decrees shall be their portion!

The Constitution, however, seems to be more consistent on this subject—to contemplate no such exclusion. Section 1st of the 9th article of that instrument makes it the duty of the General Assembly "to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, *and equally open to all.*"

The law, therefore, would seem to be a clear violation of the Constitution. As however, the framers of the 13th article were guilty thereby of a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States, we need not be greatly surprised that the Legislature should, in case of this kind, imitate their example with respect to the State Constitution. Such are but samples of the manifold *inconsistencies* in which our law-making fathers involved themselves, in the atrocious attempt to perpetuate within the limits of a portion of our Common

Slavery to Paramount.

In the Constitutional by this title we find a clause which declares the perpetual right of [illegible] "free negroes" now residing therein, with the privilege of [illegible] as well outside boundary, while to all the rights and privileges of citizenship [illegible] to the white man, the [illegible] to the white man, the [illegible] to the white man, the

Horrible Murder.

The people of his town were greatly shocked on hearing of the horrible murder of Mr. William Robertson, an old, respectable farmer of this neighborhood, on the evening of Wednesday last, who was brutally murdered when going home from the village of Mount Pleasant. An inquest is now being held by Dr. Cooke, one of the coroners of this county, the result of which we have not yet ascertained. The following are the particulars of the bloody deed as far as we can ascertain. In our next impression we hope to be able to announce the arrest of the murderer:—Mr. Robinson left home on the morning of Wednesday last, for Mount Pleasant, to transact some business, where he remained the whole of the day. About half-past 7 in the evening, he left Rain's tavern for home, as soon as he got outside of the door, he met his son coming to meet him on foot. The latter felt displeased with the boy for not bringing the waggon. They walked together for about a mile, when he ordered the son to go immediately home, and fetch the team. The son started and walked about four rods ahead of his father, and would occasionally stop and listen to hear if his father was following, or if he could hear his footsteps, which he did distinctly, he also heard him talking to himself. When the boy reached the Mount Pleasant side street, immediately at the head of the road leading west from Rain's tavern, at the time when he supposed his father was crossing the ditch, he heard the report of a gun, the boy turned round facing the direction his father was coming, and stood for two minutes, he heard footsteps coming a different way, he thought from those of his father, he returned and run, and jumped over the fence and made for William Edie's [junior] house, to whom he related the affair. Edie accompanied him home, where they secured pistols and a cutlas, and returned in search of Mr. Robertson. When near the spot they got Mr. Harris, who lived near by to accompany them. The three then started with a lantern [for the night was pitch dark in search, and found the body of the unfortunate man, lying upon his face. His son turned him over on his back, and said "he is dead." Upon examination, they found a wound penetrating the chest, an inch and a half in depth, and supposed to be inflicted with some sharp pointed instrument. The instrument passed through his coat, vest, and two shirts, and penetrated the chest, at the right side of the breast bone. When found, his coat and vest were buttoned up, and nothing was disturbed about his body, and merely the one thrust from the sharp pointed instrument from which he must have died almost instantly. The body was found on the opposite side of the road from where the boy last heard him walking, and near where he jumped over the fence, so that he must have walked some little distance after having received the fatal stab.—*Brantford Courier.*

Bank Failures.

Of the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank of Lockport, the Buffalo *Commercial*, of Monday says:

"The banking house of Hiram Johnston, which the bills of the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank have hitherto been redeemed, suspended payment this morning. A good deal of excitement has been created in this city in consequence, but we are led to believe, from reliable sources, that the amount in circulation is not near so large as has been generally supposed. The following card has been handed to us by those who are connected with the bank:—

"The agency of the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank, in this city, being unable longer to sustain the protracted run upon the institution, would beg leave to notify all parties interested that the bills of this bank will be fully redeemed in real estate, at fair prices, or otherwise, as parties may agree."

Among other failures, we notice the following:—The Farmer's Bank, of Chicago; Woodbury Bank, of Connecticut. The following Indiana banks have passed into disrepute: Wayne Bank, Logansport; State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru; Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash; Perry County Bank, Cannelton; Steuben County Bank, Agoia; Trader's Bank, Terre Haute; and Great Western Bank, Terre Haute.

We also learn that the Union Bank, and City Bank, of Chicago, closed on the 14th, amidst great excitement. On the same day, in Cincinnati, the private banking house of George Miller & Co., stopped payment; and, on the following day, the Mechanics' and Trader's Bank, of Cincinnati, also failed.

From the New York *Herald*, we learn that the following banks have also closed. Canadians, look well before taking American bills:

"Knickerbocker Bank, Eighth Avenue Bank, Suffolk Bank, Lewis County Bank, New York; Bank of Hallowell, Ship Builder's Bank, Brunswick Bank, Maine; Bank of Milford, Delaware; Bank of Connersville, Elkhart County Bank, Indiana; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Memphis; Erie and Kalamazoo Bank; Trust and Banking Company, Newport; Safety Fund Bank, Kentucky.—*Prototype.*

War Affairs.

CONVERSATION WITH THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT PLYMOUTH.

A feeling of present well-being, mixed with anxiety for the future, has been expressed to me (says a Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Plymouth) by more than twenty soldiers, all of pure Russian blood, whom I have questioned on the subject. "I have seen thirty-three years of hard service," said a veteran decorated with a medal, "and it would be very painful to me to resume that service under the same conditions." "And I," added a young fellow of twenty, "I have served the Czar during three years, and I think it is quite enough." "In return for what we have done, would not those who rule us," remarked another prisoner, and the remark was [illegible] of one [illegible] us. "I [illegible] "that [illegible] your [illegible] 20 [illegible] death [illegible]

do you have never been." This project, however, I am bound to confess it, did not at all seem to the taste of my auditors, and many of them did not even understand it. "What should we do?" said one of the most intelligent among them to me—"What should we do in a strange and distant country, we who are unable to perform any kind of pacific work? Why do not the English and French rather enrol us among their troops?" "Is it possible." I observed, in reply, "you would fight against the Emperor Nicholas, your Sovereign?" "He would no longer be our Sovereign; and his quarrel would no longer be ours?" At least one-third of the prisoners at Plymouth are not Russians, but Poles, Finlanders, and Jews. Under the coarse cloak of the Russian soldier there is concealed among the prisoners at Plymouth a Pole, degraded from his rank as a nobleman, and despoiled of his property for having taken part in the Revolution at Warsaw in 1830. During four-and-twenty years he has expiated, under the stick of the military despot, the guilt of this devotion to his country. His name is Tarasiewicz. "Has Silistria been taken?" asked one of the defenders of Bomarsund. "How taken? The siege of that place is raised, and the army of the Czar has recrossed the Pruth." "We have been told, on the contrary, that it was marching victoriously towards Constantinople." "So far from its being so, Omar Pasha might attack Odessa in a few days if he were permitted. But who has given you all this false information?" "Our chiefs at Bomarsund." Two officers, no doubt dupes themselves of systematic deception, came up at this moment, and I had a short conversation with them. They expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the official accounts of the battle of the Alma, and one of them added, "But even if it were so, and that the fall of Sebastopol should follow, the war will not therefore be at an end." "Why not?" "Because the Emperor Nicholas does not care how many men fall, and he will always have troops enough to fight new campaigns with." This officer had the savage feeling of patriotism of which the soldiers are devoid, be it said to their honour, and he prided himself upon serving a Sovereign who took no heed of the number of lives sacrificed for his glory. "What do you think of the French and English?" I asked of my interlocutor. "I know the French only through the means of the guns of their ships, which threw their bombs with admirable precision. As for the others, they are veritable devils. Nothing can resist them." "You admit, then, that they can beat even Russians?" "I admit it. But the population of Russia is numerous, and the Emperor Nicholas will not avow himself vanquished as long as one soldier remains to him." "But he must have money to equip his troops." The officer smiled, and his knowledge of financial matters being not very deep, he refused to believe it possible that so powerful a Monarch could be in want of money. This officer being free on parole, and enjoying in right of his rank 7s. per day, in spite of his prejudices, paid homage to England and to civilization. "Really," said he to me, "I do not look upon myself as a prisoner of war, but as the guest of an hospitable and generous nation." "Acknowledge, then," said I to him, "that this nation and his glorious Ally are not making war against the Russian people, but only against its ambitious rulers." "I am willing to acknowledge it, although I cannot allow myself to criminate the conduct of my Sovereign." Although the pay allowed to the officers is higher than the appointments which they received at Bomarsund, they have lost all authority. What follows is the latter part of a dialogue between an officer and a soldier, overheard in the prison at Plymouth: Officer—Hold your tongue. Soldier—It pleases me to answer you. Officer—You are a miserable good-for-nothing. Soldier—You are a thief. We know full well how you used to pinch the rations allowed to the poor soldiers in the fortress. Officer—This complaint is out of season now. You and your fellows might at the proper time and in the proper place have submitted your griefs to the Emperor. Soldier—That's a good joke! The Emperor was too far off, as God is too high up. Officer—You have grown very bold to reason in this manner with your superior. Soldier—There is no difference of rank here. My superior here is not you, but the English Government. The soldier had the last word, and his comrades laughed at the officer, who remained silent.

The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign, includes 35 vessels; namely, five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their exterior with 100 plates, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long range guns on the Lancaster principle;) 10 bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two to three mortars of the most powerful description; and 20 gunboats, drawing about four feet of water, the latter being specially intended for service in the River Neva.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the Canadian.

The Siege of Sebastopol!!

THE WORK PROGRESSING.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22, 1854.

The Canadian Co.'s steamer *Canadian*, Captain McMaster, arrived here to-day.

The official despatches from Admiral Dundas, Gen. Canrobert, and Admiral Hamelin, of the 17th, the first day of the bombardment, states that the Admirals of the fleets, with the whole of the fleets, anchored the line battleship South and North of the harbor. The French squadron took up a position about 7 cables length from 800 guns of the Quarantine battery.

From the two batteries of Fort Alexander, and from the Artillery battery, the Russian steamers fired the 120 guns at Fort Constantine. The Quarantine battery and the Telegraph, the Grande [illegible] and 16 officers wounded; in all, 44 men killed, and 266 wounded. The ships are considerably damaged by shot and shell.

The French loss is 80 killed, and 164 wounded.

Accounts also have been received of an attack made by the Russian troops, numbering about 30,000, upon the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava, a town in the rear of the allied main position.

Admiral Hellman states in his despatch, that if the Russians had not closed the entrance of the harbor, by sinking 5 vessels and 2 frigates, the allied squadron could, after the first 5 hours, have successfully run in, and placed themselves in communication with the land army, without, perhaps, a greater loss than they have now actually suffered.

At the commencement of the action the enthusiasm was extreme, and also during the action. Before opening fire, Admiral Hamelin made the signal—"*France Observes you*,"—which was replied to by shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur.*"

The enemy succeeded in capturing three batteries manned by Turkish troops, and in drawing away the latter, who, it must be remembered, are mostly raw levies of young men. The English Light Cavalry, the Scotch Greys, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, aided by the French troops, speedily came to the rescue, and though the Light Cavalry suffered most severely, the Russians were repulsed with great loss, and driven behind two of the batteries.

On the evening of the 26th, the Russians, 8,000 strong, made a sortie from the town as well as from the direction of Balaklava, but were repulsed with great slaughter—3,000 men being left dead on the field.

The latest telegraphic advices say the bombardment from the heights was still vigorously continued, and the Quarantine Fort, and Fort Constantine had been razed, while the southern tower and other forts had been demolished.

The town, it is also stated, is on fire in three different places. It was evident that Sebastopol could not hold out much longer, and according to an account, the assault was to be made on the 2nd November.

A telegraphic despatch was received in Liverpool from a Greek house, stating that the place had been positively captured, but it requires confirmation.

Telegraphs of Nov. 7th, state the Town is a mass of ruins; that the French Chasseurs killed all the artillery men who showed themselves at the embrasures; and that all night shells were poured into the forts, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing disasters.

The Russian fleet had sought shelter under the buildings alongside the quays, but the allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red hot balls.

The *Gazette* extraordinary was published this morning, with further despatches from Lord Raglan.

Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol, but with the main body of the army on the plains, north of Bachfiserai.

It is stated that the French have lost 200 men, principally by explosions,—while the English loss is understood at 100 men killed and wounded.

On the land side, as both the British and French forces have been much cut up by disease and by loss in engagements, reinforcements are urgently called for, and both from England and France they are forthcoming.

Among the last, the present week, about 4000 men have been sent out from England; these include those of the detachment which have arrived from Canada. The men of which are in a state of fine health and efficiency.

The bounty for each soldier enlisted has been raised to £6.

The standard height throughout the service has been reduced by one inch. The British force in the Crimea will then amount to 50,000.

Supplies of winter cloth have been forwarded to the troops.

13 out of 24 iron cylinders, which have been ordered at Woolwich for conveyance to Sebastopol, to blow up the sunken ships, have been completed, and shipped. Each of the cylinders will contain 1000 pounds of powder. 120 gun boats, together with 40 floating batteries and 70 guns, making a total of 2800 guns, to be ready for an attack on Cronstadt.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Alderhot, to be ready for spring campaign in the Baltic.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—It appears very doubtful whether Austria and Russia will not, after all, have resource to the bloody arbitrement of arms in the Kingdom of Poland.

Russia has gathered 20,000 men facing the Austrian frontier, and Austria has embattled along her frontier, from Cracow to the Danube 20,000 men, and 25,000 in the Principalities; both sides show great activity.

The latest News with regard to Prussia is that on the 27th the Czar refused an entertainance to the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

ASIA.—Gen. Arcolian is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl, near Grosnia, on the frontier of Circasia.

Mr. Soule, the American Ambassador at Madrid, though at first refused permission to travel through France, on the ground that he had sojourned with Revolutionists, Spanish and French, has now had this refused withdrawn.

TABLE

For Calculating the Different Intrests between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE.				POUNDS.			
Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.	
£ s. d.		s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
0 0 1½	equal to	0 1		1 6 4	equal to	1	
0 0 2½	"	0 2		2 12 8	"	2	
0 0 3½	"	0 3		3 19 0	"	3	
0 0 4	"	0 4		4 17 4	"	4	
0 0 5	"	0 5		5 15 8	"	5	
0 0 7	"	0 6		7 6 0	"	6	
0 0 8	"	0 7		8 10 4	"	7	
0 0 10	"	0 8		9 14 8	"	8	
0 0 11	"	0 9		10 19 0	"	9	
0 1 0	"	0 10		12 3 4	"	10	
0 1 1½	"	0 11		13 7 8	"	11	
0 1 2	"	1 0		14 12 0	"	12	
0 1 3	"	1 1		15 16 4	"	13	
0 1 4½	"	1 2		17 0 8	"	14	
0 1 5½	"	1 3		18 5 0	"	15	
0 1 7	"	1 4		19 9 4	"	16	
0 1 8	"	1 5		20 13 8	"	17	
0 1 9	"	1 6		21 18 0	"	18	
0 1 10½	"	1 7		23 2 4	"	19	
0 1 11½	"	1 8		24 6 8	"	20	
0 2 1	"	1 9		25 11 0	"	21	
0 2 2½	"	1 10		26 15 4	"	22	
0 2 3½	"	1 11		28 0 0	"	23	
0 2 4½	"	2 0		29 4 4	"	24	
0 2 5½	"	2 1		30 8 8	"	25	
0 2 7	"	2 2		31 13 0	"	26	
0 2 8	"	2 3		32 17 4	"	27	
0 2 9	"	2 4		34 1 8	"	28	
0 2 10½	"	2 5		35 6 0	"	29	
0 2 11½	"	2 6		36 10 4	"	30	
0 3 1	"	2 7		37 14 8	"	31	
0 3 2½	"	2 8		38 19 0	"	32	
0 3 3½	"	2 9		40 3 4	"	33	
0 3 4½	"	2 10		41 7 8	"	34	
0 3 5½	"	2 11		42 12 0	"	35	
0 3 7	"	3 0		43 16 4	"	36	
0 3 8	"	3 1		45 0 8	"	37	
0 3 9	"	3 2		46 5 0	"	38	
0 3 10½	"	3 3		47 9 4	"	39	
0 3 11½	"	3 4		48 13 8	"	40	
0 4 1	"	3 5		49 18 0	"	41	
0 4 2½	"	3 6		51 2 4	"	42	
0 4 3½	"	3 7		52 6 8	"	43	
0 4 4½	"	3 8		53 11 0	"	44	
0 4 5½	"	3 9		54 15 4	"	45	
0 4 7	"	3 10		56 0 0	"	46	
0 4 8	"	3 11		57 4 4	"	47	
0 4 9	"	4 0		58 8 8	"	48	
0 4 10½	"	4 1		59 13 0	"	49	
0 4 11½	"	4 2		60 17 4	"	50	

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0		6 3
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0		6 3
" Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers,	0 0		6 3
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0		0 0
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 3		1 10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 24, 1854.

	s. d.		s. d.
Flour—Millers' ex. sup. per brl	40 0	a	41 3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35 0	a	37 6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	8 3	a	8 6
" Spring	7 6	a	7 9
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38 9	a	40 0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	50 0	a	0 0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	24 0	a	26 3
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6 9	a	7 0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	4 6	a	4 8
Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs	3 0	a	3 6
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4 0	a	5 0
" Marrowfats	9 9	a	0 0
Timothy Seed—per bus 48 lbs	0 0	a	0 0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	33 9	a	35 0
Hay—per ton	90 0	a	100 0
Straw—per ton	60 0	a	65 6
Cordwood—per cord	27 6	a	30 0
Beef—per 100 lbs	25 0	a	27 6
Pork—in the hog, per 100 lbs	25 0	a	30 0
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55 0	a	62 6
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0 6	a	0 7
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0 4½	a	0 5
Lard—per lb	0 6	a	0 7
Pub Butter—per lb	0 9	a	0 10
Fresh Butter—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Eggs—per dozen	0 9	a	0 0
Turkeys—each	3 0	a	4 0
Geese—each	2 0	a	2 3
Ducks—per couple	2 6	a	2 9
Fowls—per pair	1 3	a	1 10½
Potatoes—per bushel	1 10½	a	2 6
Turnips—per bushel	1 6	a	2 0
Onions—per bushel	6 3	a	0 0
Wool—per lb	1 0	a	1 3
Sheep Skins	2 6	a	3 1
Coal—per ton	32 6	a	50 0
Hops—per lb	2 9	a	2 10
Bread—4lb loaf	0 0	a	0 9

Married.

In London, C. W., on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. James M. Jones, of the town of Chatham, to Miss Emily Francis, of the Township of Howard.

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.
35

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IN

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 39-3m

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG,"

ILLUSTRATED BY BRUCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales —Poetry—News of the Week—Town Talk—Fashions—Letters from various Authors —Court Circulars of all Nations—Fine Arts—Music, and the Drama—Our Portrait Gallery —Scrap Book—Foreign Gleanings—Glasses of Punch Receipts and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Families than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive class, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided.

It will consist of 16 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch," and will be printed with new type, and good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or twelve shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Subscribers who cannot obtain it of acting or travelling agents, can have their orders to the publishers, with a remittance, punctually attended to, and the paper regularly forwarded.

Terms to Agents will be supplied on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

THOMPSON & Co.,
Publishers.
Mail Office, Toronto, July, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN

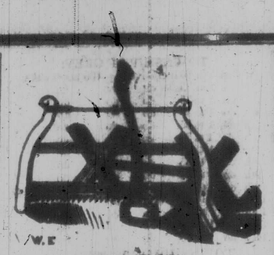
DAGUERREIAN ROOMS,

No. 98, Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

PICTURES

LIKENESSES



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, to complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SHALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DE CHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL, —PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL, —VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AND

DRESS MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

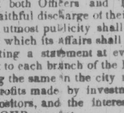
☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

BOOTS AND SHOES

MANUFACTURED

FOR KENT.



CORNELIUS A. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, now on hand at his Establishment, on Yonge Street, between Fifth Avenue, which he will sell at a much cheaper rate than can be purchased at any other shop in the Town. Parties wishing to purchase Boots and Shoes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell at a small profit for cash. Also, a quantity of Leather, which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Hides. Also, a quantity of Calf Skins, for which he will pay the highest market price. All orders with which he may be favoured, and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction, as he is not in the habit of keeping any but the best of workmen.

C. A. C. would also thank those friends to whom he is indebted for the patronage they have extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Clarkson, July 29, 1854. 1947



DR. CAZWELL,

DENTIST,

Corner of Bay and King Sts.,

Midway between the Rossin House and the Market,

TORONTO.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully invites public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest Stocks in the City.

Elegant Summer Shawls,

Of every Description;

SILK, SATIN, TUSCAN, STRAW, AND FANCY

BONNETS,

Very Fashionable and very Cheap;

Every kind of DRESS GOODS that can be named or desired;

MUSLINS, (FAST COLORS,)

From 7½d. per yard;

BOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS;

Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers;

SATIN, MUSLIN DE LAINE, &C. &C.

All offered at the lowest remunerative prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

ms. 30.—tf. SAMUEL HEAKES.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.
September, 1854.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.
26 D. L.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom a *First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞ NO SECOND PRICE. ☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,

One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprise the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL,

AND

Mandrelling Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATING, BANK RAILS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

KLINOR GRATES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither by his experience will be spared to make his work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is constantly supplied with Coal and Wood, imported expressly for his own use, and can therefore guarantee to execute orders with despatch, and on as low terms as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FRANK STINSON

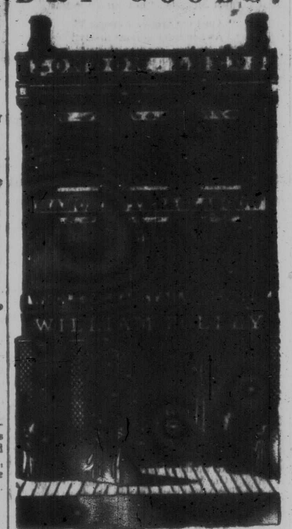
Of Canada, Hamilton, and Liverpool, Agent for Lloyds, Liverpool, and the Canada West Insurance Co.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Coburgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East,
Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30-6w

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising, will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.
August 10th, 1854. 33

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Brockville, C. W., have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is the only attempt upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra shillings, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few shillings will induce him to rob the discerning sufferer of hope and health and to place the invaluable Relief in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchased only of *established agents*, not of irresponsible pedlers or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely up

Poetry.

At the Portl.

FROM DICKENS' "HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

"Am I thy brother's keeper?"
Awake from dreams to-day!
Arouse thee, careless sleeper,
Cast off the thought away,
Dash down the cup of chalice
Filled from the ruby wine,
Wipe off the tears of anguish,
Whose wealth and glare you chine.

"Am I thy brother's keeper?"
Life's pathway thou hast trod,
But grass a little deeper,
And other tales he there.
Where sullen hoof and stolid;
Mid wretchedness and strife,
Beneath you roof—the squalid,
How drags thy brother's life?

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
Swift as the viewless wind,
Speeds on thy mighty Reaper,
His harvest sheaves to bind;
His careless pave and shelter
These sordid roofs beneath,
Where vice and misery shelter
In hot-beds ripe for Death.

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
Such homes are but an crime,
The dim eyes of the weeper
Mocked by thy banquet's shine.
Say thou, "Such ills nameless,
They touch not such as we?"
Alas! cans! Then by blameless,
That things like This should be?

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
One course the foe doth rub,
Nor Volga's stream nor Dnieper
Runs out this ruthless Hub.
Who shall the myriads number,
This "Scourge of God" may kill?
While sunk in selfish slumber
Securely dreams ye still?

Thou art thy brother's keeper,
This charge thou canst not flee,
The path of right grows steeper
Daily to him, to thee.
A reckoning shall be taken,
A reckoning stern and deep,
Woe unto those who waken
Sleep first from careless sleep.

Thou art thy brother's keeper,—
War, pestilence, and dearth,
These besoms of the Sweeper
Invade the homes of earth,
A blackened path and sterile
Conducts them to the door,
And at thy proper peril,
Dost thou neglect the poor!

Agricultural, &c.

The "Economical Manure."

For some time past there has been used to some extent in England and Scotland, an artificial manure, to which the above title has been given. If testimonials are to be relied upon at all, this manure *must* be possessed of very desirable properties. In the month of May last it was analyzed by a competent chemist in Edinburgh, and found to be composed *mainly* of, 1st. protosulphate of iron, or green vitriol, about 35 per cent; 2nd. of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, about 16 or 17 per cent, and 3rd, of chloride of sodium and other alkaline salts, about 26 to 34 per cent In one specimen analyzed the chloride of sodium amounted to 16.31 and the other alkaline salts to 10.66, or in all 25.97 per cent, and in another specimen to 17.43 and 16.88 respectively, or in all to 34.37 per cent.

Now, as a manure of such a composition might be easily and cheaply got up by any agriculturist, we subjoin a specimen or two of the testimonials which have been given of its fertilizing properties. One testifies that on that portion of a field of barley on which this manure was sown broadcast, mixed with ashes, the growth of the barley was wonderfully thick and luxuriant to what it was on the other portion of the field. Another testifies to its having most beneficial effects on his garden crops, and to his cattle being very partial to a part of a field of grass to which it had been applied. "Your manure," says Mr. John Davenport of Staffordshire, "improved the wheat very much, and the grass it sweetened, and the cows eat it off very bare all the summer." "Your manure," says one "was sown with clover, and it is most luxuriant."

It is called the "economical manure," because 4 to 4 cwt., per acre fully equals in effect 3 cwt., of the best Peruvian guano, and because the saving in cost is thus at least 50 per cent. It is applied with two or more times its bulk of light earth or peat-mud, or ashes or sawdust, or anything of that kind, broadcast. In this state we presume it was applied to some apple and pear trees, of which it is said to have improved both the foliage and the fruit. We may close by stating that it is sold in Great Britain at about or a little over the price of the best Peruvian guano, that is about £12 per ton.—*Country Gentleman.*

Wintering Cabbage Plants.

Any method, simple and inexpensive, for preserving autumn sown cabbage plants through the winter, is a valuable consideration. We know of none better adapted to the great bulk of people, than the following, practiced to a considerable extent by market gardeners, and in dry, sandy, or upland soil, with good success.

Towards the end of October prepare some rich, well dug ground; draw some deep drills 18 inches apart, and plant the cabbage one foot apart in them, on the sunny side of the drills, so that the plant may have all of the benefit of the sun before the severe frost sets in fairly; place some straw or rather light materials over-ways of the rows, which will effectually keep the sun's rays off during the winter, which is a great point to be attended to. At the approach of spring, remove the covering, and as the plants grow, draw a little of the soil to their stems.

Should even the winter well, they will be in advance of them planted in the spring. The advantage of the plants from the sowing made last month, should be selected, while those similar will do to winter as recommended in a previous paper.—*Ibid.*

Time for Curing Buckwheat.

It is hard to give a precise rule for the best time to cut buckwheat. The grain ripens at ripens successively, and while most of the stalks remain green or yellowish, these grains will not drop off. It is therefore best to let the crop ripen in large part, and then cut it when the dew is on, so that the grain will not be lost by shelling out. Besides the reason that when but partly dried it is often found so difficult to thresh. At the north it is usually sown during the early part of summer, sometimes nearly as late as midsummer; if sown too early, the grain does not set well.—*Ibid.*

Apparatus for Transplanting Large Trees.

The Glasgow (Scotland) *Commonwealth* gives an account of Mackintosh's Patent Transplanter, an apparatus that is likely to be of signal service in ornamental planting and other operations connected with rural improvements, enabling a gentleman to buy an estate, build a mansion house, and embosom it in woods and groves, all in the space of a year or two. The operation of transplanting is effected by driving into the ground large spades or cutters around the tree; these are held together by a light framework of iron, and extension rods being attached to the upper part of the spades, the tree is lifted out of the earth (by lever or screw power, according to size) with a large adherent ball of earth, so that the roots are not at all disturbed; nor is it necessary to dig a trench around the tree. In this state the tree, with its adherent ball, can be transported to any distance in safety.—*Life Illustrated.*

Storing Winter Vegetables.

Next to growing, the proper preserving of winter vegetables, claims our attention. It is possible that so far as sorts and growth are concerned, the stock may be unexceptionable, which, when wanted for the table, they may be, if roots, dried and shrivelled up—if the cabbage tribe, rotten. This is all for the want of proper storing. A good dry cellar is the best place for storing roots, such as carrots, beets, ruta bagas, parsnips, scorzoners or oyster plants, and turnips. If stored after the following manner, they will come out as wanted, and plump as when taken out of the ground.

The tenderer, such as carrots, beets and scorzoners, require taking up as soon as the leaves exhibit a yellow appearance, or before any very sharp frost, while parsnips may remain longer as the frost does not injure them, in fact, except for use during hard weather, many leave them in the ground all winter. In taking up, care should be taken to cut them out with the roots entire, or they are much more liable to rot, while some, as the beet, are materially injured in the cooking if mutilated. The tops should be trimmed off just above the crown, and the roots allowed to become dry before storing.

One of the Collectors.—An exchange tells a good, though rather long-winded story of a certain Yankee collector. The bill to be collected was for one hundred dollars—of which the collector, it being a hard case, was to have half. Some weeks after, the creditor was accosted by his Yankee agent:

"Look o' here, squire," said he, "I had considerable luck with that bill o' yourn. You see, I stuck to him like a dog to a root, but for the first week or so't want no use—not a bit. If he was at home, he was 'short;' if he wasn't home, I couldn't get no satisfaction. By-and-bye, says I, after goin' sixteen times, 'I'll fix you,' says I. So I sat down on the door-step, and sat all day and part of the evening, and I begun early next day; but about ten o'clock he 'gin in. *He paid me my half, and I'gin him up the note!*"

The Two Blessings.—He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping. Therefore be sure you look to that. And in the next place, look to your health; and if you have it, praise God, and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of, a blessing that money cannot buy; therefore value it, and be thankful for it.—*Isaac Walton.*

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200] in the Township of Elma, in the county of Peel, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission, the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	79 [51]
2d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do	1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.
5th	do	1 to 36 inc.	do
6th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 176.
7th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 123
8th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 119.
9th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 139
10th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do 36, 139.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre

11th	Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each, 36, 127
12th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 140
13th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 136
14th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 134
15th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 151
16th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 146
17th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 137
18th	do	1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres 36, 138

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 7th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Deanes, Esquire, at Goderich, and on after the date hereof, at the following rates, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission, the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st	Con	1 to 11 inclusive,	100 acres each.
2d	do	1 to 35	do about do
3d	do	1 to 35	do do do
4th	do	1 to 35	do do do
5th	do	1 to 35	do do do
6th	do	1 to 35	do do do
7th	do	1 to 35	do do do
8th	do	1 to 35	do do do
9th	do	1 to 35	do do do
10th	do	1 to 35	do do do
11th	do	1 to 35	do do do
12th	do	1 to 35	do do do
13th	do	1 to 35	do do do
14th	do	1 to 35	do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TYNEBURY.

Concession A		1 to 39 inclusive,	100 acres each.
do	B	11 to 69	do do
do	C	1 to 83	do about 50 do

34, 76.

1st	Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each
3d	do	1, 290, 2, 354, 3, 317, 4, 180, 5, 147, 6, 106, 7, 59, 8, 36,	
3d	Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95	
4th	Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 192, 12, 85, 13, 49, 14, 13.	
5th	Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each	
6th	Con	1 to 14 inc do 15, 182, 16, 139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 33	
7th	Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;	
8th	Con	1 to 20 inc do 21, 156, 22, 192, 23, 86, 24, 65	
9th	Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each	
10th	Con	1 to 25 inc do 26, 178, 27, 143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 35	
11th	Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each	
12th	Con	1 to 30 inc do 31, 199, 32, 163, 33, 128, 34, 92, 35, 48	

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

PROSPECTUS.

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A NEW FIRST CLASS
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress.

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

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in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. This feature, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention of improved process will escape our notice.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Industry, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

EDUCATION

in its broadest sense will be encouraged, and, aided by contributors, engaged in teaching in college, school, and shop, we shall try to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS

will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of

GENERAL NEWS,

we shall be prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully-prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general, commercial, and financial information given as the interests of our readers demand.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

We shall make our paper a welcome and valued visitor at every fireside. The Children will find, in each number, a snug corner set apart for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of Humanity, and our new enterprise.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of the Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the attitude of this country against the United States, and reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who should crave such policy the emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To use all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the soil of the South, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in industry, economy, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a mode of accomplishing, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connection with it, to further honest endeavors in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, 6 Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee, as hereinafter to the number of eighteen to this Province.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 5s. 6d. curr'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, [illegible] cities, and to attend at [illegible] Societies may be formed in each village, [illegible] may be formed as their [illegible] Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, shall [illegible] arrangements to the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VI.—The election of the Society shall be [illegible] annually, and at each annual meeting, power to fill vacancies, [illegible] in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the [illegible] may require.

Art. VII.—[illegible] every Society [illegible] at the formation of [illegible] shall become a [illegible]

Art. VIII.—[illegible] meet every Society [illegible] at the formation of [illegible] shall become a [illegible]

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Coloured People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building will work ship will be commenced as soon as two thousand dollars are paid in; and when the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

Frederick Douglass, John D. Pugh, Amos G. Beman, John Jones, J. D. Bonner, J. McCune Smith,	*Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "The American Industrial School."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

8. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

9. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

10. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

11. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced.

The agent, appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent. on all stock [illegible] paid in by him, and ten per cent. on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent. on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish, at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled excitably, and without making enough preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, beds, or whatever they require, until they procure employment, and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which those Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The kind sought to be raised is therefore not intended for the habitually idle, but to enable the Committee to afford temporary relief to those who, on their arrival, are destitute of the means of support, and to prevent their being compelled from immediate want to accept of employment unsuited to their previous habits, and which would be distasteful to them, and consequently unprofitable to their employers.

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	26	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal,	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	8	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	10	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq., Samuel Morley, Esq., George Hitchcock, Esq; J. T. Barry, Esq; Joseph Sturge, Esq; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq; J. G. Barclay, Esq; W. Baxter, Esq; John Cropper, Esq; Edw. Cropper, Esq., Geo. Hitchcock, Esq; Joseph Sturge, Esq., each	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.; Mr. Alderman Messrs. J. & D. Campbell; E. Viney, Esq.; S. M. Peto, Esq M.P., each	2	5	0
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Mr Mollison; J. Dunlop, Esq; E. Baxter, Esq; Miss Copley, each	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq.,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.,	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev Thomas Binney; A. Pellatt, Esq, MP; J. Gray, Esq; Rice Hopkins, Esq; James Dawson, Esq; W. Churchill, Esq; Rev Thomas James; Messrs McIntosh & Gordon; Sir James Anderson, C. Anderson, Esq; J. D. Bryce, Esq; W. Bickham, Esq; John Cassell, Esq; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M. P.; G. Hall, Esq; Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyle; W. R. Paton, Esq; F. Rayner, Esq; Apsley Pellatt, Esq, MP; Messrs McIntosh and Gordon; Messrs. A. and J. McKeand; John McDonald, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson, Messrs J. and S. Stokes; W. Woodward, Esq.; Messrs. G. and J. Watts, each	2	0	0
Country small sums,	1	6	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Pauley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James R. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq.; (Mid donations by Rev. W. Brock;) Mr. Stanger; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; T. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Gedney; T. Ansell, Esq.; Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Brown, Esq.; E. Ball, Esq.; G. Bennett, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bedford, Esq.; Philip Pearsall, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Bacon; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Thomas; E. Ball, Esq.; M. P.; Mr. Cadbury; A. Friend; W. Dawson, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Messrs. Bevan, Bros.; Mr. Sands; Messrs. Gray, Bros.; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Wigham; Mr. Fry; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Wigham; Mr. Fry; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Wigham; Mr. Fry

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. { TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854. { NUMBER 38.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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J. R. BROWN,

Late of Philadelphia.

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Toronto, March 15th, 1854. 3

G. HARCOURT'S

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KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

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Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 19, 1854.

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HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

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W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

W. H. A. desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has also opened a Store in the Village of Yorkville, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. &c.

Poetry.

WATER.

Where does the water spring gladsome and bright?
Here in the leafy grove,
Bubbling in life and love,
Born of the sunshine up-opening to light,
Waked in its pebbly bed,
When the still shadows fled,
Gushing, overflowing, down tumbling for flight

Where does the water flow? where glides the rill?
Now 'neath the forest shade,
Then in the grassy glade,
Dancing as freely as child of the hill,
Bright cascades leaping,
Silver brooks creeping,
Wearing the mountains and turning the mill.

Where does the water dwell, powerful and grand?
Here where the ocean foam,
Breaks in its rock-ribbed home,
Dashing and lashing, up-bounding, wrath spanned,
Anon, sweetly sleeping,
Soft dimples o'er creeping,
Like a babe on its mother's breast, soothed by her hand.

Where smile the dew drops that night shadows woo?
Where the young flow'rets dip,
Leaving each perfumed lip,
Close in the rose's heart, loving and true;
Poised on an emerald shaft
Where never sunbeam laughed,
Deep in the dingle—the beautiful dew!

Where glows the water pledge given of old?
'Tis drooped from God's throne,
When the shower is gone,
A chain of pure gems, linked with purple and gold,
In Eden's hues blushing,
With infinity gushing,
A line from the book of life, its love half untold.

The bright bow of promise, the signet of power,
The crown of the sky,
The pathway on high,
Whence angels bend to us, when darksome clouds lower,
Breathing so silently,
Kindly and truthfully,
Of their wings for a shield in the wreath-bearing hour.

Then we'll love the threads lacing our beautiful world!
Tangling the sunbeams,
Laughing in glorious gleams;
The wavelets all dimpled, and spray tresses curled;
The tear on the flow'rets breast
The gem on the ocean's crest—
And the ladder of angels by rain-drops impearled.

THE WAR.

From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

Cavalry Action at Balaklava.

Oct. 25.—If the exhibition of the most brilliant valour, of the excess of courage, and of a daring which would have reflected lustre on the best days of chivalry, can afford full consolation for the disaster of to-day, we can have no reason to regret the melancholy loss which we sustained in a contest, with a savage and barbarian enemy. It will be remembered, that in a letter sent by last mail from this, it was mentioned that eleven battalions of Russian infantry had crossed the Tchernaya, and that they threatened the rear of our position, and our communication with Balaklava. Their bands could be heard playing at night, by the travellers along the Balaklava road to the camp, but they "showed" but little during the day, and kept up among the gorges and mountain passes, through which the roads to Inkerman, Simpheropol, and the south coast of the Crimea, wind towards the interior. It will be recollected also, that the position we occupied in reference to Balaklava, was supposed by most people to be very strong—even impregnable. Our lines were formed by natural mountain slopes in the rear, along which the French had very formidable entrenchments. Below those entrenchments, and very nearly in a right line, across the valley beneath, are four conical hillocks, one rising above the other, as they recede from our lines, the furthest, which joins the chain of mountains opposite to our ridges, being named Canrobert's Hill, from the meeting there of that General with Lord Raglan after the march to Balaklava. On the top of each of these hills, the Turks had thrown up earthen redoubts, defended by 250 men each, and armed with two or three guns—some heavy ship guns—lent by us to them, with one artillery-man to each redoubt to look after them. These hills cross the valley of Balaklava at the distance of about two and a half miles from the town. Supposing the spectator, then, to take his stand on one of the heights forming the rear of our camp before Sebastopol, he would see the town of Balaklava, with its scanty shipping, its narrow strip of water, and its old forts on his right hand. Immediately below he would behold the valley and a plain of coarse meadow land, covered by our cavalry tents, and stretching from the base of the ridge on which he stood to the foot of the formidable heights on the other side; he would see the French encampment there, Zouaves in front before a work, and distant from him on the slope of the hill, a Turkish redoubt lower down than another in the valley; about in a line with it, some similar earthworks; then, in the distance, the white village of Kamara; then, on the slope of the hill, the village of Balaklava, and the entrance of the harbour. At the entrance of the valley there is an abrupt rocky mountain range of hills and at Balaklava the valley suddenly contracts, and becomes irregular and mountainous, covered with stunted brushwood, and scarcely admitting a passage for a single horseman. Our back is turned to Sebastopol and your right side towards Balaklava. On the road leading up the valley, close to the entrance of the town and beneath these hills, is the encampment of the 93rd Highlanders. The cavalry lines are nearer to you below, and are some way in advance of the Highlanders, but nearer to the town than the Turkish redoubts. The valley is crossed here and there by small waves of land. On your left the hills and rocky mountain ranges gradually close in toward the course of the Tchernaya, till, at three or four miles from Balaklava, the valley is swallowed up in a mountain gorge and deep ravines, above which rise tiers after tiers of whitish rock, garnished now and then by bits of scanty herbage, and spreading away towards the east and south, where they attain the Alpine dimensions of the Tchatir Dagh. It is very easy for an enemy at the Belbek, or in command of the road to Mackenzie's Farm, Inkermann, Simpheropol, or Baktchi Sarai, to debouch through these gorges at any time upon this plain from the neck of the valley, or to march from Sebastopol by the Tchernaya, and to advance along it towards Balaklava, till checked by the Turkish redoubts on the southern side, or by the fire from the French works on the northern side, i. e. the side which, in relation to the valley to Balaklava, forms the rear of our position. It was evident enough that Mentschikoff and Gortschakoff have been feeling their way along this route for several days past, and very probably at night the Cossacks had crept up close to our pickets, which are not always as watchful as might be desired, and had observed the weakness of a position far too extended for our army, to defend, and occupied by their despised enemy, the Turks. I say "despised," because we hear from prisoners and other sources that, notwithstanding all the drubbings received on the Danube from the Osmanli, the Russians have the most ineffable contempt for the champions of the crescent.

At half-past 7 o'clock this morning, (Oct. 25) an orderly came galloping in to the head-quarters camp from Balaklava, with the news that at dawn a strong corps of Russian horse, supported by guns and battalions of infantry, had marched into the valley, and had already nearly dispossessed the Turks of the redoubt No. 1 (that on Canrobert's Hill, which is farthest from our lines,) and that they were opening fire on Nos. 2, 3, and 4, which would speedily be in their hand, unless the Turks offered a stouter resistance than they had done already. Orders were despatched to Sir Geo. Cathcart, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, to put their respective divisions, the 4th and the 1st, in motion for the scene of action, and intelligence of the advance of the Russians was also furnished to General Canrobert. Immediately on receipt of the news that general commanded General Bosquet to get the third division under arms, and send a strong body of artillery and some 200 Chasseurs d'Afrique to assist us in holding the valley. Sir Colin Campbell, who was in command of Balaklava, had drawn up the 93rd Highlanders a little in front of the road to the town at the first news of the advance of the enemy. The marines on the heights got under arms; the seaman's batteries and marine's batteries close to the town, were manned, and the French artillerymen and the Zouaves prepared for action along their lines. Lord Lucan's little camp was the scene of great excitement. The men had not had time to water their horses; and they had not broken their fast from the evening of the day before, and had hardly saddled at the first blast of the trumpet, when they were drawn up on the slope behind the redoubt in front of their camp to operate on the enemy's squadrons. It was soon evident that no reliance was to be placed on the Turkish infantry or artillerymen. All the stories we had heard about their bravery behind stone walls and earthworks proved how differently the same or similar people fight under different circumstances. When the Russians advanced, the Turks fired a few rounds at them, got frightened at the distance of their supports in the rear, looked round, received a few shots and shell, and then "bolted," and fled with an agility quite at variance with cosmopolitan notions of Oriental deportment on the battle field. But Turks, on the Danube are quite different beings from Turks in the Crimea, as it appears that the Russians of Sebastopol are not at all like the Russians of Silistria.

Soon after eight, Lord Raglan and his staff turned out and cantered towards the rear of our position. The booming of artillery, the spattering roll of musketry, were heard rising from the valley, drowning the roar of the siege guns in front before Sebastopol. As I rode in the direction of the firing over the thistles and lumpy stones which cover the undulating plain that stretches away towards Balaklava, on a level with the summit of the ridges above it, I observed a French light infantry regiment (the 50th I think) advancing with rapidity from the left towards the centre, in two lines of contiguous columns of companies. The Turks on the hill, who had been firing away at the Russian cavalry, as they retired before them, and who had been pelted with shell from the heights above Balaklava, as they scuttled down the hill, were now in full retreat, and were pouring in confusion down the hill towards the valley, and towards the French line of march. Their flight was intercepted by the French battalion, which opened a heavy fire upon them, and emptied a good many saddles. The Turks, on finding themselves between two fires, divided, and some fled to the left towards the heights above Balaklava, and others to the right towards the French line. The latter, on coming within a few hundred yards of the French battalion, threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The French battalion, which had opened its fire by mistake on the Turks, ceased firing as soon as it perceived its error, and the Turks, who had thrown down their arms, picked them up again, and ran down the hill towards the valley, where they were rallied by their officers, and marched off in a body to the rear. The French battalion, which had opened its fire by mistake on the Turks, ceased firing as soon as it perceived its error, and the Turks, who had thrown down their arms, picked them up again, and ran down the hill towards the valley, where they were rallied by their officers, and marched off in a body to the rear.

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Looking to the left towards the gorge, we beheld six compact masses of Russian infantry, which had just debouched from the mountain passes near the Tchernaya, and were slowly advancing with solemn stateliness up the valley. Immediately in their front were a regular line of artillery, of at least 20 pieces strong. Two batteries of of light guns were already a mile in advance of them, and were playing with vigour on the redoubts, from which feeble puffs of smoke came at long intervals. Behind these guns in front of the infantry were enormous bodies of cavalry. They were in six compact squares, three on each flank, moving down *en echelon* towards us, and the valley was lit up by the blaze of their sabres and lance points and gay accoutrements. In their front, and extending along the intervals between each battery of guns, were clouds of mounted skirmishers, wheeling and whirling in the front of their march, like autumn leaves tossed by the wind. The Zouaves close to us were lying like tigers at the spring, with ready rifles in hand, hidden chin deep by the earthworks which ran along the line of these ridges on our rear, but the quick-eyed Russians were manœuvring on the other side of the valley, and did not expose their columns to attack. Below the Zouaves we could see the Turkish gunners in the redoubts, all in confusion as the shells burst over them. Just as I came up the Russians had carried No. 1 redoubt, the farthest and most elevated of all, and the horsemen were chasing the Turks across the interval which lay between it and No. 2. At that moment, the cavalry, under Lord Lucan, were formed in glittering masses—the light brigade, under Lord Cardigan, in advance, the heavy brigade, under Brigadier-general Scarlett, in reserve. They were drawn up just in front or their encampments, and were concealed from the view of the enemy by a slight "wave" in the plain. Considerably to the rear of their right, the 93rd Highlanders were drawn up in line in front of the approach to Balaklava. Above and behind them on the heights, the marines were visible through the glass, drawn up under arms, and the gunners could be seen ready in the earthworks, in which were placed the heavy ships' guns. The 93rd had originally been advanced somewhat more into the plain, but the instant the Russians got possession of the first redoubt they opened fire on them from our own guns, which inflicted some injury, and Sir Colin Campbell retired his men to a better position. Meanwhile the the enemy advanced his cavalry rapidly. To our inexpressible disgust we saw the Turks in redoubt No. 2 fly at their approach. They ran in scattered groups across towards redoubt No. 3, and towards Balaklava, but the horse-hoof of the Cossack was too quick for them, and sword and lance were busily plied among the retreating herd. The yells of the pursuers and pursued were plainly audible. As the Lancers and light cavalry of the Russians advanced they gathered up their skirmishers with great speed and in excellent order—the shifting trails of men, which played all over the valley, like moonlight on the water, contracted, gathered up, and the little *pelotons* in a few moments became a solid column. Then up came their guns, in rushed their gunners to the abandoned redoubt, and the guns of No. 2 redoubt soon played with deadly effect upon the dispirited defenders of No. 3 redoubt. Two or three shots in return from the earthworks, and all is silent. The Turks swarm over the earthworks, and run in confusion towards the town, firing their muskets at the enemy as they run. Again the solid column of cavalry opens like a fan, and resolves itself into a "long spray" of skirmishers. It laps the flying Turks, steel flashes in the air, and down go the poor Moslem quivering on the plain, split through fes and musket-guard to the chin and breast belt. There is no support for them. It is evident the Russians have been too quick for us. The Turks have been too quick also, for they have not held their redoubts long enough to enable us to bring them help. In vain the naval guns on the heights fire on the Russian cavalry; the distance is too great for shot or shell to reach. In vain the Turkish gunners in the earthen batteries which were placed along the French intrenchments turn to protect their flying countrymen; their shot fly wide and short of the swarming masses. The Turks betake themselves towards the Highlanders, where they check their flight and form into companies on the flanks of the Highlanders. As the Russian cavalry on the left of their line crowd the hill across the valley, they perceive the Highlanders drawn up as a defiance of some sort, and they evidently check their speed in consequence of their approach. They halt, and apparently consult together. Then a body of [illegible] Cossacks on the right, and a body of [illegible] Lancers on the left, detach themselves from the centre, and move down towards the Highlanders, as if to support the cavalry in the valley, which is now completely broken and flying towards the town. The Highlanders, who have been lying down behind the crest of the hill, get up, form into companies, and present a double front to the enemy. The Russian cavalry on the left, which is now in full career, and in two lines of squadrons, one behind the other, sweeps down towards the Highlanders, and the Turks who are flying towards the town. The Highlanders, who have been lying down behind the crest of the hill, get up, form into companies, and present a double front to the enemy. The Russian cavalry on the left, which is now in full career, and in two lines of squadrons, one behind the other, sweeps down towards the Highlanders, and the Turks who are flying towards the town.

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speed at every stride, they dash on towards that thin red streak topped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards, and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a volley of Minie musketry. The distance is too great, the Russians are not checked, but still sweep on with the whole force of horse and man, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense every one awaits the beating of the wave upon the line of the Gaelic rock; but ere they come within 150 yards, another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel about, opened files right and left, and fly back faster than they come. "Bravo, Highlanders! well done," shouted the excited spectators; but events thicken. The High landers and their splendid front are soon forgotten, men scarcely have a moment to think of the fact, that the 93rd never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. "No," said Sir Colin Campbell, "I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep!" The ordinary British line, two deep, was quite sufficient to repel the attack of these Muscovite cavaliers. Our eyes were, however, turned in a moment to our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier-general Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons. The Russians—evidently *corps d'elite*—their light blue jackets embroidered with silver lace, were advancing on their left, at an easy gallop towards the brow of the hill. A forest of lances glistened in their rear, and several squadrons of gray-coated dragoons moved up quickly to support them as they reached the summit. The instant they came in sight the trumpets of our cavalry gave out the warning blast which told us that in another moment we should see the shock of battle beneath our very eyes. Lord Raglan, all his staff and escort, and groups of officers, the Zouaves, French generals and officers, and bodies of French infantry on the height, were spectators of the scene as though they were looking on the stage from the boxes of a theatre. Nearly every one dismounted and sat down, and not a word was said. The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow canter, which they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first line was at least double the length of ours—it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant looking enemy, but their time was come. The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Greys and Enniskilleners went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards; it was scarce enough to let the horses "gather away," nor had the men quite sufficient for the full play of their sword arms. The Russian line brings forward each wing as our cavalry advances, and threatens to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left so as to meet the Russian right, the Greys rush on with a cheer that thrills through every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Greys and Enniskilleners pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword blades in the air, and then the Greys and the red coats disappear in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we see them emerging and rushing on, with diminished numbers, and in broken order, against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. "God help them! they are lost!" was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thoughts of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been smashed utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage Enniskilleners and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy's squadrons, and already grey horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like a ball from a bow, the 1st Royals, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and, dashing at the second body of Russians, as they were still disordered by the terrible assault of the Greys and their companions, put them to utter rout. The Russians horse in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons were flying with all its might before a force scarcely half its strength. Our men, wild with excitement, and eager for the pursuit, were with difficulty kept back by their officers, who feared an ambuscade. Wherever the ground was favourable for the movement, the Russians were galloping away at full speed, and the ground was favourable for the movement in every direction. Our men, wild with excitement, and eager for the pursuit, were with difficulty kept back by their officers, who feared an ambuscade. Wherever the ground was favourable for the movement, the Russians were galloping away at full speed, and the ground was favourable for the movement in every direction.

not more than four or five men killed outright, and our most material loss was from the cannon playing on our heavy dragoons afterwards, when covering the retreat of our light cavalry. In the Royal Horse Artillery we had a severe, but I am happy to say a temporary loss. Capt. Maude, who directed the service of his guns with his usual devotedness and dauntless courage, was struck in the arm by a shell which burst at his saddle bow and killed his horse. To the joy of all the army it is ascertained he is doing well on board ship. After the charge, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge came galloping up to Lord Raglan with the news of what the cavalry had done. He had been sent with orders to Lord Lucan, and at the moment of the charge he had joined the Greys and dashed with them into the Russian columns. He was an object of envy to all his friends on the staff while he described in animated language the glorious events of those brilliant five minutes.

At ten o'clock the Guards and Highlanders of the first division were seen moving towards the plains from their camp. The Duke of Cambridge came up to Lord Raglan for orders, and his lordship, ready to give the honor of the day to Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded at Balaklava, told his royal highness to place himself under the direction of the brigadier. At 10.40 the fourth division also took up their position in advance of Balaklava. The cavalry were then on the left front of our position, facing the enemy; the light cavalry brigade was on the left flank forward; the heavy cavalry 'en echelon' in reserve with guns on their right; the 4th Dragoons and 5th Dragoons and Greys on the left of the Brigade, the Enniskilleners and 3rd Dragoons on the right. The fourth division took up ground in the centre; the Guards and Highlanders filed on towards the extreme right, and faced the redoubts, from which the Russians opened on them with such guns as had not been spiked. At 10.50 Gen. Canrobert, attended by his staff, and Brigadier-General Rose, rode up to Lord Raglan, and the staffs of the two generals and their escort mingled together in praise of the magnificent charge of our cavalry, while the chiefs apart conversed over the operations of the day, which promised to be one of battle. The Russian cavalry, followed by our shot, had retired in confusion, leaving the ground covered with horses and men. In carrying an order early in the day, Mr. Blunt, Lord Lucan's interpreter, and a son of our consul in Thessaly, had a narrow escape. His horse was killed; he seized a Russian charger, as it galloped past riderless, but the horse carried him almost into the Russian cavalry, and he only saved himself by leaping into a redoubt among a number of frightened Turks, who were praying to Allah on their bellies. I should mention here that the Turks who had been collected on the flanks of the 93rd, fled at the approach of the Russians, without firing a shot! At 10.55, a body of cavalry, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, passed down to the plain, and were loudly cheered by our men. They took up ground in advance of the ridges on our left.

And now occurred the melancholy catastrophe which fills us all with sorrow. It appears that the Quartermaster General, Brigadier Airey, thinking that the light cavalry had not gone far enough in front, when the enemy's horse had fled, gave an order in writing to Captain Nolan, 15th Hussars, to take to Lord Lucan, directing his lordship "to advance" his cavalry nearer to the enemy. A braver soldier than Captain Nolan the army did not possess. He was known to all the arm of the service, for his entire devotion to his profession, and his name must be familiar to all who take interest in our cavalry, for his excellent work, published a year ago, on our drill, and system of remount and breaking horses. I had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and I know he entertained the most exalted opinions respecting the capabilities of the English horse soldier. Properly led, the British Hussar and Dragoon could in his mind break squares, take batteries, ride over columns of infantry, and pierce any other cavalry in the world as if they were made of straw. He thought they had not had the opportunity of doing all that was in their power, and that they had missed even such chances as they had offered them—that, in fact, they were in some measure disgraced. A matchless horseman, and a first-rate swordsman, he held in contempt, I am afraid even grape and canister. He is now dead and gone. God forbid I should cast a shade on the brightness of his honor, but I am bound to state what I am told occurred when he reached his lordship. I should premise that as the Russian cavalry retired, their infantry fell back towards the head of the valley, leaving guns in three of the embrasures which they had taken, and abandoning the fourth. They had also placed some guns on the heights over their position on the left of the ground. Their cavalry covered the ravines and their way in a body of infantry, in as regular order as if on parade, retired towards the town. Lord Lucan, on seeing this, ordered the cavalry to advance, upon which Captain Nolan, who was in front of the Light Cavalry Brigade, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so, dashed across the front of the Light Cavalry Brigade, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. Don Quixote in his tilt against the windmill was not so rash and reckless as the gallant fellows who prepared without a thought to rush on almost certain death. It is a maxim of war, "that cavalry never act without a support," that "infantry should be close at hand when cavalry carry guns, as the effect is only instantaneous," and that it is necessary to have on the flank of a line of cavalry some squadrons in column, the attack on the flank being most dangerous. The only support our light cavalry had was the reserve of heavy cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns being far in the rear. There were no squadrons in column at all, and there was a plain to charge over, before the enemy's guns were reached, of a mile-and-a-half in length. At 11.10 our light cavalry brigade rushed to the front. They numbered as follows, as well as I can ascertain:—

	Men.
4th Light Dragoons	118
8th Irish Hussars	104
11th Prince Albert's Hussars	110
13th Light Dragoons	130
17th Lancers	165
Total	627 sabres.

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of continent armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun, in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desparate valour knew no bounds, and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1,200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth from thirty iron mouths a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded and riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is joined by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant, with diminished ranks, thinned by those 30 guns which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewed with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides as well as a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said: to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry and scattering them like chaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale. Demigods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell, of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilised nations. The Russian gunners when the storm of cavalry passed returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous fire of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was an act of madness of his honor, but I am bound to state what I am told occurred when he reached his lordship. I should premise that as the Russian cavalry retired, their infantry fell back towards the head of the valley, leaving guns in three of the embrasures which they had taken, and abandoning the fourth. They had also placed some guns on the heights over their position on the left of the ground. Their cavalry covered the ravines and their way in a body of infantry, in as regular order as if on parade, retired towards the town. Lord Lucan, on seeing this, ordered the cavalry to advance, upon which Captain Nolan, who was in front of the Light Cavalry Brigade, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. Don Quixote in his tilt against the windmill was not so rash and reckless as the gallant fellows who prepared without a thought to rush on almost certain death. It is a maxim of war, "that cavalry never act without a support," that "infantry should be close at hand when cavalry carry guns, as the effect is only instantaneous," and that it is necessary to have on the flank of a line of cavalry some squadrons in column, the attack on the flank being most dangerous. The only support our light cavalry had was the reserve of heavy cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns being far in the rear. There were no squadrons in column at all, and there was a plain to charge over, before the enemy's guns were reached, of a mile-and-a-half in length. At 11.10 our light cavalry brigade rushed to the front. They numbered as follows, as well as I can ascertain:—

	Men.
4th Light Dragoons	118
8th Irish Hussars	104
11th Prince Albert's Hussars	110
13th Light Dragoons	130
17th Lancers	165
Total	627 sabres.

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of continent armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun, in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desparate valour knew no bounds, and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1,200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth from thirty iron mouths a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded and riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is joined by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant, with diminished ranks, thinned by those 30 guns which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewed with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides as well as a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said: to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry and scattering them like chaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale. Demigods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell, of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with

their little force of 200 Chasseurs. The heavy cavalry, in columns of squadrons, moved slowly backwards, covering the retreat of the broken men. The ground was left covered with our men and with hundreds of Russians, and we could see the Cossacks [illegible] searching the dead. Our infantry made a forward movement towards the redoubts as the cavalry came in, and the Russian infantry in advance slowly retired towards the guns; at the same time the French cavalry moved forward on their right, and held them in check, pushing out a line of skirmishers, and forcing them to withdraw their guns. The Russian artillery still harassed us very severely with shell and shot, and our infantry (1st division) were ordered to lie down a few lines to escape their effect. The fourth division, covered by the rising ground and two regiments of French infantry, with artillery, moved onward to open [illegible] the Russian right, already threatened by the French cavalry. The Russians still [illegible] to cover the French [illegible], and, as it would be madness to [illegible] at their right horse had done, the [illegible] contented themselves with keeping [illegible] position. At 11 a. m. the Russians [illegible] alarmed at our steady advance, and on the symptoms of our intention to turn or [illegible] their right, retired from No. 1. redoubt. [illegible] took possession of by the allies. At 11.10 they abandoned redoubt No. 2, blowing up the magazine; and, as we still continued to advance, they blew up and abandoned No. 3, at 11.45, but, to our great regret, we were not in time nor in force to prevent their taking off seven out of nine guns in those earthworks. At 11.48 the Russian line of infantry all began to retire slowly, and a strong portion of it crept up the hills behind the 1st redoubt, which still belongs to them, in hope that we would attack them in that position; but it was not our desire to risk a battle, and we had already found out that our position was too large to be readily defended. We made up our minds therefore to let the Russians have the redoubts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and even 4 if they liked, and to content ourselves with keeping Balaklava and the communication with it open by the westerly and southerly heights behind our camp. The artillery on the right of the first division fired shot and rockets at the 1st redoubt, but could not do much good, nor could the heavy guns of the batteries near the town carry so far as to annoy the Russians. At twelve o'clock the greater portion of the French and English moved on more rapidly, and an accession to the strength of our artillery was made by the two French batteries, who pushed on towards the front of our left in support of their cavalry. The first division remained still in line along the route to Balaklava. From 12 to 12.15 not a shot was fired on either side, but the Russians gathered up their forces towards the heights over the gorge, and, still keeping their cavalry on the plain, manœuvred in front on our right. General Canrobert, who had gone off a short time previously to inspect the position of his troops from a telegraph station near us, returned, and had an animated conversation with Lord Raglan. At this moment the bugles of the French below sounded, and General Canrobert, shouted to the Zouaves in the trench, asked what this *sonnerie* signified. "*C'est garde à vous, mon General!*" was the reply. We all looked for a renewal of the action. At 12.28 the whole of the allies again got into motion towards the enemy, with the exception of the first division, which moved *en echelon* towards the opposite hills, keeping their right wing well before Balaklava. At 12.40 Captain Calthrope was sent by Lord Raglan with orders to the troops, which seemed to have the effect of altering the disposition of our front, for the French at 1 p. m. showed still further up on our left. When we got to the ridge they took possession of redoubts Nos 1, 2, and 3. But the Russians evidently intended to keep No. 4, and to draw us after them if possible into the gorge, where they had retired their guns. As our object was solely to keep Balaklava, this was not our game; and as the Russians would not advance, but kept their cavalry in front of the approach to the mountain passes, it became evident there would be no further engagement to-day.—The cannonade, which began again at 12.15 and was continued with little effect, ceased altogether at 1.15, and the two armies retained their respective positions. Our men and horses were alike tired and hungry, and the French were no better. Lord Raglan continued on the hill-side all day, watching the enemy. About 4 o'clock Sir Colin Campbell, Sir G. Cathcart and Lord Cardigan had interviews with Lord Raglan, who patiently listened to their recitals with great interest. General Bosquet joined General Canrobert, and there was a long conversation between the French and English generals, after which all moved down to the valley together, and examined the enemy's position. It was dark ere Lord Raglan returned to his quarters. With the last gleam of day we could see the sheen of the enemy's bivouac fires on the position in the valley, and could distinctly descried the heights of Inkerman, and occupied the road to the village which is beyond Balaklava to the southward. Our guards were moving back to Balaklava then, and the tired troops, French and English, were being relieved by a strong French division, which was marched down to the valley at five o'clock. All our operations on the position were last night of in the [illegible] of our unsuccessful day, in which our [illegible] by their own [illegible], and by the brutality of a ferocious [illegible].

[illegible]—In our cavalry fight to-day [illegible] killed, 256 rank and file; total 363—21 officers [illegible] were [illegible] 200 [illegible] 21 officers [illegible] 336 [illegible] 200 [illegible] 21 officers [illegible] 336 [illegible] 200 [illegible] 21 officers [illegible] 336

away by false pretences or secret means had few would have reached Trebisond but for the corruption of the Russian commandant, who received an addition to their stretched incomes as the reward of their connivance. The evacuation of the forts has not caused any great increase of the trade, since the demand is limited; but the traffic has become more easy, and would in a short time grow up to its old dimensions. The Austrians have directly aided in the iniquity by receiving the living freight on board their steamers; an instance of cupidity which has called forth remonstrances on the part of those eager for the suppression of the traffic. The attention of the British Ambassador has been especially directed to this subject, and, after many representations, he has succeeded in obtaining firmans, worded in the most stringent language, for the total abolition of the Circassian and Georgian slave-trade. Not only may the women be taken and set at liberty, so far as a Mussulman female can be free, but the dealer will be subject to the punishment of a grave offence. Whether the extinction of white or concubine slavery will follow this edict, it is difficult to say. Turkey is the country of high-sounding reforms never carried into practice, and Imperial orders executed only where a foreign representative is present to urge on their enforcement. But no doubt the Porte and its advisers are in earnest, and the trade will cease for the present, as far as Constantinople is concerned. To discuss the question of polygamy, and the results to the Turks themselves of the practice of buying odalisks in any number they may desire, is useless. No one can doubt but that the harem is one of the chief causes of the sloth and cowardice of the Turkish governing class. Putting aside other considerations, it is well known that the great household expenses, which keep even the most successful plunderer among the Pashas poor arise mainly from the crowd of woman and servants which are supposed to be due to his state. The more enlightened and Europeanized of the Turks have, generally but one wife, and a stranger might be apt to think polygamy rather a thing of the past—a practice permitted indeed, but looked upon as disreputable by all but a few of the old school. But even one wife must have a host of slaves to support her dignity, and the great body of the rich Turks are not like the few eminent individuals to whom Englishmen are generally introduced. Among the minor class of officials, the intelligence and waste of a large establishment are almost universal. There are secretaries and clerks at the Porte with incomes of about £100 a year of our money. How one of these can live at all in a place so expensive as Constantinople is surprising; but he not only lives, but keeps up a state fit for an English Cabinet Minister. He has probably two wives, each with one or two white and three or four black attendants; each wife has a carriage of her own, in which she jolts over the stones of Pera, or sits eating creams at the Sweet Waters. The functionary himself has a couple of horses for his own use, a groom to walk by his side when he rides in leisurely state to or from the Porte, and a man behind to carry belong and well-cleaned pipes. The means by which this magnificence is supported are well known to the initiated. Each man in office, from the Pasha downwards, has transactions with some one who has a cause to gain or a favour to demand. The secretary represents to his superior that he is in debt, that the money-lender will wait no longer, and that he must give up his post unless the required some individual be granted who has promised so many thousands piastres to the speaker for the successful use of his influence. The matter is arranged, and the happy official receives for one corrupt transaction a sum equal perhaps to five years salary. The discontinuance of a supply of white slaves may perhaps cause no small change in the domestic habits of the Turks; that it will tend to discourage polygamy cannot be doubted. In former times, when the whole Mediterranean coast was swept by the Turkish fleets and the Algerine corsairs, and the wives of the Sultans were not Georgians or Circassians, but Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Venetians, many an inferior satrap possessed a household as large as that of the present Sultan. With the scarcity of the supply the manners of the people have somewhat receded, and there is reason to hope, that with the utter extinction of the trade, polygamy itself may perhaps fall.

In Liberia, it appears, there is a marked distinction of social mark between the natives and the emigrants, though both are colored. A letter from Liberia states. "The natives are humble, subdued, and servile creatures. They are employed in all families as domestic drudges, literally hewers of wood and drawers of water. * * * Nearly all wear nothing but a filthy rag, the size of a common cotton handkerchief, about their loins, or occasionally a dirty, greasy shirt; and in this state they perform all duties about houses. In some families they are allowed per day a quart of rice, some palm oil, and otherwise well fed. In other families they are poorly fed from mere scraps of rice and cassada. In others again they are not only worked nearly naked, but half starved. And in nearly all families it is customary to keep a rawhide or cat-o'-nine-tails handy, to fling them when they please. And this flogging, kicking, and cuffing is done to a shameful extent by upstart boys, scolding brainless women, and gentlemen of rank and standing, calling themselves Christians. Not only the poor, but the rich, do the greatest part of this castigation with impunity."

Yet the same letter asserts that these belabored natives are docile and improvable.—*Life Illustrated.*

More news of the Franklin Expedition.—By telegraph from Albany, it is stated that the Lake Superior Mining *News* of the 21st ult. says: "By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and party, have been found by Dr. Kane's exploring expedition, frozen, perfectly preserved. From our authority, we have every reason to believe it to be true."

Provincial.

Quebec, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

The weather has put on a wintry appearance at last. Till now it has been quite as mild as it usually is in Upper Canada at the same season of the year. Nearly the whole of the fall fleet of vessels have taken their departure from the harbor, and the few that remain are hastening to get ready for sea. Forty miles below this the shoaly parts of the river have been frozen up for some time; the main body of the river being of course still open.

Small pox is [illegible] observe that Mr. [illegible] attacked with it [illegible] off the disease [illegible] gone home.

The [illegible]

visited the Chaudiere Bridge and other works on the Grand Trunk Railway, on Saturday, were highly pleased with what they saw. Few of them had any idea of the magnitude of the works, especially the iron tubular bridge over the Chaudiere, which they examined minutely inside and out. I was not able to be present, and cannot, therefore, describe minutely what took place: this is of the less importance, as I have already described the great tubular bridge.

The mail will go by the railroad between this city and Montreal when the road is regularly opened to the public on Monday next.

Quebec, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.

The Bank Charter and Capital Extension Bills passed through the ordeal of the committee of the whole House last night. It will be remembered that the condition announced by the Inspector General some time ago, on which the Banks would be allowed to increase their capital stock, required that they should invest one-tenth of their capital in public securities, Provincial or Municipal. By an amendment inserted in the bills, last night, this portion of their capital must be so invested within one year, or they will be refused the extension of their capital, and the time of their charters; and they will be permitted to go on as they are with the present capital, without being necessitated to invest any of their capital in debentures. The extension of the charters is also made dependent on their complying with this condition. The charters of all the Banks were granted for a limited period only; and without renewal, they would all expire in the year 1862, eight years from the present time. The bills now before the House extend the charters till 1870, eight years more, giving them 16 years to run. The extension of time, however, is conditional on their investing one-tenth of their capital in public securities within one year. There can be little doubt that the Banks will avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from a compliance with the condition imposed by the Government. The following are the respective capitals of the Banks with the proposed increase:

	Present Capital	Proposed Increase
Montreal Bank	£1,000,000	£500,000
Bank of Upper Canada	500,000	500,000
Com'cial Bank	500,000	500,000
City Bank	225,000	175,000
Bank du Peuple	200,000	100,000
Quebec Bank	250,000	250,000

Mr. Merritt moved an amendment to compel the banks to receive at par, at all their agencies, their notes, payable at any one of them, irrespective of the rate of exchange. Thus, if a person should have the notes of a bank, payable at the Toronto agency, he would be enabled to compel the bank to receive them at par, or redeem them at the Quebec agency—no matter how much the rate of exchange should be against Lower Canada. A bank note is at all times payable in specie; but it is, and can be only payable at one particular place. Any other arrangement would be impossible, for a bank could not keep at its dozen or twenty agencies the means to redeem the same notes. To do this, it would require several times as much specie as the amount of its notes. Mr. Merritt's motion met the support of Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. Brown and some others. Some hints were thrown out that the banks sometimes issue at one agency notes payable at another; but it was not more than a hint. To have made out any case, they should have established this; but instead of that, they directed all their exertions to compel the banks to pay at any of their agencies the notes made payable at any one of them!

As I write, the Clergy Reserve Bill is being read a third time. The vote has just been taken, and the division is, I venture to say, the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a Legislative body. It has been carried almost without discussion. Mr. Brown rose, on the motion of the third reading being made by Attorney General Macdonald, and stated that the question had been so fully discussed that there was no need of further debate, and he hoped the vote would be taken without discussion. Mr. Dorion, of Montreal, repeated his objections to the division of the property between Upper and Lower Canada. The Brown-Macdonald faction united with the high Church Tories in an attempt to defeat the bill; but they could not succeed. They have, however, showed their hands, and the country will know how to value their professions of patriotism. When the division was first taken, the vote stood 56 against 33; but some members, who came in when the names were being taken down, expressed a desire to have their names recorded; and the division being taken over again, the numbers stood 62 against 39.—*Correspondence of the Leader.*

The Bank Bills.

Quebec, Nov. 20.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill to authorise an addition to the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases.

Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the City Bank, and to add to its Capital Stock.

Bill to amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal.

Bill to authorise an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to facilitate the transfer of Shares in certain cases.

Bill to increase the Capital Stock of La Banque du Peuple, and for other purposes.

Bill to authorise an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank.

Noble Example.

A gentleman called at the Emigrant Department, Toronto, a few days since, in behalf of the Widow of one Percy, of Waterloo, for board in the country for her for the winter to be given to the [illegible] in that County, as [illegible] Home in Toronto. [illegible] Percy [illegible] Mr. Percy [illegible] Mr. Percy [illegible] Mr.

To Clean Plated Ware.—Scour a piece of flannel with unslaked lime, sifted to the consistency of English pearl; it will not scratch the silver, but will remove the tarnish and restore the brightness. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be entirely removed from the surface of plated ware, and the lustre restored to its brilliancy.

To Clean Fancy Glass.—Take some fine whiting, put it into a linen rag with a little soft soap, and with a small quantity of water, and rub your glass with them. Wipe off and polish with dry leaves. This method of cleaning glass, imparts a brilliant transparency to it more expeditiously accomplished than cleaning with soap-suds or vinegar.

To Extract a Glass Stopple.—When a large stopple is fast, wet wool around the neck of the bottle; warm it over the fire, and apply it to the stopple; then with any ordinary object, and hold the bottle by the wool. Soon after the wool is applied to the bottle, and the friction will be found to loosen it, it will expand sufficiently to allow the stopple being removed with ease.

To Preserve Iron and Steel Knives from Rust.—Procure some melted virgin wax—the purer the better—and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the handles, rub them briskly with a dry cloth and the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of the wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture which is the cause of rust. They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if used.

Rabbit Pudding.—A rabbit cut into about sixteen or eighteen pieces, and a quarter of a pound of bacon, sliced; season in proportion to size, and if for a numerous family, add ten potatoes and four onions, sliced, and half a pint of water; boil for two hours or according to size. Boiled rice may be added instead of potatoes. Well intermix the meat with the vegetables or rice.

Egg Plants.—Peel the fruit, and cut them into thin slices, boil in salt and water, until quite tender; drain off the water, and add sweet milk, crumb in toasted bread, and whilst simmering gently, add butter, pepper, &c., and break in three or four fresh eggs; take up before the eggs cook hard, and you will have a dish almost equal to stewed oysters To fry egg plants, they should be peeled, cut into thin slices, parboiled, then dipped in batter which has been highly seasoned, and fried in butter or lard; either way they are delicious.

Lemon Sponge.—Pare off the rind of one large lemon, and boil it in a pint of water with one other of sinaglass. As soon as the isinglass is dissolved, strain through muslin, and let it stand until cool, but not until it is set. Grate very finely the rind of another lemon, and let it stand in a basin with the juice of both until the stock is cold. Then add half a pound of loaf sugar; strain all the ingredients together into a bowl, and whisk them till they begin to stiffen. Then pour the mixture, as quietly as possible into a flat dish, and when cold; cut into squares. N. B.—It is to be made the night before it is intended to be eaten.

Lions.—Girard, the lion hunter of the French colony in Africa, gives the following statistics of the damage done to the Arabs in the province of Constantine, by lions: "The life of a lion may be computed to average thirty-five years. The annual destruction of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and camels, by a single animal, will amount in value to six thousand francs. Therefore, each lion costs the Arabs two hundred thousand francs. The thirty lions which are supposed to be now within the province, and which will be replaced by others from Tunis or Morocco, when exterminated, cost yearly one hundred and eighty thousand francs. In the country under the dominion of France, each Arab says an annual tribute of five francs to the government, and fifty francs to the lions."

Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands set apart for School purposes under the Statute 19 Vict ch 200] in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 74 inc	100 acres each,	73 (51)
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about 100 each.	
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	6 to 36 inc about 100 each.	
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	36, 114.
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 133.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

Also,

The [illegible] CROWN LANDS in the [illegible] on the same conditions of [illegible] and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre.

11th	do	100 acres each,	36, 127
12th	do	do	36, 146
13th	do	do	36, 146
14th	do	do	36, 146
15th	do	do	36, 151
16th	do	do	36, 169
17th	do	do	36, 127
18th	do	do	36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

[illegible] Sale of Crown Lands in the Township of Elma, in the County of Huron, [illegible] Stratford Agent, John Sharman, Esquire, in the Township of Elma, in all other matters relating to the Sale and Location of the same, viz:

Price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 14 to 35	do	do
12th	do 1 to 36	do do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A, 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do
34, 76.

1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 990, 2, 254, 3, 217, 4, 180, 5, 147, 6 106, 7, 59, 8, 36,
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 192, 12, 85, 13, 49, 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182, 16, 139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95.
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158, 22 152, 42, 86, 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178, 27, 143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 120, 32, 163, 33, 128, 34, 92, 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information, concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to forty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of everything, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Committee Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of the Coloured refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the most great honors family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. Ward, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada, and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Country,—it was moved by the Rev. G. T. Gribble, of St. Paul's East, Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Sawer, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada, and hearing their escape from the United States, and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the same, and pledges itself to promote it; and that the Earl of Shaftesbury, the same the following Gentlemen for the Council and Committee, with power to add to their number

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, President.

George William Alexander, Esq.
Rev. James Sherman and Samuel Norman Sherman, Esq.

Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; C. T. Wright, Esq., Treas.; J. J. Gurney, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Steane; Rev. Dr. Cox; Rev. Dr. Campbell; Rev. Dr. Hoby; Rev. Dr. Morison; Rev. Dr. Alexander; Rev. Dr. Harris; Rev. Dr. Raffles; Rev. Dr. Leifchild; Rev. Dr. Reed; Rev. Dr. Burns; Rev. Dr. Wardlaw; Rev. Dr. Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Ritchie; Rev. Dr. Wilson; Rev. Dr. Ferguson; Rev. Dr. Bunting; Rev. Dr. Jobson; Rev. Dr. Beaumont; Rev. Dr. Hoppus; Rev. Dr. Stoughton; Rev. Dr. Thomas; Rev. Dr. Hannah; Rev. Dr. Hall; Rev. Dr. Newman; Rev. Dr. Hinton; Rev. Dr. Leask; Rev. Dr. Vaughan; Rev. Dr. Massie; Rev. Dr. Hewlett; Rev. Dr. Bickersteth; Rev. Dr. Tidman

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☞ Warm and Cold BATHS as at former stand. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 19, 1854.

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Poetry.

Two Ways to Live on Earth.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth,
Two ways to judge—to act—to view:
For all things here have double birth—
A right and wrong—a false and true,

Give me the house where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasure, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence.

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse to complain;
Who feel not—never felt—the mind
To envy yet another's gain.

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavour meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
No fallen power that shuns the streets.

Though fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more,
Are gauds it is no loss to lose.

Some beings, wheresoe'er they go,
Find not to please or to exalt;
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others in the careless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And twice enjoy the joy they share.

Oh! happy they who happy make,
Who blessing, still themselves are blest;
Who something spare for other's sake,
And strive in all things for the best.

LIFE'S HARVEST.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD KNOWLES.

Hail reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee,
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle, waiting,
For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing—
Why sit ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

Thy Master calls for reapers,
And shall he call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
In morning's ruddy glow,
Nor wait until the dial
Points to the noon below.
And come with the strong sinew,
Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
Draws round its wreath of gold.

And mount the crumbling watch-towers,
And herald on the truth;
Preach out the golden precepts,
To wild and wayward youth.
Mount up the heights of wisdom,
And crush each error low;
Keep back no word of knowledge
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

Miscellaneous.

Bathing in the East.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

No swan-soft woman, rubbed with lucid oils,
The gift of an enamored god, more fair.
Browning.

We shall not soon set out from Damascus—we shall not leave the Pearl of the Orient to glimmer through the seas of the foliage wherein it lies buried—without consecrating a day to the Bath, that material agent of peace and good will unto men. We have bathed in the Jordan, like Naaman, and have been made clean; let us now see whether Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, are better than the waters of Israel.

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For all things here have double birth—
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To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness spoils,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasure, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence.

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse to complain;
Who feel not—never felt—the mind
To envy yet another's gain.

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavour meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
No fallen power that shuns the streets.

Though fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more,
Are gauds it is no loss to lose.

Some beings, wheresoe'er they go,
Find not to please or to exalt;
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others in the careless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
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And twice enjoy the joy they share.

Oh! happy they who happy make,
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And strive in all things for the best.

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The golden morn is passing—
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And mount the crumbling watch-towers,
And herald on the truth;
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Ye wild and wayward youth.
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In service of thy Lord,
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No swan-soft woman, rubbed with lucid oils,
The gift of an enamored god, more fair.

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Listen and watch the luxurious[illegible] following what occupies[illegible] the streets, while the[illegible] of their[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mixed Commission for American Claims.

It may not be generally known that there is at this time sitting in London, a Mixed Commission, appointed under the convention of 1853, for the settlement of outstanding claims between Great Britain and America, arising out of the late war, and some others. [illegible] Commissioner for the United States is [illegible] Barclay, the Agent, General Thomas. [illegible] Commissioner for Great Britain is a Mr. [illegible], the Agent, Mr. Hannan. The umpire is Joshua Bates, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Baring and Co. The claims are of various kinds; but amongst them are some preferred by Englishmen, who were then trading in the Southern States, and who held slaves which were set free by the British. These claims for slaves thus liberated are said greatly to have annoyed and perplexed the Commissioners. One of this kind has been presented by a Mr. [illegible], a solicitor from Manchester, on behalf of some persons now residing in that city, but whose names we have, as yet, been unable to ascertain. It is for several thousand pounds. The claimants were settled in Jamaica, and the slaves belonged to them when carried off by the British naval force. Mr. [illegible] seems to have pressed the case of his clients with singular tenacity, taking exception to every counter-plea brought forward. The British Commissioner has, we understand, submitted the question to the Foreign Office for decision, being himself disinclined to admit the claim. The excitement it occasioned was considerable. Another claim is for the value of seventy-three slaves liberated in Bermuda under the following circumstances:

A vessel called the Enterprise, sailed from Alexandria, D. C., on the 22nd of January 1835, bound for Charleston, S. C., and having on board, besides a cargo of merchandise, seventy-three slaves with their owner. She was driven by stress of weather into the port of Hamilton, Bermuda, having in a leaky condition. The captain intended to refit, and to proceed on his voyage, but while in port, the slaves were seized and liberated by the authorities of the island.

Claims for compensation were made on the British Government, for the value of these slaves, and various communications have passed on the subject, without result. The whole matter has now been referred to the Commission. Much law and logic have been expended in discussing this claim, the principles insisted upon by the United States Commissioner being the same as those urged by Mr. Calhoun before the United States Senate, in 1840, when resolutions adopting his views were passed by that body. They are as follows:

"That a vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the law of nations, under the *exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which she belongs*; and that if such vessel is forced, by stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance, into the port of a friendly power, her country, in such case, looses none of the rights appertaining to her on the high seas, either over the vessel or the personal relations of those on board."

On the other hand, it is contended by the British Government, that Slavery, having been abolished in the island of Bermuda, by the Statute 3 and 4 W. IV. cap. 73, passed 28th of August 1833, and the *Enterprise* being locally within the jurisdiction of the colony subsequent to the coming into operation of that Act, the slaves on board of her were rightfully liberated by virtue of the law. The United States Commissioner has been extremely industrious in collecting the various authorities, British and American, which support his view of the case of the *Enterprise*; and he at length urges, that if the municipal law of England overrules the principles of international laws which he lays down, then it is paramount to the absolute rights of other governments when they come into conflict.

"Such a position," he says, "virtually abolishes the entire code of international law. If one State can at pleasure revoke such law, any other state may do the same thing, and the whole system of international intercourse becomes a mere matter of arbitrary, will, of universal violence."

Now, the learned Judge, in appealing to the law of nations, necessarily throws us back upon first principles; and unfortunately for his views of the case, that which is called the *Law of Nations*, or the *Jus Gentium*, is founded on this dogma absolute:

"Every man holds from nature a liberty and and an independence of which he cannot be deprived, except with his own consent." (Vattel. *Droits des Gens. Preliminaires. Chap. 1.*)

If the Judge admit this principle—which he cannot consistently repudiate—he must show that the seventy-three slaves in question were willing to remain slaves: he must prove that first principles [illegible] over-ridden by legal enactments [illegible] natural rights of men, with their consent. It does seem to us, that he has been singularly unfortunate in his quotation of the Law of Nations; for by it he cannot for a moment maintain his position, and we hope that the British Commissioner will stand his ground.

Apart, however, from the interest attaching to this case, we would call attention to it as illustrating the illegality of the law relating to colored seamen: The principles urged with so much force by Judge Upham, namely, "that the flag of a nation is a supreme protection for the citizens and property of one nation whilst they are in the ports of another, and that neither municipal nor statute law can subvert its rights," is one in which all parties agree; so long always, be it observed, as those rights are not in opposition to the fundamental principles on which all society is based. Now if this principle hold good in one case, it does it in another. It was thus that Mr. Samuel Mathew argued when Manuel Francis and Reuben Roberts were seized in 1851 by the authorities of Charleston, S. C., and incarcerated, simply because they had colored skin, and had been driven by stress of weather into that port. The local authorities, however, laughed at him, and treated his doctrine with supreme contempt, and Southern lawyers and statesmen declared that Consul Mathew was entirely in error, for that municipal law did over-ride the superior law of the flag, or law international. Messrs. Berrien and Johnson, Secretaries of State at Washington, supported this view, for the sake of "dear old Charleston," and the British Government did not push the case to an issue, as they might most right be determined.

[illegible] Judge Upham's opinion [illegible] of the slaves of Israel [illegible] Egypt, and that they [illegible] entitled to compensation for the illegal interference with them by the authorities of Egypt, we believe it cannot be substantiated [illegible] to Israelites as personal property, and consequently [illegible] the fundamental rights on which [illegible] on the other hand, his dogma respecting [illegible] of the flag cannot be sustained [illegible] strict accordance with the [illegible] to the *Jus Gentium*. We believe, however, the law relating to [illegible] is yet undetermined, the law relating to [illegible] is undetermined.

[illegible] to hear what the result of [illegible] will be. It would be [illegible] this question were [illegible] Britain were called [illegible] may be

From the Southern S. C. Patriot.

An Interesting Trial.

Some fourteen years ago, a Mr. Darby, of Chester District, purchased a girl called Lucy, who was carried to that neighbourhood by a man named Thompson, said to have been [illegible] in Washington, D. C., about the year 1851, practising law. The girl had the looks of an Indian, but was sold to him as a negro. She ran away repeatedly, telling her playmates she was an Indian. Some three or four years ago, she was lodged in jail in Columbia as a runaway, and advertised. Her owner came for her, and was required to show his bill of sale, which was not considered altogether satisfactory. Several citizens were impressed with the girls appearance, and advised the jailor not to give her up, as she evidently was an Indian. He applied to Governor Means for advice, and the Governor directed him to stand a suit, and let the case be decided by an appeal to evidence. Governor Manning also, upon coming into office, expressed an interest in the trial, as one involving important rights to the girl.

After long delay, by the party claiming her, to produce evidence, the case was tried at the late term. Some three years since, an old Cherokee chief visited Columbia, upon hearing that an Indian girl was in jail. He said that, fourteen years ago, while his tribe was on the way from North Carolina to Arkansas, an Indian girl, about four years old, was stolen from his party; that great distress was caused to her parents; that she was the child of his sister's daughter, and that her name was Lut-se: that he came to Columbia with the hope of seeing Lut-se, and that, as soon as he laid eyes on her, his heart was rejoiced to see the face of his sister's daughter; that this girl is Lut-se, and she is as much like her mother as her mother's sister's children are like her mother's sister.

The chief's name is Inaluskie. The old man removed eight years ago from Arkansas, and now lives in North Carolina. He was a captain under Gen. Jackson at the battle of the Horse-shoe Bend, where he commanded 130 warriors, and fought with much distinction. Commissions were read for several chiefs of tribes now in North Carolina, stating that a girl named Lut-se was stolen from one of their party about fourteen years ago. A commission was read of the examination of a Mrs. Carter, the wife of a man who purchased the girl from Thompson and sold her to Darby.

In this she stated that, learning from her children that the girl said she was an Indian, she called her up and questioned her about it, when she said "No," she was not Indian, but her mother was negro. This was offered as evidence, and strange to say, admitted. But it had the opposite effect to what was intended. As it was clear that among her playmates the girl told the truth, and to her mistress she evidently had been taught to say otherwise. Evidence was brought forward that she had for fourteen years, been in Chester, in possession of Darby, working as a negro, and so considered, although called "Darby's Indian."

The most striking testimony adduced in the case, was that by our distinguished, talented and scientific townsman, Dr. R. D. Gibbes. This is not only mine, but the opinion of others. He understands the anatomy of our race as well as I know my multiplication table. As proof of my declaration, he was put upon the stand and called upon to explain the ethnological distinction of races. He was asked to point out the characteristics of the Indian and Negro, which he did very minutely and fully, and in a manner to bring conviction to the whole assembled crowd. He exhibited a cast of an Indian skull—an aboriginal—said to be from one in the Academy of Science in Philadelphia, from a mound in Ohio. He explained all its characteristics, and then called up the old Chief and Interpreter, and showed the identity with their heads. He then compared it and their heads with that of Lucy, and established them all as of the same type.

He then handled a negro skull and demonstrated clearly the peculiarities, and showed by comparison the marked difference between them. He explained the prominent difference in the anatomical structure of the different parts of the body, and gave an exceedingly interesting account of the distinction in the hair of the Caucasian, Indian and Negro races. He stated a very curious fact, as resulting from microscopick observation, that in mulatto cross, the hair of one or the other parent was present, and sometimes hairs of both, but never a mongrel hair; that no amalgamated hair existed; that as often the mulatto had straight hair as kinky. He stated that the microscope revealed that the hair of the white race was, when transversely divided, oval, that of the Indians circular, and that of the Negro eccentrically elliptical, with flattened edges; that of the Negro was not hair, but wool, and capable of being felted; that the colouring matter of true hair was an internal tube, while in the Negro it was in the epidermis or scales covering the shaft of the hair.

In corroboration of his statement that both white and negro hair were sometimes found in the same head, a singular case was mentioned in my hearing, by Dr. W. He stated that he once attended a half-breed Indian and negro, who had straight Indian hair. He was ill, and had his head shaved and blistered. On his recovery, when his hair grew out it was negro hair, crisped and wiry.

These are curious facts, and of much importance in the distinction of races.

The counsel of the plaintiff proposed and insisted on Dr. Gibbes to give the facts as to the hair of spoken of blood; but he said he had not examined by the microscope any but the half breeds. It is to be hoped that full investigation will be made of this subject, and the fact published.

On the whole, the evidence set forth by Dr. Gibbes was extremely interesting, and developed some facts I never heard of before.

There has been but one opinion expressed in relation to it. The Jury decided in favour of the girl's being Indian, and the old Chief left with the old chief on the way to Arkansas, to his parents and friends. Gov. Means was so convinced that the girl was Indian, that he was ready to pay the [illegible] if the case was decided against her. He would buy [illegible] and set her free. The feeling [illegible] to establish that, and it is [illegible] doubted [illegible] the Indian would have [illegible] death [illegible]

Amalgamating of the South—Some of the Consequences.

Anti-Slavery men, when charged—as they frequently used to be—with being amalgamationists, have ever made the unanswerable retort, that the system of *Slavery* is the very hot-bed of amalgamation. On this subject we now have the testimony of a Southern woman, Mrs. Douglass, who was recently prosecuted and imprisoned, under the laws of Virginia, for the atrocious crime of teaching coloured children! She concludes her remarkable narrative with the following revelation of the all-prevailing licentiousness which is engendered by the slave system at the South. It is a revolting, but impressive recital.

J.

"I now approach a subject vitally connected with the interests of the South and the welfare of humanity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice to serve, but boldly speak my mind, and tell my Southern sisters a truth, which, however, they may have learned it by sad experience, has probably never been thus prosecuted and imprisoned, under the laws of Virginia, for the atrocious crime of teaching coloured children! She concludes her remarkable narrative with the following revelations

widowed and orphaned of the soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the East. The meeting on Saturday, in the county of Clare, presided over by Sir Lucius O'Brien, is one of the latest instances of the universal feeling which animates alike Protestant, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. One of the resolutions was proposed, in an effective speech by the Rev. Mr Tatton of the established church, and was seconded, in equally effective addresses, by the Dissenting and Roman Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood. At the preparatory meeting for the county of Monaghan the Roman Catholic bishop (Dr M'Nally) took a prominent part in the proceedings, indeed, the *Freeman's Journal* mentions, with approbation, that "the countenance which the Catholic hierarchy give to the Patriotic Fund by attendances in so many instances at the meetings, and by their own generous contributions, invest the work with the highest sanction in the sight of the Catholic population of the country."—*Dublin Letter.*

London's Larder.

If we fix on Hyde Park as our exhibition ground, and pile together all the barrels of beer consumed in London, they would form a thousand columns not far short of a mile in perpendicular height. Let us imagine ourselves on the top of this tower, and we shall have a look-out worthy of the feast we are about to summon to our feet. Hereabout we might discover the great northern road stretching far away into the length and breadth of the land. Lo! as we look, a mighty herd of oxen with loud bellowing are beheld approaching from the north. For miles and miles the mass of horns is conspicuous, winding along the road ten abreast, and even thus the last animal of the herd would be seventy-two miles away, and the drover goading his shrinking flanks considerably beyond Peterborough. On the other side of the park, as the clouds of dust clear away, we see the great western road as far as the eye can reach, thronged with a heaving mass of wool, and the shepherd at the end of the flock, ten abreast, and the dog that is worrying the last sheep, are just leaving the environs of Bristol, 121 miles from our beer-built pillar. Along Piccadilly, Regent street, the Strand, Fleet street, Cheapside, and the eastward Mile End Road for 7½ miles, street and causeway are filled with calves still ten abreast, and Oxford street and Holborn we see nothing for nine long miles but slowly-paging, deeply grunting herd of swine. As we watch this mowing mass approaching from all points of the horizon, the air suddenly becomes dark—a black pall seems drawn over the sky—it is the flock of birds—game, poultry and wild fowl, that, like Mrs. Bond's ducks, are come up to be killed; as they fly wing to wing and tail to beak, they form a square whose superficies is not much less than the whole enclosed portion of St. James' Park, or 51 acres. No sooner does this huge flight clear away, than we behold the park at our feet inundated with hares and rabbits. Feeding 400 abreast, they extend from the marble arch to the round pond in Kensington Gardens—at least a mile. Let us now pile up all the half-quartern loves consumed in the metropolis in the year, and we shall find they form a pyramid which measures 200 square feet at its base, and extends into the air a height of 1,293 feet, or nearly three times that of St. Paul's. Turning now towards the sound of rushing waters, we find that the seven companies are filling the mains for the day. If they were allowed to flow into the arena of the adjacent St. James' Park, they would, in the course of twenty-four hours, flood its entire space with a depth of 30 inches of water, and the whole annual supply would be quite sufficient to submerge the city (one mile square) 90 feet. Of the fish, we confess we are able to say nothing. When numbers amount to billions, the calculation become too trying to our patience. We have little doubt, however, they would be quite sufficient to make the Serpentine one solid mass. Of ham and bacon, again, preserved meats, and all the countless comestibles, we have taken no account—and, in truth, they are little more to the great mass, than the ducks and geese were in Sancho Panza's celebrated mess—"the skimmings of the pot." Such, then, is a slight sketch of the great London larder.—*Quarterly Review Article, The Commissariat of London.*

The New York *Herald*, commenting on the recent election, and the death blow to the hopes of the rummies, who left no stone unturned to defeat Clark, says:—

"Thus it will be seen that the ordinary channels of emigration are closed to this ornamental class of our fellow citizens.—But there is one place—one elysium—one happy family—one epicurean retreat—one delicious paradise where their exertions will be appreciated and their efforts rewarded—the City of Washington! The opening is a magnificent one. We have thirty millions of money in the treasury, and only three months (holidays out) to spend it in. The City is an immense rumshop. The Kitchen Cabinet lives on rum, entirely—members of Congress drink rum all day and all night, and between all their speeches—there is rum in the White House—rum on the avenue—rum overflowing in the Hotels—rum in the drawing rooms—rum in the boudoirs—rum in the lobby—rum in the Speaker's room—rum in the committee rooms—in fact the capitol itself is filled with rum from dome to corner stone.

There is no Maine law in Washington—probably there never will be; and during the coming session of Congress there will be more robbery, more corruption, more clutching at the spoils, more thieving, more lobbying, more giving away of the public lands, more lying, more intemperance, more immorality, more subtracting, efrontery, and more rascality of all kinds in the city of Washington than in any other place in Christendom—or heathendom either, for that matter.

Nebraska, California, Central America, pale before the brilliancy of the national capital. The grogshop politicians' Emigrant Aid Society must go to Washington or nowhere; they cannot remain here after we become a temperance State, and in Washington they will find worthy associates who have been elected by rum and who will not desert their old friends.

A Philanthropist—Buxton Mission.

There is some philanthropy in man or woman, when there is a set design, attendant with heavy cost perhaps, and solo devoted time and labor given, for the amelioration of any portion of our race. The Rev. William King, of this Mission (under the charge of the [Free] Presbyterian church of Canada,) is a philanthropist—for he has undertaken to look over, officiate as Minister, and act the part of a father, to a colony of coloured persons, mostly from the slavery of the south, in a settlement in Raleigh township, County of Kent. In the October number of the *Record* of said church, is a brief sketch given of the settlement. It wants that of its earlier portion, to be better understood, with a forgetting and not a remembering public. We the more particularly notice this colony, from the *example* its people gives to the inhabitants of another race around them,—for "the Sabbath is observed in a most exemplary way, *and nothing that intoxicates is manufactured or sold* in the settlement"—[vide *Record*.] There are generous minded persons in Canada, who would give independent of any congregational or synodical collections, (which are made), a new stamp, a "ring," a "clink," to the metal of their generosity, by transmitting a few dollars in the Rev. Mr. King's way, for to help "in the moral guidance" of the people and place—see the *Record*—Address—Rev. William King—Buxton Mission—Buxton P. O., C. W.—*The Challenge, Stratford C. W.*

The Maine Law Sham!

The Temperance Bill will, I fear be lost through the trimming character of its managers. I gave notice of a Maine Law bill early last September; so did Mr. Felton, a lawyer from Sherbrooke, whose family has long found the advantage of looking to whoever had the purse-strings of Canada for their political action. As he seemed to be entrusted with that slowgoing fair-weather reformer, Mr. M. Cameron's bill of 1853, I gave way, and after I had had some correspondence on the subject with the President of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, and with Mr. Neal Dow, General Carey of Ohio, and Mr. Greeley, I confined my action to speaking for the second reading and sitting in Committee where some amendments were made.

Sometime since the bill was re-printed, as amended but no persuasion can induce Mr. Felton, who has charge of it, or Mr. Patrick, the chairman of the Committee, to push the amended bill to a vote, consequently those who detest the Maine Law, and all reforms that raise the masses to a higher level will have the credit, if we go to a new election, of their sham support at the second reading, but nothing will be done.

To encourage sobriety!!! Messrs. McNab, Cayley, Hincks, Spence & Co., have just produced a tariff of only five pence on the gallon of whiskey; twenty pence on rum; brandy the gallon, three shillings; gin half a dollar—one shilling for a gallon of the poorest light wines—no more for Bishop Strachan or Lord Elgin's south side Madeira or sparkling Champaigne!!

The Yankee varies the taxes on gin and rum—McNab, Hincks & Spence are keeping us down here to lower them! Jonathan allows Tea and Coffee to come into his ports free, and sugar at a moderate rate.—SPENCE, Cayley and Hincks tax Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. If the wholesale price of raw sugar, per cwt. is 21s. (the average of last year's entries at Toronto,) they propose, by the tariff we are now discussing, to tax the cwt. 7s. 6d. Even pimento and black pepper are to pay two pence per lb. at the custom houses, in order to keep up the four million dollars of floating cash in the chest, for use of our speculators.—*McKenzie's Message.*

A Yankee in Canada.

MR. PAPINEAU'S RESIDENCE ON THE OTTAWA.

A writer in the Buffalo *Express*, thus speaks of Canada, its scenery, &c. We have room for a short extract only:—

Having just finished a ramble of two months through the Canadas, I have been induced to offer a few remarks which I trust may not be uninteresting, especially to the travelling community of this country.

It is singular that a country possessing so many scenes of rich, romantic beauty, and places of health and happy resort, should have hitherto remained comparatively unknown to the visiting public. The Canadian climate is more regular, and, consequently, more healthy than many parts of the States; while the country at large present every variety of scenery, from the lofty mountains of Lochaber, whose proud peaks the golden winged eagle alone can inhabit, to the beautiful ranges of Western Huron, where the proud oak stands in giant majesty, and whose waters roll in limpid streams beneath their mossy banks, sometimes forming a fretted ripple and sometimes expanding into silver lakes.

Among the most attractive places, presenting a magnificent combination of natural grandeur and the almost incredible conquests of art, is Bytown and the surrounding country. This town is on the south bank of the Grand River, within ten hours ride of Montreal by steamboats. As the tourist approaches Bytown *en route* for the east, he beholds the residence of Papineau, situated on a prominent rising on the north bank of the Ottawa. His house, which is elegantly built of cut stone, commands an extended view of the river, both east and west; and from it, in various directions through the forest, are roads and paths laid in a costly and tasty manner. Mr. Papineau has been many tenants, who live in small houses, and subsist mostly by husbanding their few acres of the soil. Here the scenery is rough and wild. The spectator is often struck with the picturesque combination of rural scenery, as formed by the high ledges of rock which overhang the river, and the hill provided mountain, down whose sides the gentle brook winds its gurgling way, leading its contributions to the grandeur of river and dell, rising, at distance of a mile in the interior beneath.—*North American.*

The Gale on Lake Erie.

The gale at Cleveland [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.

1854.
Dec. 22.—"The Respiratory Functions in Animals," Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.

1855.
Jan. 5.—"English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," Rev. R. Barrs, B.D.
Jan. 12.—"Science and Revelation," Rev. J. Fyfe, D.D.
Jan. 19.—"Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestrial Beings," Rev. J. Roaf.
Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.
Feb. 2.—"The Wye," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.
Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.
Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.
Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2.—"Geology versus Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Fleming, Esq.
Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.
Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."
Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accommodation	Mixed.	Express.	Accommodation	Express.
Niagara Falls depart		A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 7.30
Thorold		7.40	P.M. 12.05	1.55	8.05
St. Catharines		7.55	12.05	1.55	8.05
Jordan		8.20		2.20	
Beamsville		8.45		2.10	
Grimsby		9.15		3.02	
Stoney Creek		9.50		3.05	
Hamilton { arrive		10.10	1.15	3.55	1.30
depart	6.45		1.25	3.05	1.20
Dundas	8.10			3.25	
Flamboro'	8.25			3.35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00			4.05	
Galt { depart	9.15			5.10	
arrive	11.40			5.40	
Paris	11.25		2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	11.45			4.55	
Woodstock	1.30		3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	1.50			5.45	
Ingersoll	10.10		3.50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	10.30			6.20	
London { arrive	12.50		4.35	6.40	4.50
depart		A.M. 10.30	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo		10.55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road		11.15			
Elgfrid		11.35		7.50	
Mosa		P.M. 12.05			
Wardsville		12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville		1.15			
Chatham		2.00	6.50	9.35	7.25
Windsor, arrive		4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommodation	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
Windsor depart	A.M. 4.00		A.M. 10.00		P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40		11.40		4.35	8.40
Thamesville			P.M.		5.15	
Wardsville	6.35		12.35		5.50	9.40
Mosa					6.20	
Elgfrid	7.15				6.45	
Adelaide road					7.00	
Lobo	7.45		1.45		7.15	10.40
London arrive	8.10		2.10		7.50	11.05
depart	8.30		2.25	P.M. 5.10		11.15
Dorchester	8.40			5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00		3.00	5.55		11.50
Beachville	9.15			6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30		3.25	6.40		12.15
Princeton	10.05			7.20		
Paris	10.25		4.25	7.45		1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50		4.50	8.10		
Galt { depart	9.25		3.15			
arrive	11.40		5.40			
Flamboro'	11.30			8.50		
Dundas	11.08			6.05		
Hamilton, arrive	11.48		5.40	9.30		2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 2.30	5.50			2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	2.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.35	5.25	7.00			3.45
Thorold	1.55	5.40				
Niagara Falls arrive	2.00	6.00	7.35			4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.29 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

G. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST*,
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,

Tailor and Draper.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

of every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinos and Cashmeres,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all the newest

[illegible]

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Sheppard, Chas. Doheny, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonell, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL, Esq., PRESIDENT.
P. J. O'NEILL, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view to warrant encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854. 30

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprise the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and of the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ Remember the "*English Red and Blue Shoe*" at the Sign of the Boot.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

[illegible]

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Fancy public, to the assortment of

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which has unexpectedly, and by purchase, in large quantities, fallen into his hands, and which he is now offering for sale at the above price. [illegible] Any Hat or Bonnet [illegible] not give satisfaction, may be returned within one week from the day of purchase, and the money will be refunded. N.B.—Wholesale Purchasers will find this one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city, as every hat at the above price will be sold for cash. Toronto, by which they can sell at a small profit.

JOHN SALT,
King-st. Toronto, Sept. 4, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

AT THE KING STREET EAST

TORONTO,

For the Best Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

CLOTHING,

MANUFACTURED

[illegible]

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AT

DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. O. AGOSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss STYLES, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

Mrs. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.*

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Sheppard, Chas. Doheny, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonell, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL, Esq., PRESIDENT.
P. J. O'NEILL, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

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1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854. 30

ATKINSON'S

UNRIVALLED PARISIAN

TOOTH PASTE,

A LIQUID PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, preserving a delightful odor to the Breath, and rendering the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,

Or other hurtful ingredients to the

Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

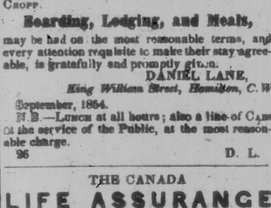
ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentifrices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where they has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,

W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.

York Street, No. 98.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his STOCK From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments, or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death ensue before the attainment of this age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only *Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America*, may be mentioned moderate rates and small commencing Annual payments, and the most unexceptionable security to insured parties.

Responsible Agents of character and skill, in connection or in the prosecution of the business of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. Closson, A. Cameron, for Guelph and Western Mutual Districts.

FORGERY.

The Commercial Bankers' Book of Entry Ruled in Canada.

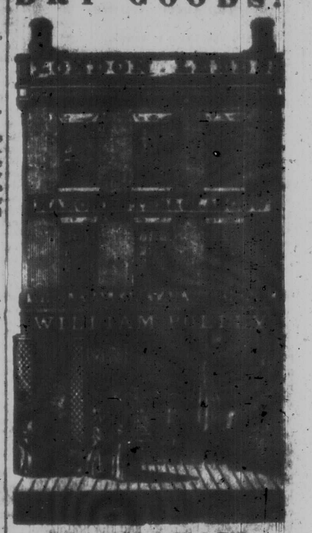
THE Subscriber has just completed a new and improved system of Bank Book Ruling, which he is now prepared to furnish to Banks and Bankers throughout Canada. [illegible] The system is applicable to any Bank or Banking House, and is the only one in use in the United States. [illegible] Any Bank desiring to adopt this system, will be furnished with a Set of Books, Ruled and Bound, and a Set of Rules for the management of the same, by addressing the Subscriber, Post Paid, at Toronto, C. W.

JOHN SALT,
Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

French Cashmere DRESSES,
Rich Check and Brocaded SILKS,
French Merinoes, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, DE LAINES,
Shawls, Wool Polkas and Vests,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Stays, &c.,

With a splendid assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,—in all sizes—Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Boas, Hoods, Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Nets, Muslins, Hair Nets, &c., &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Gingham, Blue Drills, Grey Cloths, Satinetts, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every style.

This Stock is replete with every article in the line requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers,—for style, variety and excellent value is not surpassed in this city.

☞ No abatement from the price named.

☞ *TERMS CASH.*

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third Door West Church Street.

Chequered Warehouse,
66, King Street East.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1854. 30-6w

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons,

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 8th, 1854.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 75, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 3,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	12	6
Three Months	0	7	0
One Month	0	3	0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	0	0
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing the terms will be 10s. 2d. for two copies, and 2d. for three cats for every three months subscription.

To defray the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 2d. for four days; for a single volume or three volumes 6d. for one week; for two works in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Terms.

Also, Stationery for sale at a small advance, a small stock of Fancy Goods, [illegible] which the terms strictly adhered to.

Toronto, May 15, 1854.



DR. CADWELL,

SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Operates on the Eye for [illegible]

Blindness, Deafness and all [illegible] of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 30, KING ST. EAST.

☞ Open from 12 to 2 P.M.

Poetry.

The Angel's Garden.

BY DAVID D. BENTON.

[illegible] the citizen shows,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] prince.

[illegible] with nature, to contest—
[illegible] pole to pole,
[illegible] the plains,
[illegible] domain.

[illegible] the scenes of Pride,
[illegible] shows each side,
[illegible] give no frontage line.

[illegible] be scorched and barren plains,
[illegible] stained with many a gilding mine,
[illegible] her pleats of joy divine.

Wintering Poultry.

[illegible] the trouble of having a touch of the poultry fever, but I am satisfied that farmers [illegible] generally winter them in a manner to realize a greater profit for their outlay. For several years I have adopted a plan which has been a great improvement on the old one of feeding them once or twice a day. Fowls, they should have a place in which to roost, so warm that one seldom gets his comb frozen. Mine winter under my [illegible] which is twenty-four by forty-eight feet. Under the north half of the barn is a cellar for roots, and the bottom of the sill is [illegible] above the level ground on the north end. The land descends to the south, sufficiently to have an open shed under the south half, which is ten feet from the ground to the sill, and has a good substantial stone wall in lime mortar on three sides of it, but open to the south. Over this shed or open cellar are my stables, and the manure passes through the floor.

This shed is occupied by cows and poultry, though the poultry have the same range they [illegible] summer. Their roosting place is in one corner of this shed, just below the sills, with a shelf by the side of the roost. As soon as they require feeding in the fall, I set a large box of corn or other feed on the shelf and keep a good supply by them. For a fortnight they will consume more food than [illegible], then become fat, and the rest of the winter I think they require no more food than by the old method. The result has invariably been, if they stop laying in December, many of them commence in January and February, and through the spring months they do better than they did by the old treatment, and if a fat chicken is wanted, they are sure to be found without the trouble of cooping expressly to fatten.

FACTS LIGHTER TO LITERATURE.—"In the Texas market," says a correspondent, "the demand has suddenly changed from *Liquor* to *Literature*. Public Libraries and Reading Rooms are taking the place of Grog Shops and Billiard Saloons in this new and prosperous State."—*Puritan Recorder*.

UNAPPRECIATED POLITENESS.—A droll story is told of an honest farmer, who, attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over the fence. Recovering himself, he saw the animal on the other side of the rails shaving the air with his head and neck and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him for a moment, and then, shaking his fist at him, exclaimed,

'Darn your apologies; you needn't stand there, you tarnal critter, a bowing and scraping; you did it on purpose, darn your curly picture?"

A SHY YOUTH.—"Everything is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tomkins," said a father to his only son. "Hope you will behave yourself like a man Thomas." The individual addressed was a young man, seated on a chair, despatching a piece of bread and molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied with a flood of tears. The parent started, and in an angry voice exclaimed—"What objections can you have to Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be, some time or other. Your mother, and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare yourself for your nuptials" "Yes," finally sobbed Thomas, "that's a different thing. You married mother, but I'm sent to marry a strange gal!"

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	0	0	to	11	3
Masons,	0	0		10	0
Hand-cutters,	0	0		10	0
Joiners,	0	0		8	9
Carpenters,	0	0		8	9
Plasterers,	0	0		6	3
Painters,	0	0		7	6
Slaters,	0	0		7	6
Printers, (Compositors)	0	0		7	6
" Pressmen,	0	0		8	4
Tailors, Coats,	0	0		6	3
" Pants,	0	0		2	6
Shoemakers,	0	0		7	6
Blacksmiths,	0	0		7	6
Wheelwrights,	0	0		6	3
Coopers,	0	0		5	9
Farm Laborers, with board	0	0		5	0
Day Laborers	0	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (8 to 16)	1	6		1	10
Housekeepers, with board	0	0		2	6
Domestic Servants,	0	0		4	3
Seamstresses,	0	0		3	0
Female Teachers,	1	3		2	6
Married Males, per month,	30	0		0	0
Married Females,	20	0		0	0
Servant Boys,	2	6		5	0
Common Girls,	1	3		2	6

[illegible] to sterling, equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

[illegible] Quarter [illegible]

[illegible]

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic. ch 200] in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARSTON, Esquire at STRATFORD, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 7½ inc	100 acres each,	79	[51]
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36, inc about 100 each.		
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.		
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do		
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	114
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	125
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	119
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	128
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre.

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36,	137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36,	123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 7½ inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about 90	do
	34, 76.		
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each	
2d	do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;		
3d Con	1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95		
4th Con	1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160		
	11, 129; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.		
5th Con	1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each		
6th Con	1 to 14 inc	do	15, 189, 16,
	120, 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33		
7th Con	1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;		
8th Con	1 to 20 inc	do	21, 156; 22,
	122, 23, 86; 24, 65		
9th Con	1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each		
10th Con	1 to 25 inc	do	26, 178; 27,
	143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35		
11th Con	1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each		
12th Con	1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199; 32,
	163, 33, 128, 34, 92; 35, 48		

TOWNSHIP OF BOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to raise the cause of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are mostly destitute of everything, having generally fled Covertly, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave Owners, but through the Northern, nominally Free, for any point of observation, concealed, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and upon their claim to freedom being denied to endure a bondage of which the worst men alive are always ignorant. It is the case of Fugitives to operate as a warning to others, deterring them from flight, that they may be retained in the [illegible] of their masters. [illegible] Committee of Management [illegible] Society of Canada [illegible] Fugitives [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Canada [illegible] Slavery [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Canada [illegible] Slavery [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Canada [illegible] Slavery

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Step to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854. { NUMBER 40.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect, exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, —and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals,it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:

J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto, and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

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No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854.

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British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

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J. R. BROWN,
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FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No 33 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with a message in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold Baths at all hours. ☜

THOS. P. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

PEOPLES'
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
66, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well selected stock of

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. &c.

Poetry.

From the Bradford Chronicle.

SUNSET.

BY THE FOREST HARD.

Softly o'er the landscape falling
Sunset sheds her dappled glow;
Deep, to deep, in praise is calling:
Praise ascends from all below.
On the mountain tops are beaming,
Golden breathes, from fleecy cloud,
In the vale fair nature's dreaming,
O'er the scenes which beauty shrouds.

Far away, the west is blazing,
Lit by lamps whose flames of gold,
Gild the curtains night is raising,
Sol's bright western couch to fold;
There with gildings overarching,
In the richly painted west,
Wearied from his midday marching,
Sinks the day king to his rest;

Carvings rich and noble mouldings
Beautify his couch's stand,
Damask clouds, in fleecy foldings,
Wrought by nature's master hand.
In the looms of heaven, woven,
Angel hands have form'd them all,
Then by God's own sceptre cloven,
Round his throne they let them fall.

Rich and roseate colors steeping,
Shed their soft and varied dyes;
Gentle stars behind them peeping,
Softly beam like angel eyes,
And while angels stand, admiring,
As the sight of day grows dim,
Man and earth in praise aspiring,
Swell a holy vesper hymn.

And as day to eve has dwindled
Yonder comes the car of night,
White her lamp the moon has kindled
Here to guide her steps aright.
Now her sable pall she's flinging
Deeply over nature's breast,
As her vesper song she's singing
Mortals sleep—to rest—to rest.

Cobourg, 1854.

Miscellaneous.

SUNSET.

Sunset is a comparatively familiar sight; yet it is not every day that here, in the less fortunate parts of the temperate zone, we can behold it to advantage. During many months of the year, we move about muffled up to the chin in cloaks or greatcoats, and think more of hiding our noses in the fur, than of exhilarating our fancies by gazing at the vapoury tabernacle which rises in gorgeous colours upon the western horizon. Nature with us is not lavish of her beauties. Our habitual atmosphere is an atmosphere of fog, or haze, or clouds. Sometimes, on the sea-shore, or amid the mountains, we obtain casual glimpses, which may enable us to form some idea of what real sunsets are far south beyond the Alps, or on the other side of the Mediterranean, where Africa reveals to a favoured view the gorgeous magic of her skies. A Danish naturalist, nutured amid Scandinavian morasses, amused himself with the fancy, that the stars and constellations, on a cold frosty night, are as brilliant in the arctic circle as within the tropics. But this was mere self-delusion. The whole host of heaven seems shrivelled and shrunken, and very much in want of shelter, as they march through the chilly solitudes of a hyperborean night. In tropical skies, their liquid splendour dilates visibly before the eye, till they glow and glitter almost like so many planets. It is the same with sunset. All the vapour that exists on the horizon is interpenetrated and inflamed with light up to the very zenith; and according as it is dense or rare, diffused or accumulated, is converted into every variety of colour by the sun's vital beams, which spread and glow, and ripple in the clouds, and turn them into seas and islands, mountains and moors, forests and chasms, water-falls and supernal arches and domes, and towers and minarets rising piled above each other to the starry crest of the empyream. With elements such as these, poetry delights to build up her airy creations. Of old, it was amid the wastes of the sky, glowing with infinite grandeur, that the bards sought and found their Hippocrene. They sat on the slopes of Pindus or of Pelion of Cythæron, Parnes, or Latmos, till the rays of the burning west, kindling up, crag and forest, appeared to convert the aerial summits above and around them into celestial dwelling-places. Then if was that real inspiration flowed from the circumambient heavens into their souls. The lyres and harps on which they played were not martial instruments manufactured by moral hands, but a mighty mixture of body and type fabricated by Olympian gods, and sounding forever about them in the ethereal depths of the universe. Contact with nature, this elder parent, stirred them deeply to utterance through modes of feeling, which commentators cannot fully trace to their causes. What they sought to classify was the result of a primitive power, which was every where at work, and which, in their own bosoms, was the source of their own inspiration. In their simple minds, the phenomena which he endeavours to paint by words. Exhibiting in other respects bad taste and incapacity to regulate his own ideas, he here displays uncommon felicity both in conception and language. His words, as they fall into their places, form, as it were, the richest patterns on the mind, and arrange before the imagination pictures of almost unexampled splendour. He was probably not an early riser; and therefore when he speaks of the cool dawn and the glowing east, he draws more from fancy than from nature, and his landscapes are rather modifications of sunset than reproductions of nature's aspect at the glowing advent of the Titan. Let us, however, accept the beauty and sublimity he offers us. Picturesque poetry in all her treasury has nothing finer:—

If solitude hath ever led thy steps
To the wild ocean's echoing shore,
And thou hast lingered there
Until the sun's broad orb
Seemed resting on the burnished wave—
Then must have marked the lines
Of purple gold, that motionless
Hung o'er the sinking sphere.
Then must have marked the billowy clouds
Edged with intolerable radiancy,
Towering like rocks of jet,
Crowned with a diamond wreath;
And yet there is a moment
When the sun's highest point
Peeps like a star o'er ocean's western edge
When those far clouds of feathery gold
Shaded with deepest purple, gleam
Like islands on a dark blue sea.

Miss Martineau on Egypt.

One impression has taken me by surprise. I used to wonder, and always did till now, at that stupidity of the Israelites which so angered their leader—their pining after Egypt after finding it impossible to live there. It was inconceivable how they could long to go back to a place of such cruel oppression for the sake of every thing it could give. I now wonder no longer, having seen and felt the desert, and known the charms of the valley of the Nile. One evening lately, just at sunset, the scene struck upon my heart, oppressing it with the sense of beauty. A village was beside an extensive grove of palms, which sprang from out of the thickest and richest clove, to the height of eighty feet. Their tops wave gently in the soft breeze which ruffled the surface of a blue pond, lying among grassy shores. There were golden lights, and sharp shadows among the banks, where a stream had lately made its way. The yellow sand hills of the desert just showed themselves between the stems of the more scattered palms. Within view were some carefully tilled fields, with strong wheat, lupins, and purple bean blossoms, and some melon and cucumber patches were not far off; cattle were tethered beside the houses, and on a bank near sat an old woman and girl basking in the last rays of the sun, with evident enjoyment, though the magical covering given by an Egyptian atmosphere could not be so striking as to English eyes. But what must it have been in the memory of the Israelites wandering in the desert, where there is no color except at sunset, but only glare—parched rocks and choking dust or sand. I will not attempt now, for no one has ever succeeded in such an attempt, to convey any impression of the appalling dreariness of the depths of the desert. I can only say that when it rose up before me in contrast with that nook of a valley at sunset, I at last understood the surrender of heart and reason on the part of the Israelites, and could sympathize in their forgetfulness of their past woes—in their pining for verdure and streams, for shade and good food, and for a perpetual sight of the adored river, instead of the hateful sight which hemmed them in whichever way they turned.

From the London Times.

Weaving by Electricity.

The invention of Cavaliere Bonelli, for the application of electricity to weaving, is more simple, less embarrassing, and what is of far greater importance, more economical than the invention of Jacquard. By the present invention, instead of the numberless and expensive cartoons, either full or hollow, you see small iron bars magnetized only when united with the voltaic current, so that while at every passage of the shuttle it was necessary to change a cartoon, it now suffices to vary the ways which give passage to the electric fluid, and the loudersone changes their action every moment, exhibiting, as the work of the comb, under which the threads pass, and with which they correspond, just upon the condensing or insulating plate, at the point of the pantograph which traces a design, diminished or enlarged, according to the point of Bain's telegraph chemically copies it somewhere at the distance of hundreds of miles, or the loom of Bonelli reproduces woven the designs of Raphael upon velvet, that all the while youth and beauty may enjoy a change in the ideamists of fashion, could iconic new clothing, which, if desired, may be worked alternately with electricity and with emeralds.

Turn first, then Grace, Ivresse, and Psiche into gyrovagues this profitable invention, and unanimously shout for the new Prometheus who has stolen fire from heaven to light up the road into future. In the same way, &c.

Make Farm Life Attractive.

Why do your young men run so in spite of universal instinct from the farm, where they were born, to the city where they so often learn to wish they had not been born anywhere? Chiefly, whatever explanation they may put forward as having a handsomer look—chiefly because on the farm there is supposed to be an inevitable doom, to hard, monotonous, wearing bodily toil, from daylight till sundown, life through, with no room for mental expansion, or generous tastes, or social recreation; and, secondly, because, after all this labor, the farmer makes too little money. Nor will my faith in young men's natures suffer me to believe this is always a sordid estimation with them. For, in thinking of money, they think of it oftener as a means than an end. They want it for what it brings. On the farm, very frequently are rooms without books, walls without pictures, mansions without grace, clothes without fitness, ground without shape or decoration. On the contrary, the city merchant buys a library and works of art, sends his children to schools where they learn to move with elegance as well as to cipher and parse, gets garments that are finer and fit, and is not so exhausted physically at nightfall as to prefer sleep to any company or book. He comes back into the country, and lays out a beautiful estate, sometimes with stateller animals, and selecter fruits, and richer fences and hedges, and more blooming gardens on it, than his neighbor, who has all the while been staying there and making farming the business of his life. Now, it would be a hard task in persuasion to convince most young men that these things are not good, not desirable, and that the dollars which command them are not of the nature of an advantage. I confess I should be a bad subject for such persuasion myself. Besides, these things are all of the nature of picture-work; the boy cannot help seeing them; they work upon him while he stops on his way from pasture under the fragrant shrubbery, or peeps through the pickets at the mellow peaches and pears.

I know perfectly how apt his sanguine blood, and his ignorance of the ninety odd failures to a dozy for every single success, are to put a fallacy into his plans and cheat his choice. But none the less is it true, what he goes to the city for, a chance, though but a chance, for certain means of refinement, liberality, and width in the whole style of life, such as scarcely a mere farmer about, in the old way of farming, has displayed. Who ever knew a confident and chivalrous youth to doubt he should be one of the five that succeed, though five hundred fail? And, moreover, many young men at that aspiring period of life, before the charm and glory of early ideals have faded off, thirst honestly for more stimulus to mental action, more enlarging ministries to thought, than they have found in rural places. This they dream of finding in the pressure of crowds and the sharp collisions of traffic. Perhaps they dream delusions; but this is the feeling. Depend upon it, if you would hold your sons and brothers back from rushing away into the perilous centers, you must steadily make three attempts—to abate the taskwork of farming, to raise maximum crops and profits, and to surround your work with the exhilaration of intellectual progress. You must elevate the whole spirit of your vocation, for your vocation's sake, till no other can outstrip in what most adorns and strengthens a civilized state.—*Address of Rev. F. D. Huntington, before Norfolk, Mass. Agricultural Society, 1853.*

HOMINY.—In point of economy, as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the South is a seldom seen. In fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy, we do not mean a species of coarse meal, but grains of white corn made to look like the best samples of rice, by removing and pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It is also a food that never sours on the human stomach, but is a positive preventive of dyspepsia. We give the receipt of cooking: Wash the hominy and soak it in water over night, and next morning put it on the fire in a kettle of water, and cook it as you would rice. Eat with butter, sugar, and cream, or with molasses, or with gravy, as you would potatoes. Hominy is also excellent when cooked with milk, and eaten for breakfast.

The Maine Law in New York.

The Buffalo *Democrat* indulges in the following happy reflections on the result of the election:—"God governing the world. Nor Chance, nor Satan regulate the affairs of Man's life. Devoutly grateful are we for that interposition of the godlike principle of Beneficence, to save the people of the great State of New York, from two years more of Slavery to Rum and Misgovernment, which has reached it in the election of Myron H. Clark, as our Governor, and the defeat of the Vote Bynum. A new era dawns on the civilization of the Empire State. Crime and Taxation shall diminish within her borders, Pauperism shall dry up. The Sorrow, Shame, Want, and Degradation, offspring of Drunkenness, shall vanish from before men's eyes like a hideous dream. Intellect, education, and noble qualities of manly character, can now assuredly be conceived to Society, and rescued from Rum and the Devil. Fathers and mothers, the time is at hand when the education of your sons will be a measurably safe and easy labor. You can mould them to virtue, usefulness and the inheritence of your excellencies, with but little danger that Drunkenness will undo your work, and directly or indirectly pull down and destroy fabrics that God designed for perfection and immortality. You can part too with your daughters in marriage, with comforting assurance that their future happiness has a guarantee against the curse of inebriety in the husband.

We congratulate the readers of the *Democracy* upon the sure promise of a Prohibitory Liquor Law in the State of New York, as the fruit of the election of Myron A. Clark. Had the kind Father offered to our choice the richest gift Heaven has in store for the State, none could we take so fruitful of good, so every way desirable, as will be the Maine Law! And we will have it.

Now upon this head, it is well for all parties to come early to an understanding. Gentlemen liquor dealers, you have been fairly dealt by. You have had a fair field and a fair fight. You made up the issue "Rum or Temperance," on a candidate of your own selection—you had full preparation for the struggle—you fought it with vast, almost overwhelming odds, in your favor, and you are beat! Before this election you had ample opportunities to contest the principle of Prohibition. You did it one, two, three, four years ago at the election of members of the Legislature. You fought it in the Assembly and in the Senate. Beaten there, Seymour covered you with his Veto, and saved you. You have had the fullest, fairest notice men could have; of a Peoples determination that the business you pursue should come to an end. Now don't snivel or whine, we beg of you. Stand right up to the rank.

The purpose to enact a Maine Law is inexorable. Nothing short of a general paralysis, or a State earthquake, can prevent it. And there will be no procrastination, nor any cushioned, easy gradualism about it either. It will come as peremptorily, and as briefly as did the wicked Veto. The people this winter will say "We Forbid It,"—and before the waving of the next summers' grass, this beneficient mandate will be in process of execution. Upon the possible contingency of a resistance to the Law, we will not at present speak—save to say, that if it shall require bayonets and ball cartridges, it shall have them to its utmost necessities. The Law will be enforced at any sacrifice whatsoever. Let all interested take notice of this."

THE MAINE LAW RUMSEY.—Last evening we met a hard bruiser at the dying bed of his relative. We had known him twenty years. In his cups he was a tearing tiger, worse than a bear if he could pass his powerful arms around friend or foe; in his sober hours, the mildest of the mild—the gentlest of the gentle—a hard working *honest* man.

We said to him "——, to-morrow comes election. You would have always been a Democrat, but do'nt you would but vote for the Maine Law Governor and help to drive rum and rumsellers back to their loathsome den." His countenance was lit up in his hard pale, and with the trembling from his eye, said in a voice of thunder, "I will, I will, I will." We have not seen him since election, but from what we have heard, he has been as good as his word. Rum has received a blow, but yesterday, which will make the hell-cat reel to his very core. Let temperance men keep pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It is also a food that never sours on the human stomach, but is a positive preventive of dyspepsia. We give the receipt of cooking: Wash the hominy and soak it in water over night, and next morning put it on the fire in a kettle of water, and cook it as you would rice. Eat with butter, sugar, and cream, or with molasses, or with gravy, as you would potatoes. Hominy is also excellent when cooked with milk, and eaten for breakfast.

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that Sebastopol would soon have fallen under our attacks; but the obstinate defence of that town and the reinforcements received by the Russian army have for the moment, arrested the course of our success. I approve of the vehemence you made to the impatience of the ocean who wished to make the assault under circumstances which would have entailed the considerable loss.

The English and French Governments direct their entire attention to the armies in the East. Already numerous are travelling the west with considerable reinforcements. This increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful division is about to take place in Bessarabia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us. If Europe should have seen, without alarm, our eagles, so long banished, displayed with so much *eclat*, it is because Europe knows that we are only fighting for its independence. If France has resumed the position to which she is entitled, and if victory has again attended upon our banners, it is—I declare it with pride—to the patriotism and indomitable bravery of the army that I owe it.

I send General de Montebello, one of my Aides-de-camp, to convey to the army the rewards which it has so well merited.

In the meantime, General, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Mr. Bright, M. P., and the War.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:—

MANCHESTER, Oct. 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—In the few words which I exchanged with you in the street, a short time ago, you declared the present war to be one of the wickedest things that this country had ever engaged in. I believe these were your words, or, at least, to that effect. Now, as I have a sincere respect for your *well-considered* opinion, and as I have come to a very opposite conclusion, your dictum sent me to such books as I possess on the law of nations, and especially to "Vattell;" and, oddly enough, I found that more than a quarter of a century ago I had consulted his pages as to the justice or otherwise of the first crusade. My reading has confirmed my first opinion; and as Manchester will meet next Thursday, to commence a subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fall in the contest, and as the members for Manchester ought to be there, I shall be exceedingly pleased if you will then state the conclusive reasons for your condemnation of the war, and enable us to determine either to give it our hearty support or then and there to PETITION FOR PEACE.

Believe me to be, with esteem and respect, yours truly,

ABRAHAM WATKIN.

JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M. P.

RHYL, North Wales, Oct. 30, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,—I think, on further consideration, you will perceive that the meeting on Thursday next would be a most improper occasion for a discussion as to the justice of the war. Just or unjust, the war is a fact, and the men whose lives are miserably thrown away in it have clearly a claim upon the country, and especially upon those who, by the expression of opinions favourable to the war, have made themselves responsible for it. I cannot, therefore, for a moment, appear to advocate the futility of those who believe the war to be just, and whose earnest generosity, in my opinion, will but make a wretched return for the ruin they have brought upon hundreds of families.

With regard to the war itself, I am not surprised at the difference between your opinion and mine, if you decide a question of this nature by an appeal to "Vattell." The "law of nations" is not our law, and, at best, it is a code full of contradictions, leaving its questions, as it must do, to be settled not on a higher principle, but on that which has been determined by the power of the strongest. It may be that the Russian power which has been threatening for years, and which has at last struck at us, ought to be met at once, as we are meeting it, before it has had time to consolidate its power. But I am not sure that this is just, and whether the conduct of Russia in this matter by an appeal to "Vattell." The "law of nations" is not our law, and, at best, it is a code full of contradictions, leaving its questions, as it must do, to be settled not on a higher principle, but on that which has been determined by the power of the strongest. It may be that the Russian power which has been threatening for years, and which has at last struck at us, ought to be met at once, as we are meeting it, before it has had time to consolidate its power. But I am not sure that this is just, and whether the conduct of Russia in this matter by an appeal to "Vattell." The "law of nations" is not our law, and, at best, it is a code full of contradictions, leaving its questions, as it must do, to be settled not on a higher principle, but on that which has been determined by the power of the strongest. It may be that the Russian power which has been threatening for years, and which has at last struck at us, ought to be met at once, as we are meeting it, before it has had time to consolidate its power. But I am not sure that this is just, and whether the conduct of Russia in this matter

note? The task of war is a most [illegible] away from us. We had not been insulted—did even insulted in any way. The independent governments had [illegible], and we threw ourselves into the quarrel. That there was some ground for the demand is admitted by the four powers in the [illegible] of the Vienna note. [illegible] Russian minister in Constantinople, [illegible] the subject at home, the [illegible] note would have been accepted [illegible] Russia and the Turk [illegible] difference between that note and the Vienna note, afterwards agreed upon and [illegible] by the governments of England and France, Austria and Prussia. But the Government could not allow the [illegible] settled. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe [illegible] private interference with the Sultan, and to the utmost to obtain this, insisted on the rejection of all terms of accommodation with Russia, and promised him the [illegible] aid of England if war should follow.

The Turks rejected the Russian [illegible] the Russians crossed the Pruth, [illegible] the Principalities as a "material guarantee." I do not defend this act of Russia, [illegible] always appeared to me impolitic and immoral; but I think it could be [illegible] fended out of "Vattell," and it is as much justifiable as the conduct of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston in 1850, when they sent out ten or twelve ships of war to the Piræus, menacing the town with a bombardment if the dishonest pecuniary claim of Don Pacifico were not at once satisfied.

But the passage of the Pruth was declared by England and France and Turkey not to be a *casus belli*. Negotiations were commenced at Vienna, and the [illegible] Vienna note was drawn up. This note [illegible] its origin in Paris and London, and announced by all these authorities to be such as would satisfy the honor of Russia, and at the same time, be compatible with the "independence and integrity" of Turkey, and the honor of the Sultan. Russia accepted this note at once—accepted it, I believe, by telegraph, even before the precise words of it had been received in St. Petersburg. Everybody thought the question now settled—a cabinet minister assured me we should never hear another word about it—the whole thing is at an end," he said. And so it appeared for a moment. But the Turk refused the note which had been drawn up by his own arbitrators, and which Russia had accepted. And what did the ministers say then, and what did their organ, the *Times*, say? They said it was merely a difference about words; it was a pity the Turk made any difficulty, but it would soon be settled. But it was not settled, and why not? It is said that the Russian government put an improper construction on the Vienna note. But it is unfortunate for those who say that the Turk placed precisely the same construction upon it; and, further, it is upon record that the French government advised the Russian government to accept it on the ground that "its general sense differed in nothing from the proposition of Prince Menschikoff." It is, however, easy to see why the Russian government should, when the Turks refused the award of their own arbitrators, reduce its original claim, that it might not be [illegible] by whatever concession it had made [illegible] cepting the award; and this is evidently the explanation of the document [illegible] Count Nesselrode, and upon which [illegible] has been said. But, after this, [illegible] of Russia spoke to Lord [illegible] the subject, at Olmütz, and [illegible] readiness to accept the Vienna [illegible] any clause which the conference [illegible] it explaining and restricting [illegible] and he urged that this should be done at once, as he was anxious that [illegible] should re-cross the Pruth before [illegible] was this very week that the [illegible] ed a grand council, and [illegible] vite of England and France [illegible] a declaration of war.

Now, observe the course taken [illegible] government. They [illegible] to the Vienna note, [illegible] Russia, and [illegible] Turkey, [illegible] ing, having its [illegible] not on a higher [illegible] which has been [illegible] of the strongest. [illegible] interest which [illegible] the Turk [illegible] just, and whether [illegible] the Turk made [illegible] was a very [illegible] it, and [illegible] tion. I have [illegible] that there was a pure [illegible] the Russian [illegible] Count Nesselrode, and upon which [illegible] has been said. But, after this, [illegible] of Russia spoke to Lord [illegible] the subject, at Olmütz, and [illegible] readiness to accept the Vienna [illegible] any clause which the conference [illegible] it explaining and restricting [illegible] and he urged that this should be done at once, as he was anxious that [illegible] should re-cross the Pruth before [illegible] was this very week that the [illegible] ed a grand council, and [illegible] vite of England and France [illegible] a declaration of war.

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the colored. A Kentucky planter, a member of the House of Commons, said to a friend of mine, immediately after the rejection of the proposition of the government to offer—" You see our country, and you will have a war. But leave this question, to point out the disgraceful foolishness of the cabinet, if it is to receive them from the guilt of having compelled a nation for war. They rejected the Vienna note unconditionally, or without conditions. They, in concert with France, Austria and Prussia, took the ori- ginal note as the basis of the treaty of Peace, and added to it the interests of Turkey; they made an award, which they declared to be final and honorable for both parties; this award was accepted by Russia, and re- jected by Turkey; and they then turned round on their own award, declared it to be dishonorable," and made war upon the country whose government, at their suggestion and urgent recommenda- tion, had accepted it. At this mo- ment England is engaged in a murderous war with Russia, although the Russian government accepted her own terms of peace, and has been willing to accept them, under England's own interpretation of them, ever since they were offered; and, at the same time, England is allied with Turkey, whose government rejected the terms of England, and who entered into the war contrary to the advice of England. Surely, when the Vienna note was accepted by Russia, the Turks should have been pre- vented from going to war, or should have been allowed to go to war at their own risk.

I have said nothing here of the fact, that all these troubles have sprung out of de- mands made by France upon the Turkish government, and urged in language more insulting than any which has been shown to have been used by Prince Menschikoff. I have said nothing of the diplomatic war which has been raging for many years past in Constantinople, and in which England has been behind no other power in attempt- ing to subject the Porte to foreign influ- ences. I have said nothing of the abundant evidence there is that we are not only at war with Russia, but with all the Christian population of the Turkish empire, and that we are building up our Eastern policy on a false foundation, namely, on the perpetual maintenance of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth which it has desolated, and over a population it has degraded, but has not been able to destroy. I have said nothing of the wretched delusion that we are fighting for civilization, in supporting the Turk against the Russian, and against the subject Christian population of Turkey. I have said nothing of our pretended sacrifices for freedom in this war, in which one great and now dominant ally is a monarch, who, last in Europe, struck down a free constitu- tion, and dispersed, by military violence, a national representative assembly.

My doctrine would have been non-inter- vention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom; the neces- sity of permanently upholding the Maho- medan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French, and coaxing Austria to help us, is a pitiful imposture. The evils of non-in- tervention were remote and vague, and neither could be weighed, nor described in any accurate terms. The good we can assign something of already, by estimating the cost of a contrary policy. And what is that? War in the north and south of Europe, threatening to involve every coun- try of Europe. Many, perhaps fifty millions sterling, in the course of expenditure by this country alone, to be raised from the taxes of a people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. The disturbance of trade throughout the world, the derange- ment of monetary affairs, and difficulties and ruins to thousands of families. Another year of high prices of food, notwithstanding a full harvest in England, chiefly because war interferes with imports, and we have declared our principal foreign food- growers to be our enemies. The loss of human life to an enormous extent. Many thousands of our own countrymen have al- ready perished of pestilence and in the field, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of English families will be plunged into sorrow, as a part of the penalty to be paid for the folly of the nation and its rulers.

When the time comes for the "inquisi- tion for blood," who shall answer for these things? You have read the tidings from the Crimea; you have perhaps shuddered at the slaughter; you remember the terrific picture—I speak not of the battle and the charge, and the tumultuous excitement of the conflict, but of the field after the battle—Russians in their frenzy, or their terror, shooting Englishmen who would have offered them water to quench their agony of thirst; Englishmen, in crowds, rifling the pockets of the men they had slain or wounded, tak- ing their few shillings or roubles, and discov- ering among the plunder of the stiffening corpse images of the "Virgin and the child." You have read this, and your ima- gination has followed the fearful details, has conceived every crime which human na- ture can commit or imagine; every horror which man can perpetrate or suffer; and this is the work of our Christian government recklessly undertaken, and which so many of our countrymen at this moment think it patriotic to support. On your account, sir, I am [illegible] My hands shall be un- [illegible] which is being shed [illegible] Administration; de- [illegible] a people, "after all, [illegible] and a debauch; but [illegible] men who form a Government [illegible] going with the [illegible] of being frowned upon [illegible] Government, I be- [illegible] God as it is de- [illegible] you to forgive me [illegible] country. You have [illegible] I would have [illegible] good opinion [illegible] I am sure [illegible] I am sure [illegible] I am sure

To enable Rev. Wm. Ritchie to sell and convey, to demise court lands held by him in trust.

To allow Notaries to receive advice of relations and friends without being thereunto by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to Notaries.

To extend the act intituled, "an act to authorize limited partnerships."

To regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

To provide for the holding of the several County Courts in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the county Judge.

To enable the Board of School Trustees of the town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of land in that town.

To incorporate the Canada Copper Company.

To incorporate the Magnetic Mining Company.

To regulate the time of payment of Bills and Promissory Notes which fall due on legal holidays.

To define the qualifications of voters in certain electoral districts, and a system for the registration of votes.

To amend the act relative to the Savings Banks in this Province.

To make legal the assessments made in Upper Canada during the year 1854.

To authorise the City of Quebec to raise a loan to consolidate their debt.

To amend the act incorporating the U. E. Rising Co.

To amend the act to make better provision for the establishment of municipal authorities in Lower Canada.

At three o'clock the honorable Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly proceeded in State to the Governor's House, and presented to his Excellency the Governor General the address passed by both houses, to which his Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

The expression of your approbation at such a moment is in the highest degree grateful to me. I am conscious that I brought, to discharge the functions of Governor General of Canada, few qualities, except a desire to do my duty, to my Sovereign and the people of this Province, and a just appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the trust confided to me.

If any success has attended my endeavors it is mainly due to the fact that I have been throughout enabled to co-operate cordially with the other branches of the Provincial Parliament, and with the public generally, by securing their confidence. The testimony which you bear in this address to the improvement which has taken place in the happiness and prosperity of the Province, is of great value.

I pray God that Canada may advance with an accelerated speed in all the paths of progress, material and moral, during the years that are to come, and that this magnificent Province may continue to furnish an example of the noble purposes to which powers of self-government may be trained by an enlightened and high-minded people.

This address having been committed to the Bar, the Mr. Speaker, it adjourned until the 23rd February, 1855.

Lord Elgin's Farewell Speech.

Lord Elgin gave a Farewell Ball, at Spencer Wood on the 1st, which was attended by about 500 persons, including many members of the Legislature. After supper, his Lordship addressed his guests as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

I do not intend to depart from the rule which I have prescribed for myself, of not giving toasts after supper at balls in this House. But I trust that in the position in which I am placed this evening, it will not be deemed altogether inexcusable in me if I do at least, to say a few words to you, for I do not know that I shall succeed in the attempt before I drink off the bumper I have before me, and which I intend to drain to the dregs. I wish I could address you in terms as I have sometimes employed on occasions—strains suited to a festive meeting, but I confess that I have a weight on my heart and that it is not in me to be merry. For the last time, I stand before you in an official character, which I have borne for nearly eight years. For the last time, I am surrounded by a circle of friends with whom I have spent some of the pleasantest hours of my life. For the last time, I welcome you as my guests to this charming residence, which I have been in the habit of calling my house. I did not, I will frankly confess it, know what it would cost me to break this habit until the period of my departure approached and I began to feel that the great interests which have so long engrossed my attention and thoughts were passing out of my hands. I had a hint of what my feelings really were upon this point—a pretty broad hint too—one lovely morning in June last, when I returned to Quebec after my temporary absence in England; and landed at the coves below Spencer Wood, because it was Sunday, and I did not want to make a disturbance in the town, and when with the greetings of the old people in the coves, who put their heads out of their windows as I passed along, and cried "welcome home again" still ringing in my ears, I mounted the hill and drove through the Avenue to the house door. I saw the drooping trees on the lawn, with every one of which I was so familiar, clothed in the green of spring, and the river beyond, calm and transparent as a mirror, and the ships fixed and motionless as statues on its surface, and the whole landscape bathed in a flood of that bright Canadian sunshine which so seldom pierces our murky atmosphere on the other side of the Atlantic. I began to think that those persons were to be envied who were not forced by the necessities of their position, to quit the engrossing retreats, and lovely scenes for the purpose of proceeding to distant lands, but who are able to remain among them, until they pass to that quiet corner of the garden of Mount Hermon which juts into the river and commands a view of the city, the shipping, Point Lévi, the Island of Orleans, and the range of Laurentides so through the dim watches of the tranquil night which precedes the dawning of the eternal day, the majestic vision of Quebec, with its nobler train of Stadacona Hills, may come to rest for ever on the sight, and the low murmur of the waters of the St. Lawrence on the ear, and the hum of busy life on those mountains of the sea, constantly on the eye. I accordingly found myself to believe that the Governorship of Canada was an interesting [illegible] those I am now exercising. But although I must henceforward be to you as a stranger (no, no); although my official connection with you and your interests will have become in a few days matter of history, yet I trust that through some one channel or another the things of your prosperity and progress may occasionally reach me, that I may hear, from time to time, of the steady growth and development of those principles of liberty and order, of manly independence in combination, with respect for authority and law, of national life, in harmony with attachment to British connection, which it has been my earnest endeavour, to the extent of my humble means of influence, to implant and to establish. I trust too, that I shall hear that this house continues to be what I have ever sought to render it, a neutral territory on which persons of opposite opinions, political and religious, may meet together in harmony, and forget their differences for a season. And I have good hope that this will be the case for several reasons, and among others for one which I can hardly allude to, for it might be an impertinance in me to dwell upon it. But I think that without any breach of delicacy or decorum, I may venture to say that many years ago, when I was much younger than I am now, and when we stood towards each other in a relation somewhat different from that which has recently subsisted between us, I learned to look up to Sir Edmund Head with respect, as a gentleman of the highest character, the greatest ability, and the most varied accomplishments and attainments. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only to add the sad word Farewell. I drink this bumper to the health of you all, collectively and individually. I trust that I may hope to leave behind me some who will look back with feelings of kindly recollection to the period of our intercourse, with some of whom I have been on terms of intimate official connection, whose worth and talent I have had the best means of appreciating, and who could bear witness, at least, if they please to do so, to the spirit, intentions and motives, with which I have administered your affairs; some with whom I have been bound by the ties of personal regard. And if reciprocity be essential to enmity, then most assuredly I can leave behind me no enemies. I am aware that there must be persons in so large a society as this who think that they have grievences to complain of, that due consideration has not been in all cases shown to them. Let them believe me, and they ought to believe me, for the testimony of a dying man is evidence even in a court of justice. Let them believe me, then, when I assure them in this, the last hour of my agony, that no such errors of omission or commission have been intentional on my part. Farewell, and God bless you.

During the delivery of the address, His Excellency was frequently interrupted by vehement applause, and, at its conclusion, the cheers lasted for some minutes.

Sir Edmund Head, in a short speech, proposed Lord Elgin's health, which was received with loud cheers.

Distress at the Au Sable Fishing Station.

We learn from Mr. Edward Thompson, who arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, that the fishermen and inhabitants at the North of the Au Sable River, are suffering greatly from the want of provisions. Mr. Thompson left there a week ago to-day, in company with five others, to escape starvation. They sailed in an open fishing-boat to Point au Barques. Here two were overcome by hunger and fatigue and the want of food, were obliged to stop at the light-house. The remaining four walked with packs on their back, about thirty miles, where they took a boat and sailed to Port Huron. Thence to Detroit they came by stage. The people at Au Sable Station have been disappointed in receiving supplies. Only one man there had his winter provisions when our informant left, and he had refused an offer of $35 for a barrel of flour. The boarding house keepers had given notice that they could no longer provide their boarders with food necessary to maintain life. There were at the Station twelve families and forty-seven boats. On Thursday last eighty-three men started to walk by the coast to Saginaw. Some have, probably, not been able to bear the hardships of the journey, and have perished on the way. One man who accompanied Mr. Thompson, came near freezing to death; he lay several times on the snow exhausted and almost stupid, and it was only by great exertions that his friends could arouse him. Messrs. Flews, Thompson, &c., at Pennepoy, near Point au Barques, have dismissed some of their men on account of the shortness of their supplies. At Sable Highlands and Port Huron also, provisions are scarce. In fact, on all the coast of Lake Huron winter supplies are needed. We fear we we may ere long have to record some sad cases of death, occasioned by starvation and cold.—*Detroit Advertiser, Dec. 14.*

A THIRD CAUGHT.—An American traveller was robbed of some £50 in this city, on Wednesday last. Chief-constable Van Velkenburg got on the track of the thief, and arrested him in spite of his six-barrelled Colt's revolver, which he endeavoured to use. The money was found with the prisoner, who is now in the cells, preparing for the penitentiary. Some assert that he is the real Townsend, the murderer of Mr. Nelles, but there is as yet no evidence of the fact.—*London Prototype.*

The branch house in this city of the extensive wine firm at Montreal—the Messrs. Mitchell, have the honour of importing the first cargo received at this place by railroad. The cars of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad on Monday, loaded at the Queen's Wharf, and discharged at their depot East of Bay Street, one of many enclosures. This lot of wine (about 100 bbls.) was sent to the West Indies account. The clean appearance and good order of the packages from the depository of the Portland and St. Lawrence route, to the New York and Erie railroad, the former has some seven cloth per 1000 the advantage in point of charges.

A Sacrifice and Bargains for Everybody.

THE Subscriber having determined to RETIRE from business, will sell off his entire Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., at a great sacrifice for Cash or approved credit.

The Stock is large and well assorted, and will be found worthy the attention of intending purchasers, as the Subscriber is determined to sell off at once.

The Store is to be Let, with possession on the 1st January next.

Apply to JOHN MACDONALD.

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1854. 40-6m

Births.

At Toronto, December 16th, by the Rev. J. Gemley, Mr. James Little, of Owen Sound, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wetson, of this city.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Roswell Cheney, Mr. Gotzen Weigels, of Philidelphia, to Miss Martha D. Aaron, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, of Norristown.

New Advertisements.

Christmas is Coming!

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Cobourgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Hose, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Chequered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

TEA MEETING.

THE Ladies of the 2nd Richmond Street Wesleyan Church, intend holding a TEA MEETING, on Monday Evening, January 1st, for the benefit of said Church.

The patronage of their Friends and the Public are respectfully solicited, as every exertion will be made to render the Meeting pleasant.

Bill of Fare.

TEA AND COFFEE,
TEA CAKES, CHEESE,
BISCUIT, HAM,
BUNNS, CHICKENS,
BREAD, GEESE,
TURKEYS, &c.

Confections & Fruits.

CAKES,
POUND CAKE, FRUIT CAKE,
SMALL CAKE,
&c., &c.

☞ *TEA served at Five o'clock.* ☜

TICKETS can be procured of Mrs. Wallace, Centre Street; Mrs. Baker, do.; S. Lewis, Richmond Street, and at the door.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. Any one who will communicate to her some with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, at

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dunn's.)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavour, by strict attention to business, to merit an increase of the same. He will be pleased to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN DUFFY.

Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1854.

TO THE OWNERS OF THE
WILD OF SAINT ANDREW!

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES for the WINTER of 1854-5.

Jan. 5.—"Biography of Eminent Men in the Reformation Period," by J. Burns, D.D.

Jan. 12.—"Scientific Basis of Revelation," Rev. J. Fenwick, D.D.

Jan. 19.—"Connection between Intellectual Life and Mind in the several Orders of Terrestrial Beings," Rev. J. Read.

Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," E. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.

Feb. 2.—"The Wife," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.

Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.

Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.

Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," R. J. Chapman, Esq.

Mar. 2.—"Geology vs. the Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Fleming, Esq.

Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.

Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."

Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½d. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommodation	Express.
				A.M.	P.M.
NIAGARA FALLS			depart	7.00	11.20
			arrive	7.40	P.M. 12.05
St. Catharines				7.55	12.05
Jordan				8.20	
Beamsville				8.45	
Grimsby				9.15	
Stoney Creek				9.50	
HAMILTON			arrive	10.10	1.15
			depart	A.M. 8.45	1.25
Dundas				9.10	
Flamboro'				9.25	
Patrichild's Creek				10.00	
GALT			depart	9.15	
			arrive	11.40	
Paris				10.25	2.45
Princeton				10.45	
Woodstock				11.30	3.30
Beachville				11.50	
Ingersoll				P.M. 12.10	3.50
Dorchester				12.30	
LONDON			arrive	12.50	4.25
			depart	A.M. 10.30	4.35
Lobo				10.55	5.00
Adelaide Road				11.15	
Ekfrid				11.35	
Moss				P.M. 12.05	
Wardsville				12.25	6.00
Thamesville				1.15	
Chatham				2.00	6.50
WINDSOR, arrive				4.15	8.30

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
	A.M.		A.M.		P.M.	P.M.
WINDSOR			10.00		2.30	7.00
depart	4.00		11.40		4.35	8.40
Chatham	5.40		P.M.		5.15	
Thamesville			12.35		5.50	9.40
Wardsville	6.35				6.20	
Moss					6.45	
Ekfrid	7.15				7.00	
Adelaide road					7.15	10.40
Lobo	7.45		1.45			
LONDON					P.M.	
arrive	8.10		2.10		7.50	11.05
depart	8.20		2.25		5.10	11.15
Dorchester	8.40				5.30	
Ingersoll	9.00		3.00		5.55	11.50
Beachville	9.15				6.20	A.M.
Woodstock	9.30		3.25		6.40	12.15
Princeton	10.05				7.30	
Paris	10.25		4.25		7.05	
Fairchild's Creek	10.50		4.50		8.10	
GALT			3.15			
depart	9.15		5.40			
arrive	11.40					
Flamboro'	11.20				8.50	
Dundas	11.38				6.05	
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48		5.40		9.30	2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50			2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.30	7.00			3.45
Thorold	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS						
arrive	2.00	6.00	7.35			4.00

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 6.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of
Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Furs, Muffles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvet and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Flowers,
with a great assortment of the most useful

[illegible]

FRESH ARRIVALS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New, Fancy, Dry Goods,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS
ESTABLISHMENT,
York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,
TORONTO.

MRS. H. O. AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the stand formerly occupied by Miss Cox, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions.

M. O. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,
where will at all times be found the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS,
For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A good MILLINER and APPRENTICES wanted
September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Eastmann, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kehoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—President,
P. J. O'NEILL,—Vice-President,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. E. FREHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854. 30.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to Canada, in search of his brother RICHARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprise the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-assorted stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English House and Shoe Store" No. 80, Yonge Street.*

HATS! HATS! HATS!

NEW, STYLISH, RICH, AND CHEAP.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Hatting public, to the extraordinary

THREE DOLLAR HAT,

which his manufactory is daily producing in large quantities. This Hat is fit for Gentlemen, and of the latest style. Each Hat is warranted with the Four or Five Dollar Hat in the City.

N. B.—Whether persons can call at establishment, New York Hats, or not, they may rest assured that Hats from the subscriber's manufactory are equal to any and cheaper than any sold in New York, by the wholesale or retail, at one small charge.

JOHN BATT,
Practical Hatter.

King st., Toronto, June 8, 1854.

[illegible]

RAILROAD HOUSE.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

A DISTINCT AND BETTER ARTICLE IS

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A LIQUID PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful pearl-like Whiteness, and a ruby color to the Gums and Lips.

WITHOUT ACID,
OR ANY OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS TO THE

Enamel or outer Covering of the Tooth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:—

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory.
York Street, No. 88.

BOOTS AND SHOES
IMPERIAL.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26

D. L.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions, especially in reference to lapsed policies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

C. CHARLES A. COSSMANN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Hadyard's Real
Ky Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Hadyard's Kentucky Relief. It is a complete humbug, and those who have purchased it and used it have found it so. Hadyard's Kentucky Relief is the only article in the Canadas that has ever been offered to the public, that will cure a confirmed cough in one night, or relieve a severe cold in twelve hours. Hadyard's Kentucky Relief is the only article that will cure a bad cold in one week, without the aid of any other medicine. This is the only article that will cure a cough, cold, or sore throat, without producing costiveness. Hadyard's Kentucky Relief is the only article that will cure a cough, cold, or sore throat, without producing costiveness. Hadyard's Kentucky Relief is the only article that will cure a cough, cold, or sore throat, without producing costiveness.

Hadyard's Kentucky Relief

Poetry.

The Light at Home.

The light at home! how bright it burns,
When evening shades around us fall!
And o'er the ashes far it gleams,
To rest, to comfort call.
Then with the toils of day,
And with the gold of fame,
Let others seek,
But oh! the quiet name
Of Light at Home!

Through the dark and stormy night,
The wanderer homeward looks,
And by that twinkling light,
Through the fierce storm he toils
The spot at Home! he feels
Will greet him there,
Though his heart Jesus
And love which hallows care,
Around the Light at Home!

The Light at Home! where'er at last
He greets the seamen through the storm,
With its more the chilling blast,
Then turns upon his manly form.
Then upon the sea have fled,
Many gave her parting kiss,
And tears which then she shed,
Now be paid with raptures bliss,
Around the Light at Home!

The Light at Home! how still and great
Seems from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
After the rough toils of day are o'er!
What is the soul that does not know
The blessings that its beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow
And lighten up the heaviest heart,
Around the Light at Home!

SNOW DRIFT ON THE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, a freight train found itself entangled in a snow-drift on the Great Western Railway near Lobo, and as the snow fell very heavily, it soon became quite fast. Mr. Ward, the London station master immediately despatched the *Rhinoceros*, one of the most powerful English engines lately imported by the Company, which with scientific strength rescued half of the train and brought it in safety to London. Upon returning for the other portion, it was found impossible to move it in consequence of the accumulation of snow which had taken place. Three engines were now despatched, but so firmly was the train embedded, that the couplings and draw bars gave way, the cars remaining fixtures. Soon after, two passenger trains from the West came up, which were of course, obliged to remain on the track. Night came, and the passengers passed the still hours in the cars. But they were not uncared for, for Mr. Gregory, the Division Superintendent, sent out for their use a sheep, two hogs, four barrels of crackers, two barrels of beer, tea, sugar, &c., together with tea-kettles, frying pans, and other appliances necessary in the culinary art. In the morning, a gang of between four and five hundred men was put on to clear the track, but the snow having accumulated to a depth of four feet, for a distance of three miles, it may be well conceived that they occupied more time in performing their task, than was agreeable to the passengers. However after thirty six hours of incessant labor, the snow was removed so that the trains could resume their course. The passengers made very considerable havoc with the provisions, but one barrel of beer returned unbroached, and as there were upwards of two hundred passengers in all, it seems probable that a large number of them were teetotallers.—*London Free Press.*

MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.—The temperance alliance of Great Britain have resolved to raise a fund of £50,000 to agitate for, the enactment of a prohibitory law.

ANECDOTES OF BAD LIQUOR.—"A friend of mine returning from the depot a few morning since, with a bottle of freshly-imported 'Maine Law,' saw a lady a little in advance of him whom he must inevitably join. So, tucking the bottle under his arm, he walked alongside. "Well," said the young lady, after disposing of 'health' and 'the weather,' what is that bundle you are carrying so mysteriously under your arm?"

"'Oh! nothing but a coat, which the tailor has just been mending for me!"

"'Oh! it's a *coat*, is it?' 'Well, you'd better carry it back and get him to sew up one more hole, for it *leaks* now!"

"This is the same young man whose cash account, after his last summer's travels, was marked by the very frequent recurrence of the item: '*Porter*, twenty-five cents.' His father expressed some surprise that it should cost so much to transport a small carpet-bag from place to place; whereas the original investments were made in small bottles of *Brown stout*.

"Speaking of this; just before the passage of the 'Maine Law' I came out of a little establishment in N——, of a dark and rainy evening, behind a very drunken fellow, who 'beat up' the sidewalk a few rods in advance. Presently he 'missed stays' on the 'starboard tack,' and ran into a tree. He pulled off what was originally intended for a hat, 'teetered' a moment on his toes, and apologized to the limbed individual, with a 'hic-cup' between every other word:

"'Scheuze me, shir; I 'shure you, shir, 'tirely 'tentional on my part. She dark, shir, I didn't see you. 'Scheuze me, shir, 'scheuze me, shir, *if you please*."

"After which obsequious explanation, and an abortive effort to put on his hat, he essayed to continue on his way; but brought up again on the first lurch against the same tree—

"'I really beg your pardon, shir; I'm 'fraid you'll 'spect that I'm 'tossicated; but I 'shure you, shir, I never was more sober in all my life. It's dark and splashy; and 'sides, shir, I 'shoposed, shir, *you gone along!*"—*Knickerbocker.*

TABLE

Exhibiting the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE.			POUNDS.			
Currency.		Sterling.	Currency.		Sterling.	
	equal to	d.	£	s. d.	£	equal to
1	"	½	1	6	1	"
2	"	1	2	0	1	3
3	"	2	3	0	2	"
4	"	3	4	0	3	"
5	"	4	5	0	4	"
6	"	5	6	0	5	"
7	"	6	7	0	6	"
8	"	6	8	0	6	4
9	"	7	9	0	7	"
10	"	8	10	0	8	"
11	"	9	11	0	9	"
12	"	10	12	0	10	"
13	"	11	13	0	11	"
14	"	12	14	0	12	"
15	"	13	15	0	13	"
16	"	14	16	0	14	"
17	"	15	17	0	15	"
18	"	16	18	0	16	"
19	"	17	19	0	17	"
20	"	18	20	0	18	"
21	"	19	21	0	19	"
22	"	20	22	0	20	"
23	"	21	23	0	21	"
24	"	22	24	0	22	"
25	"	23	25	0	23	"
26	"	24	26	0	24	"
27	"	25	27	0	25	"
28	"	26	28	0	26	"
29	"	27	29	0	27	"
30	"	28	30	0	28	"
31	"	29	31	0	29	"
32	"	30	32	0	30	"
33	"	31	33	0	31	"
34	"	32	34	0	32	"
35	"	33	35	0	33	"
36	"	34	36	0	34	"
37	"	35	37	0	35	"
38	"	36	38	0	36	"
39	"	37	39	0	37	"
40	"	38	40	0	38	"
41	"	39	41	0	39	"

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200], and the property of the Crown, in the county of Huron, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72	[51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about 100 each.		
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.		
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do		
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36,	129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc about	100 acres each,	36,	137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36,	157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36,	123

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermention ed land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.		
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do	
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
8th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do	
12th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do	

TOWNSHIP OF TUERNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.		
do B	11 to 40	do	do	
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do	
	34, 76.			
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each		
2d	do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;			
3d	Con 1 to 8 inc about	100 acres each, 3, 95		
4th	Con 1 to 9 inc about	100 acres each, 10, 160		
	11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.			
5th	Con 1 to 14 inc about	100 acres each		
6th	Con 1 to 14 inc	do	15, 189; 16,	
	139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33			
7th	Con 1 to 19 inc about	100 acres each, 20, 95;		
8th	Con 1 to 20 inc	do	21, 158, 22,	
	129, 28, 86, 24, 65			
9th	Con 1 to 25 inc about	100 acres each		
10th	Con 1 to 25 inc	do	26, 178; 27,	
	143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 35			
11th	Con 1 to 30 inc about	100 acres each		
12th	Con 1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199; 29,	
	163, 33, 128, 34, 93, 35, 48			

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession G 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful, and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or countnally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ordinary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fatigue, and exposure, and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of "body and mind suffering," which renders them incapable of immediate labor, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, rest, or whatever may require, until they procure employment, and this almost always, immediately entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is naturally an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically kept mind, that the Fugitive Slaves who come to Canada are not a burden to the Society, but a source of wealth to the country. Whatever they are it was to Nature, the Soil, and the Climate of Canada that they owe it. Here they find no compulsory labor, no taskmaster's lash, no fetters on the mind, no shackles on the body. Here they find themselves surrounded by a people who are free, and who love freedom, and who are willing to help them to maintain it. Here they find themselves in a country where the Bible is read, where the Sabbath is observed, where the Gospel is preached, where the Church and the School are established, where the Press is free, where the Law is supreme, where Liberty is the birthright of all, and where Slavery is the crime of none. Possessing these advantages, and enjoying the protection of a free Government, they are not long in developing the true character of their manhood, and in proving that they are capable of self-government, self-support, and self-improvement. Many of them, who once held them as chattels, and to those who held that the slave ought not to be prepared for freedom, for they would not then be capable of a people just escaped from the galling yoke comparing its free men, comparatively and unexpectedly with other labour. Further, in their exile to Canada some of the coloured fugitives have risen and as the progress of improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capability of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him. Lastly, this social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now triumphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon race, or any other of the one great human family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—It was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on their arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States, and, looking that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS JINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, on a basis of non-complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing chasm the grounds of the complexional characterizence and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust impositions, reductions and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carry out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities so to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby perpetuating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, but must "be hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of his complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. curry.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, as the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Meeting is held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the location of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of New Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as one thousand dollars are paid in. The school building and work shops are to be erected as soon as the means at the command of the Board will allow.

2nd. The population shall not be thirty thousand.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of not less than ten dollars per share.

4. The stock shall be subscribed for in quarterly instalments of two per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

5. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

6. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manual Labour School appointed by the National Council of the Coloured People, and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

7. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois; the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Committee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Frederick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

St. Catharines, C. W., }
Sept. 1st, 1854. } 25

1854.] Spring Arrangement. [1854.

Quickest and Cheapest Route

FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND OTHER ATLANTIC CITIES,

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AND

THE WESTERN STATES,

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The Steamer "PEERLESS," commencing on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

At Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge with the New York Central Railroad, passing through Rochester and Albany, and arriving at New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

At the Falls, with the Buffalo R. R., arriving in Buffalo at 3 o'clock. At Buffalo, with the Steamers going west, also with the Railroads running west.

Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the Office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, AGENT,
Toronto & Niagara Steamers.

Toronto, March, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 69 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

A GOOD lot of Anti-Slavery Books kept on hand, at Mr. C. S. Depp's Library, Niles, Michigan. 18

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for the use of these recipes alone after trying a case.

Address Box 9, Somerset, Perry County Pa. and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG."

Will appear, Original and Select Tales [illegible]

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PROSPECTUS, FOR 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 90,000 and 95,000

THE 34th period of over Thirty-three Years, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and in steadily increasing circulation, are guarantees to all who may contribute to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the ensuing year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive engagements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, R. T. CONRAD, MRS. CARLES, PARRY PEEL, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Estelle F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyahsing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress, &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Stories and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes*, View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies,	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
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The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

To EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, with notices of new contributions and our terms, for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

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SCIENCE,

in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the [illegible] and [illegible] will receive [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible] to

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the Only Platform to Independence."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1854. { NUMBER 41.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed, to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:—J. J. Cary, and Amelia C. Shadd, of Toronto, and A. B. Jones of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Buxton, and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

All Letters, whether intended for publication, or on business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. Shadd, Toronto, C. W.

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Business Directory.

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No. 29, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Late of Philadelphia.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S CLOTHING STORE,

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THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,
mar. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 19, 1854.

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

64, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity, that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Fancy Articles, &c.

Manufactured under the most experienced hands from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM in all its transactions, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage, feeling confident that he can offer as great inducements as any other establishment in the Province.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

The Closing Scene.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

[The *North British Review* pronounces this poem the best that has ever been written by an American author.]

Within this sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barn looming from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman hewed
His winter log, with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On sumbrous wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's corn plaint;
And like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew;
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before—
Silent, till some replying warder blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest
Made garrulous trouble around the unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows, circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An earlier harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east,
All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And crocked the crow, through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers,
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the door with his inverted torch—

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien
Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped—and broke with her the ashen crust,
And, in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume;
Re-gave the swords to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the swords—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene;
And, loving neighbors, smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and winter closed the Autumn scene.

From the Empire.

The Anti-Slavery Conference, held in London, Nov. 29th and 30th.

First Day's Proceedings.

Pursuant to the circular which has been extensively circulated among British abolitionists, the Anti-Slavery Conference was held under the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the London Tavern, on Wednesday and Thursday last. At ten o'clock on the morning of the first mentioned a large number of the leading friends of the movement assembled at the place of meeting, among whom we observed Samuel Gurney, Esq., (the president), Major-General Thompson, Messrs. Joseph Sturge, Joseph Cooper, Henry Sturge, Duncan McLaren (late Lord Provost of Edinburgh), G. W. Alexander, Charles Gilpin, Thomas Forster, Elihu Burritt, Stephen Bourne (late a stipendiary magistrate in Demerara), A. F. Price (North), George Thompson (Editor of the Empire), R. R. Wilks (Wilson), Parkes, Thackray, (of Boston, Massachusetts), Victor Schoelcher (late member of the French National Assembly), John Cropper (Liverpool), Dr. Hodgkin, J. C. Adams (of the city of Washington, United States), F. Wheeler and W. Tallmon (Rochester), L. A. Chamerovzow, W. Farmer and R. W. Chesebrough; and the Revs. J. Ashworth (of Rochdale), Tom Hankinson (of Dunmow), Cornish (of Yarmouth), James Sherman, J. H. Hinton, M. A. Edward Mathews (of Wisconsin), Dr. Burns, Dr. Cattell, W. Tyler, Dr. Edward D. Thomas, Dr. Massie, W. Forster, Peaseley, C. Stovell, W. Spence (Bradford), H. Pell (Bristol), J. Wigham (Edinburgh), [illegible] (Glasgow), Wilson [illegible], and a large number of other ministers and gentlemen.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton next read an eloquent paper on the first subject mentioned in the programme, viz., "The present position of the anti-slavery question in Great Britain as a public question, and the duty, of British abolitionists." Mr. Hinton paid a glowing eulogy to Clarkson, Wilberforce, and their fellow-labourers in the cause of West India emancipation, and urged the equal importance of the anti slavery cause now with what it was in their time. He dwelt upon the great value of the present influence of England for the extirpation of slavery and the slave trade. He stated that the question in this country was now quiescent, but not extinct—embarrassed, but still reviving. He referred to the complicated question of the sugar duties as one of the principal causes of division and weakness; but he believed it to be the desire of the Anti-Slavery Society to obliterate all traces of a momentary alienation. They wished to marshall the anti-slavery forces for action. British abolitionists had no time nor heart for anti-slavery sentimentalism. "Tell us what to do," they said, "in order to rid the world of slavery, and it shall be done."

Mr. Joseph Price, of Neath, proposed the first resolution, which, after stating that 8,000,000 of human beings are now held in as chattels in the United States, the Brazils, and the Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch colonies, asserted the essential immorality and unrighteousness of the doctrine that it is lawful for man to hold property in man; and encouraged the British Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to prosecute its labours with undiminished energy. Mr. Price referred in terms of the highest approval to the recent mission of three "Friends" to the slave states of America, and considered that religious work had exercised a most important influence for good. He thought that slavery in America might be abolished by a plan of money compensation to slaveholders.

Major-General Thompson next made a few observations. He thought that Spain was able to effect emancipation in Cuba, from the fact that France had succeeded in doing so in her colonies. The Americans, he said, were going to take Cuba; but if the Spaniards would preserve that island to their rule, they must abolish slavery. The English Government could do much to bring about this happy result; and they had a great political interest in its accomplishment, for if Cuba became the possession of the slave power, nothing could save the West Indies from its grasp. The question was one of vast importance, as the possession of Cuba by the United States was only part of one vast scheme for the universal spread of slavery over all tropical regions.

The Rev. John Woodwark seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Price. He urged the importance of the wide-spread diffusion of suitable tracts, and other publications. He thought the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* should be more generally read.

Mr. Aldermen Harrison eulogised the address of Mr. Hinton, but suggested some verbal alterations.

The Rev. Edward Mathews, of Wisconsin thought that the quiescent state of public opinion alluded to by Mr. Hinton was mainly attributed to the bad influence exercised by several pro-slavery religious bodies of America upon certain religious denominations in this country.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and unanimously passed.

The Rev. P. H Coneford [late missionary of Jamaica] proposed the second resolution, which declared that the results of West India emancipation were on the whole truly gratifying and satisfactory; and that most of the evils existing in the West Indies were attributable either to the pernicious influences of slavery, or to other causes altogether irrespective of the Act of Emancipation.

Mr. Cooper, in the course of a long and able speech, pointedly animadverted upon the "free" and "contract" systems, and the introduction of free immigrants, as exercising a very injurious influence upon the physical and moral condition of the free labourers of the West India islands. He paid a high tribute to the character of the negroes of those islands, and declared that they were a most industrious class; but he asked, what had the commercial question to do with the right or the wrong of slavery? As well might one ask what is the value of virtue, or the benefit of justice. The use of cane sugar, Cuttings, diseases, and guns were also [illegible] and most of their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tion of Dr. Price from the Bible Society, was one of the greatest tests to which British Christians had ever been called upon to bear testimony against slavery. After some further remarks, Mr. Galloway resumed his seat amid loud applause.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Cooper was compelled to retire, and Mr. Miall, who was installed in the chair. A very [illegible] most important discussion ensued [illegible] American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions were involved.

The Rev. Courtenay Yeates, [illegible] of the American Board, had declared that its general action was of an anti-slavery character.

The Rev. James Vincent, *of Cincinnati*, [illegible] strongly protested against "the Frost letter" which Mr. Yeates had referred to, and which, he declared, had misled, and continued to mislead the pretended anti-slavery men in Great and a delusion. Mr. Vincent [illegible] various accusations against the [illegible] members of various British missionary [illegible] and charged the editor of the *British* [illegible] with inconsistency in having at [illegible] censured the American Board, and [illegible] to advocate.

[illegible] thought the discussions on [illegible] should stop here.

[illegible] considered it of such vital [illegible] that he trusted Mr. Vincent would [illegible]

The [illegible] gentleman accordingly described [illegible] of the American Tract Society, [illegible] the American Sunday-school Union.

The Rev. George Smith replied at some length.

Resolutions in favour of the use of free-labour, and of the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, and other parts of the world, were proposed by Mr. Silas Sturrit, seconded by Mr. George Thompson, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. E. E. Ward proposed, and Major-General Thomson seconded a resolution, expressing sympathy with the fugitive slaves of Canada, and referring with satisfaction to their progressive condition.

Mr. Alderman Pask, of Southampton, proposed, and Mr. John Ellis (late member for Leicester) seconded a resolution protesting against the treatment of British coloured seamen who visit the slave states of America. These resolutions, together with one proposed by Mr. Sturge, which memorialised the Sultan for the abolition of slavery in Turkey, were carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the conference then terminated.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the "*Provincial Freeman Association*," who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

Adolphus Juda,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. Shadd, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an en masse emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the* "Provincial Freeman." *Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
" Elijah Barlett, Michigan.
Mr. Alfred Whipper, "
" Israel Campbell, Ohio, "

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Kobb, Paris, C. W.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, "
" Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
" T. H. Martin, Lefroy, C. W.
" A. B. Jones, London
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" Hopewell Bay, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
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" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Bringer, Buxton.
" George Struve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Rev. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
" C. M. Burdett, Logansport, Indiana.
Mr. George W. Parker, "
" Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
Wm. Gill, Philadelphia.
" J. K. Gill, Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
Mason Barton, Buffalo.
Carl Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
John Hatfield, "
C. H. Oaks, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

Two Weeks of Time.

Since our last issue the old Car of Time has been rolling forward, and two weeks more have been added to the days that are past and gone. During that short period, the holidays have come and gone, and as this is the first opportunity we have had of greeting our readers, we sincerely hope that the season has been to them one of profitable enjoyment.

Christmas, Merry Christmas has been here. To many it was indeed a day of rejoicing, a time of social reunion; when families assembled, and while enjoying the festivities of the day, the past was almost forgotten and the future lightly thought of.

May their brightest hopes and brightest anticipations be realized!

While there were two weeks another year has flitted upon us, another account has been opened in the Book of Time, to be examined, until the approaching year opens on this the Autumn Sheets must be examined.

We were on the eve of the departed year intent on [illegible] a large stock of [illegible] for the future! How many pledges to work on in its many [illegible] We view the gigantic [illegible] of the year among the "unfulfilling world," [illegible] efforts to realize a good [illegible] to bring from it [illegible] and the [illegible] of many [illegible] we have [illegible] or upon how many [illegible] we have [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"If, in consequence of her attitude in the Principalities, or for any other cause, Austria should find herself at war with Russia, the alliance, offensive and defensive, between her, France, and England, shall be established, by the fact of the war.

"If, before the end of the present year 1854, Russia should not have made propositions which are considered acceptable, and which ensure good and durable peace, the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace.

"The three high contracting Powers bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the re-establishment of peace, without having deliberated upon it in common."

Arrival.

The *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 31st, bringing dates to the 18th.

Nothing of importance had occurred at the seat of war up to Dec. 4th. The roads were impassable and the trenches filled with water, owing to heavy rains.

Omar Pacha was at Varna, embarking troops for the Crimea.

On the 12th, Parliament was opened by Her Majesty in person.

Her Majesty's speech is said to have no effect on funds.

A bill to enlist a German legion was read in the House of Lords, and one in the Commons to send the militia to the garrisons abroad.

A private letter says that the treaty with Austria was ratified on the 14th.

Parliament was opened in due form, by Her Majesty in person, on the 12th. The day was very fine, and great numbers flocked along the route of the Royal cortege.

The Queen and Prince Albert were received with most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect; and assistance I know will be readily given, for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of making no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions I have made, and the victories they have obtained, will be recorded in the brightest pages of our history, and have called me with admiration and gratitude, the hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common by all to cement still more closely the union which happily exist between the two nations. It is with satisfaction that I inform you, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate advantages to the common cause. I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which questions of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted. These treaties will be laid before you. Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected. I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction, and I trust by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture and manufactures.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of an united people. Thus shall we obtain respect of other nations; and may trust, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimea was delivered with graceful emotion. Her Majesty having delivered her speech, rose, and giving her hand to Prince Albert, left the House. The assembly then dispersed.

The Lords re-assembled at 5 o'clock, and an important debate ensued, in which the Earl of Derby took a prominent part. He was very severe on the conduct of the war, but threw no obstacles in the way of its vigorous prosecution.

Mr. Layard, in the Commons, also made a very severe attack on the inefficient management of the war department. He blamed everything, and stated his impressions that the treaty with Austria was no better than waste paper, and would only raise fresh obstacles.

D'Israeli spoke on the same side, with his usual sarcasms, and endeavored to turn all the Government measures into ridicule.

Lord John Russell made a long defence of the conduct of the Ministry, but hardly a very satisfactory one.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russians are said to have suffered a loss in the Sea of Azoff corresponding in magnitude to our losses of the 14th.

In an unpublished portion of Prince Menschikoff's despatch of the 24th, he states that near Cape Berdjinskai, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, a hurricane had demolished the breakwater, driven on shore 35 Russian vessels, and sunk 5 others.

The march of the Russian reinforcements towards the Crimea had ceased.

The Latest.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Saturday morning, the 16th ult., publishes intelligence from the Crimea of the 7th. The batteries will be ready to open their fire in three days. The intrenchments of the allies being completed, they can winter in their present position. They were easily and regularly supplied with provisions. A despatch from Marseilles brings news from Constantinople to the 5th. Prince Napoleon was ready to return to the Crimea. The Duke of Cambridge was to return soon to the Crimea. Accounts from Eupatoria of 3rd, state, that a new battery of thirty-six guns had been established against Sebastopol. The French will have 180 pieces of artillery in battery. Great precaution had been taken against the Russian fire, the embrasures having only two fuses, which had been buried to six

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five to the Russian fleet. The garrison of Eupatoria had been reinforced by 4000 Turks. It was reported that 40,000 Russians had passed into the Crimea by way of Perekop; also, that an engagement had taken place between a Russian corps and an English detachment. The latter is said to have pursued the Russians into the very trivet. On the 5th, two Russian steamers came out under the protection of the batteries, and exchanged shots with two small French steamers, but without hitting them. Some English frigates came up and protected them. The *Hannibal* and *Golden Fleece* had arrived with English troops.

From Toulon it is stated that the division of General des Salles had left on board of several men-of-war.

Advices received through Vienna, [but for which we cannot vouch] state that the Russians made a sortie against the French lines on the 5th. Eight divisions of the line, under General Forey, repulsed them with great loss. They also state that the French are arming batteries with guns from *Henri VI*, that the English have constructed 50-gun batteries, and that Guyon, Haalan Pacha, and ten Polish staff-officers go from Erzeroum to the Crimea.

A letter from Vienna, of the 10th, in the *Post Amot Gazette*, of Frankfort, says:—"The Russian army of Sebastopol is threatened by a danger which becomes every day more and more formidable—a scarcity of provisions. It is positively stated that a complete famine prevails in Northern Russia, and that the victualling of the Russian army is so badly managed, that only the corps which are stationed the nearest to the depots receive any provisions, while those at a greater distance, are left to their fate. The garrison of Sebastopol already feels the effect of this serious state of things, and the strength of the soldiers becomes exhausted in the works, without being renewed by sufficient food. The want of meat is replaced by a profuse allowance of spiritous liquors, which, however, cannot last long, and its use, instead of causing enthusiasm, only causes a kind of lethargy. The measures adopted by the allies to procure supplies are well carried out. Large quantities are sent from Austria on account of the French and English commissariat, the result of which will be to secure the army of the Crimea against any scarcity of provisions."

Prince Menschikoff, writing from Sebastopol on the 8th, reports that nothing of importance had occurred at Sebastopol up to that date. The fire of the allies continued to be very weak, and caused the Russians scarcely any loss.

THE DANUBE.

A letter from Bucharest, under date 11th, mentions that Omer Pacha, that morning, left Bucharest for Varna, where the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions ordered to the Crimea were being embarked. Thirty-five thousand men are to be sent. Of date 8th, it is stated that the while Turkish army had recrossed the Danube.

Said Pasha was occupying the Dobrudschi and Calarosch and Giurgevo had received Turkish garrisons.

The last of the ships of the fleet are under weigh for England.

Interesting from Prussia.

Some of the London papers [says a Berlin letter of December 13,] contained a statement a few days, back, that Prussia had already decided upon joining the new treaty of alliance. I, therefore, telegraphed to you the correct state of the case, namely, that Prussia had not yet done so, but would do so when the treaty had been ratified, and she had been invited to do so. The first was, and still is, a matter of fact, based on reliable information taken; the second is a matter of opinion, founded on observation and enquiry. I am glad to find by your leader of the 9th instant, that you attach no credit to the statement above alluded to, in absence of any information to that effect from me. The treaty has not yet been ratified as far as I can learn, though it probably will be so before you receive this.

A letter, dated Berlin, Friday the 15th, says:—"At a cabinet council held yesterday, it was decided that Prussia shall join the Western Powers, stipulating for the concession of certain advantages on the North Sea and the Baltic. Baron Vinke's motion for an address in answer to the King's speech has been rejected. M. Bothmann Hollwég's motion has been withdrawn."

Russian Loss on the Sea of Azoff.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

A communication from Warsaw of the 8th has been received, to the effect that in an unpublished portion of Prince Menschikoff's despatch of the 24th ultimo, he states that near Cape Berdjanskain [on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff,] a hurricane had literally demolished the breakwater, driven on shore 35 Russian vessels and dashed to pieces five others.

Opening of the Prussian Chambers.

The opening of the Chambers, by King Frederick in person, took place on Thursday. The most prominent and generally interesting portion of his Majesty's address will be found subjoined:—

"The King observed, that, "a bloody conflict had broken out between three powerful members of the joint family of European States. This conflict has not as yet affected our Fatherland. Ishave fresh occasion to hope, from recent events, that the basis for a better understanding will soon, perhaps, be attained; this will draw closer the bond of union between Prussia, Austria, and the rest of Germany. I shall continue to look upon it as my task to plead for peace, for the recognition of the independence of foreign States, and for moderation. Should I, eventually, be compelled to define the true position of Prussia, then my faithful people will, I am certain, bear the inevitable sacrifices with resignation, and upon such eventualities my army will be put in a state of readiness, the improvement in which I cannot omit strengthen per difference to any one material be increased, and the funds required by these Chambers will be required."

Intercolonial Weather.

OFFICE ... Pagination ... to Canada, ... Toronto, ... Tornado, etc. will ... notice ... ance relating ... ness.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accommodation	Express	Express	Mixed	Express	Express
Niagara Falls depart		A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 7.30	
Thorold		7.40	P.M. 12.05	1.35	A.M. 8.05	
St. Catharines		8.35	12.05	1.45	12 05	
Jordan		8.50		1.58		
Beamsville		9.45		2.10		
Grimsby		9.15		2.20		
Stoney Creek		9.50		2.40		
Hamilton { arrive		10.10	1.15	2.56	5.20	
Hamilton { depart	A.M. 8.30		1.25	2.05	1.20	
Dundas	9.10			2.35		
Flamboro'	9.35			3.35		
Fairchild's Creek	10.00			4.05		
Galt { depart	P.M. 2.0			5.30		
Galt { arrive	11.40			5.40		
Paris	10.35		2.45	4.30	3.03	
Princeton	10.45			4.55		
Woodstock	11.30		3.30	5.30	3.35	
Beachville	11.39			5.55		
Ingersoll	P.M. 12.15		3.50	6.29	6.15	
Dorchester	12.29			6.33		
London { arrive	12.52		4.25	6.50	4.50	
London { depart		P.M. 12.20	4.35	6.55	5.00	
Lobo		12.55	5.00	7.30	5.25	
Adelaide Road		12.15				
Ekfrid		11.35		7.50		
Mosa		P.M. 12.05				
Wardsville		12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30	
Thamesville		1.15				
Chatham		2.00	6.50	9.35	7.25	
Windsor, arrive		4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommodation	Express	Express	Mixed	Express	Express
Windsor depart	A.M. 4.00		A.M. 10.00		P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40		11.40		4.35	8.40
Thamesville			P.M. 12.35		5.15	
Wardsville	6.35				5.50	9.40
Mosa					6.30	
Ekfrid	7.15				6.45	
Adelaide road					7.00	
Lobo	7.45		1.45		7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10		2.10		7.50	11.05
depart	8.20		2.25	P.M. 5.10		11.15
Dorchester	8.40			5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00		3.00	5.55		11.50
Beachville	9.15			6.10		A.M. 12.15
Woodstock	9.30		3.25	6.40		
Princeton	10.05			7.20		
Paris	10.25		4.05	7.45		1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50		4.30	8.10		
Galt { depart	9.15		3.15			
Galt { arrive	11.40		5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20			8.50		
Dundas	11.28			6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48		5.40	9.30		2.25
depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.20	5.50			2.25
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.40				
Grimsby	12.69	4.20				
Beamsville	12.75	4.40				
Jordan	1.20	5.20				
St. Catharines	1.35	5.35	7.00			3.45
Thorold	1.55	5.55				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.30	7.35			4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*

(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,

Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid stock of

WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

Every Article a Lady can require.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,

Silks, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,

Silk Velvets and Plushes,

French Merinoes and Cashmeres,

Hosiery,

Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Rooms will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ An early call is respectfully solicited. ☜

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 39

Died,

On the 6th ult., near Campbellville, in the Township of Nasagaweya, Mr. John Piper, aged 73 years.

New Advertisements.

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854.

1855.

Jan. 12.—"Science and Revelation," Rev. J. Pyper, D.D.

Jan. 19.—Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestial Beings," Rev. J. Roaf.

Jan. 26.—"Chemistry in some of its Applications," H. H. Croft, Esq., D.C.L.

Feb. 2.—"The West," D. Wilson, Esq., LL.D.

Feb. 9.—"On Association," Rev. T. Goldsmith.

Feb. 16.—"On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice," Geo. Sheppard, Esq.

Feb. 23.—"The Discrimination of Minerals," E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Mar. 2.—"Geology versus Astronomy; or Are there more Worlds than One," Thos. Henning, Esq.

Mar. 9.—"Mystery," Rev. W. Ormiston, B.A.

Mar. 16.—"The Early History of Russia."

Mar. 23.—"Antiquities of the Euxine Sea," Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Mar. 30.—"Concluding Lecture," Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.

☞ Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 7½. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

PATRIOTIC FUND!

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, and others friendly to the object in view, will be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on

Monday Evening, January 8th,

For the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary, by collection of subscriptions and otherwise, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, under authority of Her Majesty's Government, for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors who may be killed in battle, or who may die amidst the ravages of disease and casualties of war.

☞ Ladies are invited to attend.

The chair will be taken precisely at 7 o'clock by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, President of the Society.

The Treasurer will receive subscriptions at the office of Rose, Turnbull & Co.

Toronto, Jan. 8th, 1854.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, IN

QUEEN STREET,

[illegible]

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A [illegible]

MONCRIEFF'S,

Next Door to King Street, Toronto, November 1, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

New Fancy Dry Goods,

AT

PRICE'S BAZAAR

ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street, between Richmond and Adelaide,

TORONTO.

MRS. M. St AUGUSTA

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto, and vicinity, that she has just OPENED, at the above formerly occupied by Miss Sutton, York Street, a handsome assortment of *FALL GOODS*, which she will sell as cheap as can be elsewhere obtained in the City.

The Fashions

M. C. A. would also invite the attention of the Ladies to the

Dress Making Department,

where will at all times be found the LATEST DRESS AND LONDON PATTERNS.

For Ladies Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacks, and Children's Clothing.

All of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and by the most competent hands.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

A GIRL Milliner and Apprentice wanted

September 23rd, 1854. 27

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DeCharbonnell.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Doolery, Albert Furniss, Francis D'Dee, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Hallinan, John M'Gee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonell, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL, —PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL, —VICE-PRESIDENT,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the first day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money is withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. E. FEEHAN, *Manager.*

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854. 30

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother EDWARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
35 Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, in the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in all the different branches in the City of Cincinnati, U. C., and Boston, Mass., he solicits himself that, by diligence and close attention to business, he will be able to please. Windsor, C. W., Sept. 5, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The English House, No. 30, Yonge Street, One Door North of Queen Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to announce the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell at such prices as cannot fail to please.

Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1854.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

[illegible]

CLOTHING

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMOVED.

FOR KENT.



CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for Cash, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent he would invite an examination of his Stock From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. Cropp.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, to gentlemen and promptly of fice.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a line of Cabs at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; on natural premiums only ceasing at death; to endure a term at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, annuities or deferred annuities, and generally any assurance contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

All the usual advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company established in the British North American Provinces, may be commanded upon application at the Office of the Company, in Toronto.

ROBERT E. MACDONNELL,
Agent.

R. Charles, A. Cassimir, the Manager in the Western District, Hamilton.

FORGERY.

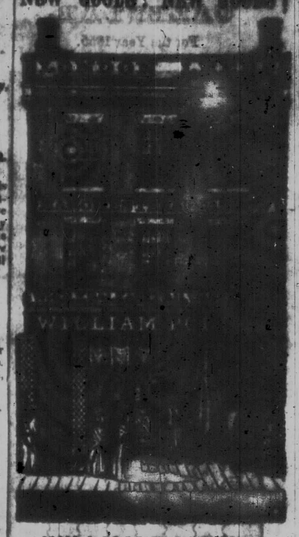
[illegible] in Canada.

[illegible]

HATS! HATS! HATS!

[illegible]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

DRY GOODS!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Coburgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,

☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Scotch of value, in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., also excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL

AND

Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental CAST IRON COLUMNS,

Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,

AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,

Oven Mouths & Cauldrons

SUGAR KETTLES,

SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS,

PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamental Coal and Wood, Air-tight COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; Hollow Ware, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly furnished.

BRASS FITTINGS.

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

THE TORONTO CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 72, *KING STREET EAST.*

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above establishment, containing over 3000 volumes of Books (all in English), Biography, Civil Literature, Travels, which will be kept up by the addition of all Standard Works and Periodicals as they come from the Press.

Terms:

One Year	£1 5 0
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One Month	0 2 6

Including the delivery of Books to any part of Toronto, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 10 0
Three Months	0 5 0
One Month	0 2 0

Subscribers to the Library will be entitled to the Reading Room free of charge.

Toronto, December 1st, 1854. 39

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN CALENDAR,

For the Year 1855.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

JANUARY.	d.	h.	m.	JULY.	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon -	3	3	3	Last Quarter	6	9	11
Last Quarter	11	6	57	New Moon -	13	7	24
New Moon -	18	2	20	First Quarter	20	1	18
First Quarter	24	8	28	Full Moon -	27	7	53
Apogee - -	5	5	35	Apogee - -	12	11	50
Perigee - - -	18	9	26	Perigee - - -	29	7	44
FEBRUARY.	d.	h.	m.	AUGUST.	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon -	1	10	24	Last Quarter	4	4	5
Last Quarter	8	9	44	New Moon -	12	1	37
New Moon -	16	1	30	First Quarter	20	1	18
First Quarter	23	0	17	Full Moon -	27	7	53
Apogee - - -	15	9	14	Apogee - - -	12	11	50
Perigee - - -	28	2	50	Perigee - - -	27	5	9
MARCH.	d.	h.	m.	SEPTEMBER.	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon -	3	4	51	Last Quarter	3	2	8
Last Quarter	10	10	43	New Moon -	11	6	36
New Moon -	17	11	09	First Quarter	19	1	45
First Quarter	25	6	0	Full Moon -	25	8	9
Apogee - - -	12	6	0	Apogee - - -	9	1	0
Perigee - - -	26	6	14	Perigee - - -	24	5	39
APRIL.	d.	h.	m.	OCTOBER.	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon -	2	9	12	Last Quarter	2	9	49
Last Quarter	9	4	19	New Moon -	10	10	29
New Moon -	16	1	47	First Quarter	18	7	20
First Quarter	24	0	46	Full Moon -	25	1	11
Apogee - - -	8	11	14	Apogee - - -	6	11	28
Perigee - - -	23	5	44	Perigee - - -	21	6	0
MAY.	d.	h.	m.	NOVEMBER.	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon -	1	10	46	Last Quarter	1	3	0
Last Quarter	8	9	45	New Moon -	9	5	35
New Moon -	15	6	55	First Quarter	16	12	32
First Quarter	23	6	45	Full Moon -	23	9	34
Full Moon -	31	0	21	Apogee - - -	3	4	0
Apogee - - -	5	5	35	Perigee - - -	19	4	44
JUNE.	d.	h.	m.	DECEMBER.	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	7	3	31	Last Quarter	1	5	57
New Moon -	14	1	37	New Moon -	9	1	11
First Quarter	21	11	47	First Quarter	16	5	29
Full Moon -	29	4	53	Full Moon -	23	3	0
Apogee - - -	2	1	0	Apogee - - -	31	3	0
Perigee - - -	16	3	44	Perigee - - -	16	3	44

TABLE

Shewing the Difference between Sidereal Time and Clock.

Date.	Sidereal Time.	Clock.	Date.	Sidereal Time.	Clock.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.		h. m. s.	h. m. s.
1	18 41 40	12 0 0	17	19 17 56	12 0 0
2	18 45 37	12 0 0	18	19 21 53	12 0 0
3	18 49 33	12 0 0	19	19 25 49	12 0 0
4	18 53 30	12 0 0	20	19 29 46	12 0 0
5	18 57 26	12 0 0	21	19 33 42	12 0 0
6	19 1 23	12 0 0	22	19 37 39	12 0 0
7	19 5 19	12 0 0	23	19 41 35	12 0 0
8	19 9 16	12 0 0	24	19 45 32	12 0 0
9	19 13 12	12 0 0	25	19 49 28	12 0 0
10	19 17 9	12 0 0	26	19 53 25	12 0 0
11	19 21 5	12 0 0	27	19 57 21	12 0 0
12	19 25 2	12 0 0	28	20 1 18	12 0 0
13	19 28 58	12 0 0	29	20 5 14	12 0 0
14	19 32 55	12 0 0	30	20 9 11	12 0 0
15	19 36 51	12 0 0	31	20 13 7	12 0 0
16	19 40 48	12 0 0			

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lands set apart for School purposes under the Statute 13 Vic. ch. 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediately established; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; but more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 70 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 144.
4th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140.
5th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 138.
6th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 135.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 132.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 126.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 120.
11th	do to 10,16 to 35 do		do
12th	do 1 to 35	do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do	B	11 to 40	do do
do	C	1 to 33	do about 90 do
		34, 76.	
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each	
2d	do 1, 290, 2, 254, 3, 217, 4, 180, 5, 147, 6, 106, 7, 59, 8, 36;		
3d	Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 36		
4th	Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160		
	11, 132, 12, 85, 13, 48, 14, 8		
5th	Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each		
6th	Con 1 to 14 inc		125, 169, 16,
	139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 33		
7th	Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95,		
8th	Con 1 to 20 inc	do	21, 168, 99,
	122, 23, 86, 24, 65		
9th	Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each		
10th	Con 1 to 25 inc	do	26, 178, 97,
	143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 36		
11th	Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each		
12th	Con 1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199, 32,
	163, 33, 128, 34, 99, 35, 48		

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 49 inclusive, 100 acres each

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence, in this country, of the late Mr. Alanson Ringold Ward, who had been deputed by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to relieve their temporary relief on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from fifty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to four hundred arrive annually, by the Underground Railroad, or the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, they, along with many of those previously settled, are left entirely destitute of means, and without employment, the following spring, when they are thrown upon the cold charities of the world, to struggle with the rigors of a Canadian winter. Many of them have been accustomed to the comforts of life, and have been treated with kindness by their masters, and are consequently unfitted for the hardships they have to endure. Others have been subjected to the most cruel treatment, and have escaped with the scars of the lash upon their backs, and the brand of slavery upon their foreheads. Many of them have left wives and children in bondage, and are unable to obtain any information concerning them. Others have had their families sold from them, and have no knowledge of their whereabouts. Many of them have been robbed of their hard earnings, and have had to flee for their lives, leaving everything behind them. Some have been hunted like wild beasts by their masters, and have had to take refuge in the forests, and live for months in caves and holes in the ground. Many of them have been obliged to sleep in the woods, with no other covering than the canopy of heaven, during the inclemency of the winter season. Many of them have been obliged to travel hundreds of miles, barefoot, and in rags, and have had to endure the pangs of hunger, and the pains of cold, and have been hunted by the way, and finally, when they have reached the land of freedom, have found themselves destitute of the means of support

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the Only Road to Independence."

VOLUME I. TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. NUMBER 42.

Water-Cure. A ...he true Principles of ... y Balbarnie. 30 cents.

...imming. With In... ...ers. Illustrated. 15 cents.

...n America. Over ... Cases of Various Diseases ... With Cases of Domestic ...

...applied to every ... New Theory. A treatise ...the Advantages of the ... ...of Curing Diseases, showing ...the Allopathic Method, and ...to effect a Permanent Cure ...containing the Hydropathic ... Bathing. By Russell Trall ...

...anual. A Popular ... Descriptions of the Various ... and Curative ... Together with ...eases, and the Hydropathic ... Shower. 87 cents.

...manac. Illustrat...

...ology. Applied to ... Health, and to the Improve... ... and Mental Education. ...S. Fowler. 87 cents.

...ses especially the ... of Women. By D. Ross ... 30 cents.

...ysiology of Con... ...to the Principles of Die... ...Illustrated. Price 30 cents.

With Observa... ...Remedies suited to Disorder... ...sective Organs; and an A... ...ies of some of the Principa... ...Self-Establishments in ... Cincinnati, Children, the ...era. Price $1 25.

...acing the descrip... ...Climate, Productions, Soil ...the Territory, interspersed ...dventures and Anecdotes of ...Greene. 30 cents.

...escent its Laws ...to Human Improvement.

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...ical and Mental ... ...ervation and Restoration ... and Power of Mind. Illus...

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...r Arts Teach as to ... ...Horace Greeley ...

...American Inde... ...Hon. Wm. H ...

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...may be ordered and re... ...first Mail, postage prepaid ...ase inclose the amount in ...stamps, and address all or...

...RS AND WELLS, ... Broadway, New York ... Post Office, County and ...

...copying the above list a ...to us a copy of each work ...

Business Directory.

CHARLES MARCH,

HOUSE Sign and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger, Carver, Gilder and Glass Stainer. Mineral Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale at the lowest Cash prices.

No. 39, King Street West.

Toronto, 10th April, 1854.

MR S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS, Barristers at Law, Attorneys and Solicitors, Wellington Street, Toronto.

CAYLEY & CAMERON, Barristers, &c., &c., Office Church Street, next door to the Court House.

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON.

A. B. JONES,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND CROCKERYWARE,

214 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C. W.

...ERSON, Auctioneer and ... Commission Merchant, No. 36, Yonge St., Toronto.

References,—Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esq., Messrs A. Ogilvie & Co.; Messrs. Howard Fitch, Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

D. FARRAR, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

NO. 15, DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C.W.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. &c.—Office in Church Street, over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors south of St. Andrew's Church.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 54, Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

PUNCTUALITY ! !

J. R. BROWN,

Late of Philadelphia,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 39 King Street West. All work warranted. Corns and Bunions Cured. Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Feet measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

G. HARCOURT'S

CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Fancy Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a Gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

GEO. HARCOURT,

ma. 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully inform them that he has removed to the premises immediately in the rear of the CITY BATHS, King Street East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CHEW.

Toronto, August 16, 1854.

PEOPLE'S

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

64, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. B. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the public generally, and wishes to inform them that he has now opened with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

At W. B. Ashworth's you can always depend on getting the CASH PRICE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of the liberties of the people.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that toleration shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Canadian Contributors are:

J. CARY, and AMELIA C. SHADD, of Toronto, and A. B. JONES of London. Friends in Chatham, Windsor, Barton and other places westward, do also correspond; whose names will be announced hereafter, if not objectionable to the parties.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, to M. A. SHADD, Toronto, C. W.

Office, 5½ City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

Poetry.

The Dying Year.

BY MISS S. L. SHEPPARD.

The old year was dying last night,—
The breeze went wailing by;
And the stars from their thrones above
Looked down with misty eye.

Of the storm were a threatful look,
The earth had on a shroud;
And spirits abroad, even mingling
Their dirges from each cloud.

"Oh! your days are fading fast!
As key fingers to an old harp—
As, with thy frantic flight,
Thou'rt the tolesin shadow of night.
And a phantom train to bear them away
To the gloom
Of the tomb
Where the dead years lay
Oh sight of the eternal!
We heralded thy birth,
Thy mission to the earth,—
Rise now to the supernal!

"Oh! dying! dying year!
Thou hast gone laden with hope and tears,
And thy moments have been
To the hearts of men
But onward steps in the great march sublime,
And prophet voices tell of that time
Foretold,
Of old,
By mystic lore
As "peace on earth—good will to men."

"Oh! old and dying year!
Thou hast looked on human woe—
On pale forms keeping
Their watch and weeping
O'er joys that were hid
Under the coffin lid.
We sing an anthem o'er thee;—
And for the dead before thee,—
For the aged head
In its cold bed,
For manhood's light
Now quenched in night,
And sweet child's breath
Gone out in death.
For the dust that is lying on buried love,
For the hopes, fond hopes now garnered above.

"Go! go! old year,
Haste! haste! to thy bier,
We sound thy wail
On the midnight gale.
But ere morning dawn
We must be gone
Back to our wireless sphere.—
The cold winds blow
And thou must go,
Oh old and dying year!"

Their tones died out upon the air
And on the midnight blast;
And the spectral host went sweeping by,—
With them the old year past.

LEE, Jan. 1st, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

From the Dublin Nation.

Dean Swift and the Cobbler.

It happened that the Dean was one day passing through Patrick's Close, when he espied a cobbler hard at work in his stall. Poor Crispin, though half naked, was singing away like a lark, and hammering at the heel of an old shoe with an apparent lightness of heart that astonished the Dean when he contemplated the merry wretch's obvious misery.

"Friend," said the Dean, pausing in his walk at the stall, and addressing him, "you seem to be very poor; but then you seem to be very merry?"

"I'm not sure o' that, yer honor," replied the cobbler—"I am singin' for the children in the cellar below."

"How is that?" asked the Dean, "I don't understand you."

"Why, sir, said the man, "whenever the poor things are hungry, and have nothing to eat, I sing droll songs for them, in order to make them forget the hunger."

"What family have you?"

"Not many, sir—only twelve or thirteen, or so—but please God, there's a good time comin'—Molly, sir, has her eye—and between you and me, is a valuable subject to her Majesty—as for myself, God help me, I'm obliged to keep hammering away at the leather as well as I can—just as you see me, sir, at the last of the old shoe."

"And have you no prospect," asked the Dean, "of improving your condition in life?"

"If there be truth in prophecy," replied the cobbler, "I have not been able to catch a glimpse of it since I first clapped your honor behind the pillars of the Four Courts, sir—once a cobbler, always a cobbler."

"The proverb is a true one," observed the Dean—and struck at the very root of industry."

"It does not hurt all trades, sir; for the sun shines for the tailor as well as the cobbler, and the rain falls upon the thatch as well as the tile; and I have as much pleasure in mending a pair of shoes as your honor has in—"

"Hold!" cried the Dean, "you are a philosopher, I see, as well as a cobbler."

"Why, sir, cobbling and philosophy are two things that are not altogether unknown to each other; for I have often observed that the more philosophy I have in my head, the more cobbling there is required in my shoes."

"Well!" said the Dean, "I like your philosophy, and I like your humour, and I like your face, and I'll tell you what I'll do with you—I'll—"

"What, sir?" said the cobbler.

"God bless the Dane at any rate—by putting down Wood and his halfpence he saved me from bankruptcy; I should have owed my stall only for him. But, after all, he deprived me of a good berth of it."

"What berth?" asked the other.

"Why sir, the post of Solicitor-General that I had in my eye at the time; but Wood stopped my promotion. However, divil may care for that—I can hammer the leather still, if the work would only come in."

"The ballads say certain he never succeeding; I do believe in all your complaints, your talents, and [illegible] which speaks for itself."

"Which speaks for itself," repeated the Dean, "I like your philosophy, and I'll tell you what I'll do with you—I'll—"

The Dean began to feel more than amusement in his chat with the merry cobbler, and after some further conversation, he said—

"Well, now, you comical rogue, do you know Dean Swift?"

"Not by person, sir; that's a pleasure before me yet; but I know him well by correction."

"What do you know about him?" asked the Dean.

"Why, that he's a true friend to Ireland and her people, and an enemy to all oppressors.

"Both high men, and low men, and thick men and tall men,
And rich men, and poor men, and free men, and thrall men,
Will suffer; and this man, and that man, all men,
Which nobody can deny."

"Faith," he added, "if he wanted a co rrecther, and came to me for one, he would have no reason to complain of it."

"Well, now," said the Dean, "you seem to be a merry, honest fellow, and I think if you were assisted to improve your condition, that the assistance would not be thrown away upon you."

"Well, I think not," replied the cobbler, "I'm a good deal of that notion myself. Honesty, industry, and good humor runs in our family; but, somehow or other, poverty insists on being a relative as well as the others, and sticks to us like wax."

"Suppose now," said the Dean, "that I lend you the sum of ten pounds, to buy leather and commence shoemaking, will you promise to pay me at the rate of half-a-crown a week?"

"I can only give you my word for it at the present time," replied the cobbler; but you'll find I'll keep it."

"Well, then," said the Dean, opening his pocket-book, "here are ten pounds for you which I give, trusting you will make good use of them."

"You are Dane Swift!" said the cobbler, "for no other man would do such an act as this."

"I am," replied the Dean, "and will further befriend you if you deserve it. Now, good-bye, and be industrious."

"Aay, your reverence," replied the cobbler. "I can't part from you that way. Down to my cellar you must come, till Nelly and the childer sees you, or I give up the money. It's the honor of the thing I look to—and besides, I have a duty to discharge. Come, your reverence, don't be ashamed! it'll be no longer a cellar while you're in it, but a charming room; and for the same raison, you must get drawing room treatment—besides, I have an ould custom of the country to fulfil."

The Dean, whose curiosity was excited to know more about a man whom he looked upon as an original, suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and descended into the cellar. After the cobbler had introduced Nelly and the Dean to each other, he whispered to the former, into whose hands he thrust the ten-pound note, and in a few minutes she returned *with a bottle of claret!*

"What's this?" exclaimed the Dean.

"Do you expect me to drink with you?"

"We have an ould and holy custom in this country," replied the cobbler, "that the man who *gets* the money always *gives* the *trate*; because, you see, sir, nothing prospers when it's not done."

The Dean received a glass, and drank to his prosperity; after which he returned his glass downward, considerably amused, and not a little surprised by the rather eccentric conduct of the Crispin. Before he went, however, he enjoined him to come to the Deanery every Saturday at an appointed hour, there to receive his weekly instalment of half-a-crown.

Accordingly, when the day and hour arrived, he presented himself at the hall-door, stating that he wished to see the Dean upon business.

"I am sorry," returned the servant, "to inform the gentleman he enquires that Dr. Swift could have any business with you, unless through the servants."

"Convenience," replied the cobbler, "can't be answered by his understanding;" replied the cobbler, "and it's not unlikely, if you refuse to bring the message, that you will find a heavy score at the door. You might tell him that I have the money, and that I am waiting with the glass all ready for him; and remember, your place depends on your answer."

The servant went into the house, and returned with the Dean's compliments, and he would be glad to see the cobbler.

"Well, now," said the Dean, "you have the money, I suppose, and the glass?"

"Both, your honor," replied the cobbler, "and I'll be bound the liquor is the right sort, for I got it from the gentleman himself, who is a rale judge of the article."

"Well, then, here's to you," said the Dean, "and may you never want a friend or a bottle!"

"Thank you, your honor," said the cobbler, "and may you never be without the money to buy them!"

"Well, now," said the Dean, "I'll tell you what I'll do with you—I'll—"

"What, sir?" said the cobbler.

"Why,

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, [illegible]

Their Lordships met at five o'clock. [illegible] THE WAR WITH RUSSIA [illegible] presentation of Richmond presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen [illegible] of the borough of Wallingford in the county of York, impressing on the Government the necessity of immediately bringing into operation all the military resources of the country for the purpose of carrying on the war with vigour. The Petition [illegible] Government to embody [illegible] Militia.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household (the Marquess of Breadalbane), [illegible] the honour to report to your Lordships that, in obedience to your order, the Address of this House, in answer to Her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the throne, was duly presented to Her Majesty, that it was graciously received, and that Her Majesty has returned the following answer:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I feel confident that I should receive your cordial co-operation in the measures which I considered necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged; and I trust that, under the blessing of the Almighty, those measures will tend to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe on a sure and lasting foundation."

Militia Bill.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Militia Bill,

Objections were urged to points of detail by Colonel SIBTHORP and Lord LOVAINE, who suggested, that, on the volunteering of a militia regiment, another militia regiment should be raised in the county.

Lord PALMERSTON said, such a step was not contemplated by the Government. There were many county gentlemen now in the militia whose social position rendered it far more important that they should stay at home than that they should do garrison duty abroad. No imputation would, therefore, be made on the public spirit of any gentleman who declined to volunteer; and, on the other hand, he hoped, if Her Majesty declined the services of any gentleman who did volunteer, it would not be considered a slur on his character.

The Bill was then read a second time. On the Motion that it be committed to-morrow,

Mr. DISRAELI suggested, that the Committee be delayed till Monday, and, in doing so, he expressed his regret that such a measure should have been introduced at the present time. It would render the militia service unpopular in the country, and it would give foreign nations an idea that we were already at the end of our resources. He was, therefore, opposed to the principle of the Bill, but, in the present circumstances, he would not offer any opposition to the Government, but he did hope the Committee would be delayed till Monday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that this measure would give foreigners an idea of our weakness. The army was now on little more than peace establishment, and, although recruits were now coming in freely, still it must be remembered those men could not at once be transformed into soldiers. It would be easier, therefore, three years hence to find an army to garrison our foreign dependencies than it was in this first year of the war. He had no objections to postpone the Committee till Monday.

Mr. ADDERLEY reminded the government that our Colonies were both able and willing to furnish a military force to Her Majesty, which would render unnecessary both the measure and that for employing troops. He appealed to the Colonial Minister to say whether it was not true that Canada had expressed a willingness to furnish both money and men.

Sir GEORGE GREY had no doubt of the facts referred to by the honourable gentleman, though they had not yet reached him in an official shape. It was very far from the intention of the Ministers, in introducing this Bill, to throw any doubt on the loyalty and attachment to this country of the Colonies. He had no idea that it would be necessary to send the militia to Canada, for the Canadians had already taken measures to raise a militia of their own.

In answer to Mr. Smith,

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said, it was not intended to give militia officers army rank, for that would be to put them over the heads of officers whose services were incomparably more arduous than those of the militia could be.

The Committee was then appointed for Monday, and the House adjourned at half-past six.

Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Lord John Russell, in moving the Bill, fortified himself by an appeal to Constitutional History, showing how matters went in the days of Marlborough, when, in an army of 80,000 men, only 40,000 were in English pay, and only 20,000 of these were British soldiers. The noble Lord specified other Wars, in which the same practice prevailed. Lord Lyons made short work of all argument by an appeal to facts. The Bill would, he said, had for its object the introduction of foreigners for the present [illegible] force in this kingdom.

The Duke of Newcastle, from a glowing testimony to the services of the German Legion in the Peninsular war,

The Earl of Derby said that the jealousy of Parliament against foreign mercenaries was a well founded one. As to the present case, there was none of the slightest value in favour of such a measure, for the German Legion was principally composed of Hanoverians, who were subjects of the King of this country. But from whence did they propose to form this legion? The noble Duke who had introduced the bill had said that he did not know who they were. Were they to be Greeks? (A laugh.)

The Duke of Newcastle, with considerable warmth, said that he had not stated that he did not know who were the troops proposed to be enlisted. What he had said was, that until communications had been made with the foreign Governments, it would not be right that he should state them to the House. He regretted that the noble Earl appeared to be anxious of following his old precedent of mis-stating the facts and arguments addressed to their Lordships.—(Cheers.)

The Earl of Derby was happy to see, last night, that the noble Duke was somewhat more humble and civil than usual, while making his defence, but was sorry to find that he was now returning to his old habits, which were not quite in accordance with that courtesy usually exhibited by most members of their Lordships' House towards each other. (A laugh.) But the other noble Duke had stated that a sympathy did not exist between the troops which were about to be employed and those of this country. He (the Earl of Derby) was, however, ignorant that there was that sympathy; the people of this country did not know it, and if the noble Duke knew from whence they were about to draw their supplies, he had at all events not condescended to inform their Lordships; and until Parliament knew who were the men to be employed, there was an additional reason for that constitutional jealousy on the subject of the employment of foreign troops. Was it to be Polish? There would be a significance in that. Such a force would possess a common interest with us. (Cheers.) He thought the fact of the Government demanding such an assistance in the first year of the war was a humiliating confession of weakness.

The Earl of Aberdeen, after replying to the several objections raised by the Earl of Derby, said: The object of this bill is to introduce into this country, for a limited time, for the purpose of drill and for drill only, a sufficient number of foreign troops; and as soon as they were in a condition to be employed as troops, then to be sent to the seat of war. That is surely not the same thing as maintaining a foreign garrison in this country. (Hear, hear.) It is merely for a temporary purpose, and for a limited number of men, until they are fit to be employed in foreign service. I think the limitation has been placed at 15,000 at one time. It may be very proper to limit the number; when the first 15,000 shall have drilled and sent abroad for service in service, then it will be perfectly in the power of the Government, if they think proper, to have 15,000 more. ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Derby.) Doubtlessly, it is with that intention, if the exigency of the service requires it. My noble friend opposite, who spoke first, took upon himself to say that Sir Robert Peel never would have consented to such a measure. I do not know what [illegible] Sir Robert Peel would have approved or [illegible]; but, after all, a very great [illegible] than I resemble Sir Robert Peel; [illegible] Lord Chatham, in the war of 1756, [illegible] employing Gentile troops [illegible] and I am not there [illegible] to say certainly that Sir [illegible] would [illegible] (Hear, hear.) Volunteers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ways skulk behind everything
ying out their ends. I have d
more than I intended, and must
by saying nothing at pre
Walker's position, as his
the question. Then, in con
say I have not heard any
d a tendency to change my
ining in the United States, un
hat we have planted.

D. JENKINS.

, O., Dec. 25, 1854.

From the Liberator.

Visit to Canada.

the following letter from a
gent colored citizen of New
e request of Capt. Drayton, to
addressed. It speaks well for
e fugitives.]

W BEDFORD, Dec. 18, 1854.

T. DRAYTON:

—According to promise, I send
have paid a visit to Canada,
you a brief report of what may
ncerning the country. I was
with it, and found the people in
more favorable than I antici-
dice against color does not ex-
rtment of trade, nor in the
. Any colored man who has
enjoy similar advantages to
ser, and the crushing influence
at every avenue here is ta-
ada. There is much wealth
prous people. Some own large
independent. Many are en-
ntal pursuits, and are encour-
that I saw complained that
vented them from doing well.
tent, and wonder how our peo-
remain in a country that with-
n the rights of man.
any object of poverty there.
r, if they are willing to labor.
gh as in the United States;
ng not more than half. Our
rker is doing a fine business.
ome good trades in land, and
ome wealthy. Himself and
preciate the change. I have
nclusion that a colored man
lop his mechanical genius or
y in the United States.

nd, E. R. JOHNSON.

Anti-Slavery Standard.

from Canada.

itted to publish the following
on an emigrant to Canada to
city. It is just such a let-
e read from a new country,
to interest our (with Dr.
colored friends, who, we
with us, that here is a plan-
an that recently presented to
m Washington's letters from

pole West, March 23, 1854.

Mrs. HARRIS: I take up my
a few lines, after so long a
se you all thought that we
but it is not so, I can assure
have been quite sick since we
da. I have been quite ill with
d, in the Fall, we all had the
fever; but now we are enjoy-
, except my son John; it left
pain in the side, but he never
health. This is a healthy
sickness except the ague and
ver in Chatham on the 12th
easant journey. It's really
el in the Spring, and to be-
t faces of nature's beauty
t we went to Troy; then
Buffalo, and there we put
y from Friday, and I found
retty, place indeed; then we
oat for Detroit—a beautiful
ake Erie—and out of sight
to me as on the sea; and
steamboat again for Chat-
ere dogs and at our jour-
, Chatham is a fine place
pleasantly situated on the
hames; and there we kept
—we had a small house—
han to board; and then my
Buxton, to the coloured set-
e of six miles, and purchas-
acres, with nine acres put
l cleared. The man who
to give it up, or build; for
So, my husband liked it,
d paid the money on the
e pay for the improvements,
of the ground—but if you
no improvements on it, then
nd a half an acre. And to
put up, and on the first of
on our farm. O, my dear
want to see you again; I do
try and come to Buxton,

Come to a land of liberty
Here the coloured man is not
a/ enslaved to them. This
is his peaceful land to enjoy the

In September, we got a
heifer calf ten months old
quite a country-woman.
own butter and milk
have got three nice cows,
shall have some grass
acks, and all those things
hundred acres of land
ored people in Buxton, where
King, the government agent,
, has purchased eight
at the same rate; and the
in from all parts, and
fast. I hear that OLD
ng you all up tighter
ere, come to Queen
they are not making
starve you. I raised
We had turnips as
r husband's hat, and
a water-pail. O, don't
fect—for the ground is so
ything up in no time.
nd only Fall Chapel,
a grist-mill building in
now here, with one
O, we are just
without the white
ing with your
Queen Victoria.
We have
ion, great
nate, quite
ick and
ather, will

acres cleared. They (the people) all will help you to raise and log, and you help them again. Whatever you raise in the ground, you can call it in Chatham, six miles from here. My husband walks up and down once of twice a week, and thinks nothing of it; but I hope soon we'll have a team of our own. There is a number come from Toronto to this place, as land can be got cheaper—one acre and ten years to pay it in, and land that will bring anything you plant just as I did in Weeksville (only it wanted more manuring); only put in the seed and *pray to the Giver of rain*, and they will come up. O, dear, how I want to see you again. Do come to Buxton, Canada West. . . .

MARY JANE ROBINSON.

To Mrs. Sarah Ann Harris, Weeksville, Care of Wm. Dolly, Zion's Church, New York.

* York Shillings.

NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the "*Provincial Freeman Association*," who have not paid in the Second Instalment, and those also, who, having subscribed, have yet made no payment, are hereby notified to pay in the amounts to which they have subscribed, before the *fifteenth* day of January next.

By order of the Board.

ADOLPHUS JUDA,
Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1854.

M. A. SHADD, *General Agent for this paper, is in the Western part of the Province, on business connected with the paper. She will visit Michigan, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania before her return; will lecture, by invitation, on the practicability of an en masse emigration of colored Americans to the Canadas, and other British Provinces, north of the United States, and will, at the same time, seek to extend the circulation of the "PROVINCIAL FREEMAN." Business letters addressed as usual.*

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
" Elijah Burker, Michigan.
Mr. Alfred Whipper, "
" Israel Campbell, Olens, Ohio.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
" J. W. Taylor, "
Thomas Keith, Paris, C. W.
George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
Josiah Cochrane, "
Robert Brown, Dundas, C. W.
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" C. M. Barnett, Logansport, Indiana.
Mr. George W. Parker, "
" Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary, Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton, Hamilton, "
" Isaac Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Butfield, "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at their Office, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

We give, this week, a correspondence from *Frederick Douglas' Paper*, over the signature of D. Jenkins, wherein the writer warns his Anti-Emigration friends of the fact, that the Canada Emigrationists are doing good service in the cause.

We pass over the attempted fling at the two colored women,—which is evidently given for the want of argument,—to express our gratification at the result of the meetings.

The writer tells us that had any one "dropped down in the assembly during the evenings occupied by Miss Shadd, not being acquainted with the aims of the people of the city," he "would have come to the conclusion that the people was in favor of going to Canada."

It is time that the sentinels of Anti-Emigration were at their posts, when, according to Mr. Jenkins, by the arguments advanced during two lectures only, the intelligent people of Cincinnati should be so convinced of the futility of their aims, which seem to have been directed to devising plans for remaining in the most easy position possible "under the tree" which they "have planted"—as to give such evidence of their conviction of the soundness of the Canada emigration movement, that an impartial observer would have supposed them in favor of it.

The passage in relation to the adoption of the resolutions, is clearly a proof that the people were convinced of the claim to their consideration and action, of the emigration plan. The resolutions, although brought forward when not expected, were consumed in, notwithstanding they met with opposition. We hail this as a sign that the leaven of truth is about to leaven the whole lump, Mr. Jenkins not excepted, notwithstanding his effort to cling to the indolent idea of reposing under the "tree," whose roots are surrounded by chains, while such a work is to be done in the cultivation of this "free and happy land."

Our reason for not excepting Mr. Jenkins from the number on whom the light of truth has dawned, will be found near the conclusion of his article, where he entertains himself with saying nothing about Mr. Walker's position, from the fact that "his plan is out of the question," thus openly admitting that he has noticed the Canadian Emigrationists, for the reason that their plan is feasible. The effort of Mr. J. to struggle against the [illegible] of the way of the [illegible] failed [illegible] to [illegible] reasons why he [illegible]

At an ordination of the Synod [illegible] a short residence in Canada, on the [illegible] of, when a connection is instituted between it and the United States, let this fact [illegible] Dunlop, the colonist, or if any one has been almost persuaded to go to Liberia, let the recent developments of the state of that colony, be read in connection with this letter, and the very concise one [illegible] E. B. Johnson; both of which give a true statement of our prospects here.

Such facts as these we wish to keep impressed on the minds of our people, until they see and acknowledge by their actions, that they must either pursue the course adopted by all intelligent people, who, scattered among and oppressed by those more powerful, go abroad where they can better improve their condition, or remain, hoping against all hope, the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," until they die out from a very degradation.

S.

☞ A Bytown paper, alluding to a public meeting recently held there, on the subject of the war, says, that a most significant hint was given by both French and English speakers, that in the event of war with the United States, both races would, as in 1812, stand shoulder to shoulder to repel the invader.

☞ George Thompson, the well-known British philanthropist, has assumed the chief editoral position in the London *Empire*, a first-class weekly journal. A copy of the first issue under his charge, from which the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference, given in our last, was copied, reached us two weeks since.

☞ The *National Era*, of Washington, D. C., the *Olive Branch*, of Norristown, Pa., the *Wesleyan*, of Syracuse, and the Genessee Valley *Free Press*, of Wellsville, each enter on the new volume with an improved appearance. The *Branch* and *Press* are considerably enlarged.

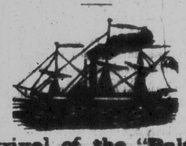
☞ The Crimea is about the size of Massachusetts.

☞ The Legislature of Nova Scotia has voted £2,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

☞ The Town Council of Brockville has voted £50 towards the Patriotic Fund.

☞ The domestic servants of Edinburgh, Scotland have subscribed £180 to the Patriotic Fund.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Baltic* left Liverpool on Saturday, 30th p. m, and reached New York at 3½ this p. m.

The *Sarah Sands* had put into Cork with her sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage after repairing, without returning to Liverpool.

The *Arabia* sailed from Marseilles, on the 21st of December, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea. There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British minister in Vienna on the 28th of December. The ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff) were to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a positive character.

A Vienna despatch of the 28th says Gortschakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburgh to Count Buol. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final one.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to December.

The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the allies. Nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted with cannon.

The reinforcements of the allies down to the 18th Dec. reached 16,000 men.

An official despatch in the Paris *Moniteur* from Balaklava says:—The situation of the allies is excellent. Liprandi, with 40,000 men was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava. Mahomet Pasha was still at Eupatoria. Omer Pasha was in command.

In the meantime 20th Turkish troops at Eupatoria. The detachment of Omer Pacha's army was kept encamped in readiness to embark, and they would invest the north side of Sebastopol.

The railway expedition from England was already on the way, in several steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a railroad from Balaklava to Sebastopol.

The weakest side of the enemy had already put a stop to operations. [illegible] was commencing [illegible] and [illegible] Odessa from Simferopol.

A Vienna despatch of the 28th says the

Poetry.

The Horses of the Alma.

Agricultural, &c.

From the Canadian Agriculturist.

Cheap and Efficient Mode of Saving Apples.

Mr. Editor,—I send you a description of a new and interesting method of saving apples, which a neighbor, Mr. Aaron Chambers, has found out and practised for three seasons with success. It consists in making a large box of inch boards, sufficient to hold several waggon loads, which is lined up with the same material, and nailed to two-inch scantling, leaving that space between the outside and the inside, the bottom is made of lattices; and the whole rests on the ground upon four inch scantling. The winter apples are carefully gathered and put into this box, which is placed near the middle of the orchard, in the shade of an apple tree. The top of the box is covered over with boards in the same manner as the sides, with two thicknesses, leaving a space beneath them—the top of course made water-proof to exclude the rain. It is left in this manner until just the commencement of hard frost that would be liable to freeze the apples; the box is then banked up with earth, a few inches around the bottom, to exclude the air from going under it, the casing of two inches round the box is filled with dry loam or any kind of dry earth, and the top under the roof is also covered to the depth of an inch or two with earth, which effectually excludes the air from the apples; then they freeze up solid, and no rotting takes place, and will be found in excellent condition in the spring; and it is quite surprising that the flavor is not in the least injured. The air is left to circulate freely through the latticed bottom—the outer boards left on loose, so as only to shed the rain. An opening with a lock-up shutter may be made near the top of the box, for the convenience of taking out apples at pleasure.

The above plan makes it an easy matter to dispose the apples without removing them from the orchard. Now, I would propose from the above data, that fruitgrowers erect a neat and ornamental building in their orchard, or in some convenient place, to be built on the same principle, to be lined up into the same manner, and the casing filled with earth, or any substance that will exclude air, and act as a partial non-conductor of heat, with means for ventilating in the fall.

From some cause, there are very few cellars that will preserve apples or other fruit during a Canadian winter. Having tasted of the apple alluded to, I can bear evidence that they have preserved the finest flavor, and have been kept to the date I am now writing. There is a difficulty in other methods, in keeping the temperature at a certain point in this changeable climate, which would be otherwise necessary for apples.

Yours, respectfully,

T. G. Wilson.

Chinguacousy, Saltfleet, C. W.,
May 6th, 1854.

Sheep in Winter.

In the first place, sheep should be provided with ample and warm accommodations for winter. Therefore, if you have not one already, build a shed of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the number of sheep you keep in winter. If the number of sheep be small, have a shed for every fifty or forty head. Each shed must communicate with a [illegible] yard. Access to such shed must be through an opening at one of the ends or somewhere other than the doorway of the barn-shed. The floor of the shed should be covered in the first instance with [illegible] to the depth of three inches, [illegible] the accumulation of sheep dung [illegible] Grass the straw [illegible] [illegible] should be strewed over [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855. { NUMBER 42

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party; it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express *emphatic* condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy of vice in any and every conceivable form and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

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J. R. BROWN,
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FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No 30 King Street West. All work warranted to be done in a Superior Style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Fits measured on anatomical principles.

Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

G. HARCOURT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a very superior assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting of the newest pattern and material. Every article belonging to a gentleman's complete outfit kept constantly on hand.

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REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting !

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street; East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him, and their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, Yonge Street, Toronto.

W. H. ASHWORTH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate superintendence from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to conduct the business on the CASH SYSTEM, he hopes by strict attention to merit a share of the favour him with their patronage. Store at the Lowest possible prices.

Cash paid for Furs.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

From the London Punch.

The Duo of the Dead.

I sit beside my peaceful hearth,
With crystal cup drawn and lamp trimmed bright;
I watch my children's noisy mirth;
I drink in home, and its delight.

I sip my tea and criticise
The last new dress-dying sensation;
Trace the fine pose, in curious eyes
How here they interfered, and there they fought.

In intervals of household chat,
I lay down strategetic laws;
Why this manœuvre, and why that;
Shape the event, or show the cause.

Or, in smooth dinner-table phrase,
Twixt soup and fish, discuss the fight;
Give to each chief his blame or praise;
Say who was wrong and who was right.

Meanwhile o'er Alma's bloody plain
The scathe of battle has rolled by—
The wounded writhe and groan—the slain
Lie naked staring to the sky.

The out-worn surgeon plies his knife,
Nor pauses with the closing day;
While those who have escaped with life
Find food and fuel as they may.

And when their eyes in sleep they close,
After scant rations duly shared,
Plague picks his victims out, from those
Whom chance of battle may have spared.

Still when the bugle sounds the march,
He tracks his prey through steppe and dell;
Hangs fruit to tempt the throats that parch,
And poisons every stream and well.

All this with gallant heart is done:
All this with patient hearts is borne;
And they by whom the laurel's won
Are seldom they by whom 'tis worn.

No deed, no suffering of the war,
But wins us fame, or spares us ill;
Those noble swords, though drawn afar,
Are guarding English homesteads still.

Owe we a debt to these brave men,
Unpaid by aught that's said or sung:
By leaders from a ready pen,
Or phrases from a flippant tongue.

The living, England's hand may crown
With recognition, frank and free;
With titles, medals, and renown;
The wounded shall our pensioners be.

But they, who meet a soldier's doom—
Think you, it is enough good friend,
To plant the laurel at their tomb,
And carve their names—and there an end?

No. They are gone: but there are left
Those they love best while they were here—
Parents made childless, babes bereft,
Desolate widows, sisters dear.

All these let grateful England take;
And, with a large and liberal heart,
Cherish, for her slain soldiers' sake,
And of her fulness give them part.

Fold them within her sheltering breast;
Their parent, husband, brother, prove,
That so the dead may be at rest,
Knowing those cared for whom they love.

Literature.

From Chambers's Journal.

Russia and the Czar.

Russian society—that is to say, aristocratic society—on the surface resembles the society of other European countries, but on the whole it differs from it. It has two centres—St. Petersburg and Moscow. In St. Petersburg is the court, or rather Nicholas himself, who fashions society according to his desires. It bears entirely the official stamp; preponderence is given to officers, and to the high officials of the state. Dance, feasts, music, and the ballet, occupy the attention; politics and science are excluded from fashionable life. Times have changed since the epoch of Catherine, who liked to be praised by Voltaire and the French Encyclopedists as a protectress of literature; they differ also from the epoch of Alexander, who delighted in the mystical dreams and sentimental philanthropy of Madame Krudener. Both sovereigns allowed to enjoy some liberty; and Derzhaven the poet, and Karamsin the historian, could, with the full approbation of the court, publish such compositions as now might be visited by banishment to the Caucasus. It is true, towards the end of their reign, both Catherine and Alexander became more cautious, and drew the fetters of censorship tighter; yet their reign, as compared with that of Nicholas, was a reign of liberty. In the eyes of the present Czar, science and literature are too dangerous tools for despotism—a two-edged sword which he does not wish to wield; though he often becomes furious that the attacks on Russia cannot be met but by official Russian authors in a roundabout stage. Jealous of his power, he hates and fears any of his subjects whose name becomes known without the previous patronage of his government. The fame of his generals throws an additional splendor on the Czar, who has selected them for the exercise of his despotic genius. He can unmake them, by putting them in some obscure corner of the empire. But an author may become popular without the Emperor's leave, and though he cannot send him to Siberia, as he did with Pushkin, or to the Caucasus, as happened to Lermontoff, their standing in relation to the head of the state does not enhance the social position of the public, and the favorite is not always one of the people. The Czar, who is the only real power in the country, is surrounded by a host of officials, who, with few exceptions, are distrustful, without compassion, without elevation of soul, as mediocre as the persons around him.

In the time of Alexander, during the war with France, when so many Germans and French entered the Russian service from hatred of Napoleon, and in the hope of finding in Russia the lever for raising European liberty and independence from under French oppression, the army was surrounded by a halo of universal respect, as the vanguard of European liberty. The officers were the soul of Russian aristocratic society; they represented not only the gallantry, but likewise all that was liberal in the empire. But from the time of the accession of Nicholas to the throne, and of the military conspiracy of 1826, the army has been purged of all the elements of independence. The Czar gives a marked preference to the officers over the civilians; but he has introduced a coarse tone into the army—drilling seems to be its only aim. Under Alexander, the troops were machines; but the officers felt themselves patriots, and were proud to be the most enlightened and progressive part of society. Now, they have become lifeless machines, servile ministers of the Czar, without any sentiment of their own dignity. During a reign of twenty-seven years, the jealousy of Nicholas has, in St. Petersburg, killed every feeling of independence: his government officials are his clerks, his officers of the army his drill-sergeants.

Moscow presents in every respect a different picture. Functionarism could not get ascendency in the society of the old heart of the empire. The dress-coat prevails here over the regimentals; still the civilian government officer is only exceptionally admitted to society. Moscow is the seat of the old aristocracy of the empire, and society here consists principally of independent rich landowners, who do not covet government offices, but occupy themselves with the administration of their estates, and with science and literature, without requiring anything from the Czar, save to be left alone. It is entirely the reverse of the nobility of St. Petersburg, which is attached to the court and to public service, devoured by servile ambition, excepting all from government only, and living upon it. Not to demand anything, to remain independent, and avoid public office, is in despotic countries a sign of opposition; and the Czar is angry with those idlers who spend their winter in Moscow, and remain for the remainder of the year on their estates, reading all that is published in Western Europe. To possess a library, belongs now to the necessities of the Russian country gentleman; and to have a secret cabinet filled with prohibited books, is the pitch of fashion.

Thus St. Petersburg and Moscow are the two opposite poles of Russian society, representing the Court and the opposition; yet in such a despotic country as Russia, the personal tastes and inclinations of the monarch have so great an influence, that even the life of Moscow is in a great degree controlled by his supreme will. The rich Moscovite prince may dare to despise government offices, after he has in his youth served for a few years in the army or in the bureaux, one or other of which is necessary to maintain his nobility; he may live far from the Court, retired upon his estates, enjoying the forbidden books he gets by the smuggler; yet he cannot but be sometimes reminded that he lives under the sway of the despotic Czar, who does not forget those silent opponents of his authority. Not that he would banish them; such punishment is reserved for those who talk of politics, not for those who look apathetically on the doings of government; but he sends them word, that he expects them to do something for the progress of the country; to build a cotton-mill, and to employ their serfs in manufactories; or to raise wine on hills of the Crimea, and on the banks of the Don, or to have mines in the Ural worked. The Czar does not expect that they should make money by such speculations; on the contrary, he is well aware that the mill and the vineyard will remain heavy incumbrances on the income of the proprietor to whose patriotism he has appealed, and that the gold dug out in the Ural may perhaps cost twenty-five shillings the sovereign. But the glory of the country is to be raised in such ways; and the Manchester manufacturer, who finds one wing of the baronial castle turned into a workshop, is delighted to see the mighty aristocracy of Russia paying tribute to industry. And, in fact, it is a tribute which the aristocracy residing around Moscow willingly pays to the whim of the Czar, in order to be allowed to remain undisturbed. However, the immense power of the Czar, which enslaves the aspect of society in every sense, has not largely affected the soul of the nation. Peter I. gave the first cast of variety to the original happiness of Russian aristocracy; he gilded them the uniform, shirt-wrights, valets, confidential chamberlains. They had to accept German and French fashions, but to the old epicurean Slavic Gluttony and luxury of every kind remained the enthusiasm of the people. Under the administration of the empire, Hindoo and Chinese luxury, as of former times, is displayed in the houses of the nobility, and the Czar does not dare to put down the old Russian luxury of the people, though he has tried to do so with the luxury of the nobility. Nicholas has, in fact, made more fit for a drill-sergeant than for an emperor, again aroused the martial spirit of the Russians. But although he has succeeded, Alexander had left behind so assimilate the aristocracy to the aristocracy chilled as Russia. In comparison to the French and German of the Russians is in fact a tribute which the aristocracy pays to the [illegible] and remained, therefore, justly: *Gratez le Russe, il vous verrez le Tartare.* Western civilization is in Russia only the varnish of the original savage. Yet Alexander's mystical and half-liberal turn of mind had, in his long reign, a soothing influence on the character of the Russian aristocracy, which, during the wars with Napoleon, had seen more of Europe in fifteen years than before in a century. Foreign literature proved to be fertilising; it roused the native energies, and a national literature began to develop itself. At this time Russians began to read Russian books, and no longer only French and German; they began to wean themselves from foreign influences; they dared to think for themselves; they grew warm in their sympathy for struggling Greece. A crisis was impending, when Alexander died. The spirit of the higher classes of the army were in a state of fermentation; but the outbreak of December 26, 1825, which was to destroy the omnipotence of the Czar, was quenched by the energy and personal courage of Czar Nicholas. The conspirators and rioters were shot down with grape, and the tottering imperial throne was founded more firmly in the midst of a pool of blood; the flower of Russian aristocracy, the most generous hearts in the army, were executed, or sent to the mines of Siberia. The aspect of society suddenly changed; the French doctrinaire liberalism, and the visionary German mysticism of the time of Alexander, had to disappear: Nicholas is a matter-of-fact man and despises speculation. Generous aspirations became dangerous; materialism, pedantry, discipline, were the watchwords for the new reign. Czar Nicholas transforms the organisation of government into barracks and offices. He fears the influences of Western ideas, and throws difficulties in the way of intercommunication with foreign countries: to get a passport is now become a favour, whilst, formerly, travelling in Europe was encouraged; nor are foreigners any longer admitted into the empire, unless they are merchants, or above all suspicion. But, on the other side, he endeavours to arouse a national exclusive spirit, which may in future isolate Russia, and keep it back from the ways of Western Europe: the ladies at court must wear the Russian costume; moreover, the Russian language, which since Peter I. had been excluded from Society, becomes again fashionable by command of the Czar. Peter I. worked for years to make the Russians Europeans, and his successors followed his example for a whole century; Nicholas now works to separate them from the West, and once more to arouse their nationality. He has succeeded, perhaps, beyond his expectation; the original Russian nature has been roused; and the present crisis is but the necessary consequence of the revival of narrow-minded bigotry and savage combativeness. Russia has been put in opposition to Europe; Russia is 'holy,' and Europe is wicked. A few epigrams of Lermontoff describe this reaction and its consequences very strikingly:

No traitor to my native land,
Nor of my sires unworthy am I;
In that, unlike to you, to limp
On home-made crutches 'likes me not.

For that I blush their deeds to see,
Nor music hear in clanking chains,
Nor glittering arms think beautiful;
No patriot am I, they say!

Spirit not of the ancient mould I am,
Since backward I decline to go,
I (in their view) ill understand
My country, and disparge it.

Haply they're right; the devil appreciates it;
For here, who go but backwards, most advance,
And earlier far they at the goal arrive
Than I, who onward ever took my way.
With signs God blessed me, and with feet; but when
I, vacillations, commenced with feet to walk,
With pain to see, the prison was my doom.
God gave me not a tongue; but I began
To speak, and fast to rue. Hear things what I said!
The wise man here, only to be a fool.
Uses his mind, and rules his tongue for silence.

Lermontoff had sufficient reason for his epigrams. When the untimely death of the great poet Pushkin by the pistol of Dantes d'Heckeren, suddenly aroused the general genius of the young man—who up to that time had lived a life of pleasure at St. Petersburg, and his imagination devoted to the [illegible] beautiful maidens addressed to the Czar, showing justice and courage—he in three days had become a celebrated and respected poet. His stanzas were spread, in manuscript all over the capital, they had forced a protest the Czar; but in the secret tribunal of public opinion the young poet was declared to be the Czar's equal, and the people pressed him to the Czar's throne, as the representative of the nation. The Czar does not dare to punish the poet, who has appealed to the people, and he is obliged to [illegible] of hope for the future. He is [illegible] Prince Woronzoff, to act to represent the enemy. The battle had begun in the morning; and after a series of most skilful manœuvres, the Czar was to out-general the enemy on all the points, and in the evening to capture Woznosensk, supposed to be the centre and stronghold of the enemy. All the exercises were executed in the most masterly way, according to the plan of the Czar; but on the paper he had forgotten one brigade of the adverse army, which at the end of the action was neither defeated nor cut off; and Prince Woronzoff, therefore, as a good strategist, retired with it to Woznosensk, which according to the Czar's opinion, was not defended. When, therefore, in the evening, Nicholas, at the head of his staff, galloped triumphantly into the city, to receive the submission of the enemy, he saw himself suddenly surrounded by a force which he did not expect, and Prince Woronzoff approached him with these words: "Your majesty is my prisoner." Nicholas smiled, and handed his sword to the prince, who, not accepting it, delivered his own sword to his master. But instead of making a compliment to the prince for his clever generalship, the Czar, on the same evening, sent orders to Prince Woronzoff to take care of his health, and to visit the spas of Germany. He was banished in this form, for having been a better general than his imperial master and friend, and for several years he remained in disgrace. It was only when Shamyl's mountaineers had repeatedly defeated the Russian army, that the Czar remembered Woronzoff, and intrusted the civil and military command of Transcaucasia to the accomplished prince. I have this anecdote from one of the Austrian officers, who was present at the camp at Woznosensk; and I do not doubt its authenticity, as it is entirely in the character of the Czar.

Two foreigners only, both of them having had an opportunity of seeing Nicholas at his court—Custine, the Frenchman, and Henningsen, the Englishman—give us a description of his character and of his measures.

Custine says: "It is easy to see that the Emperor cannot forget who he is, nor the constant attention of which he is the object: *il pose incessament* (he attitudinises unceasingly), from whence results that he is never natural, even when he is sincere. His features have three distinct expressions, not one of which is that of simple benevolence. The most habitual seems to me to be that of constant severity. Another expression, though rare, better befits that fine countenance—it is that of solemnity. The third is politeness; and into this glide a few shades of graciousness, which temper the cold astonishment caused by the other two. But notwithstanding this graciousness, there is one thing that destroys the moral influence of the man; it is, that each of these physiognomies, which arbitrarily replace each other on his face, is taken up or cast aside completely, without leaving any trace of, the preceding to modify the expression of the new. It is a change of scene with upraised curtain, which no transition prepares us for. It appears a mask taken off and put on at pleasure. Do not misunderstand the sense I here attach to the word mask; I use it according to its etymology. In Greek, hypocrite means actor—the hypocrite was the man who masked himself to perform a part. I mean, that the Emperor is always mindful of his part, and plays it like a great actor."

Henningson says of his character: "The Emperor Nicholas has not the brutal instincts of the Czar Peter I., any more than his talents; he has not the disordered passions of Catherine, his grandmother, any more than her brilliant intellect, and her innate liberality; he has not the fatal ferocity of Paul, his murdered sire, any more than his enthusiastic generosity; neither has he the treacherous, inquietable nature of Alexander, his brother and predecessor, nor Alexander's benevolence of intention.

"The Emperor Nicholas, who nervously shudders at the physical danger in which he sees a private soldier placed, is probably not infinitely cruel; but absolute and irresponsible power, the self-adulation to which his entire reign has led, acting on a limited faculties and weak heart, have made him think himself the irate Jupiter Tonans, whose word should be an invisible and irresistible power, which should be received from on high by prostrate souls, in humility. When they [illegible] of slavery, of [illegible] of the people, of [illegible] of the nobility, of [illegible] of the army, of [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

From the Montreal Gazette.

Odd sort of things to be!—A Proposition for Kidnapping.

We were yesterday (the day of its publication) favored with a copy of the subjoined letter. We lay it before our readers for their enlightenment with regard to the extent to which the slave power. Not content with turning the free states of their own union into a hunting ground for fugitive slaves—not content with imposing a law upon the country which makes every freeman in the United States legally bound to be doing and assisting the slave-hunters in recovering their man-chattels, they venture to pursue their operations further and to attempt to tarnish even our sustained British ground with their loathsome traffic in men. Our readers were informed last summer of an attempt made in Montreal similar to that proposed by this letter, which was signally discomfited and after it had proceeded as far as to amount to a covert act of kidnapping, as well as of the project to entice away a fugitive slave in the employ of R. H. Stephens, Esq., of this city, which was also promptly met, and defeated. We have now a cool project from a Maryland constable and slave-hunter, to the head of our police force, asking him to break the laws of God and his country, and become a partner in a wholesale scheme, to kidnap the poor colored men who have taken refuge among us. We know not whether Mr. Hays intends answering his most insulting epistle at all, but if he does, we know full well what his answer will be. We know how fiercely he will spurn so outrageous a proposal, as would all others in Canada, save the basest and most abject of God's creatures who dwell among us. And we have one word of advice to give Mr. Pope, which is this, that he will do well not to venture one inch beyond the frontier in pursuance of his object. We happen to know that the inhabitants of the frontier, though generally a law-abiding people, have a holy horror of slavery and all its promoters, and clever Mr. Pope might come in for some peculiarly disagreeable manifestations of their righteous indignation. He might, indeed, go back a colored man himself. We have no desire to commit violence towards any man, but such a proposition as that we have just read in this negro-hunter's letter, rouses a spirit of indignation which prevents all calm reflection. If ever the taking of the law into one's own hands were justifiable, it would be in such a case as this. We will not trust ourselves to write more about it to-day, but we only cry shame on the man who would degrade himself as to make such a proposition. Triple shame on the people whose laws sanction his conduct! And we may thank God once more, and rejoice, that their country is not ours,—that we have no share or participation in their sin:—

FREDERICK, MARYLAND,
United States of America,
January 1st, 1855.

To the Chief of Police, Montreal, Canada:

DEAR SIR,—Though the Laws of your Province preclude Slavery, and you may deem it improper that I should address you relative to that question, which has created so great sectional animosity at home, and elicited such disapproval abroad,—still, believing that a sense of justice influences every right thinking man in the formation of his judgment, and the mode of his conduct, I have taken the liberty, which, if it meets not with views alike to mine, will be pardoned.

Vast numbers of slaves, escaping from their masters or owners, succeed in reaching your Provinces, and are, therefore, without the pale of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and can only be restored by cunning, together with skill.

Large rewards are offered and will be paid for their return, and could I find an efficient person to act with me, a great deal of money could be made, as I would equally divide. Many are willing to come after writing to that effect. The only apprehension we have in approaching too far into Canada, is the fear of being arrested; and had I good assistant in your city, who would induce the negroes to the frontier, I would be there to pay the cash. On your answer, I can furnish names and descriptions of negroes, which will fully reward the trouble.

Answer either to accept or decline.

Yours,
JOHN H. POPE.

Police Officer and Constable.

William Wells Brown at Philadelphia.

William Wells Brown has just concluded a series of lectures in Philadelphia. This, we believe, is the first attempt of a colored man to give a course of lectures, embracing other topics than the anti-slavery subject, and we are glad to learn that these lectures have been very successful. The first evening, Mr. Brown gave his audience an introduction to some of the great men and women of the Old World, and portrayed the beauties of several of the noted places in London and Paris. The lecture on the second evening was on "Saint Domingo, its Revolutions and its Patriots," and attracted more attention, owing to the present attitude of this country to Hayti, than it otherwise would. This lecture has already been published, and met with a rapid sale in Philadelphia, where it was delivered. "The Humble Origin of Great Men" was the third of the course, and was well attended. This subject was well chosen, as it was calculated to inspire the colored people with energy, and cause them to surmount difficulties to educate themselves. After delivering two lectures on Slavery, Mr. Brown was invited to lecture before the "Franklin Institute," one of the literary Associations among the colored people of Philadelphia. This Lecture was on "Mahomet and Confucius," and the founder of the religion of Mecca and the distinguished Chinese scholar were both ably handled by the lecturer. It is a fact, that cannot be denied, that the free colored people pay too little attention to literature, and largely fail in obtaining that knowledge of the world and its affairs that is desirable. We hope, therefore, that these lectures will be followed up by others. The very fact that even Wm. Wells Brown, being only a few years since in slavery, can come to his brethren on the above subjects, ought to give them unusual courage, and every colored person in the land should study and labor for his own elevation.

Southern Slavery.—The effect of Southern slavery upon the moral sentiments of the community, is thus forcibly illustrated by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, in a letter to the New York Evangelist:

"I have been in the habit of visiting the South for many years, and have had the best opportunities of observing the state of society there, and I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the extension of slavery. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of Cuba. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of Mexico. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of Central America. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of Hayti. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of Canada. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of Europe. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of the moon. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of the whole universe. I have never seen a man who was not a slaveholder, who was not in favor of the annexation of the whole universe, and of the moon, and of Europe, and of Canada, and of Hayti, and of Central America, and of Mexico, and of Cuba, and of Africa, and of Asia, and of Australia, and of Polynesia, and of Greenland, and of Iceland, and of Nova Zembla, and of Kamschatka, and of Japan, and of China, and of Thibet, and of Tartary, and of Siberia, and of Russia, and of Turkey, and of Persia, and of Arabia, and of Egypt, and of Abyssinia, and of Nubia, and of Dahomey, and of Timbuctoo, and of Soudan, and of Guinea, and of Ashantee

Poetry.

The Sound of Industry.

[illegible]
The ringing hammer,
[illegible]ing of the shoe,
[illegible]ing of the crane,
[illegible]ing of the anvil,
[illegible]ing of the drill,
[illegible]ing of the turning lathe,
[illegible]ing of the mill,
[illegible]ing of the spindles,
[illegible]ing of the loom;
[illegible]ing of the tailor's shears,
[illegible]ing of the awl,
[illegible] of busy labor,
I love these all.
[illegible] ploughman's whistle
[illegible]'s cheerful song,
[illegible]'s oft-repeated shout,
[illegible] lark mock along;
[illegible] the merket wain,
[illegible] him to the town,
[illegible] from the tree top
[illegible]ripened fruits come down;
[illegible] sound of threshers,
[illegible] clean the ripened grain,
[illegible] joke and mirth and glee,
[illegible] moonlight on the plain;
[illegible] voice of the dayman,
[illegible] gentle call—
[illegible] sounds of active industry
I love, I love them all.
[illegible] all my longing spirit.
[illegible] the earnestness of life.
How much of all its happi[illegible]
Comes out of toil and strife!
Not the toil and strife that [illegible]
And murmureth all the way,
Not the toil and strife that groaneth,
[illegible] the tyrant's sway—
But the toil and strife that springeth
From love and willing heart—
[illegible] that ever bringeth
To the striver all his part.
O, there is a good in labor,
If we labour but aright,
A good that bringeth pleasure
And sweeter sleep by night.

RECIPES, &c.

Damson Cheese.—However much we may advocate fruit culture in our pages, we leave the cooking department to others; but there is no general rule without an exception. There are many ways to do many things, but there is only one way to make *good* Damson Cheese. Whence it took the name of cheese we know not, unless it be from its firm, cheese-like texture, when well made—which it will be if the following recipe is adhered to:—

Put the Damsons in a stone jar, which place in an oven or on a stove until the juice runs freely; the fruit is perfectly tender and the stone separate from it. Remove the stones with a silver or wooden spoon; measure the pulp in a preserved pan, and place it on the fire and boil, until the liquid is evaporated, and the fruit is left dry. Whilst this is doing, have ready a quantity of white loaf sugar, allowing half a pound of sugar for every quart of pulp, *as measured when put into the pan.* Let this sugar be rolled fine, and then heated in the oven in a pan until it is so hot that the hand cannot be kept on it. In this hot state, mix the sugar *thoroughly* with the dry pulp, also hot from the fire. It will become very firm, and does not require to go on the fire again. Put it into jars or glasses, whilst hot, and when cold, cover and put away.—*Horticulturist.*

Preservation of Grapes.—A traveller who lived at St. Petersburgh during the winter season, states that he ate there the freshest and most beautiful grapes he had ever seen. To preserve them they should be cut before being entirely ripe. Do not handle the berries; reject all damaged ones, then lay the grapes in a stone jar holding about thirty gallons. Fill the space between them with millet seed. Cover closely with a stone well fitted and cemented. Over this paste a thick paper, and let it be hermetically sealed so as to entirely exclude the air. In this tight jar the grapes ripen fully, and acquire a flavor seldom attained by any other method, and are preserved for two years in the best condition.

Grape Jelly.—Pluck the grapes from the bunches, choosing only such as are perfectly sound and ripe. Scald them slightly by putting in a porcelain kettle, and place them in a jelly bag to drain, first crushing the skins to allow the juice to exclude. To make the best jelly the bag should not be pressed, but the juice allowed to drain slowly without pressure. To one pint of the juice add a pint of white sugar, beat till dissolved and the mixture comes to a boil. Pour into tumblers, and cover them over with white paper smeared with white of egg, (which will make the paper stick to the glass,) and place them in the sun till made.

Lemon Cheese.—There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple way. Two-thirds of the acrids in a cabbage in cold water and start it to boil. This extracts all the best juices, and makes a pot liquor a soup. The cabbage being now having been washed and quartered, is dropped into boiling water, with no more salt than will just season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. Take a firm, sweet head, cut it into shreds, lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water until it becomes tender—turn the water off, and add sweet milk when thoroughly done; take it up in a colander and drain. Now season it with butter and pepper, and a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have a dish little resembling what are generally called *greens.*—*Ed. Horticulturist.*

Rice Plum Pudding.—Any remains of cold rice that may be done as follows: mince a sufficient quantity of cooked meat cut in dice, season with salt, add one teaspoonful of salt, half that of pepper, one of flour; fill your pudding dish with this, add a cup of water; cover over the dish and bake it well, tie it up in a cloth, and boil for half an hour, and serve. A little chopped raw onion or parsley may be introduced.

Omelet.—Break four eggs into a basin, add a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper, beat them up well, put a piece of butter into the frying pan one ounce, and when it is melted pour in the eggs, and when they are set enough to turn them, slip to the other side of the pan, and when they are done enough, turn them out on a dish, and serve quickly.

Gum Arabic Starch.—Get two ounces of fine white gum arabic, and pound it to powder. Next night put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawn (either white or printed) a look of newness to which nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

How to Know the Age of a Horse.—The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth, it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear, the colt is eight months, and when the latter have attained the height of the front teeth, it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernal, (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown), ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted for the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernal is worn out of the middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed on the corner teeth of the upper jaw; the kernal of the teeth next at the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age, the kernal is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year, the kernal has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth looses their points. In the tenth year the kernal has worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernal has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old, the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw have become triangular and the bridle teeth are much wore down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernals have become metamorphosed into a darkish pont, grey hairs increase in the forehead, over the chin assumes the form of an eagle.—*Practical Farmer.*

Plaster of Paris and Green Manure.—In conversation not long since with Mr. Benjamin Chandler, an industrious and observing farmer in Starks, Somerset County, he observed that he had, by experiment, ascertained how he could use green or unfermented manure in the hills of corn. Formerly, whenever he put unfermented manure in the hills of corn, the corn would, instead of growing thriftily, as is the case when well rotted manure is used in this way, become yellow in color, and seems to be injured rather than benefitted by it. This is attributed to too great a supply of ammonia, or other substance liberated when the manure began to ferment.

Having read that plaster of paris would absorb and change the nature of ammonia, he tried it in this way.

After placing a shovelful of green manure in the hill, he covered it over with soil, and on this threw a large spoonful or more of Plaster of Paris, then dropped his corn and covered it. When thus planted, the corn invariably grew rank, and filled the ears as well as if the manure had been thoroughly composted and decomposed.

One spring, when planting his corn in this way, he had not plaster enough to go over the whole field, and accordingly, was under the necessity of planting a portion of it with green manure in the holes and no plaster over it.

The result was an excellent crop as far as the plaster was used, while in the remainder of the field, the corn was yellow and sickly during the whole season, and yielded comparatively little. These are important facts in the corn culture.—*Maine Farmer.*

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0	to	10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0	to	10 0
Joiners	0 0	to	8 9
Carpenters,	0 0	to	8 9
Tinsmiths,	0 0	to	6 3
Painters,	0 0	to	7 6
Hatters,	0 0	to	7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0	to	7 6
" Power-Pressmen,	0 0	to	5 0
Tailors, Male,	0 0	to	7 6
" Female,	0 0	to	5 0
Shoemakers,	0 0	to	7 6
Upholsterers	0 0	to	7 6
Coopers,	0 0	to	4 8
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0	to	3 9
Day Laborers	0 0	to	5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6	to	1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0	to	2 6
Railway Laborers,	5 0	to	5 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3	to	1 6
Servant Maids, per month,	30 0	to	0 0
Servant Men,	70 0	to	0 0
Servant Boys,	25 0	to	0 0
Carters, per load,	1 2	to	1 10½

☞ 8s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

Currency.	Sterling	Currency.	Sterling
PENCE.		POUNDS.	
£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£
0 0 1	equal to 0 1	4 4 0	equal to 1
0 0 2	" 0 2	8 8 0	" 2
0 0 3	" 0 3	13 0 0	" 3
0 0 5	" 0 4	17 4 0	" 4
0 0 6	" 0 5	21 8 0	" 5
0 0 7	" 0 6	26 0 0	" 6
0 0 8	" 0 7	30 4 0	" 7
0 0 9	" 0 8	34 8 0	" 8
0 0 10	" 0 8	39 0 0	" 9
0 0 11	" 0 9	43 4 0	" 10
0 1 0	" 0 10	47 8 0	" 11
0 1 1	" 0 11	52 0 0	" 12
0 2 0	" 1 8	104 0 0	" 24
0 3 0	" 2 6	156 0 0	" 36
0 4 0	" 3 4	208 0 0	" 48
0 5 0	" 4 2	260 0 0	" 60
0 6 0	" 5 0	312 0 0	" 72
0 7 0	" 5 10	364 0 0	" 84
0 8 0	" 6 8	416 0 0	" 96
0 9 0	" 7 6	468 0 0	" 108
0 10 0	" 8 4	520 0 0	" 120
0 11 0	" 9 2	572 0 0	" 132
0 12 0	" 10 0	624 0 0	" 144
0 13 0	" 10 10	676 0 0	" 156
0 14 0	" 11 8	728 0 0	" 168
0 15 0	" 12 6	780 0 0	" 180
0 16 0	" 13 4	832 0 0	" 192
0 17 0	" 14 2	884 0 0	" 204
0 18 0	" 15 0	936 0 0	" 216
0 19 0	" 15 10	988 0 0	" 228
0 20 0	" 16 8	1040 0 0	" 240
0 21 0	" 17 6	1092 0 0	" 252
0 22 0	" 18 4	1144 0 0	" 264
0 23 0	" 19 2	1196 0 0	" 276
0 24 0	" 20 0	1248 0 0	" 288
0 25 0	" 20 10	1300 0 0	" 300
0 26 0	" 21 8	1352 0 0	" 312
0 27 0	" 22 6	1404 0 0	" 324
0 28 0	" 23 4	1456 0 0	" 336
0 29 0	" 24 2	1508 0 0	" 348
0 30 0	" 25 0	1560 0 0	" 360
0 31 0	" 25 10	1612 0 0	" 372
0 32 0	" 26 8	1664 0 0	" 384
0 33 0	" 27 6	1716 0 0	" 396
0 34 0	" 28 4	1768 0 0	" 408
0 35 0	" 29 2	1820 0 0	" 420
0 36 0	" 30 0	1872 0 0	" 432
0 37 0	" 30 10	1924 0 0	" 444
0 38 0	" 31 8	1976 0 0	" 456
0 39 0	" 32 6	2028 0 0	" 468
0 40 0	" 33 4	2080 0 0	" 480
0 41 0	" 34 2	2132 0 0	" 492
0 42 0	" 35 0	2184 0 0	" 504
0 43 0	" 35 10	2236 0 0	" 516
0 44 0	" 36 8	2288 0 0	" 528
0 45 0	" 37 6	2340 0 0	" 540
0 46 0	" 38 4	2392 0 0	" 552
0 47 0	" 39 2	2444 0 0	" 564
0 48 0	" 40 0	2496 0 0	" 576
0 49 0	" 40 10	2548 0 0	" 588
0 50 0	" 41 8	2600 0 0	" 600

LAND BOARD

Office of Crown Lands,

Canada Lands Department,

Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200), in the Township of Hay, in the county of Perth, U.C, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to Denis Benjamin Papineau Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	79 (54).
2d	do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d	do	1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th	do	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.
5th	do	1 to 36 inc.	do
6th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do
7th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do
8th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do
9th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do
10th	do	1 to 35 inc.	do

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and terms of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do	1 to 36 inc	do 36, 140
13th	do	1 to 36 inc	do 36, 146
14th	do	1 to 36 inc	do 36, 146
15th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 151
16th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 150
17th	do	1 to 35 inc	do 36, 157
18th	do	1 to 36 inc	from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

Crown Lands Department,

Quebec, 7th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200) in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con	1 to 76 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
2d	do 1 to 35	do about	do
3d	do 1 to 35	do do	do
4th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
5th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
6th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
7th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
8th	do 1 to 36	do do	do
9th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
10th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
11th	do 1 to 10, 16 to 35	do do	do
12th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
13th	do 1 to 35	do do	do
14th	do 1 to 35	do do	do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A	1 to 10 inclusive,	100 acres each.	
do B	11 to 40	do	do
do C	1 to 33	do about	90 do
	34, 76		
1st Con	11 to 60 inclusive,	100 acres each	
2d	do 226, 3, 254, 5, 217, 4, 180, 5, 147, 6, 106, 7, 69, 8, 36,		
3d	Con 1 to 8 inc about	100 acres each,	9, 95
4th	Con 1 to 9 inc about	100 acres each,	10, 160
	11, 122, 12, 85, 17, 49, 14, 13,		
5th	Con 1 to 14 inc about	100 acres each	
6th	Con 1 to 14 inc	do	15, 182, 16,
	139, 17, 103, 18, 67, 19, 33		
7th	Con 1 to 19 inc about	100 acres each,	20, 95,
8th	Con 1 to 20 inc	do	21, 158, 22,
	124, 23, 86, 24, 65		
9th	Con 1 to 25 inc about	100 acres each	
10th	Con 1 to 26 inc	do	26, 178, 27,
	143, 28, 107, 29, 71, 30, 35		
11th	Con 1 to 30 inc about	100 acres each	
12th	Con 1 to 30 inc	do	31, 199, 32,
	163, 33, 128, 34, 92, 35, 48		

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

Crown Lands Department,

Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of Grey, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to William Jackson, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con.	1 to 30 inc. about	100 acres each,	31 (57),
5th	" 1 to 30 inc. about	100 each,	31 (59),
6th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (63),
7th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (62),
8th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (68),
9th	" 1 to 12, 17 to 30 in. about	100 each,	31 (69),
10th	" 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc.	"	31 (70),
11th	" 1 to 30 inc. about	100 each,	31 (73),
12th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (76),
13th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (75),
14th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74),
15th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (74),
16th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (79),
17th	" 1 to 30 inc.	"	31 (79),
18th	" 1 to 30 inc. about	125 each,	38 (98).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and terms of payment, at 7s 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con.	1 to 12 (87), 13 (97), 14 to 16 inc.		
	17, 18 (inclusive, 80), 19 (134), 20 (317),		
	21 (300), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 inc. (266)		
5th	" 1 (286), 2 (277), 3d (289), 4th (285), 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th (66), 15th (80), 16th (87),		
6th	"		
7th	"		
8th	"		
9th	"		

Agent's Office, Toronto, 25th July, 1854.

THE Undersigned, late Agent, has the honor to tender his best thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last nine years in the transaction of business connected with the Crown Lands Department, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Agent's Office, Toronto, 25th July, 1854.

Having been appointed Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, I beg to inform the public that I have taken the Office lately occupied by Mr. Stevenson, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN CLARKE.

Toronto, 25th July, 1854.

Work of Temperate and Systematic Mind.

1st Range, 1 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 7 [54], 8 [53], 9 [52], 10 [51].
3rd " 51 to 108 inc. [58 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on confessional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to delay one claim of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and impeaching them on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, in Canada, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, rejections and insults of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "good peasantry" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the many, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the curse of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as citizens of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 4th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 5th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "Provincial Freeman," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our public influence to objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 1s. 6d. curry.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed, also, to devise other measures for promoting the specific object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the Retails of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specified, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

Advertisements.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas. We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W., have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W.: T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO.; In Toronto, LYMAN BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.

Toronto, April 9th, 1854.

1855.] **Spring Arrangement.** [1855.

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The Steamer "PEERLESS," commanding on the 25th inst., leaves at 7½ a. m., from Yonge Street Wharf, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, connecting with the undermentioned Lines, as noted:

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Through Tickets to the above places can be procured at the office of the New York Central R. R. R. ARNOLD, Agent, a few doors East of the American Hotel, or of the Purser on board the Boat.

J. B. GORDON, Agent,
Yonge & Niagara Streets.

Toronto, March, 1855.

LOST! LOST! LOST!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last nine years in the transaction of business connected with the Crown Lands Department, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Agent's Office, Toronto, 25th July, 1854.

Having been appointed Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, I beg to inform the public that I have taken the Office lately occupied by Mr. Stevenson, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN CLARKE.

Toronto, 25th July, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855,

OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

THE long period of *over Thirty-three Years*, during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post*. Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,

(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyahusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories*, to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor—

VIVIA,

A Story of Life's Mystery.

By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavour to keep up our usual variety of *Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life* in our own and foreign lands, *Choice Selections* from all sources, *Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes,* View of the *Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c. &c.*

Our object being to give a complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

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The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid,*

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☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

☞ To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of new contributions and our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

☞ Complimentary notices omitted for want of room.

PROSPECTUS.

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in the form of Original Essays, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, and Sculpture, etc., from the pens of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of

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in all its departments, will be explored, and all new discoveries laid before our readers in a popular form. The Arts, particularly in the department of Architecture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive attention, and no invention or improved process of importance will escape our notice.

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in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand as our hands spend consideration. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of Mechanical Improvement, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent and worthy artisans.

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and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the promotion of health will have a prominent place in our columns.

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in its various forms and departments, and aided by correspondents who are practically engaged in teaching, will be made a subject of careful consideration.

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will be adequately and impartially noticed, and where their importance demands it, extensively reviewed, in the

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Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the Only Hope for Nations."

VOLUME I. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855. { NUMBER 44.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving also the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect, it will carefully observe the peculiarities of every sect, at the same time that a reserve shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agricultural and as an enemy to quackery in every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

M. A. STADD, Publishing Agent.

Communications for the Editor, and Articles for insertion, must be addressed, post paid, to M. A. Stadd, Toronto, C. W.

Offices, 5, City Buildings, King Street East.

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Toronto, 10th April, 1854. 4

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 1

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting!
THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.
☞ Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours. ☜
THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, Yonge Street, Toronto.
W. H. ASHWORTH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of
Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he will be enabled to offer to favour him with their custom at the Lowest possible Prices.
Children's Fancy Caps, &c.
☞ No connection with any other Establishment in this City. ☜
Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Poetry.

The Snow Shower.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Stand here by my side and turn, I pray,
On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray,
And dark and silent the water lies;
And out of that frozen mist the snow
In wavering flakes begins to flow;
Flake after flake,
They sink in the dark and silent lake.

See how in a little while they come
From the chambers beyond that misty veil,
Some hover awhile in air, and some
Rush prone from the sky like summer hail,
All dropping swiftly or settling slow,
Meet, and are still in the depth below;
Flake after flake,
Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.

Here, delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud
Come floating downward in airy play,
Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
That whiten by night the milky way;
There broader and burlier masses fall;
The sullen water buries them all—
Flake after flake,
All drowned in the dark and silent lake.

And some, as on tender wings they glide
From their chilly birth cloud, dim and gray,
Are joined in their fall, and side by side,
Come clinging along their unsteady way;
As friend with friend, or husband with wife;
Make hand in hand the passage of life;
Each mated flake
Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.

Lo, while we are gazing, in swifter haste
Stream down the snows, till the air is white,
As myriads by myriads madly chased,
They fling themselves from their shadowy height.
The fair frail creatures of middle sky,
What speed they make, with their grave so nigh;
Flake after flake,
To lie in the dark and silent lake.

I see in thy gentle eyes a tear;
They turn to me in sorrowful thought;
Upon thinkers of friends, the good and dear,
Who were for a time, and now are not;
Like these fair children of cloud and frost,
That glisten a moment and then are lost,
Flake after flake,
All lost in the dark and silent lake.

Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
A gleam of blue on the water lies
And far away on the mountain side,
A sunbeam falls from the opening skies.
But the hurrying host that flow between
The cloud and the water no more is seen;
Flake after flake,
At rest in the dark and silent lake.

—*Knickerbocker Gallery.*

The Paper Difficulty.

Our readers can hardly be ignorant of the fact, that the materials for English paper are becoming somewhat scarce. Not many weeks ago, the proprietors of a leading London journal offered a prize or premium of £1000, to any one who could discover a new material for paper. Certain conditions were attached, relating to the continuous and abundant supply of the material, the capability of converting it into fine pulp, the power of bleaching it, and the price at which it could be sold. We are not aware that, up to the present time, the premium has been claimed.

It is not to be wondered at that men should seek for new materials for paper. Rags are limited in quantity, and flax is expensive if grown professedly for paper making purposes; and hence an inquiry would naturally arise, whether any cheap substitute could be found. We seem to be busy on this subject just now, but men were quite as busy in the last century. We have now before us a remarkable exemplar of this activity. It is in the form of a book, descriptive of the manufacture of paper from various vegetable substances; and the leaves of the book are made of the very paper so described. The author and maker of the book was Jacob Christian Schaffer, a pastor at Ratisbon. The book is a little volume of about sixty leaves, all formed of different substances: the bark of the willow, the beech, the aspen, the hawthorn, the linden, and the mulberry; the down of the catkins of the black poplar, the silky down of the asclepias, the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of nettle, mugwort, dyers-weed; leaves, bark, fiber-stalks, reeds, straws, moss, lichen, wood-shavings, saw-dust, potatoes, fir-cones—nothing came amiss to Schaffer; he made paper from all of them. He even almost paper mad; and people were wont to bring all kinds of odd substances to him, with a query as to whether he could convert them into paper. These specimens of paper, made eighty years ago, are certainly the handsomest of the homely—queer in colour, and queer in texture. Soon afterwards, a French marquis, unknown to fame in other respects, printed a small volume of his own poems on paper derived from some of those unusual sources; but, so far as we can judge, the poems and the paper seem to be about equal in quality.

That fibrous vegetable substances can be beaten into a pulp, and then made into paper, has been abundantly proved. At this present time, there are various kinds of straw-paper manufactured; and not very long ago, a highly sanguine announcement was made of a new process for converting deal-shavings into paper. We may be allowed to say, that these attempts, up to the present time, have never exactly met the requirements of paper-consumers. Either the paper is too weak, or too brittle, or too greasy, or too rough, or too badly coloured, or the costly in quantity, or too high in price; there is something wrong in each or all of them.

The rags employed in paper-making are mostly linen, produced from flax, or cotton, the cotton being generally from Germany, Hungary, Italy, Sicily, and other continental countries—from any and everywhere, indeed, where rag-export is permitted; for it is worthy of remark, as a proof of the importance attached to this subject, that many foreign governments prohibit the export of this material. Italy and Sicily are linen-wearing but not book making countries; and this is to a great extent the case in Hungary and South Germany; hence those countries have rags to sell, and have no particular objection to sell them. There are some rags, however, obtained from more northern parts of Europe. Here the rag-dealers are furnished with a peculiar sort of exponent of social advancement: they always know English rags from foreign by being cleaner. The English housewife will mend and mend her boy's pinafore, or her husband's shirt, as long as it will hold decently together; but whether sound or dilapidated, she washes it well and oft, and it reaches the rag bag in a cleaner state than the cast-off garments of most other countries. Five or six thousand tons of foreign rags are imported yearly by or for our paper makers, in addition to that which reaches the shops of the 'marine store' dealers in all our large towns. About twenty guineas a ton is a sort of average price given for foreign rags—a guinea or so per hundredweight. The rags come over in bags containing 400 or 500 pounds each. But there are two or three points of serious importance here. Foreign countries require so much more paper-making materials than formerly, and America puts forth such an insatiable demand, that the foreign rags at the disposal of England are actually less than they were in amount twenty years ago. And this, too, at a time when our paper-making is so largely increasing. From present indications, it appears probable that British paper-making in 1854 will not fall far short of 200,000,000 pounds.

It is obvious at a glance, that the supply of rags must depend upon the quantity of worn-out garments. A garment, so long as it is worth anything in wear, must certainly be worth more than 2d. or 3d. per pound—its value when regarded as linen rag; its flaxen career as a shirt or a pinafore must have been finished ere its career as a rag begins. There is a curious metamorphosis observable in the history of these vegetable fibres. It has been remarked, as being within the bounds of possibility—almost of probability—that the paper machie ornament of a man's room may once have been a book which he had read, and that this book may once have been a shirt which he had worn. However, passing over this fanciful hypothesis, we came to this practical question: 'If flax be plentiful, and worn-out linen garments be scarce, why not use flax itself as a material for paper?' Just because price affects it; a pound of dressed flax sells for very much more than a pound of linen rags; and a pound of clean cotton sells for much more than a pound of dirty fragmentary sweepings from a cotton mill; hence, although the flax and the good cotton are more abundant than the rags and the sweepings, their price is such as would revolutionise the paper trade if they were adopted. Unless this question of price be borne in mind, the real nature of the paper difficulty cannot be well understood.

A few weeks ago, a correspondent of the *Builder*, in allusion to the reward of £1000 offered for the discovery of a new paper-making material, asked: 'Might I suggest that if a similar reward was offered to chemists or manufacturers for a plan to reduce paper again to its primitive pulp, and then to discharge from it the printer's ink, the same end would be obtained?' In the present day there are tons of paper stained with productions of an ephemeral nature—returns to parliament, to wit,—which might do duty over and over again, with no loss to the public; on the contrary, there are few persons, even with a moderate supply of printed material, who would not be happy to contribute to the paper-bleacher, saving both binding and shelf-room.' This communication brought up a correspondent to the *Athenæum*, a week or two afterwards. He stated that, having had his attention brought to the subject, it had struck him that the removal of the ink from printed paper might be effected with ease by a very simple chemical process. He therefore put his theory to the test of experiment, and met with a satisfactory result. He enclosed to the editor a specimen of an octavo leaf, which had been printed on both sides; he had subjected it to a particular process, whereby it had been reduced to the state of a clean pulp; but not having at command any efficient apparatus for pressing and finishing, the newly-prepared leaf of paper presented a certain coarseness and roughness of appearance. The editor confined himself simply to a statement of the fact, that the dust of paper enclosed was certainly free from ink. This communication, in its turn called forth another from a correspondent, who gave his name, and who had visions of patent-property in his mind. He stated that, ever since the submission of the previously noticed 'waste' paper, he had directed his attention experimentally to the matter, and had succeeded in devising a beautiful, inexpensive, and effective method of utilising waste paper. He brought his process to a satisfactory result, by employing old printed paper. They are, it will be perceived, in the same condition as many other projects—not yet openly described, but kept private until the inventors ascertain whether they can obtain any profitable results from them.

While individual inventors have been thus engaged, the government has not been altogether idle in the matter. In the early part of the present year, Mr. Dempsey drew the attention of the Board of Trade to the scarcity of the materials for paper. It was urged that the supply of rags had diminished, and the price increased, and that it was incumbent to inquire whether any other material could be substituted. To aid in this inquiry, it was suggested that the Foreign Office should transmit circulars to all British consuls abroad, requesting them to collect such information as might be within their reach, bearing on this point. The secretary to the Treasury said: 'In doing this, it would have to be borne in mind, that the great essential of such an article must be its cheapness, to cover the high freights now prevailing, and which it may be anticipated, will prevail for some time. As regards the nature of the article, my lords are informed, that with the exception of jute, canvas, and gunney-bagging, every description of vegetable fibre is now capable of being bleached, and is available for fine paper. Reeds and rushes, the inner bark of many trees, and several kinds of vegetable fibre in warm or tropical climates, are substances likely to be of service, especially where they could be imported as dunnage among the cargo, or in compressed bales; but quantity and steadiness of supply are essential. As regards price, my lords understand that if the article could be laid down so as to cost from 2d. to 2½d. per pound, without reckoning the cost of preparation, it would be sufficiently low to answer the purpose in view.'

To the communication a reply was sent some time afterwards by Dr. Lyon Playfair, on the part of the Board of Trade. Dr. Playfair mentioned many curious facts in connection with the scarcity of paper-making material. The strikes and lock-outs at Preston and elsewhere had been found to effect the supply, by lessening the quantity of cotton worked up at the mills, and consequently lessening the amount of waste resulting from the working. Another fact is, that the railway companies use now so much cotton-waste in oiling and wiping their machinery, that this again lessens the quantity available for the paper-maker. A third point is, that the Americans, having no paper-duty or stamp-duty to pay, can afford to give more for rags than our own paper-makers can; and they buy rags in London and Liverpool for the American market, thereby further lessening our store. Dr. Playfair points out that the cause of failure in most other attempts to provide paper-making materials, has usually been one of these three—that the expense of preparing the fibres is too great; that the loss of weight in preparing is too great; or that the material cannot be well bleached. He further states that, having consulted with the chief paper-manufacturers, he finds that any new fibrous material must to be serviceable, be obtainable at a lower price than that named by the Treasury—not exceeding one penny or three-halfpence per pound.

It is not improbable that British consuls are at this time collecting information in foreign countries respecting fibrous materials available for paper, and that we shall learn more on the matter by and by.

About Easter last, Dr. Forbes Royle read before the Society of Arts a valuable paper on the fibrous substances of India. He entered into a minute examination of the various plants of this kind: where they grow; to what extent they are abundant; from what port they might be shipped; at what price they could be obtained; to what other purposes they might probably be applicable. From the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, it appears that naturalists have had their attention strongly directed to this subject for some time past. There has been even talk of a company for making paper from West India plants.

The inventors are coming out sharply for new processes, to be rendered available as soon as the botanists and naturalists have done their part of the work. We meet with sanguine descriptions on all sides of us. The *Long Island Farmer* describes a recent invention for utilising a plant which grows abundantly in poor lands, and which can be brought into the state of pulp for one-sixth of a cent per pound; while another invention can make this pulp into paper at four cents per pound. Then there is the invention by M. Virion, of Paris, whereby the leaves of ordinary trees are gathered, compressed into cakes, steeped in limewater or alkaline solution, washed clean, ground to pulp, and made into paper. Then, again, there is M. M. Hautefeuille and Schlumberger's wonderfully precious, which is, to say the least of it, curious and interesting. A tree is cut into blocks or logs; each block is pressed heavily against a grindstone; the pressure is made to rotate one hundred times per minute; and thousands, assisted and greased by water, is reduced all to the state of a very fine pulp. The most pulp, mixed with rags in a ratio varying from 10 to 50 per cent, produces very fine paper. The process of [illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WAR ITEMS.

General Osten Sacken, permanently appointed commander of the 4th infantry corps of the Russian army, has succeeded [illegible] as commander-in-chief.

Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich, has left with additional nurses for the East, to reinforce the corps under the superintendence of Miss Nightingale. Miss Stanley is a cousin of Lord Aberdeen, and the Hon. W. H. Stanley, M. P. for Chester.

Within the last few days, 2,000 stoves and about 20,000 feet of pipe have arrived at Balaklava for shipment to French ovens for the Crimea. We understand that this large quantity of stoves and pipe has been made to order in about six days by Kennard & Co., of London.

An earnest and eloquent appeal to the [illegible] to strengthen the ranks of the British [illegible] in the Crimea, has appeared from the pen of [illegible] Rev. Sir G. Cathcart, who has just returned [illegible] a month's visit to the scene of the [illegible] in the Crimea.

The Government transport, 161 sailed from [illegible] on Wednesday, laden with provisions, stores, and munitions of war for Balaklava.

The Board of ordnance has entered into contracts with the Strathedon Foundry, Cuba, for the immediate supply of 35,000 cannon balls.

There are two vessels now fitting at Deptford, the *Albert* and *Robert Stephenson*, intended for the Crimea, one of which is to be furnished with a steam flour grinding machine, the other with ovens, in order to furnish the troops before Sebastopol with fresh bread.

The *Clyde* steam transport No. 145 with [illegible] troops and a cargo of stores for the seat of war in the Crimea, left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning. She carried out also three more huge cases of waterproof warm clothing.

Autograph Letter of the Queen.

Perhaps, since the commencement of the campaign no document has found its way to the public so gratifying in its nature as that which we here subjoin. The earnest expression of her Majesty's anxiety for the brave men who have been wounded in the service of the country will have the best effect in the army; it will console the unfortunate who have already suffered, and animate to increased exertion their comrades who have hitherto escaped the accidents of war.

The letter was addressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty to Mr. Sidney Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale:—

"Windsor Castle, Dec. 6 1854.

"Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would *let me as frequently* the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as *I hear no details of the wounded*, the [illegible] one so many from officers, &c., about the battlefield, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one.

"Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale, and the ladies, would tell those poor noble wounded sick men that no one *takes* a warmer interest, or feels *more* for their sufferings, or admires their courage and [illegible] more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her *beloved* troops. So does the Prince.

"Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that *our* sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.

(Signed) "VICTORIA."

Foreign Review.

The Letter of Louis Napoleon has been the subject of extensive commentary, and by the Liberal portion of the Press generally [illegible] highly approved. It is considered a document which reflects with honour both on the Emperor and his Government, and which speaks well for the Alliance which obtains between England and France. In the Chamber all is unity, satisfaction, zeal, and loyalty. The propositions of the Government [illegible] met with the most cordial reception. The Emperor, with his usual tact, has signalized the Christmas by a present to each of the Princes of the Army in the East.

A Conference was held at Vienna, on the 9th inst., when the Representatives of the Four Powers signed a protocol expressing their views of the Four Points in a manner as to prevent all mistake on the subject in future. Prussia, of course, [illegible] the position she has taken, was not represented there. The Conference, having [illegible] its conclusion, entered into communication with the Russian Ambassador at [illegible] That great functionary stated, however, that he had no authority to enter upon [illegible] for Peace; and plainly intimated the conviction that the Emperor Nicholas [illegible] not acquainted with the terms proposed. [illegible] making this statement, he signified that [illegible] time to consult His Imperial [illegible] and for this end he requested an [illegible] days.

[illegible] is the somewhat awful state of [illegible] the present moment. The peace of [illegible] depends on the whim of a single [illegible] If Nicholas concur in the [illegible] there will be a suspension [illegible] War will go on, [illegible] and money, for some [illegible]

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] Sessions of the Town of [illegible]

Forgeries from Paris.

The following is our Paris correspondence [illegible] proceedings, 6 p. m.:

[illegible] Paris, this morning, [illegible] correspondence from Constantinople, [illegible] the Turks, notwithstanding the [illegible] by means of the Telegraph [illegible] Varna. The Turkish [illegible] Constantinople, in consequence [illegible] Prince Menschikoff, [illegible] Russian Ambassador

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Tariff of Duties.

PROVIDED ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE 12 VICTORIA., CAP. 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING THE SAME.

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Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the First Step to Independence."

VOLUME 1. } TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855. { NUMBER 41.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way, and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 3

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Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

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THOS. F. CASEY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

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AND

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NIAGARA,

Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq.

Niagara, Jan. 1855. 48-1y

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CLOTHING STORE,

KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber has just received a superior assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting of the newest patterns, and Every article [illegible] Also, a good assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he will make up to order in the latest style, and warranted to fit. Gents' own cloth made up on reasonable terms.

on 13—1m. 11, King Street East.

Poetry.

From the Liberator

THE ANGEL OF TRUTH.

There's a white-winged Angel who walketh the earth
A dweller 'mong men, though her birth-place is heaven;
By the Father commissioned in mercy and love,
This holy Evangel to us hath he given.

Every earth-child she visits her mission to tell,
And seeketh a hearth-home wherein she may dwell;
And where her white pinions are folded to rest,
There mortal hath welcomed a heavenly guest.

She watcheth, though cumbered, yea stricken and pain,
And He will that meek-eyed Hope grows strong to endure;
And with faith still unshaken waits trustingly on,
Nor shrinks from the contest till victory's won.

Dark Error beholds her in dread and dismay,
And from her bright presence in fear shrinks away;
While Wrong, darkly frowning, still striveth in vain
To rebind the strong links of his time-rusted chain.

With the Martyrs of old-time she walked 'mid the gloom,
And her presence illumined their path to the tomb;
By the rack and the fagot still hovering near,
In the dark home of trial, the true heart to cheer.

And he, the blest Teacher, the Nazarene mild,
Who dwelt once on earth, by its sins undefiled,
Walking ever beside him, this spirit of light
Led his footsteps unfaltering up Calvary's height.

(And they who would follow the path which he trod,
Must still bear the cross, and must bow 'neath the rod;
But if, like their Master, still faithful they're found,
For the cross he will give them the fadeless crown.)

We call this pure spirit the Angel of Truth!
It effereeth the aged, and guideth the youth;
Oh, then in our hearts and our homes let it dwell—
May we heed its blest teachings, and follow them well!

CARRIE.

Barre, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

From the Anti-Slavery Reporter.

The Maroons.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

THE PLOT.

The sun had long since sunk in the Indian Ocean, and the night had set in gloomy and dark. The negro had left off his long day's hard labor, to crouch for a few hours on his straw mat, the only article of furniture in his mud-hut. On the sugar-estates a dead silence reigned, and the harsh voice of the terrible overseer was no longer heard: the cock had given his first nocturnal crow—the signal of repose—and but for the piercing cry of the *tec-tec*, or night lark, as it hopped from sprig to spray, not a sound could now be heard.

At this hour one evening in the year 1833, four individuals, barely clad, might have been seen issuing from the buildings of the same plantation. They trod lightly, directing their steps, each by a different path, across a vast sugar-cane field, which extended like a green carpet to the foot of the Salazes, the highest chain of mountains in the island of Bourbon.

With the exception of one, who had been born in the colony, all these men were natives of the large island of Madagascar, from which they had been carried off by the slave-traders, to be sold to the whites. One belonged to the Ovas or Amboinans, a cross-breed between the Arabs and whites: the second belonged to the tribe of the Antiemes, or race possessing the characteristics of the Tshitimos, but which had been overcome and subjugated, like the majority of the Malagasy nations, by the Amboilma, whose chief was the celebrated Radama. The third was of the Sreakove tribe, descending from the Ovas and the Anchs, whom the Ovas had never been able to subdue, notwithstanding the long and sanguinary wars in which they had plunged. But misery and servitude under the same master had not only made them equal, but united them in the bonds of friendship, and bound them to aid one another in shaking off their common yoke.

They went on for an hour, treading like the ostrich, and stopping short every now and then to listen for sounds, and, in order to avoid meeting any one, selecting the most secluded paths. At length they reached, almost at the same time, a thick hedge of aloes and brushwood, thorn and prickly pear, such as are usually to be found planted to mark the confines of colonial estates. It was a fearful and a dangerous barrier to pass through, and required more than temerity to attempt it. Nevertheless, they accomplished it, by stooping through the least bushy parts: but they did not succeed without leaving behind, on the strong thorns, a portion of their thin garments, and even some of their flesh. Having got through, they found themselves in one of those plains, half-desert, half-cultivated, called savannah, in the midst of which rose like a black spectre, an enormous tamarind tree, that might have been taken for the genius of the place. It overlooked the whole plain, its enormous branches extending around it and bending down wards, forming a sheltering roof, and in the day-time offering a welcome impenetrable to the sun. It was a retreat well known to the negro, who, often a wanderer in the field, and pursued by fear and fatigue sought the friendly covert, and there slept as though in years of safety. The four slaves reached this spot in safety. They could not be seen from any part of the plain, and they knew that the [illegible]

[illegible]

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Facts About Guano.

A writer in the [illegible] introduces into a [illegible] an [illegible] industry of Nassau? the following interesting facts about guano:

Before entering upon the subject as a matter, I will state to you a few facts connected with it, which have been collected by a friend (Capt. F[illegible] of the Nottinghamshire (Canadian), both as regards the extent of its supply and the sources of its production. Last year Captain Fyfe visited Peru, and [illegible] the Chincha Islands a cargo of guano. [illegible] those islands is entirely [illegible] have not even shelter, whereas, for instance, of the guano being exhausted in eight or ten years, [illegible] where [illegible] he says, that the supply, comparatively speaking, is inexhaustible—the beds of guano being in many places [illegible] and some of the three principal islands lying yet untouched.

Of shipping the cargo in favourable quantities, of skippers of large merchantmen [illegible] to the work, such as those of the coal and [illegible] are known, standing up out of the surface, in such quantities that the ships appear to be constantly, while all over, and [illegible] because it is a pleasure for the white [illegible] frequently met with in Peruvian guano, which are no doubt the decomposed vertebræ of birds innumerable.

[illegible] already over the island he could [illegible] take a shot without his foot touching [illegible] into a hole in which the guano bird makes its nest.

These holes extend five or six yards into the [illegible] of guano, and the birds are continually occupied in reaching fish from the sea to feed their young ones. The number is so immense that the air seems completely alive with them. On the localities [illegible] which the most implicit confidence can be placed) you will perceive that guano is not all excrementitious matter, as we have hitherto been led to suppose, but consists of a considerable amount of decomposed animal matter in addition to the excrement of birds. It is evident from this brief sketch that the supply of guano will be at present by no means limited, and therefore it rests with ourselves to petition government, through [illegible] respective members of parliament, to endeavour to devise means to get it imported into this country at a cheaper rate. I have no doubt that this could be done, if it were but stood in good earnest, by some of the more influential of your body; not perhaps so quickly as our gallant fellows crowned the heights of Sebastopol in the late terrible conflict in the East, [illegible] nevertheless I think it might be accomplished ere long. Of course the distance of the guano will be in proportion to the extent to which you exert yourselves in the matter.

From a very remote period (about two thousand years) guano has been the chief manure applied to the land on the arid soils of Peru. As the quantity generally used does not exceed 4 cwt. per acre, you will perceive from the analysis below that this could not possibly supply all the alkaline salts which are required by plants. Professor Liebig says: "We can only attribute the different quantities of guano necessary for producing the same results on different soils to the unequal quantities of ingredients necessary to vegetation contained in the soil, and not to those contained in the guano. On a soil rich in alkali only a moderate quantity of guano is requisite; but on one poor in alkalies it would take a large quantity of guano to compensate for the want of potash or soda in the soil." The reason why the effects of guano are more uniform than perhaps any other artificial manure, with the exception of bones, is, that it contains a greater variety of the constituents of plants, than portion of it which is excrementitious [illegible] taking more of the nature and properties of farm-yard manure. Each of these [illegible] a nearly equal resemblance to farm-yard manure, inasmuch as both of them supply phosphoric acid and ammonia, and both are derived, like it, from the vegetable food of animals.

Undoubtedly guano is the most useful manure that has ever yet been imported into this country, and the reason why guano which is found in our own climate is of far less value than the Peruvian is, that the greater part of the soluble portion of that which is produced in this country (in the islands of Scotland for instance) is washed out by the rain.

HOOF BOUND.

The following are the directions of Dr. [illegible] for this disease: In all cases we must [illegible] to give the frog a bearing on the ground, and in order to do this the shoe [illegible] to be [illegible] dry, brittle, and [illegible] hoof may be improved by repeated [illegible] with cold soap and rye meal, applied cold. So soon as the hard [illegible] has been dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet after all, a run [illegible] pasture, the animal having [illegible] shoe on its foot, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a ringbone, but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, [illegible] much of by-gone days, when live [illegible] on an errand down horses' [illegible] general their intestines. If any [illegible] such objectionable application, [illegible] to the [illegible] it previously [illegible] [illegible] Clay and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For the Provincial Freeman.

Gaines on Submission, or an Anti-Emigrationist Reviewed.

"I dare do all that may become a man.
Who dares do more is none."
SHAKESPEARE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—In the *Freeman* of the 20th date, we have a communication which is headed "Emigration." If I had been the author, I should have headed it "Submission!" for the contrast is so great between his subject and argument, that it loses much of the weight which it should have, to support an old condemned principle, under a new phase. In many instances, men who undertake to defend preconceived ideas and notions, have more weight and influence than their position or their vindication merits. I am sorry to know that such is the present case, for it is lamentable that an individual, possessing the talents, genius, and general intelligence of Mr. J. I. Gaines, should be found wasting them in such a cause—namely, *A submission of the Colored People of the United States to American Despotism*. Mr. Gaines has boldly accused those who favor Emigration, as probably you are aware of looking at the picture in a one-sided manner, both publicly and privately, and his article proves to an undeniable conclusion by its motto; yea, by its author's frank confession he stands to his eyes plunged into the horrible dilemma, which he has warned come to beware of.

Pardon, readers, we will not call for consistency, just here! And he has further publicly and privately charged that Emigrationists were cowards, and would not meet an opponent on the question. I am happy to know and inform you that it has been tested and proven to the public a misrepresentation. His wholesale charges and challenges were accepted by the Rev. A. R. Green, on the proposition,—*That the moral, Civil, Religious and Political Elevation of the Colored Race of the United States, would be most speedily secured by an Emigration to British America*. It being the position which has been advocated by the Emigrationist all the time, yet he peremptorily refused to take an issue with him. Thus you see the taunts thrown out by Jenkins, one of our friend's abettors in *Douglass' Paper*, has proven nothing but chullions, emanating from an excited imagination. Our friend Gaines has been, and is acknowledged to be, the most ultra anti-emigrationist in the West, and also the most talented one; and since he has acknowledged our position, or proposition, by stating he did not deny, and believed it, it would be inconsistent for him to take an issue on a proposition which he believed was the fact. As emigrationists, we conceive our point is gained; the cockatrice has been handled in his den, and has proved harmless, thus far. He says, in the first place: I remark there is no prejudice against color. Color points out the object of condition.—of contempt. I would here digress again. During the evening of an expected debate, between himself and Rev. A. R. Green, we were trying till after eleven o'clock at night, I believe, to narrow down, lengthen, and expound the proposition until it was the proper size, to contain enough of his position for him to deliver a vindication of the principle of submission, during which time we had a large waiting audience of ladies and gentlemen, but it was of no avail. On several occasions of the meeting he often arose and retorted to facts which were hard for him to acknowledge; and, on one occasion, I understood him to affirm, that a colored man can rise, here to the highest position,—here, in Cincinnati!—to which I respectfully demur. He further stated that Cincinnati could boast of colored wholesale grocery establishments, coal merchants, furniture makers, &c. Do these, that he brings before the public and himself, exhibit in any degree the social condition of the masses? The grocer cannot have that assistance from his brethren which is necessary to insure him success in it. Why? From that inveterate northern prejudice of color the great mass of the colored family cannot follow those avocations which ensure prosperity and independence. And those who are in such positions are not acknowledged by the whites on terms of social and civil equality. He cannot name an instance where such have been socially acknowledged by the white family in the same circumstances. Why is it not the case? *Prejudice against color.*

Again, in the south, there are men of color possessing wealth equal to nine-tenths of the community in which they reside, and their condition is as honorable, as far as wealth is concerned, as man can wish, or heart desire; for many of them cannot trace their lineage to slavery; yet they are deprived of every principle of manhood there, and those in the most affluent circumstances have to bear more social and personal oppression from the foul demon of prejudice against color than many of their fellows not so well provided with the necessaries of life, because they fear being divested of their wealth, in case they should repudiate their wrongs, and seek redress which civil laws should guarantee to them. I know a [illegible] of color, whose wealth is rated for about $40,000, who hired to [illegible] a white man for a just debt; and the application to the [illegible] Should you [illegible]

retard the influence and wisdom of your journal.

Permit me to hope, in conclusion, that my reflections on Mr. G.'s article, if he deigns to read them, will not be displeasing to him, and far from making him my enemy. In many things, I am a great admirer of him, and would he wield his influence and pen for what will promote our welfare and elevation, in time he would second no statesman.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL A. S. LOWERY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1855.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The royal mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. Lott, arrived here, en route for Boston, at an early hour this a. m. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 3rd instant.

Her advices are one week later than those by the *Atlantic*.

Polical news is of a highly important character, as was predicted at the departure of the *Atlantic*.

The resignation of Lord John Russell was followed by that of the entire Aberdeen Ministry, and up to the latest moment no new Cabinet had been constructed.

Lord Derby had been invited by Her Majesty to form a new ministry, but his efforts had been unsuccessful.

Affairs in the Crimea remain in exactly the same condition as last reported, and there had been no fighting of importance.

Germanic relations were in as complicated a condition as ever, indeed new difficulties were daily springing up.

Details of the Asia's News.

LATEST.

In Parliament the bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea, the first week in March. Rumour says Admirals Seymour and Martin will command.

Prussia and the Negotiation.

Prussia is preparing for action. An important despatch, dated Berlin, 21st ultimo, says the Prussian Government has ordered the immediate mobilization of her army, and the 48th and 68th corps were ordered to occupy the provinces of Saxony and Schleswig.

A Prussian despatch, dated January 2nd, addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris, states that the result of the last conference at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia.

Prussia is not informed of the tenor of the preceding deliberations. She regards the admission of a Prussian representative to the Vienna conference as indispensable to her accession to the treaty.

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through the Prussian territory was categorically refused.

The Siege.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 10.

It is understood in camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plans of attack, with a view of taking important points of defence in the flank of the reserve. Two divisions of the French army will immediately leave their camps on the British left and take up a new position on the right. The object is partially to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

The galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol has arrived at Balaklava. It is expected the explosion would damage the foundation of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

The Danube.

Large bodies of Russians are again concentrating in Reni, and Said Pacha has proceeded with all his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnaissance from Fort Tultscha on the 10th and 11th, between the Selina mouths of the Danube, and some skirmishing occurred.

The St. Petersburgh "Journal" gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoitering force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped by the orders of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. The Russians now occupy their previous position.

The new Russian deposit of Odessa are completed, mounting 120 guns.

The fortifications of Anapa, Kaffa, Keilah, and Sagakpahi are being strengthened.

The death of Judge Panet, and the retirement of Judge Rolland has created two vacancies on the Bench. Sir Louis Lafontaine is spoken of for the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Panet, and it is rumored that either Drummond or Badgley will be selected to fill the place of the Hon. Mr. Rolland. Caron, Taschereau, the Hon. John Clinton, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Hon. J. P. Chauveau, Provincial Secretary, have retired from the Cabinet. Joseph Cauchon, Esq., M. P. for the County of Montmorenci, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in room of the Hon. Mr. Morin. Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Esq., M. P. for the County of Levis, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Public Works in room of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau. Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. for the County of Two Mountains, has been appointed Provincial Secretary in room of the Hon. Mr. Taschereau.

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers,	0 0	to	11 3
Masons,	0 0		10 0
Stone-cutters,	0 0		10 0
Joiners	0 0		8 9
Carpenters,	0 0		8 9
Tin smiths,	0 0		6 2
Painters,	0 0		7 6
Hatters,	0 0		7 6
Printers, (Compositors)	0 0		7 6
Power-Pressmen,	0 0		8 4
Tailors, Male,	0 0		6 3
Female,	0 0		2 6
Shoemakers,	0 0		7 6
Upholsterers	0 0		7 6
Coopers,	0 0		6 2
Farm Laborers, with board	0 0		3 9
Day Laborers	0 0		5 0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1 6		1 10
Dressmakers, with board	2 0		2 6
Railway Laborers,	6 0		6 3
Needlewomen, with board	1 3		2 6
Servant Maids, per month,	15 0		0 25
Servant Men,	70 0		0 0
Servant Boys,	35 0		0 0
Carters, per load,	1 2		1 10

☞ Be currency is equal to 80 U. S. money.

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.	Sterling.	POUNDS. Currency. £ s. d.	Sterling. £
d.	s. d.		
½ equal to	0 ½	1 4 4 equal to	1
1	0 1	2 8 8 "	2
2½ "	0 2	3 13 0 "	3
3 "	0 3	4 17 4 "	4
4 "	0 4	6 1 8 "	5
5 "	0 5	7 6 0 "	6
6½ "	0 6	8 10 0 "	7
7½ "	0 7	9 14 8 "	8
8 "	0 8	10 19 0 "	9
9 "	0 9	12 3 4 "	10
10 "	0 10	13 7 8 "	11
11 "	0 11	14 12 0 "	12
12 "	1 0	15 16 4 "	13
13 "	1 1	17 0 8 "	14
14 "	1 2	18 5 0 "	15
15 "	1 3	19 9 4 "	16
16 "	1 4	20 13 8 "	17
17 "	1 5	21 18 0 "	18
18 "	1 6	23 2 4 "	19
19 "	1 7	24 6 8 "	20
20 "	1 8	121 13 4 "	100
21 "	1 9	243 6 8 "	200
22 "	1 10	365 0 0 "	300
23 "	1 11	486 13 4 "	400
24 "	2 0	608 6 8 "	500
25 "	2 1	730 0 0 "	600
26 "	2 2	851 13 4 "	700
27 "	2 3	973 6 8 "	800
28 "	2 4	1095 0 0 "	900
29 "	2 5	1216 13 4 "	1000
30 "	2 6	2433 6 8 "	2000
31 "	2 7	4866 13 4 "	4000
32 "	2 8	8305 6 8 "	5000

CURRENCY TABLE.

s.	d.		cts.	s.	d.		cts.
0	0½	equal to	0½	1	0	equal to	20
0	1	....	1½	1	1	....	21½
0	1½	....	2½	1	2	....	23½
0	2	....	3½	1	3	....	25
0	2½	....	4½	1	4	....	26½
0	3	....	5	1	5½	....	27½
0	3½	....	5½	1	6	....	28½
0	4	....	6½	1	7	....	30
0	4½	....	7½	1	7½	....	31½
0	5	....	8½	1	8	....	32½
0	5½	....	9½	1	9	....	33½
0	6	....	10	1	10	....	35
0	6½	....	10½	1	10½	....	36½
0	7	....	11½	1	11	....	37½
0	7½	....	12½	2	0	....	38½
0	8	....	13½	2	1	....	40
0	8½	....	14½	2	2	....	41½
0	9	....	15	2	3	....	43
0	9½	....	15½	2	6	....	45
0	10	....	16½	3	0	....	50
0	10½	....	17½	3	6	....	60
0	11	....	18½	4	0	....	70
0	11½	....	19½	4	6	....	80

MARKETS.

TORONTO, February 16, 1855.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour—Millers' ex. ship. per brl.	40	0	41	3
" Farmers', per 196 lbs	35	0	37	6
Wheat—Fall, per bus 60 lbs	7	4	7	8
" Spring	0	0	0	0
Oatmeal—per brl of 196 lbs	38	9	40	0
Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs	00	0	00	0
Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs	26	0	30	0
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs	6	9	7	0
Barley—per bushel of 48 lbs	5	3	5	6
Oats—per bushel of 34lbs	2	6	2	11
Peas—(small) per bus. 60 lbs	4	0	5	0
" Marrowfats	0	0	0	0
Timothy Seed—per bus 45 lbs	0	0	0	0
Clover Seed—per bus, 60 lbs	32	0	35	0
Hay—per ton	107	0	110	0
Straw—per ton	00	0	00	0
Corn meal—per cwt	0	0	0	0
Meal—per 196 lbs	32	0	36	0
Pork—in the bbl, per 100 lbs	35	0	37	6
Bacon—per 100 lbs	55	0	60	0
Mutton—per lb, by the quarter	0	3½	0	4
Veal—per lb, by the quarter	0	4	0	5
Lard—per lb	0	6	0	7
Pub Butter—per lb	0	10	0	11
Fresh Butter—per lb	1	0	1	3
Eggs—per dozen	0	10	1	0
Turkeys—each	3	0	4	0
Geese—each	1	0	2	0
Ducks—per couple	1	3	1	6
Fowls—per pair	1	0	1	3
Potatoes—per bushel	0	0	0	0
Turnips—per bushel	0	0	0	0
Onions—per bushel	0	0	0	0
Wood—per ft	1	0	1	3
Sheep Skins	4	0	5	0
Coal—per ton	25	0	30	0
Hops—per lb	0	0	0	0
Dried Calf-skins	0	0	0	0

New Advertisements.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOCK & BEST.

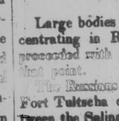
BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Keep up their customary connexion at their Store on KING STREET, where they will be happy to receive their friends and customers, and to their interest will be found to be the cheapest place to purchase all goods in their line.

Chatham, Nov. 1, 1854. 30

BOOTS AND SHOES!



FOR SALE.

CORNELIUS H. CHAREST

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, on hand at his Store on [illegible] Street, which he will dispose of at the lowest cash prices. From his long experience in the business, he will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. C. H. C. would also inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Boots and Shoes to order, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 21



DR. CAGWIN'S

HOUSE [illegible]
(Opposite the Court House,)
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE,
SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now fitted [illegible] with a splendid Stock of
WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of
Every Article a Lady can require.
Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,
with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room,
will be under the management and experienced attendence.

☞ An early call is respectfully solicited. ☜
SAMUEL HEAKES.

TORONTO, Dec. 1st, 1854. 28

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, expectedly for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROFT.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
Head William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

September, 1853.

N B.—LUNCH at all hours; also, a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge. 26 D. L.



W. E

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Axe Factory,
York Street, No. 68.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, corroding decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS,
49, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per Gauge, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 23-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES!

W. L. HUMBERT

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, on hand at his Store on [illegible] Street, which he will dispose of at the lowest cash prices. From his long experience in the business, he will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. W. L. H. would also inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Boots and Shoes to order, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 21

GREAT BARGAINS.

[illegible]

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door West of Dundas,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavour, by selling Goods for Cash, at small profits, and strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in today's Cutter, which the Proprietor can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry WINES, Pale and Dark BRANDIES, OLD TOM (or London Gin), Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East Public House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 27-3

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DESBARRES-COLL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Spence, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scallan, Chas. Dunbarry, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Neil, M. P. Bligh, Jas. Hallinan, John Mantle, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kehoe, Jos. Hirst, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonell, John Steel, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lyon, J. Wright, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors.

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL, Esq.—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
Messrs. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & Dr. HAYES.
BANKERS.—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
SOLICITOR.—JAS. HALLINAN, Esq.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which the affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the public funds by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money is withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds, even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. E. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854. 30

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION in regard of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine months ago, intending to go to Canada, in search of his brother EDWARD. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife,

MARIA JACKSON,
No. 1, Bedford Court, Pr. W. U. S.

Oshawa Hide, Leather & Wool Store.

W. L. HUMBERT

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public generally to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, on hand at his Store on [illegible] Street, which he will dispose of at the lowest cash prices. From his long experience in the business, he will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. W. L. H. would also inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Boots and Shoes to order, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 21

GREAT BARGAINS.

[illegible]

WESTERN ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT WESTERN.

STATIONS.		Mail.	Express.	Express.	Express.	Express.
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Niagara Falls	depart	7.30	10.45	1.30	4.30	7.30
St. Catharines	"	7.50	11.05	1.50	4.50	7.50
Jordan	"	8.05		2.05		
Grimsby	"	8.15		2.15		
Beamsville	"	8.30		2.30		
Winona	"	8.45		2.45		
Stoney Creek	"	9.00		3.00		
Hamilton	{ arrive	9.15	11.45	3.15	5.45	8.15
	{ depart	9.45		3.45	6.00	8.45
Dundas	"	9.55		3.55		
Flamboro'	"	10.05		4.05		
Fairchild's Creek	"	10.20		4.20		
Galt	{ depart	9.15		3.15		
	{ arrive	11.40		5.40		
Paris	"	11.55		5.55		
Tavistock	"	12.20		6.20		
Woodstock	"	12.35		6.35		
Beachville	"	12.50		6.50		
Ingersoll	"	1.05		7.05		
Dorchester	"	1.20		7.20		
Lobo	{ arrive	1.35		7.35		
	{ depart	1.45		7.45		
London	"	2.00		8.00		
Lobo	"	2.15		8.15		
Melrose	"	2.30		8.30		
Komoka	"	2.45		8.45		
Ekfrid	"	3.00		9.00		
Mosa	"	3.15		9.15		
Westminster	"	3.30		9.30		
Thamesville	"	3.45		9.45		
Chatham	"	4.00		10.00		
Windsor	arrive	4.30		10.30		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		Mail.	Express.	Express.	Express.	Express.
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Windsor	depart	4.30	10.30	3.30	7.30	10.30
Chatham	"	5.00	11.00	4.00	8.00	11.00
Thamesville	"			4.15		
Wardsville	"	6.25		4.25	8.25	11.25
Mosa	"			4.40		
Ekfrid	"	7.15		4.45		
Adelaide road	"			5.00		
Lobo	"	7.45		5.15		
London	arrive	8.10		5.40		
	depart	8.20		5.55		
Dorchester	"	8.40		6.20		
Ingersoll	"	9.05		6.40		
Beachville	"	9.15		6.50		
Woodstock	"	9.30		7.05		
Princeton	"	10.05		7.40		
Paris	"	10.25		7.55		
Fairchild's Creek	"	10.50		8.20		
Galt	{ depart	9.15		8.30		
	{ arrive	11.40		10.55		
Flamboro'	"	11.55		11.10		
Dundas	"	12.20		11.35		
Hamilton,	arrive	12.40		11.55		
	depart	12.50		12.05		
Stoney Creek	"	1.10		12.25		
Grimsby	"	1.25		12.40		
Beamsville	"	1.40		12.55		
Jordan	"	1.50		1.05		
St. Catharines	"	2.05		1.20		
Thorold	"	2.20		1.35		
Niagara Falls	arrive	2.50		2.05		

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 a.m. and Windsor at 5.00 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 30

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Hanking and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
RANGE STOVE, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most reasonable terms. All orders entrusted to him will be punctually attended to, and neatness and despatch guaranteed. Cash or approved paper required.

Toronto, May 25, 1854.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Shoulders, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Gaiters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR American Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse,
Third door from Church Street,
Toronto, December 14, 1854. 49-3m

THE TORONTO CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 3000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Polite Literature, Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 0

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 7 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 7s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a single two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for four or more volumes, at the rate of 1½d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well selected stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Rev. WILLIAM BUCK, late of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., State of New York, to the necessity there is for his return to the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, C. W., where he left his family in the Spring of 1853, and it is presumed from the want of intelligence from him, that he is dead. Any information from the Rev. gentleman will be thankfully received at this place.

GEORGE E. BUCK.

Gatherine C. Buck qualified the same at St. Sept. 1st, 1854.

INSOLVENT.

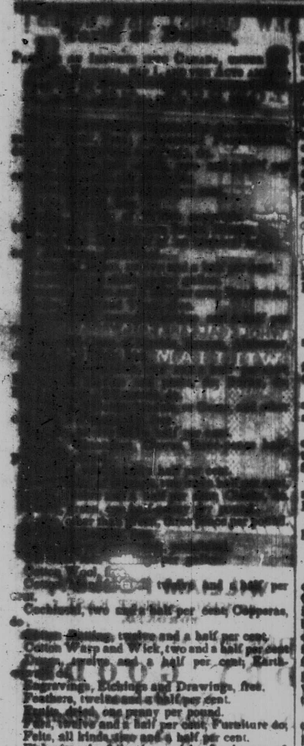
IN the matter of JOHN SIDNEY, an Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, has declared a Dividend of Ten per cent. on the Liabilities of the said Estate, and that he will be prepared to pay the same to the Creditors of the said Insolvent, or their Agents duly authorized, at his Office in the Village of Chatham, on and after Monday, the 18th day of December next.

Dated at Chatham, this 1st day of December, 1854.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Assignee.

PROPOSED

The Cheapest and Best Publication
IN THE WORLD,
THE LIVES OF THE POPES



Cordage, two and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent.
Drugs, simples, and a half per cent. Earthenware, twelve and a half per cent.
Engravings, Sculpture and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Garlic, dried, one penny per pound.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Window Glass, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian, Dutch and Rhenish Goods, do; Iron and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over one inch wide, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, do; Pistons, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled or Plated Iron, quarter of an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, six; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Machinery, one penny per pound.
Mace, seven pence half penny per pound.
Maps, and charts of all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Models of all kinds, free; Mats, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do; Medals of Exhibitions, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oakum, one and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing wet goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on the goods they contain.
Paintings, Statuary and Sculpture, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Pickles, Sauces, Confections & Appetizers, five pounds and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Ginger, one penny per lb.
Plated Ware, twelve and a half per cent; Plants, do.
Prunes, Figs, Fruits, 12½ 16 per cent.
Provisions, two and a half per cent; Potash, free.
Quicksilver, twelve and a half per cent.
Raisins, thirty per cent.
Rice, one penny per pound.
Rosin, twelve and a half per cent.
Rum, six, two and a half per cent.
Sago, one penny per pound.
Salt, one penny per bushel.
Saltpetre, three pence per pound.
Seeds, four pence per pound.
Silk, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spirits, twelve and a half per cent.
Starch, three pence per pound.
Sugar, Raw and Whitney at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Tallow or Candles, permanent as that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Tar or Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, twelve and a half per cent.
Tobacco, Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent.
Vegetables, Roots, Herbs, Seeds, do.
Vinegar, three pence per gallon.
Watches, twelve and a half per cent.
Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.
Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Peas and Beans, Timothy and Clover Seeds, Flour of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oatmeal, Buckwheat, Pease and Beans, Ground or Unground, Rice, Biscuit, Bread, Starch, Hops, Malt, Bran, Sharps, Flour or Meal of all other sorts of grain not enumerated, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Mangel Wurzel, and all other roots, when imported for the use of agriculture, free.
Whalebone, twelve and a half per cent; Whalefins, do; Whale and other Fish Oils, do; Wheels for Carriages, do; Whips, do; Wood, Manufactures of, do; Wool, and Manufactures of, do.
Yarn, Cotton, twelve and a half per cent; Woollen, do.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Goods, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Consul-general, Consul, Commissariat, Commissary or Commissary-General may import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be returned or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons having goods, wares and merchandize through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Provinces respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horse, neat cattle, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, pipe, tar or tallow undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, cattle and fresh meats, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, furs undressed, skins and furs of all kinds, fish, fish oil, fish curing, seal, whale, and other fish oil, plaster, gypsum, stone, lime, grindstones and blocks of all kinds, coals, slate, white, yellow, lead, iron ore unwrought or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, rig, train oil, spermaceti oil, whale matter and blubber, furs and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

TRADE.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they arrive, and shipped directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods from other countries to enter this country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

J. C. C.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates and duties hereinafter mentioned, viz:

Bonnets of straw, chip, leghorn or cloth, Shawls and Scarfs, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Hats, Caps, Hoop Skirts, Crinoline Cloth, and articles of like description, to be free.—Order of 6th June, 1860.

Brass in bars or sheets, magnetic telegraph instruments, heavy machinery, engines and furnaces, repairs of, upon any line of railroad crossing the boundary between the Province and the United States, to be free.—Order of 12th Jan., 1864.

Arms, and all articles imported expressly for gifts to Indian Nations, to pay 5 per cent.—Order of 13th Nov.,

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, to pay 5 per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1864.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Goods, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Consul-general, Consul, Commissariat, Commissary or Commissary-General may import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be returned or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons having goods, wares and merchandize through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

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Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horse, neat cattle, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, pipe, tar or tallow undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

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The Collector of Customs

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