THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

BY ROBIN ROBB, JUN.

We are natives of the Province of this free
Canadian soil—
No fighters by profession, but the hardy sons
of toil;
But our country called for soldiers, to protect
her long frontier,
And the call was quickly answered by ten
thousand Volunteers.

Then, courage, sons and daughters!
For your country have no fears,
While protected by the bayonets
Of Canadian Volunteers!

We belted on our sabres, and our banner in
the breeze
Floated proudly from th' Atlantic to these
mighty inland seas,
With three groans for Fenian raiders, and
three rousing British cheers
For our noble Queen Victoria and Canadian
Volunteers.

We are not strong in numbers—our country
still is new—
But our blood is Anglo-Saxon, and our hearts
are firm and true;
And side beside the enemy that on our soil
appears—
He'll remember to his sorrow the Canadian
Volunteers.

We have not yet forgotten that affair at
Queenston Heights,
Where, with gallant Brock to lead us, we
fought for Britain's rights;
How, thro' shot, and shell, and carnage,
'gainst fierce opposing spears,
In the foremost rank of battle stood Canadian
Volunteers.

And should Britain stand in need of Canadian
help again,
She'll find the men of Sixty-six as firm and
true as then;
Of our courage and devotion she need have
no doubts or fears,
For loyal to the heart's core are Canadian
Volunteers.

We proudly claim relation to the good old
British stock,
That have reigned supreme for ages on their
far off sea-girt rock;
And fast beside the banner that has braved a
thousand years
We'll plant the Maple Standard of Canadian
Volunteers.

And when Confederation shall unite these
scattered lands,
From New Brunswick's coast of granite to
Vancouver's golden sands,
Should our country call for soldiers, she will
meet responsive cheers
From FIFTY times ten thousand brave Canadian Volunteers.

NEW LOCAL CONSTITUTIONS FOR UPPER CANADA.

Ottawa, June 29th.

The Local Constitutions for Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, are nearly ready at last, and will be submitted to Parliament on Tuesday next.

In Lower Canada the system will remain very much as at present. The electoral division for the Lower House will be as now; and the Upper House will be a nominated body of gentlemen residing within and possessing a certain property qualification within the electoral division for which he is nominated.

In Upper Canada there is to be but one Chamber. The Lieut.-Governor is to be appointed by the Confederate Government, and he will have a veto on all measures passed by the Chamber—but a two-thirds vote of the Chamber will override the veto. The constitution will not provide for the appointment of any departmental officers—the Local Parliament, when established, will determine the number and duties of these functionaries. The Lieut.-Governor, immediately on his appointment, will nominate his Cabinet Ministers and organize the Legislative Chamber.

The Legislative Chamber of Upper Canada is to consist of eighty-two members, that is, seventeen more than at present. The seventeen seats, are to be distributed as follows:—

Town of Chatham	1
Town of Guelph	1
Town of Brantford	1
Town of Peterboro'	1
Town of Belleville	1
Town of St Catharines	1
Toronto University	1
Indian District of Algoma	1
County of Huron	1
County of Bruce	1
County of Perth	1
County of Grey	1
Kent and Lambton (between them)	1
County of Peel	1
York and Simcoe (between them)	1
County of Frontenac	1
County of Renfrew	1
	17

The new Local Constitutions will come into force the moment the Imperial Parliament has passed the Act necessary to give them existence. The Governor General will form a Confederate Cabinet Council—a Confederate Parliament will be called and put in operation under the advice of that Council, Lieut.-Governors will be appointed in the several Provinces under the advice of that Council, and the Lieut.-Governors so appointed will proceed to form their respective Cabinets, and organize their respective Legislatures.

It will be quite competent for the same person to represent his electoral division in the local as well as the Confederate Legislature

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The overwhelming success of the Union cause in New Brunswick seems to have set the Prince Edward Islanders thinking. A very flattering address, signed by the Mayor and a large number of the leading men of Charlottetown, was recently presented to the members of the Provincial Assembly, who are supporters of Confederation. The signers of this address compliment the Union members of the Legislature upon the fact that their sympathies are not confined to the narrow limits of their own small Province but extend to the whole of their fellow colonists on this side of the Atlantic. The address also expresses the conviction that the time is not far distant when the Provinces of British North America, united on just and equitable principles, will maintain their position among the nations of the world and cement more strongly their connection with the Parent State.' In reply the recipients of the address declare in the strongest manner in favour of Confederation. They say:—'The noble stand taken by the people of New Brunswick in their late election contests, which exhibits an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of that Province favourable to Confederation, admonishes us to prepare for the consummation of this much desired event, while it rebukes the short-sighted policy of those in our midst who seem to prefer isolation and retrogression.' It is clear that even in Prince Edward Island public sentiment is improving, and it is not impossible that approaching elections may materially strengthen the Union party.

The Charlottetown Examiner, in noticing the effect of the New Brunswick election, speculates as follows:—

"Whether Prince Edward Island will be allowed to continue in the sulks—to hug in isolation its then little effete system of government, to the annoyance of the Colonial Office as well as to the prejudice of the great Confederacy—is a question we must patiently leave until the result of the mission to England of the other Provinces shall become known. We are firm in the belief, however, that the Island will not be allowed to remain an exception to the general plan; and the sooner our people take a patient, unprejudiced view of the matter the more likely will they be to get just and liberal terms in the arrangement of the Federal Constitution. It is all nonsense to suppose that this colony can keep up a contest with the British Government on this question of Colonial Confederation."—Globe.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The new Tariff Bill being fully matured by the Ways and Means Committee, was to be laid before Congress on the 25th inst., and will no doubt pass without delay. It provides several important changes affecting the Products of the British American Provinces. The duty on Copper Ore is increased from 5 to 15 per cent. On Copper in ingots and bars from 2½ to 5 cents per pound. On lead, from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound.

A heavy duty is laid on all descriptions of manufactured, and bar, round, sheet, and railroad iron.

The duty on coal is rated as follows: Canal coal, $1 50 per ton. All bituminous coal, 90c per ton. Anthracite, and all other coals, $1,50 per ton.

The Duty on Salt is to be as follows: In barks, 42 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Duty on Fish.—Mackerel $3 per barrel; herring $1 per barrel; salmon $3 per barrel; shad $2 per barrel. All other fish, pickled, $2 per barrel; and on all fish not named 31½ cent. Fish in packages not barrels, to pay in proportion to the rate on barrels.

Animals.—All sorts of living animals to pay 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Breadstuffs.—Flour, meal, middling, and all feed of wheat, corn, rye, and oats, 20 per cent. ad valorem; and potatoes 10 cents per bushel.

Fish Oil 20 per cent. ad valorem

The new tariff seems chiefly to be directed against outside manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods and the like, the particulars of which are too extensive for enumeration at present.

Malaria.—The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when damp, exhale a miasmatic poison which, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, causes the intermittent fevers and kindred diseases which prevail in our Western States and Territories. But this great scourge of our rich alluvial bottoms in the West, is now robbed of its sting. Dost. Ayer has discovered an antidote which effectually neutralizes its venom; has combined it in a remedy—"Ayer's Ague Cure"—which rarely, or, as some of our neighbors say, never fails. It is reliable both for prevention and cure. With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has hitherto rendered many localities uninhabitable. Those suffering from Chills and Fever may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as a preventive.—(Ill. Democrat.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

L. P. F. & Co., New York.

The Canadian people, if the Press be a criteron of their feelings, are highly indignant because the British Press has not pitched into the United States Government, for not sooner stopping the Inroads of the Fenians. The Canadian people are angry without cause. Under all circumstances the United States Government did as much as might be expected, and more than at one time we thought they would do. A Canadian and a British view of these Inroads is vastly different. We look upon the Fenian Invasions as most horrible outrages upon an unoffending people, and think that every man concerned in them should be hanged, drawn and quartered—and serve them right. But the English people regard these Fenian Invasions as trival matters that the Police of a country could put down, just as the Fenian bubble in Ireland has been put down.—Besides, the British People have the least right or occasion to complain of the action of a Foreign Government in not restraining their own subjects, as well as foreigners within their country, from engaging in predatory excursions into other countries. Witness Lord Cochrane's enlistments in favor of the South American Governments against Spain; witness the same Admiral's exertions in favor of Greece against Turkey. Nor can we forget Admiral Sartorius' fleet fitted out in British waters, against the reigning King of Portugal!—Few countries have been less observant of the Neutrality Laws than Great Britain, and therefore, when the United States are seen observing these laws, though in a very shabby way, their conduct calls for some special mark of approbation from Great Britain at least.

The Editor's Table.—No. 442.

Our weekly task of clearing away the Books, Magazines and other things is usually a labor of love, because many excellent books and works of art are usually among the mass, but of late days, in consequence of the depressed state of the Book Making trade of the United States, owing to the high price of material, we have had little else than periodicals to remove. Well, there is a season for all things, and time, which creates as well as destroys, will once be pleasant.

The Phrenological Journal for July. Fowler & Wells, New York. $2 a year.

A New Volume commences, No. 1, Vol. 44. Contents:—No. 1, Vol. 44 contains Forty Illustrations, Portraits of distinguished Statesmen, Clergymen, Soldiers, Criminals, etc., as follows: Character and Biography—Great Statesmen, Webster, Talleyrand, Clinton, Metternich, Jefferson, Cavour, Peel, O'Connell and Russell; also, Buckle the Historian, Antoine Probst, Thomas Raffles, D.D.LL.D., Lieut. General Scott, with excellent Portraits. Eminent American Clergymen—Albert Barnes, Isaac Ferris, Charles Hodge, Andrew L. Stone, Thomas E. Vermilye, Leonard Bacon, Horace Bushnell, D.D., Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore L. Cuyler, Richard S. Storrs, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, with medallion Portraits. Our Social Relations—The Servant Question; Our Model Society; Manhood and Womanhood; A Little Office of Trust; How to Punish a Child. Physiology—Feeding Children; To Young Mothers. Signs of Character—Physiognomy of Statesmen; The New Dictionary, with Engravings; National Characteristics; The Tonga Islanders; Æsop's Fables; The Law of Quality; Buckle's History of Civilization; Intellect, North and South; To Day, a Poem; The Great Mystery; Fruit Culture; Another Prophecy; Female Suffrage; Teach Children to Think; Milton's Last Poem; Learned Nonsense; Soldiering and Crime. A rich Number.

The Galaxy for July 1st. No. 5, Vol.

Contents:—The Claverings, Chapters XI et XII; An American Colony in France; Pharoah's Horses; Elements of the Art of Poetry; English Parties; Frederick Edwin Church; The Harvest of the Sea; Evening Boat Song; Tormenting the Alphabet; Archie Lovell, Chapters X. et XI.; To a Poet; The Art of Dining, and Nebulæ.

The American Agriculturist for July. O. Judd & Co., New York. $1.50.

The Local Courts and Municipal Gazette for June. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. $2.00 in advance.

The Saturday Reader for June 30th and July 7th. W. B. Cordier & Co., Montreal. 5 cents.

Every Saturday for July 7th. Ticknor and Fields, Boston. Ten Cents.

Blackwood's Magazine for June. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

Contents:—No. 1, Ginevra de Sienna; 2, Sir Brook Fosbrooke, Part XIII; 3, Life of Steele; 4, Memoirs of the Confederate War; 5, A Man's a man for a' that; 6, The Permissive Bill; 7, The Political Crisis; 8, The Index.

The Life of Steele, a worn out subject, is highly pleasing, and another instalment of that charming story, 'Sir Brook Fosbrooke,' is more than pleasing, it is delightful. Thank Goodness! 'the Memoirs of the Confederate War' are brought to a conclusion; the portions that we did read were fearfully inaccurate. The two political articles, as might be expected, are highly wrought and very bitter.

The Calendar of Queen's University and College for Session 1866-67. Kingston, John Rowlands.

The Letter of Mr. Brydges in Regard to Trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces. 8vo. pp. 16.

No trade can be forced; it must be of spontaneous production. But it may be fostered, and Mr. Brydges, in his letter to the Board of Trade, has shewn how it can be fostered and encouraged until it is of sufficient growth to go alone. This little pamphlet is ably written, and as it deals in facts alone is the more valuable.

The Report of the Post Master General of Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1865. A Blue Book.

The report of the Postmaster General for the year ending June 30th, 1865, is made public. During the year 162 post offices were established and 20 were closed, making an addition of 142 new offices. Between the 30th of June, 1865, and the 31st of March, 1866, 41 were added, there being in all 2 238 post offices at present in operation in Canada. Six hundred and fifty-three miles of new postal routes were added during the year, and 150,000 miles of new annual mail travel provided for. In 1865, twelve millions of letters passed through the post offices, the postal revenue being $834,056, and the total expenditure $851, 870. The revenue has increased from $730,629 in 1851.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN TORONTO GAOL.

The Toronto Telegraph gives an account of a visit to Toronto Gaol, in which the the Fenian Prisoners are incarcerated:

On entering the large corridor on the ground floor of the west wing some fifty men may be seen, all of whom bear unmistakably on their countenance the brand of guilt. The word to fall in is given by the jailor, and ranging themselves in a line, and assuming a look of dogged resolution; they stand prepared to hear whatever may happen. They are a stalwart set of men, and are such as would make fair United States soldiers. Indeed some of them wear the uniform of Uncle Sam. The faces are nearly all of an Irish American cast, and those who are dressed in citizens' attire present a very seedy appearance.—Some faces are marked with lines of reckless dissipation, and many are deeply pock marked. They have the countenance of men who have seen hard times, and not those of the hard toil worn sons of Erin.—The door of this apartment is made of oak, thickly studded with iron nails. In the centre is cut a dismond, by which the movements of the prisoners may be seen. On leaving this door and turning to the right the jail yard is reached, and having turned to the left, crossing the yard, our reporter entered the other wing. About forty men are in this room, and present the much the same appearance as their companions. Connected with the central building is a door with a grating in it over looking the prisoners, and guarded by a sentry, upon whom the ruffians look with positive disgust. Up stairs on the second flat, there is a range of cells, twelve in number. In the first on the right is confined the Rev. Mr. Lumsden, a Protestant clergyman, who a few years since

OFFICIATED IN ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL

in this city. He states that he was in Buffalo at the time of the invasion and crossed over to see if the property of a friend or his was safe. While there he was captured. He says, moreover, that he belongs to Bishop Cox's Diocese, and accounts for the Bishop's denial of all knowledge of him, from the fact that a name not at all bearing a resemblance to his was sent to him—which of course he did not know. Rev. Mr. Mahon,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST,

occupies the cell immediately opposite, and seems pretty comfortable. He states he was on his way from Indianapolis to Montreal to receive a legacy from his brother, and happening to be in Buffalo he went over to Fort Erie to minister to the sick and wounded. He denies all connection with the Fenians, and also that he made any different statements as to his name, business, &c., than he now does. These gentlemen have large roomy cells to themselves, and are provided with better fare than the plain bread, soup and water allowed the others.

In the other cell are confined four or six others, who, by claiming American citizenship, have obtained better treatment than the rest of their compatriots.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

The treatment of the prisoners reflects credit upon the Canadian authorities. Their food though plain is good. They are allowed abundance of fresh water, and the bread and soup are of the best materials. They are allowed to exercise in the jail yard, the two bodies alternately. They amuse themselves in divers ways, and are allowed the utmost freedom. Some are engaged in cutting wood and other work. All seem contented and happy enough, and apparently have no dread of the future.

THEIR TRIAL.

There is no doubt now that they will be strictly tried by court martial, and that as soon as the evidence against them can be collected. Against some of them there is very little evidence, and they all deny their connection with the Fenian organization, with the exception of two boys apparently of twelve or thirteen years, one of whom on being asked if he was a Fenian, said quite defiantly he was. He came from Indiana.

The Fenian Prisoners.—The Fenians under indictment at Canandaigua have moved for a postponement of their trial, which has been granted. Those arrested by the Michigan will be tried in Buffalo, in August, and those seized at Malone in Albany, in October.

Another Case of Drowning.—On Sunday afternoon, a common vagrant, named Jane Brattan, generally known among her associates as 'Puss' Brattan, was accidently drowned above the Catarsqui Bridge, and two soldiers, her companions, narrowly escaped a similar fate. The soldiers in question were Royal Canadian Riflemen, and hired the boat at O'Gorman's, where they embarked the unfortunate girl, and started for the Cataraqui Bridge, procuring some liquor by the way. From the Bridge they proceeded in the direction of Bell's Island but they got no further than a point directly off Green Bay, where the boat was seen to capsize, it is supposed from clumsiness on the part of its occupants, who had imbibed very freely of the liquor they had purchased. A single person in a boat instantly pushed out from the Bridge House, and rescued the soldiers, who were clinging in an exhausted state to the sides of the skiff, but could find no trace of the unlucky woman, who must have sank immediately, not being seen after the accident. The soldiers could show no satisfactory cause for the accident, and in fact tried to shove the blame on each others shoulders. One thing is certain, that it would require gross carelessness to upset the boat, as it was one chosen for its great steadiness and safety. The body of the deceased has not been recovered, no strict search having yet been made for it. Her mother, it will be remembered, was burned to death a couple of years ago, in an insensible condition through drink.

Kingston Mills Post Office.—On Saturday a change took place, very much for the better, in the location of this Post Office. Owing to the death of Mr. Thomas Burrowes, Mr. Brownley, Jr., the son of ex-Alderman Brownley, has been appointed Post Master, and the Office will in future be kept at his Store, on the Blessing Property, between the Mills and Cunningham's Corners.

Breach Loading Rifles.—The authorities at home are at last adopting an improvement on the Enfield Rifle, in order to keep pace with the improvements of the age in the use of firearms. The subject having come up in the House of Commons on the 15th inst. Colonel Anesley asked the Secretary of State for War, what was the present position with reference to the supply of breach-loading rifles to her Majesty's land and sea forces, and if he could state how soon any would be issued. The Marquis of Hartington stated that the conversion of Enfield rifles into breach-loaders was proceeding. Orders had already been given for the conversion of about 20,000; and it was expected that between 40,000 and 50,000 would be converted this year. The issue of the converted arms was expected to begin in about two months. He did not know exactly what the cost would be, but he thought about fifteen shillings for each rifle.

LATE FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 30.

The Hon. George Crawford is much better. It will probably be some time before he can be removed to Brockville.

It is reported that the Crown Land Department is preparing a list of lands in Grey to sell by public auction next fall. This is strongly objected to by some Western members, who think that these funds should go into the local coffers of Upper Canada.

A lease of about 2,200 acres of land, composed of the Moravian Reserve, in the Township of Oxford, in the immediate vicinity of Bothwell, has been jointly obtained by C. J. Brydges, of the Grand Trunk, Mr. H. C. Becher, Barrister, of London, and James Metcalf, of Toronto. The lease of the oil lands covers a period of twenty years.

The following is the only military order in to-day's Gazette:—The meeting of the boards of examination for volunteer officers is hereby postponed to the first Tuesday in August next instead of Tuesday next, 3rd of July, the day fixed by the general order No. 2 of the 27th October, 1865.

The Times contradicts the report that the American Government has demanded the pardon and release of the Fenian prisoners.

A new evening paper is to be estabished here by Mr. Sutherland.

THE BOOKER INQUIRY.

The Leader's Hamilton correspondent writes:—

The militia officers who are to form the court for the purpose of investigating the charges alleged against Col. Booker, are Col. Dennison, of Toronto; Col. Shanley, of London; and Col. Chisholm, of Oakville, all of them gentlemen of the highest integrity and who will act fairly and honorably in the matter. Col. Dennison has been appointed president, and the court will have all the powers of a regular court martial. A large number of persons have been summoned by Col. Booker, to attend as witnesses, very many of them belonging to Toronto. None of the 13th battalion have come forward even to offer Col. Booker their sympathy. Thus far they stand aloof, and leave him to prove his innocence of the charges preferred against him. This shows an unpleasant state of affairs, and proves that a personal feeling is entertained in the battalion against the Colonel. There is one thing which the battalion lose sight of, and that is that Col. Booker is not responsible for blame cast upon them; Major Skinner was in command of the battalion, as a subordinate of Col. Booker, who had command of the entire force. For honor and credit of the two battalions, it is to be hoped that some of the officers will come forward and exonerate Col. Booker from the imputation of cowardice.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

DECIDEDLY WARLIKE NEWS.

THE BRIRISH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

New York, July 2.

The steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 20th, has arrived.

In the House of Commons, June 18th, Mr. Cardwell laid upon the table the report of the Jamaica Commission. The debate in reference to it was continued.

The House divided on Lord Dunkellin's amendment, substituting saleable value for clear yearly value. Amendment carried against the Government by 11 votes.

The Prussians entered Saxony on the 15th.

The Prussians occupy Hanover, and threatened Frankfort. The Prussians occupy Cassell.

An engagement took place between the Prussians and Hessians near Frankfort. One regiment of Hessians was almost annihilated.

The Prussians are pushing on to Bohemia. The Federal plan of operations is the reconquest of Holstein.

Berlin, June 19.—Prussia formally declared war against Austria yesterday. The Minister of Hesse Darmstadt had been ordered to leave the Prussian capital on account of the seizure of the Prussian telegraph station at Hamburg by the Darmstadt authorities.

Neisse, June 19.—The Austrians commenced hostilities yesterday. Four thousand Austrians are marching towards the frontier.

London, Tuesday, June 18.—In consequence of the eleven majority against the Government, Mr. Gladstone has put himself into communication with the Queen at Balmoral, and the House of Commons was adjourned until Monday. No business was done in Parliament this evening.

Berlin, June 19.—At the request of the Prussian Government, the French Government has consented to protect the Prussian interests in Austria and Bavaria.

A battle was expected near Frankfort.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

NO SERIOUS CONFLICT YET.

MINISTERIAL CRISES IN ENGLAND.

Sandy Hook, July 2.—The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st of June, has arrived off this port. Her dates are two days later.

London, June 20.—No serious collision has yet taken place anywhere between the Austrian and Prussian forces, but battles are expected at Frankfort and in Saxony, or Silesia.

Owing to the adverse vote on the Reform Bill, there is a Ministerial crisis in England. It is believed that Ministers will tender their resignation.

London, June 21.—Consols closed a 86¼ to 86¾ for money. U. S. 5-20's, 66; Illinois Central, 76; Erie, 41¼ to 41¾.

The resignation of the ministers or dissolution of Parliament is thought inevitable.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

Halifax, July 2nd.

The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool 23rd, has arrived. Dates three days later.

No collision of any importance had occurred between the Belligerents.

The Prussians have entered Austrian Silesia. The Austrians still show signs of great warlike activity.

THE FENIAN MATTER IN CONGRESS.

NO COMMITTEE TO DELIBERATE ON IT

Washington, July 2.—House.—The resolution of Mr. Clark, of Ohio, offered June 4th as follows, was taken up: 'Resolved that whereas the recent successes which have attended the demonstrations of the Fenian organization with the avowed purpose of liberating Ireland from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, according to the laws of nations, as interpreted by the British authorities, entitle said Fenian organization to be regarded with respect, and as entitled to the rights of belligerents; that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of recognizing such action as may be proper to secure that object.' The resolution was rejected without argument.

The British and North American

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Between New York and Liverpool,

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

And Between Boston and Liverpool,

CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	4th July.
JAVA	leaves New York	Wednesday,	11th July.
CUBA	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	18th July.
PERSIA	leaves New York	Wednesday,	25th July.
AFRICA	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	1 August.
SCOTIA	leaves New York	Wednesday,	8th August.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

These ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight, or passage apply to

E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York.
Or to E. C. & J. G. BATES,
103 State Street, Boston.

June 29th, 1866. 153

REDUCTION OF FARES.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Steamship from Portland to Liverpool.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

MORAVIAN,

Carrying the United States and Canadian Mails,

WILL SAIL FROM PORTLAND FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT LOCHFOYLE

ON SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1866.

Through Rates of Passage from Kingston to Liverpool, or Londonderry
CABIN, $72.50 to $86.50.
INTERMEDIATE, $75 50 to $79 50.
STEERAGE, $28,50 including cooked provisions on the voyage.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon is carried on each vessel.

For freight or passage, or further information, apply to

G. T. OLIVER,
Canadian Express Office,
Agent.

Passage certificates granted to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Kingston, June 30th, 1866. 154

BOOTS FOR THE MILLION

AT

The Cheapest Boot & Shoe Store.

KIRK & ROSE have just received large supplies of Spring BOOTS AND SHOES, making their Stock the most complete and extensive in the city. Their Stock includes Coarse, Medium and Fine Work in all the different styles, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children. Every attention has been paid to the selection of the work, and it has been purchased on such favorable terms that they are enabled to sell ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

They have now on hand many thousand pairs of Boots and Shoes of excellent quality, which they offer at prices that cannot be honestly undersold. Any style of Boot can be procured from them at satisfactory prices.

To make their business more complete, they have just made arrangements by which they are enabled to make to order any style of Ladies' or Gentlemen's Boots. Those favoring KIRK & ROSE with their orders will be served promptly and supplied with articles equal to the best produced in the city.

Kingston, April 12th, 1865.

KIRK & ROSE.

Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

ONTARIO

THE Large and Commodious and Staunch Lake Steamers composing the

AMERICAN EXPRESS LINE,

commenced, June 11th, running a daily line in connection with the New York Central Railroad, between

LEWISTON, TORONTO, AND MONTREAL,

For Quebec, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, New York, Lake Memphramagog, White Mountains, Portland and Boston.

The Steamers of this Line are unequalled for size, strength and speed, on Lake Ontario, as they always have been for safety and elegance in arrangements, and are commanded and officered by men of experience.

Passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by Day Light, the route offers to business men and pleasure seekers attractions not surpassed in this or any other country.

GOING DOWNWARDS.

Leave Toronto, daily, except Sundays, at 6.30 A.M.
Leave Lewiston, daily do do at 10.30 A.M.
Leave Charlotte, daily do do at 6.30 P.M.
Leave Oswego, daily do do at 11.00 P.M.
Leave Kingston, daily, except Mondays at 3.30 A.M.
Touching at Clayton and Alexandria Bay, (Fishing Grounds of the St. Lawrence.)
Leave Brockville, daily, except Mondays, at 7.30 A.M.
Arrive at Ogdensburg at ..... 8.30 A.M.
Arrive at Montreal, same day at ..... 6.00 P.M.

GOING UPWARDS

Leave Montreal, daily, except Sundays, at 7.00 A.M.
Leave Ogdensburgh, daily, do do at 1.00 P.M.
Leave Prescott, daily, do do at 7.15 P.M.
Leave Brockville, daily, do do at 2.15 P.M.
Touching at Alexandria Bay and Clayton, Fishing Grounds of the St. Lawrence.
Leave Kingston, daily, except Sundays at 10.00 P.M.
Leave Oswego, daily, do do at 3.30 A.M.
Leave Charlotte, daily do do at 5.30 P.M.
Arrive at Toronto, at ..... 5.00 A.M.
Arrive Lewiston, at ..... 9.30 A.M.

Trains leave Buffalo at 9.00 A.M. and Niagara Falls at 10.00 A.M. connecting with Steamer at Lewiston. Leave Buffalo at 2.20 P.M. and Niagara Falls at 3.15 P.M. connecting with Boats at Charlotte.

H. A. THROOP,
Gen'l Sup't.

For Tickets, Freight and other information apply at the Ontario Steamboat Office, Folger & Bros., Ontario Street, or to

ANDERSON & FORD,
United States Wharf.

Kingston, June 20th, 1866. 154&25

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE PREMISES KNOWN AS THE

City Brewery

Are now for sale. They are situate near the WEST END OF ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON, and have a frontage on the street and water of one hundred and forty feet; they comprise an area of about three fourths of an acre, with a wharf run out into deep water. They are well situated for manufacturing and shipping purposes. An indisputable title will be given, and easy terms for the payment.

There are

ALSO FOR SALE

on the same premises, the undermentioned articles of personal property, viz:

2 Large Wrought Iron Boilers, in good condition—the contents of one is 1,000 gallons and of the other 800 gallons.

The covering of 24 feet by 24 feet of Cast Metal Malt Kiln Plate in good order.

A large Stove, upwards of five feet long, with proportionate dimensions, and weighing upwards of 1,600 lbs, suitable for a hot-air furnace, &c.

A Brewer's truck, and

A Beautiful fast rowing and safe Skiff, well suited for family excursions, with two pairs of oars, perfectly water tight.

Application to be made to

THOMAS MASSON, Esq.,
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Kingston, June 11th, 1866. 137

L. CLEMENT'S

DENTIST.

Operating Rooms over Clark Wright's Hardware Store,

Wellington Street, Kingston, C.W.

N.B.—Prices to suit the times.

Kingston, Jan. 17th, 1866. 15 & 3

Ayer's CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not removed, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, suppose you the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons:

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1866.

Dr. Ayer, Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their extolleut qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on that effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1865.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to rise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866.

Sir, I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician to the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the humours of the blood.* JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it, for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1865.

Dr Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. Northrup & Lyman, Wholesale Agents for Canada West.