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# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, AUGUST 28, 1854.

NO. 30.

## Poetry.

### Bury me There.

Not in the busy bustling town,  
Where pomp and pride roll on apace,  
Where beauty seeks its short renown,  
And honor runs its restless race;  
Not there, not there, I could not sleep  
Amid its constant crash and roar,  
Though misers might my vigil keep,  
While gloating on their golden ore,  
Ye've'er thy grave too oft could crime  
Crawl round and leave its blood stain'd slime.

Not in the dark, unfathom'd deep,  
Where angry billows roll and roar,  
Where scowling surges swiftly sweep  
The shivering sailor's bark from shore;  
Not there, not there, give me a grave:  
Though ocean's wealth would o'er it rise,  
And gold and gems adorn each wave,  
Still it were drear, hid from yon skies,  
And bliss 'twere hard to know and feel,  
No mother o'er her boy could kneel.

Not on the mountain's lofty brow,  
Where elemental conflicts wage,  
And heaven's aperture seems to bow  
To read the preface of earth's page;  
Naked not my grave in such lone spot,  
So far above my fellow men;  
It would seem as if all had forgot  
Me, who slept in that tomb—and then  
None, save the cold and scornful eye,  
Could on it gaze, or o'er it sigh!

Not let my sepulchre be sunk,  
Within a wild and stormy dell,  
Beside some blue stream's mossy bank,  
Alone nature's scathery favorites dwell,  
There would I rest in sweet repose,  
Lost in the long, long Lethe dream,  
Unconscious of the withering woes,  
That curse my every fondness, scheme,  
And dimm'd with disappointment's breath,  
Enjoys of life and hopes of death!  
Nor think I'll heed their hallowed ground,  
Or urns of consecrated clay,  
Or warblers' anthems peal around,  
And pine-trees hymn my dirge each day;  
Get holy, pure and bright the spot,  
Which bigotry hath never trod,  
And all the domes that pride begot,  
Or superstitions gave to God,  
To wipe from off their troubled mind,  
The horrors crime had left behind.

Here lay me, when the rays of life  
Fall to illumine this flashing eye,  
When nature's last and dreaded strife,  
Shall rend this veil'd uncertainty.  
No idle words, save friends of these but few,  
Above my mould'ring ashes kneel,  
Not the stupid gaze of view,  
A pose for which he cannot feel;  
Soft in summer's sunset hour,  
Bylbers make that grave your bowel!

Hessy Keweenaw

Bytown, August, 1853

### Bury me There.

Oh! stranger, if I chance to die  
Beneath a roof of thine,  
Lay not my dust where kin may cry,  
Fond brothers weep or sisters sigh,  
O'er ashes frail as mine.

Nor where above my bones should lay  
The wealth by avarice got,  
Where man considers man his prey,  
Where empty pride asserts its way,  
Too soon to be forgot.

No—not on all earth's wide domain,  
Could I select one sod,  
Where I would wish to sleep when pain  
Is o'er, when endless slumbers reign,  
Beneath death's awful nod.

But sleep! oh, keep for me a place,  
Beneath the ocean's brine,  
Where a fond mother's anxious face  
Can on no mourning marble trace,  
A sin-sunk name of mine.

Yes, deeply sink my last of earth  
In ocean's deepest deep,  
Where nought can tell my death or birth,  
Where man a slave to thoughtless mirth,  
Can't mock death's dreaded sleep.

Yes, if you say you'll bury me,  
Where ocean's surges sigh,  
Where none my tomb can ever see,  
Where salty spray shall boil in glee,  
I care not where I die.

JANUS.

August 12, 1853.

## LAKE SUPERIOR.

(From the Albany Register.)

The town of Sault St. Marie is like an Eastern village. It is an irregular scattering of houses new and old, all framed if we except a few, of logs. The enclosures are former and stockades, of cedar posts, set close together and sharpened at the top. There are a few stores, at which boxes of birch bark ornamented with bright-colored porcupine quills, the handiwork of some Indian women, form a chief commodity of trade. There are plenty of drinking shops, and a liberal supply of bowling alleys and billiard tables; there are two good hotels, and a good many others of doubtful complexion. There is a mission house and school, not very attractive in appearance, and a church nearly done. There are clearings for a few miles along the river, backed by wet lands covered with birches and balsam fir; there are some three miles of road, and then there are woods and wilderness stretching East and North and West for hundreds of miles, to the Mississippi and to Hudson Bay.

The old Indian agency house, built by Mr. Schoolcraft on the river side, is a nice place, with its grove of firs, and another of elms, and the barracks of Fort Brady have the air of neatness which belongs to Uncle Sam's property everywhere. The fort, however, is a mere square enclosed of pickets, with block houses at the angles, of no

strength except to resist a sudden attack of Indians,—a danger not likely to occur hereafter.

On the Canadian side of the river, at the foot of the rapids, stands the post of the Hudson Bay Company, a range of low buildings surrounded by a palisade, and lower down the river is a substantial stone house, like the old Johnston places in the Mohawk valley, built for some of the Company's officials, but now turned to other uses. In the river above the rapids lay a schooner belonging to the same ancient corporation, and used for their trade on Lake Superior.

Just now this little settlement is much enlivened by an enterprise which will reduce it to still less than its old importance. The provoking rapid of twenty feet, which bars the navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and which has imposed on all travel and business a stop at this point and a portage of a mile, is to be avoided by a canal, on which a regiment of laborers are in full activity under the pay of the "St. Mary's Falls" Ship Canal Company. This association, composed of some of the most enterprising men of New York, New England and the West, is constructing under the direction of the general government and the State of Michigan, a canal of unequalled dimensions. It is to be one hundred feet in width, twelve feet deep, and with locks three hundred and fifty feet long and seventy wide, to admit the largest steamers of the lower lakes. Their ponderous gates will be the gates of Lake Superior, or the portals of the Northwest, and will permit its incalculable mineral wealth to pass freely down to the East and South.

It is needless to say that the "mining interest" is anxious for the early completion of this important work. The responsible and energetic company which has contracted to build it is pressing it forward with vigor. An immense amount of work has been accomplished under many difficulties. The excavation, both rock and earth, is nearly completed, this labour having been prosecuted through the winter, and the masonry work of the locks is about commencing. The stone for these structures is brought from Sandusky, no suitable material being obtainable nearer. The contractors of the work are confident of completing it so far as to pass vessels before the setting in of the winter. The work thus far appears to be done in a most thorough manner. When the huge channel shall be filled with the clear waters from above, and steamers a hundred yards in length, and a thousand tons in burden are lifted by its locks, until the vast expanse of Lake Superior lies open before their prows, there will commence a new era for the shores of that inland sea.

At present, there are two side-wheel steamers and two propellers on this lake. A fourth propeller, the Independence, was blown up near the cauld last season.

Going on board the Sam Ward, at the head of the portage, we pursued our way up the St. Mary's river, here a broad lake-like expanse, with level, pine-covered shores. Soon passing the high walls of the Gras Cap on the right, and Point Iroquois on the left, we fairly entered on that Lake, the very name of which we had ever associated with the idea of remoteness and loneliness. No, the reality vary from the

anticipation. Though the skies were serene and the water scarcely rippled, though a gorgeous sunset was before us, yet the air was chill, and the dark waters had a sullen, gloomy look, which was unrelieved by the monotonous wooded character of the American shore.

Our boat was full of passengers and freight. The bow was occupied by horses and cattle, bound to haul labor at the mines. The middle deck was filled with bales of hay, to support them through their toils.— It was a source of no little uneasiness to us, as of our three or four hundred passengers, one half were smoking, and a spark in that combustible would have been destruction to at least nineteen-twentieths of us—probably to all, for the water is so cold that no one can long float in it, and aid from other vessels is not to be expected on this solitary waste of waters. The passengers were miscellaneous, chiefly workmen or others engaged in the mines. A number were newly arrived immigrants, many Cornish people, who, habituated to copper mining at home, are here engaged in the same labor in great numbers. One very pretty young woman who attracted considerable admiration, was on the way to meet her betrothed, and indeed he met her on the pier at Eagle Harbour, and they were married and off to the mines the next morning.

Our first landing was at Marquette. The air of the place reminded us of the pictures of California. Frame houses, some of considerable neatness, were scattered among the remains of the forest, of which some beautiful pines had been, with much good taste, allowed to stand. The shores are rocky, and directly off the pier lies a most picturesque little island, a massive pile of rocks, bearing a grove of pine and cedars. The water is so clear that from the deck of the boat you can count every pebble and straw at the depth of twelve feet, and it is said that bottom can be seen sometimes even at a greater depth.

Marquette is the port of the iron region. Its mines, lying ten or fifteen miles back, are hills of ore, quarried in the open air, and so pure as to reach 80 or 85 per cent of metal of excellent quality. When the canal at the Sault is finished, it must be shipped to the lower lakes in immense quantities.

This is a Paradise for the angler. The streams abound with trout of the finest quality, and they are also taken in abundance from the rocky shores of the Lake. I was amused at being told by a gentleman from Cleveland, Ohio, that he brought his worms for bait all the way from home, for not a worm can be dug from the soil of Marquette. It is hoped, however, that a few which have been planted there, will produce a supply for the future.

Passing the Pictured Rocks at night, we stretched across Keweenaw Bay and passed between Keweenaw Point and Manitow Island about noon. From about Marquette hither, the land, as far as visible, is high but not abrupt, the hills rising in long slopes to heights of 800 or 1,000 feet. Granite Island, north of Marquette, is a low mound of rock, with a scant covering of overgreens. Far out toward the centre of the Lake, fortunately out of the usual track of vessels, lies Stannard's Rock, a reef of half a mile long, just under water with the exception of a bare spot of a few yards. It is a most dangerous spot, and will yet be the destruction of good vessels driven upon it in darkness and storm, unless like the Edystone and the Bell Rock, it is guarded by a light-house.

Rounding Keweenaw Point and turning Westward, the first port entered is Copper Harbor. The skeleton of the country is made of successive ranges of trap rock, each one, as you go inland, rising higher than its predecessor. One of these ridges just outside the shore line, which maintains itself above water most of the way and encloses a sheltered bay within, forms the harbor; to which access is given by a break or depression in the reef. The port is thus a perfect natural harbour. The settlement is but half a dozen shabby houses, backed by a steep birch and fir-covered hill. It is a mere landing for the mines, which lie ten miles inland.

Fifteen miles West, lies a precisely similar land-locked bay—Eagle Harbor, with quite a settlement grown up about it, stores, public houses, and a handsome church, (Roman Catholic) nearly completed. Stopping here, while the boat went on to the Ontonagon, we had time to visit the Copper Falls mine. It is situated four or five hundred feet above the lake, and three miles back. The ore, or rather the native copper, is procured in part by horizontal galleries driven into the rock, but more from perpendicular shafts. Both galleries and shafts follow the veins of metalliferous rock, which seem to occupy old fissures or clefts in the strata, nearly perpendicular in their position. From galleries driven into the vein at different depths, the miners work upward, removing the metalliferous rock, and throwing beneath them the rubbish, until the whole vein is removed.

The copper lies in abundance round the pits, in large "chunks" mixed with the rock, in small pieces, lumps and "strings," and in thin sheets. The layer masses are sent of entire, the smaller separated from the rock by heating it and pounding it under the "stamps." The huge masses sometimes met with, ten or twelve feet wide and a foot thick, are cut up by the slow process of sledge and chisel, and removed in blocks weighing from one to three tons. Piles of such lie on the landing at Sault St. Marie.

The mines produce a considerable quantity of silver, for which the Minnesota mine in the Ontonagon district is especially famous. It is perfectly pure, and often found attached to the copper. A miner showed me a specimen where the metals were in contact with each other, mixed with spar—both perfectly pure and bright. A great part of this silver is purloined by the miners, some of whom are said to have obtained a thousand dollars worth or more, before its occurrence in any important quantity was known to the owners of the mine. A close watch is now kept, and the precious metal saved for its legitimate owners.

We are agreeably surprised to find in the Boydon House at Eagle Harbor an excellent and most comfortable hotel. There is another of good appearance. At other points on the lake, good accommodations are ready, and a large summer "pleasure travel" is expected. Doubtless the trip up Lake Superior will be a frequented one, as soon as the canal at the Sault is completed, and first class boats run up from the lower ranks. At present, the boats are but second rate and slow, and though there is much to interest the explorer who has weeks to spend among the mines, a short trip like ours is hardly satisfactory.

We were too early by a month, for summer hardly begins till July, and even then, this vast and deep lake, with its waters at the temperature of the cold springs of New York, 40 degs. to 48, casts a chill over the air around. The whole influence of the re-

gion seems depressing. The vast width of the lake, over which the labouring steam-paddles for days, the wild and forbidding aspect of the shores with their Northern vegetation, the chilly temperature, the loneliness and the sense of remoteness from a civilization, give to an excursion on this interior sea a feeling of melancholy; and the traveller is glad once more to see the bold outlines of Mauninee, and Gros Cap; and to pass at the Sault, to waters which are one step nearer to the homes of men, to cultivation and abundance.

### Extract from Mrs. Stowe's New Book ENGLISH WOMEN.

A lady asked me this evening what I thought of the beauty of the ladies of the English aristocracy: she was a Scotch lady, by the by; so the question was a fair one. I replied, that certainly report had not exaggerated their charms. Then came a home question—how the ladies of England compared with the ladies of America. 'Now for it, patriotism,' said I to myself; and, invoking to my aid certain fair saints of my country, whose faces I distinctly remembered, I assured her that I had never seen more beautiful women than I had in America. Grieved was I to be obliged to add, 'But your ladies keep their beauty much later and longer.' This fact stares one in the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant, and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fullness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Muses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea fogs and coal smoke—the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the holly and ivy flourish? 'How comes it that our married ladies dwindle, fade, and grow thin—that their noses incline to sharpness, and their elbows to angularity, just at the time of life when their island sisters round out into a comfortable and becoming amplitude and fullness? If it is the fog and sea coal, why, then, I am afraid we never shall come up with them. But perhaps there may be other causes why a country which starts some of the most beautiful girls in the world produces so few beautiful women. Have not our close-heated stove-rooms something to do with it? Have not the immense amount of hot biscuits, hot corn cakes, and other compounds got up with the acid poison of saleratus, something to do with it? Above all, has not our climate, with its alternate extremes of heat and cold, a tendency to induce habits of in-door indolence? Climate, certainly, has a great deal to do with it; ours is evidently more trying and more exhausting; and because it is so, we should not pile upon its back errors of dress and diet which are avoided by our neighbors. They keep their beauty, because they keep their health. It has been as remarkable as anything to me, since I have been here, that I do not constantly, as at home, hear one and another spoken of as in miserable health, as very delicate, &c. Health seems to be the rule, and not the exception. For my part, I must say, the most favorable opinion that I know of for female beauty in America is, the multiplication of water-cure establishments, where our ladies, if they get nothing else, do gain some idea as to the necessity of fresh air, regular exercise, simple diet, and the laws of hygiene in general.

There is one thing more which goes a long way towards the continued wealth of these English ladies, and therefore towards their beauty; and that is the quietude and perpetuity of their domestic institutions. They

do not, like us, fade their cheeks lying awake at nights ruminating the awful question who shall do the washing next week, or who shall take the chambermaid's place, who is going to be married, or that of the cook, who has signified her intention of parting with the mistress. Their hospitality is never embarrassed by the consideration that their whole kitchen cabinet may desert at the moment that their guests arrive. They are not obliged to choose between washing their own dishes, or having their cut glass, silver, and china, left to the mercy of a foreigner, who has never done anything but field work. And last, not least, they are not possessed with that ambition to do the impossible in all branches, which, I believe, is the death of a third of the women in America. What is there ever read of in books, or described in foreign travel, as attained by people in possession of every means and appliance, which our women will not undertake, single-handed, in spite of every providential indication to the contrary? Who is not cognizant of dinner parties invited, in which the lady of the house has figured successively as a confectioner, cook, dining-room girl, and, lastly, rushing up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks, smooth her hair, draw on satin dress and kid gloves, and appear in the drawing-room as if nothing were the matter? Certainly, the undaunted bravery of our American females can never enough be admired. Other women can play gracefully the head of the establishment; but who, like them, could be head, hand, and foot, all at once?

As I have spoken of stoves, I will here remark that I have not yet seen one in England; neither, so far as I can remember, have I seen a house warmed by a furnace. Bright coal fires, in grates of polished steel, are as yet the lures and penalties of old England. If I am inclined to mourn over any defect in my own country, it is the closing up of the cheerful open fire, with its bright lights and dancing shadows, and the planting on our domestic hearth of that sullen, stifling gnomie, the air-tight stove. I agree with Hawthorne in thinking the movement fatal to patriotism; for who would fight for an air-tight!

### The Massacre of the Crew of the Harriet

#### CONFESSION OF THE PIRATE CHIEF.

A letter dated Athens, July 22, supplies the following copy of the confession made by the chief of the gang of pirates who not long since murdered the crew of the Harriet, in the Levant. His examination took place on board of the French steam corvette Chaptal. The pirate deposed:—

In the course of the month of March last I left Constantinople for Syria, in the Galazid, Captain Epaminondas. Having arrived at Syria, the Sub-Commissary of Police, Anjerios, as well as another Samot, counselled me to go to Athens. The next day, Strati, the Commissary of Police, sent for me. I told him that I had no money, and that what I wanted was to serve as a seaman on board some merchant vessel.—He said there was just then no work for sailors, but that if I would return in a few days he would put me up to something good. He would send me, he said, to Chalcis, where I should see Colonel Cioygiades, who had written to me to come to an understanding with the police commissary Strati. This letter is at Chalcis with my other effects.—One day when I was at Strati's house he showed me a letter which he had received from Stamati. The first page of this letter

was addressed to Strati, but the over-leaf was addressed to me. Stamati directed me to conform to Strati's instructions in all points, and that some day I should be great and my children after me. Strati forbade me to reveal aught that he had said to me, and then advised me to join the war in Thessaly, and to go to Chalcis. He recommended me to go by the coast of Capo Douro, and to seize and sink all the French and English ships I could find, as those nations were opposed to the enterprises of the Greeks. Strati lured a goelette, with a crew of five men, in which I embarked with 28 others, of whom 25 were Samiots. The captain of this vessel came from Styli-dy, in the Gulf of Zeitonni. Strati gave me twenty drachmas, but none of the men who embarked with me received pay; they only had provision for two days.—I was appointed chief of the expedition, and I alone knew its object, which I did not reveal to my companions until we had fairly left Syria, which we left three hours after sunset in the evening. The next day we arrived at about four or five miles from Gabrios, on the coast of Andros. At that place we were becalmed until midnight. About three hours before daybreak, just as the breeze was rising, our men saw an English schooner. I was asleep at the time, but they called me. I ordered my eight and twenty men to follow me towards the schooner, and we boarded her. We had previously hailed the ship and found that it was English, and that the crew also were natives. When we got on board, we made all the men go down into the captain's cabin, and when we took all the money on board. The English produced three pounds sterling, two watches, a telescope, two compasses, and a barrel containing a small quantity of rum. We then ordered all the crew on deck and massacred them with our knives, and cast their bodies into the sea. I give no order to kill those men, nor did I kill one myself. We had meant to sink the schooner, but we abandoned this intention fearing to be perceived by other vessels. After the massacre we went to Chalcis, where I landed with my 28 companions, and we paid a visit to our compatriot Col. Stamati Giorgiades, but did not find him at home. The next day we went to Bourgi, where we found Stamati, his son, and another person. The same day we went back to Chalcis with Stamati in a barque which belonged to him. We stayed a month with Stamati, to whom we told our adventures, and he approved of our conduct. Of the 21 men who followed me 18 left to go to Stuida. Stamati advised me to become a pirate, and to go to the Anatolian coast, there to wait till a fitting opportunity presented itself for attacking Samos. We left Chalcis in a *perame*, touched at Tsoura, Tynos, and Myconi, and thence went to Samos. Repenting of my conduct I made my submission to the governor of the island, and reported to him all the circumstances attending the massacre of the crew of the English schooner.

#### The Vender in Trouble.

We take the following chapter from the *Cleveland Herald*. How many there are, who, like this poor man, wish the Maine law would remove the temptation which they cannot withstand.

A young man in a state of intoxication, stepped into a confectionary establishment in Water St., a few evenings since, and called for a glass of beer. Noticing his condition, the proprietor refused to sell him

any, remarking that he had already more than was proper for him.

"Oh," answered the young man, "I've been trying to keep sober all day, and I can't."

"Well, I can't sell you any beer, and you needn't ask for it again."

"Only one glass; come here's the money."

"Not one."

"I'm so thirsty—so dry."

"Well, there's a glass of water: drink."

Stumbling up to the counter, the poor wretched drank a couple of glasses of water, and then turning round said, "You are the only man who has refused me to-day—I wish to Heaven they all had."

He put his hand into his breast pocket, and tremulously drew out a small miniature.—He opened it and gazed upon it some minutes. It was the daguerrotype of an elderly lady, upon whose face were strongly marked lines of care and sorrow; the pale countenance and the eyes almost seemed to enter his soul, and to speak reproof to the erring son.

"Oh, my mother," he said, "how much trouble, sorrow and unhappiness I have caused thee!" His emotion was very great. At last, tears came to his relief, and he wept like a child; while on the countenances of those around were depicted sympathy and commiseration. At length he said, "I am childish, foolish, weak!" He compressed his quivering lips, closed the miniature, put it in his pocket, and turning, staggered out saying, "You won't give me a glass of beer—a glass to drown all?"—he paused.

"No!" was the answer. He was gone. "Had I many such customers," observed the proprietor to those around him, "I'd take my beer pump and pitch it into the middle of the street. I wish to Heaven the Maine Law would be submitted to us. I—yes I—who derive a large profit from the sale of beer, I would vote for it, and that too, freely, willingly, happily."

"I came," remarked a by-stander, "for a glass of beer, but this fellow has so sickened my taste that the stimulant would be more bitter than gall, should I drink it.—Henceforth, since habit grows upon us unawares, and since habit is second nature, I will desist from taking my occasional glass."

ROOMS AT SARATOGA.—A lady correspondent at Saratoga has the following. It is to the point.—For comfort, Saratoga is the last place for a lady to seek:—"In some of the rooms it would be quite impossible for a lady to turn round in full dress, especially as full sleeves are again in fashion, and they look upon you with the greatest complacency and tell you that you can have such a room for twelve, fifteen, or twenty dollars a week!—There are six pegs on one side, on which to hang twenty dresses; there is a wash stand but not a sign of a bureau or drawer, in which to deposit a bushel basket of flummery, all of which must be kept in the nicest order; there are your two trunks, hat box and satchel, which are considered very well off under the bed, and when you are in the room, there is no other way but to make the same bed; your sofa, chair and writing desk. A lady who has been accustomed to a "square chamber," a dressing room, three closets with shelves, two bureaus and a wardrobe, does falter a little, even at Saratoga, on the threshold of such an apartment. There is a looking glass, but it is one of the Lilliputian scale, and must be moved three times in order to give a view of the whole head,

with its puffs, bandeau and streamers. I once heard a young lady say "she always liked to go away from the glass with a comfortable feeling," but it is what few can do here.—Your mirror is on the magnifying principle, and "enlarges the borders," not only of your "phylacteries," but of your cheeks, so that you are prompted to eschew all luxuries, and live upon saw dust to reduce your dimensions, and heighten your color, so that it is no longer "de rose" but "de peony," and a very delicate lady is actually converted into a "blouse," if she is to believe the looking glass. It is not rusticing but — I leave the reader to fill the blank!

### How Kossuth would take Sebastopol.

M. Kossuth, speaking of the taking of Sebastopol, said:

I don't think you can take Sebastopol by sea. The opportune moment for a *coup de main* being lost, it would require sacrifices which you could neither afford nor risk. And as to taking it by land, to take a fortress accessible by trenches, and having but a garrison to defend it, that is but a matter of art and comparative sacrifices.—It can be calculated to the hour. But to take an intrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for a garrison in it, and new armies pouring upon your flank and rear, and you in the plains of Crimea, with also no cavalry to assist them, is an undertaking, to succeed in which, more forces are necessary, than England and France ever can unite in that quarter for such an aim. Ask about it whichever staff-officer who has learned something about tactics and strategy. And in that position is Sebastopol, thanks to your Austrian alliance, which, having interposed herself between you and your enemy in Wallachia, made the Czar free to send such numbers to Sebastopol as he likes.

You will be beaten, remember my word. Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air—as the Russians tell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. No one out of five of your braves, unmolested in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia again. But I tell you in what manner Sebastopol is to be taken: It is at Warsaw that you can take Sebastopol. Napier landing at Tamogha, and brave Poland rising at his galloway, will at the very first moment engage 100,000 Russians. The first report of Poland's insurrection can but spread dissolution in the Polish ranks of the Russian army; in three weeks the Czar will have three hundred thousand men less, and want three hundred thousand men more. His bravest provinces, twelve millions of Poles, will have not only slipped his grasp, but be fighting against him—twelve millions left by your impolicy to be the source of his power, and the tools of his ambition. Was there ever a truth evident if this is not? And that's not all yet. Poland, with your authority and with your aid in arms will assure King Oscar of Sweden that he is not to be left a sacrifice in the hand, of an over-powerful Russia, Poland in arms gives you Sweden for bodily, and Sweden, again, occupies at least 100,000 Russians in Finland and seconded by your fleet, pushes onward towards St. Petersburg. Thus you may take Sebastopol under these conditions. It will be but a fortress with a garrison. Your 80,000 braves will do the work.

**IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.**—Mr Justice Erie has decided that if a passenger gives his luggage to a porter, and state distinctly its destination, it is not negligence in the passenger to leave the care of the luggage to the porter, and to attend to his personal comforts.

### Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada.

(From the American Railroad Journal, Aug. 9th.)

We had an opportunity a few days since of passing over the Portland division of the Grand Trunk Railway, when we took occasion to examine with some minuteness, the condition of the road and to enquire into its present and prospective sources of income.

The road is unquestionably one of the best constructed works of this kind in the country. Though traversing for nearly 100 miles the most mountainous portion of the Eastern States, it has an admirable line, with no grades imposing a serious impediment to a heavy traffic. There is no road in the United States, where, to a stranger, there are so many apparent obstacles, but which disappear one after another, as they are approached. Just the appropriate kind of solutions appears to have been resorted to in each emergency, and a person riding over the road experiences a satisfaction similar to what he feels at the contemplation of any perfect specimen of art. The road is certainly one of our best specimens of engineering skill, and one in which science has contributed most in guiding and assisting labor. The work may be regarded as a *chef d'œuvre*. There is not a bad grade, nor a tunnel, nor an expensive cutting nor bridge, on the line. Every important road but this has its great work, its culminating difficulty. We are constantly on the look out for the lion on the Grand Trunk, but we never find it.

When the road was commenced, it was well understood that it could be accomplished only by the exercise of the most rigid economy of expenditure. The means for the first division of 150 miles were to be furnished by Portland, a city of about 20,000 people. The engineer had to "cut his coat to the cloth." He had to build an inexpensive road, or none at all. He saw the necessity of making a good one, to enable it to accomplish the result predicted of it. He succeeded in fulfilling both conditions. It lay with the engineer to say whether the road should be built at all. His skill saved the project from an early defeat, and is to be the means of its future success.

Since the road has been merged into the great Canadian line, a large force has been kept constantly employed for the purpose of putting the track in perfect order by ballasting and draining and in supplying additional accommodations to meet the increasing business. A great part of the road bed is of admirable material, and nearly the whole line in excellent working order. It is intended to have all the improvements completed before the close of the season.

The earnings of the road which now average about \$17,000 per week are steadily and rapidly increasing. About one half of the lower, or Portland division, or 75 miles, traverses an excellent and well settled farming country, which will compare favorably in soil, extent of production and in business capabilities, with almost any agricultural section of New England. The balance of the line to Island Point, traverses a country mainly covered by primitive forests, the transportation of the produce of which to market, is found to be the most profitable part of the business of the road. The area from which the road will draw its lumber trade is vastly increased by the proximity of the road to numerous large streams by which the lumber is floated to it. Twenty years will not exhaust the supply. During the next two years, we should judge that the amount of the lumber business will be

quadrupled; that within that time, or within three years, the earnings of the Portland division would be doubled, from local traffic alone, without taking into consideration the probable increase of through business.

The road must command a large through business from its position. The Mississippi and St. Lawrence form the natural outlets of the great interior basin of the country.—It has always been one of the first objects of all our leading commercial cities, to reach the outlets by artificial lines of improvement, which are thrown out as nearly as possible at right angles to the great water courses.

The Atlantic Division of the Grand Trunk Railroad is probably the most easterly work of this kind that will be constructed. It must therefore form a channel of communication between the West and the Canadas, and the State of Maine, and the Lower British Provinces. Between these distant sections of the country the most exclusive and intimate business relations exist, based upon the great dissimilarity of their products.—Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, draw a large portion of their supplies of food from the Western States and Canada. The above road must soon become the route through which it will be received. To pay for this food, the products of commerce and manufacturing, and foreign merchandise, will be sent over the road, west. In addition, a large trade will always exist between the Canadas and Great Britain to which the road will supply the convenient medium of transportation. All these sources of business must, we think, secure to the Portland Division of the Grand Trunk an income sufficient to pay six per cent at least upon its cost. The road appears to be under excellent management.

The success of the road is a gratifying complement to the sagacity of its projectors, and what is still better, there appears to be no doubt that its income will sufficiently reward the parties who have invested their money in it.

### Proposed Alterations in the Services of the Church of England.

(From the London Times, July 23.)

The two Houses of Convocation, as we yesterday announced, were assembled at Westminster on Thursday last to receive reports from their own committees on certain questions affecting the interests of the Church. In these reports, the substance of which we transferred to our columns yesterday, suggestions are offered of every considerable value. On two points especially we think the recommendations of the committees deserve immediate attention. One of these refers to the length and composition of the church services as now usually solemnized, the other to the ministerial agencies by which the spiritual functions of the church are at present discharged. Both inquiries, as will readily be discerned, are most intimately connected with the practical influence of the establishment.

The question of the church services is by no means a new one; in fact, it forces itself upon the notice of all churchgoers. That the service most usually frequented—that, namely, of the Sunday or holiday morning—is considerably too long very few people will be found to deny; and the arrangement appears all the more objectionable when it is recollected that the excessive length arises not from any true canonical prescription, but from the unnecessary aggregation of several services into one. The committee lay it down as "of the utmost importance in the present state of the Church that the services as now ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, should be preserved entire and unaltered"—an opinion in which we are entirely disposed to concur. But it does not follow that, because these services should be maintained

Additional associations in parishes where they do not now exist. Though for upwards of a century the society's operations had virtually been limited to the North American and West India colonies, yet within the last thirty or forty years they have been extended to India, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, South Africa, and Borneo; and within the same period twenty (or additional) colonial bishoprics had been founded and in twenty-one of these the society had missionary stations. The total sum expended by the society during the year 1853, for the maintenance, in whole or in part, of 447 missionaries and 700 catechists, schoolmasters, and theological students (over the above funds especially appropriated by the donors,) was £ 3000.

In answer to the objections made, at a large share of the society's funds is expended on the older colonies, and that the society confines its efforts to the maintenance of clergymen in British settlements, while the vast field of heathen missions is left to other societies, it was stated—first, with respect to the society's expenditure in North American and West Indian colonies, that it would be seen, by the report for 1853, that the expenditure for that year in the diocese of Toronto was £6,5000, while in 1853 it was only £3,1000; and that, in the six dioceses of British North America, there had been, since 1843, a total reduction in expenditure to the amount of £5000, while the number of missionaries, during the same period, had been largely increased. The reduction of the society's expenditure in the four West Indian dioceses, within the same period of ten years, had been from £11,200 to £2,6000. To the other misstatement, that the society confined its operations almost entirely to people of British descent and took little or no part in missionary efforts for the conversion of the heathen, the following was the short and conclusive answer:—The single diocese of Madras (Southern India) had received during the past year the sum of £10,150, or more than the three Canadian dioceses put together, while the diocese of Calcutta (besides large grant from the Jubilee Fund) had received the sum of £8000, or more than twice the aggregate amount of what was contributed by the society to the four Australian dioceses and Tasmania. In short, the East Indies and Ceylon had received, during the past year, more than one-third of the society's whole income; and the total annual expenditure on missions to the heathen could not be reckoned at less than £23,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of New Zealand, the Bishop of Natal, Mr. J. Gellibrand Hubbard, Governor of the Bank of England, and other gentlemen, spoke in support of resolutions which affirmed that the rapid growth of our colonial empire, and the vast amount of emigration of British settlements abroad, have created a demand on the society which cannot adequately be met, without a large augmentation of its funds—and the connection into which this country has been brought, through its commercial and political relations, with vast numbers of the heathen, affords to the society the opportunity, and imposes upon it the duty, of labouring to impart to them the light of the Gospel.

A liberal subscription in aid of the society's funds was entered into, and a large number of gentlemen gave in their names as annual contributors.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor closed the proceedings.

**SAN JUAN.**—Demands have already been made by French merchants on the American Government for the sum of \$600,000, for losses sustained by them through the destruction of San Juan. The amount of this English claim is not yet known, but it will exceed that of the French. A number of Grenadian and Spanish merchants are also heavy losers, so that the bombardment will be likely to prove a precious expensive piece of business if these claims are recognized. Lieutenant Jolly of the British war schooner *Bernuda* has taken possession of the place where stood the town, and declared it under martial law.

should be placed, "who might, with a view to economy, Christian fellowship, and united prayers and action, live together, ministers in one central church, and, with due regard to ecclesiastical rule and authority, might labour around it in preaching, exhorting, visiting the sick and poor in their own houses, and superintending schools." Nothing could be more reasonable than these remarks, nor have we anything to add except that in reading them we appear to be reading the description of a collegiate or cathedral establishment engaged in its proper duties. In every place where such an establishment is situated, the machinery required by the committee is made to their hands, and, if in some places, the machinery exists without the material, the Bishop of London's own proposal respecting the churches ought to convey some serviceable hint. If cathedral stalls can be utilized by attaching to them obligations of academical teaching, they surely be charged with the more purely spiritual functions so ably sketched by a committee of Convocation itself.

It further appears "desirable" to the committee "that men possessed of needful gifts for this work should be especially encouraged to undertake it for a time, and be recognized as having a special claim to preferment out of public patronage in less laborious spheres after a term of office." We do not exactly understand what "public patronage" is here pointed at, but we hope the recommendation of the committee is addressed to Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, on whose large and valuable patronage such labourers in the true service of the church would have a peculiar and unimpeachable claim. Nothing acts so depressingly on the young and working ministers of the church, as the conviction that their most earnest and successful efforts in the cause of religion are almost certain to pass unrewarded, while the patronage which should remunerate their labours, is diverted to purposes of family aggrandizement, or absorbed as in the case of Chapters, by the patrons themselves. In this respect there is no profession under such disadvantages as the service of the church, and we trust that the influential members of convocation, who by the reception of the report, have implied their concurrence in its views, will remember how completely one of the remedies suggested is lodged in their own hands.

### The Church in the Colonies.

(From the *London Globe*, July 9th)

A public meeting of the citizens of London was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of rendering assistance to an effort which is now in progress to effect a large and permanent increase to the income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, adverted to the rapid strides which the Colonial Church had made during the last few years, and to the impossibility of maintaining the institutions which had been established in the various colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, except by the increased liberality of the Church at home.

The Rev. E. Hawkins, B. D., read a statement of the society's operations, setting forth what it has done, and the assistance of which it stands in need. It appears that the society's general fund, which amounted last year to £59,441, is already pledged for the maintenance of existing missions, about two-thirds of it being appropriated to colonial and one-third to heathen missions. Appeals, chiefly for spiritual aid to our heathen fellow subjects, are now before the society in such numbers that an addition of £20,000 per annum to this society's income would barely suffice to meet them. It was to be hoped that the effort begun in the metropolis by the present meeting would be extended throughout the kingdom. The object proposed was to increase by one-third the present amount of the society's general fund, which might be effected either by preaching annual sermons for the society in those churches where there is now only a triennial sermon; or by a more systematic canvass of parishes where an association was established, combined with the foundation of

ed in integrity, they should, therefore, be solemnized in groups of more than one at a time. There is no reason why the ordering for a morning prayer should be curtailed, but there is great reason why it should not be inappropriately attached to prayers of another kind. In itself it is both expressive and comprehensive, without being in any degree too long for ordinary powers of attention. But, according to present usage, the order for morning prayer forms only a portion of the morning service. First of all, the Litany is interpolated, though this is a service distinct in itself. Then comes psalmody, although this in reality is a repetition of what has already gone before. The Psalms of David contribute a feature to our form of worship which no one would desire to do without, and, as psalms are spiritual songs, they should naturally be sung. In cases where decorous singing is beyond the powers of the congregation they may of course be read, but it is hard to see on what principle they should be read and sung too. After the Litany and Psalmody comes a third distinct service—that of a Holy Communion—and after the Holy Communion, or that portion of the service solemnized before non-communicants, there follows a sermon. The result of all this aggregation is a single service of more than two hours' length—a length far too great for the proper attention of even adult worshippers, not to speak of its pressure upon the minister engaged.

The Committee of Convocation, being impressed with the force of objections thus created, have adopted the obvious expedient of simply disentangling the services from each other, without attempting to mutilate any of them individually. They recommend a separation of morning prayer from the Holy Communion, so that the order for either might be used singly, provided that every part of the morning service, including not only the Litany, when appointed to be read, but also a sermon, should be used at some time or other in the course of the morning. We do not think this recommendation goes at all too far, indeed, the order for morning prayer, with the Litany, singing, and a sermon, would still constitute at least as long a service as could be generally turned to advantage. In considering this subject, it should always be remembered that there is one argument which, however commonplace it may seem, must take precedence of all others. The first and most imperative condition of an order for Divine service, is, that it should be within the ordinary powers of human attention—not of attention as it might exist under the influence of extraordinary devotion, but of attention as it must always be found in 900 worshippers out of 1,000—A service which cannot be listened to, is like a book which cannot be read, and its qualities, however inestimable, are utterly lost for the want of that one which would bring them into use.—This consideration acquires additional force from the usages by which Divine worship in this country is attended. In continental churches, it is usual for people to go in and out without notice or disturbance, according to inclination or convenience; but in England, the congregation assembles and departs in a body; every worshipper is installed in a seat, which it is difficult to leave, and a service of two hours, therefore, means nothing less than two hours of compulsory attendance. It is of no avail asserting that such attendance is no more than people ought to give, for if experience proves, as it undoubtedly does, that such attendance is not given, it is clear that a rule which so operates must be wrong. The first object of our spiritual authorities should be to get people to church, the next to make them attend when they get there; and to these conditions all matters of mere arrangement should manifestly give way.

The other suggestion of the committee to which we referred, concerns the additional agency required for the more effectual teaching of the Gospel in populous and crowded districts, and it is here recommended that lay agency should be employed, that greater facilities should be given for access to deacons' orders, and that bodies of clergy should be organized for the special purpose of missionary operations among the home population. It is suggested that in the centres of ignorance and vice, clergymen

## UNITED STATES.

**Hot Work.**—The Editor of the Buffalo *Democracy*, an experienced iron-worker, gives the capacity of different classes of people to endure heat. He has noticed that nearly all the deaths from excessive heat of this summer have been among the Irish immigrants. They cannot endure our hot, dry climate. "Yet certain kinds of heat they stand better than some of our own Americans: In blast furnaces and rolling-mills, the Irish will endure more hard and hot work than the Americans of Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, or Indiana. Yet it is rare occurrence that an American dies of sun-stroke. The English and the Welsh endure hot work about fire better than any other people. Sweating does not seem to exhaust them as it does a Yankee. They will do hard work in a blast furnace, in the most sweltering weather of our summers, better than even the negroes. This is the experience of iron-masters in Virginia. There is a business on our lakes, that Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego ought to have been put at, but which the Irish pretty much perform. It is firing up under the boilers of our great steamers. These are down below in what is called the boiler room. The room is about as well ventilated as a bombshell; the vast heating surface of the boilers makes the atmosphere roasting hot; blowers, driven by machinery, fan the fires—and, when the doors are opened for fresh coal, drive out with a rush, flames, sparks, ashes and dust, and the room, like Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, gets seven times hotter than ever. The fireman crawls on deck for cool air, and there presents literally the spectacle of a man pumping out water from his shoes in his walk, which have filled with his own sweat streaming down his limbs." The public may be curious to know how long Patrick and Michael stand this work. The poor fellows generally quit, the moment the boat reaches her dock, frequently abandoning their hard-earned wages. Fresh hands have to be hired every trip. There are no men in the world who can stand the business in the present weather. So severe is it, that we have heard of cases where the firemen had to be driven below to their work with hand-spikes and the fist."

**CONGRESSIONAL PEGULISM.**—I deeply regret to notice a fight between the Hon. Mike Walsh of New York, and the Hon. Mr. Seward of Georgia. The Hon. Mr. Seward said that he wished to see all the Indians massacred, in order to stop the annuities. Mr. Walsh characterized this as a base and inhuman sentiment. Mr. Seward replied that he did not care for the Hon. Mike and his opinion. Mike rejoined with severity, that Seward was the most troublesome and worthless member of the House. Seward retorted that Mike was the greatest vagabond in New York, and Mike, that Seward was a liar! Seward seized a chair, with the intention of applying that article upon the head and shoulders of the Hon. Mike, being prevented by the bystanders, Mr. Seward applied the thumb of his right hand to the left nostril of Mike, which he gouged. Almost simultaneously he furrowed the right cheek of Mr. Walsh with his left hand. And connected with this combined movement was a dexterous insertion of one of Mr. Seward's knuckles, whereby the right eye was considerably damaged. At this stage, in flagrant violation of the rights of the parties, the fight was stopped.—*Cor. New York Paper.*

The Panama Star of the 25th July, gives an account of the capture of a Russian bark off Valparaiso by the French steamer *Phoque*, which had shortly before arrived from Tahiti, disabled, and was undergoing repairs. The captured vessel was a bark of 500 tons, and had been about four months on the voyage from Havana.

**TREMENDOUS RIOT LOSS OF LIFE, AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT ST. LOUIS.**—During some elections at this place commenced on the 8th instant, all parties having previously looked for a serious disturbance, a fight between an Irishman and a German spread into a fearful tumult in which ten persons were killed and a large number wounded, and not less than fifty-four boarding houses and bar rooms sacked and demolished. The greatest excitement prevailed for the four days following, since which we have no mails. The mayor had issued a proclamation against minors and children being out after seven p. m., or they would be committed to prison; and had sworn in 1000 special constables. Twelve of the rioters were fined \$50 to \$100 each, and a large number were still on trial.

**ST. LOUIS.**—has remained quiet since the riot on the 9th inst. Twenty six persons charged with being rioters, were discharged for want of evidence. Many of them were found with arms, in their own houses, but as they were not seen using them the testimony was not considered sufficient for their conviction or commitment.

**POWDER EXPLOSION.**—A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati states that the powder magazine at Marysville, was fired by a miscreant on Sunday. The explosion is described as having been terrific, the magazine containing 800 kegs of powder. Thirteen houses were burned, but not a life was lost, and but few were injured. The damage is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$1,000 for information which will lead to the conviction of the supposed culprit.

In New York last week there were 1,050 deaths, being a reduction of 93 on the number of the previous week, 238 were by cholera. Up to this date in 1849, there had been in New York 4,055 deaths by cholera in a population of 500,000, this year 1,456 by cholera, in a population of 700,000. The New York papers say that everything seems to indicate that the cholera in that city will speedily begin to decline.

**ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.**—During the first 12 days of the month the extraordinary number of nineteen thousand six hundred and eighteen, emigrants had arrived at New York.

**"MICH REGRETED."**—A street fight took place between two of the pugnacious inhabitants of New Orleans lately, about their respective mistresses, in which one of the worthies was shot dead. The *N. O. Crescent* says that the deceased is much regretted by "a legion of friends, as he was a most upright, honourable, young man, and an accomplished billiard-player."

**SINGULAR.**—The Paterson (N. J.) Intelligencer, gives a curious incident of a late thunder storm:—A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind; but it is a singular phenomenon.

New York, August 14.

**CLOSE WORK.**—The Niagara Falls *Iris* says that a slave escaping from servitude, arrived in that village on Tuesday evening, and reached the ferry just in time to get into the little boat as it was preparing to leave for the Canada side. His master was on the same train in pursuit, and reached the ferry in time to see his chattel midway across the foaming waters of Niagara. We learn that the slave was last seen by the master at Cleveland, yet, although both were on the same train, the slave succeeded in eluding his vigilance, and placing himself beyond pursuit.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PELTED WITH ROTTEN EGGS.**—Washington, August 5.—

President Pierce was assaulted yesterday, at the Capital. On walking down the steps of the eastern facade, he was accosted by three individuals, evidently under the influence of a recent spree, who asked him to go and have a drink. The President not being in the humor, politely declined, saying he was not in the habit of taking drinks, whereupon he was pelted with stale eggs, which his would be entertainers designedly happened to have in their pockets. Some of the Auxiliary Guards rushed to the rescue, and took the factious gens into custody.—They are said to be Southerners.

## CANADA.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

QUEBEC, 16th August 1854.

Report of Deaths by Cholera to August 14th, 1854.—

City of Quebec	693
" Montreal	846
" Kingston	135
" Hamilton	49
" Cornwall	49
" London	21
Grosche-Isle	11

Total, 2225

**LAST OF THE OLD U. E. LOYALISTS.**—Died at his residence near Vittoria, County of Norfolk, on Wednesday the 9th of August, after a short illness (darrhach) of three days, Colonel Joseph Rycerson, (father of the Rev. Messrs. George, William, John, Egerton, and Edwy Rycerson) in the 94th year of his age.

Shortly after his attack on Sunday night, he expressed his belief that he could not recover, and stated his entire trust in God through the merits of Jesus Christ, in whom he felt that he had good hope of eternal life.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people—especially of the old inhabitants.—Six of his old neighbors acted as pall bearers—namely, Colonel Potts, F. Walsh, Aquilla Walsh, Abner Owen, Joseph Culver, and S. Ellis, Esquires—whose joint ages amounted to almost 400 years. The Scripture lesson was read, and prayers offered up at the house by the Reverend Mr. Clement, Wesleyan Minister; and the service was read at the grave by the Rev. George Salmon, (an old friend of the family,) in the absence of the Reverend Mr. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, to the erection of the Church of which Rectory Colonel Rycerson had been the largest contributor.

Colonel Rycerson is probably the last of the old United Empire Loyalists in Canada, who joined the British Army in 1776—a race of men remarkable for longevity and energy, and ardent attachment to the Church of England, and a noble enthusiasm for British Institutions.—*Toronto Leader.*

**THE STEAMER "JOHN MUNS" SUNK.**—The mail steamer unfortunately encountered a barge in the channel near Champlain, in avoiding which she grounded and instantly filled up to the ladies' cabin. Her passengers and the mails were brought down about 11 o'clock. One bag of newspapers, that containing our most valuable exchanges has been lost.

Messrs. McLean & Wright, builders of railroad cars, Toronto, shipped the other day thirty-five Platform Cars, on board the Northumberland, for Montreal, to the order of the Grand Trunk Railway. A splendid Locomotive, from Mr. Good's factory, was shipped at the same time, for the same company.

**TUS BROTHERHOOD AT LAW.**—A novel suit was tried in this city before Justice Day, on Saturday last, between Mr. O'Connor, an aged member of the Catholic Church, plaintiff, and the Catholic Priest, Mr. O'Flaherty, defendant.—It appeared that Frther O'Flaherty not only assumed to excommunicate Mr. O'Connor and family, but directed his man to tear down the old gentleman's pew. Hence the suit. An intelligent Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$75.—*Cayuga Chief.*

The Steam Saw Mill in the village of Grimsby, the property of Messrs. Wilson & Allison, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 8th inst. No insurance: loss estimated at \$2,000.—*Niagara Mail.*

**NEW WHEAT.**—E. Perry & Co. have commenced buying wheat. Samples this year are generally good; and the crop is by no means a short one, the assertion of the *Star* that it is "a total failure," to the contrary notwithstanding. The Messrs. Perry offer 5s 9d per bushel for wheat.—*Cobourg Sun.*

The health of Quebec is once more perfect. Up to yesterday morning only one burial from cholera, was reported the previous 24 hours, and up to this morning, none!

**FIRE AT CHATHAM.**—A destructive fire occurred at Chatham on Tuesday night, consuming "Ever's block" and the Chatham Bridge—damage estimated at \$80,000, scarcely one-half is covered by insurance. The fire originated in an unoccupied building used as a fuel-heap. The steamer *Canandaigua* narrowly escaped.

**CANADIAN CANAL TRAFFIC.**—The following is a return of the Tolls received for traffic on the Provincial Canals in the month of June, as compared with the same month of 1853:—

	1853.	1854.
Welland Canal,	£8340 6 8½	£8110 5 4
St. Lawrence do.	3202 11 10½	4197 16 5
Chambly do.	480 3 10½	209 16 7½
St. Ann's Lock,	78 1 10	137 0 9
Burlington Bay can.	711 2 0	870 12 2
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>12,912 6 9½</b>	<b>13,825 11 3½</b>

Showing an increase over June '53 £1013 4 6

**LONG GUN BY HYPOCRISY.**—The *Elgin* Countess gives an amusing narrative of the manner in which two young ladies, resident near Elgin, rid themselves of the impertinent attentions of a pair of young brainless lovers. These latter, in spite of all repulses, persisted in annoying the young ladies, and at last conceived the idea of showing their devotion by seraphing them in the evening. One night, to their great surprise, a window was thrown up, at which the two objects of worship appeared, and informed the professedly love-sick swains that they would at once be secretly admitted to the dwelling. Admitted they were, by, as they were told, a private entrance, descending a few steps into the darkness, they were told to remain quietly until their conductors would go round another way and open the inner door of the room. The door shuts, the key turns, and the presence cards on a cold stone floor in tremulous anxiety—Five minutes pass, yea ten, and no appearance of the ladies. After some grappling the gents discover to their amazement that they are in a bath room. Immediately a sort of noise, something like the rustling of a bell-pull is heard above, and they instantly rush feebly to the locked door, when, oh! horror of horrors! a deluge of cold water descends! One united scream, long and loud, rises above the roar of the torrent—"Mercy, mercy!" is shouted, but the water rushes down until the "lady killers" are up to their knees. As it stops, a sweet voice is heard inquiring whether they are sufficiently cooled; the outer door then opens, and the miserable looking wights rush out amid shouts of laughter and derision. The cure, it is scarcely necessary to add, has been most effectual.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE SACRENAV.**—On the 4th instant, very dry weather having prevailed for several days previous, fire being accidentally communicated to the bush, a strong wind sprang up from the Northwest, carrying the destructive element from Moulin Bando to Grand Bergeron, an extent of nine miles. The settlements, crops, and grain throughout were totally destroyed, including Mr. Price's Mills on the Riviere aux Canards.—The destruction proceeded on both banks of the river. Fortunately a large quantity of logs and deals escaped the fire. The Mills were insured for £1000.

The Colours Board of Health reports 3 deaths from cholera for the week ending Saturday the 12th instant. In Kingston on the 14th there were 7 internments of cholera patients, two inhabitants and five strangers. In Hamilton on Tuesday there were 14 internments, 5 of them cholera cases.

The grading for the Trunk Railway in the vicinity of Prescott is so far advanced, that it is intended to commence laying down the rails very soon. A quantity of the iron has arrived, and teams are now engaged in conveying it along the line. We notice that the form of the rails is different from any we have seen, being the shape of an inverted U, thus &c. We believe it is intended to put on a locomotive as soon as one can be procured, in order to use it in ballasting and performing other necessary work.

Within the last few days we have noticed at our wharves a new steamer, belonging to this company. She is called the *Albatross*, and appears to have a powerful engine. The

following are the proportions of the prosecutions for murder in the different countries in Europe in each million of their population.—England, 4; Ireland, before the last great emigration, 45—since, 13; Belgium, 18; France, 31; Austria, 36; Bavaria, 68; Saratinia, 20; Lombardo-Venetia, Tuscany, 84; Sicily, 80; Papal States, 100; Naples, 200.

The *Herald* estimates the total number of deaths from cholera in Montreal, since the commencement of the epidemic, at 1174.

Last week Mr. Ward commenced building the foundation for a large freight house for the Bytown and Prescott Railway, at the depot in front of Fort Wellington. The building is to be 200 feet long, and 75 feet in width. It will be proceeded with immediately, and be ready for the reception of freight before the winter sets in. We understand that a similar building is to be immediately erected at Kempsville.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

The St. Johns, C. E. *Agnes*, says a very considerable destruction of property in the Eastern Townships, has been occasioned by fire in the woods. In some localities hundreds of acres have been swept over, the fire destroying fields of grain, grass, fences and firewood; in fact everything of a combustible nature in its course. A barn containing about eight tons of hay, belonging to Joel Phelps of Stamburgo, was burnt on Monday last. Should the dry weather continue we much fear it will do incalculable damage.

At a meeting of the Town Council of London C. W., on Monday last, a resolution was passed instructing the town solicitor to petition the Governor in Council to procure London as a City, as it now contains the number of inhabitants which cities are required by law to have. The Prototype estimates the number of inhabitants of the intended city at about 11,000.

Return of the number of Passengers arrived at this Port, from the opening of the Navigation to the present and corresponding date, in 1853.

From Whence	1853	1854
England.....	6584	15723
Ireland.....	9580	10872
Scotland.....	2954	4474
Continent of Europe.....	5994	9749
Lower Ports.....	301	667
	<b>25415</b>	<b>39485</b>

To same period in 1853 25415

Increase in 1854 ..... 14970

Emigration Department, }  
Quebec, 12th Aug. 1854. }  
A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent

**Organization of the Armed Boats of the Baltic Fleet.**

An attack on Aland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, was contemplated some three months since, but not carried into effect, owing to the want of troops to co-operate with the maritime forces. On the arrival of the French troops, the reduction and consequent occupation of Bomars Sound the most strongly fortified of the Aland Isles, will be effected. It is assumed, not upon strict ground, that on the taking possession of this important position by the Allied Powers, the Swedes will speedily unite with them. Regulations have recently been established for the organization of the armed boats of the fleet. The flotilla is to consist of from 80 to 90 boats, to be divided into three squadrons, each squadron to comprise three divisions. The number of boats in a squadron will vary from 25 to 50, 15 of which are to be furnished with howitzers. In each division there are to be from 12 to 15 boats, in one-half of which howitzers are to be placed. The entire flotilla to be placed under the command of a senior officer, appointed by the Commander-in-chief, each squadron under the command of the flag-ship of that squadron, and each division under the orders of the senior commander of the particular division to which the boats belong. On the whole being ordered to assemble, whether it be for the purpose of exercise or landing, the boats of each ship are to proceed in a body in tow of each other. The

commanding officer to lead in the barges, followed by the pinnaces, cutters, and launches in succession the captains commanding squadrons being in their respective gigs, each accompanied by a light boat to carry orders. In each boat supplied with a howitzer two extra men, in whom confidence can be placed, are to be employed, the one to take charge of the powder magazine, the other as a captain of the gun. A proportion of Marines, under a captain of the corps, will be sent away in the boats on every occasion that they are manned and armed. A reserve squadron will be formed by the boats of the piddle and scow steam sloops. On the crews being landed, the launches are to land off from the shore to their anchors by the stern, so as to be ready for embarking men or covering a retreat. For the purpose of exercise, the boats (manned and armed) of the various ships assembled on the 14th inst, alongside the flag ships of their respective squadrons, being furnished with scaling ladders, blank cartridges, &c. and were manoeuvred in separate squadrons by their respective captains in accordance with the above regulations. They proceeded towards the island of Benskar, on approaching which they opened fire from their guns. On landing they formed into companies, according to the boats' stations in line, and attacked the front and left faces of the lighters, &c. &c. The first division of each squadron forming on the beach, and then throwing out the machines of the leading boats as skirmishes on the front face, in order to cover the storming party, led by the scapera of the leading boat, and who were armed with cutlasses and Colt's revolvers. These having assisted the ladder men in placing the scaling ladders, the storming commenced, the machines following, and then the seamen. The second division having done the same on the left face, the men embarked. The other squadrons having gone through similar exercise in succession, the scapera and marines returned to their boats, and pulled off to their respective ships.

**Further News by the "Union."**

New York, Aug. 16th 1854.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**—Ohio Flour is quoted at 35s. 0d. Yellow Corn 34s Mixed 32s to 34s.—Wheat firm and ranging from 80s to 93s—other Provisions generally active. Manchester trade steady.

**SEAS.**—Espartero was received at Madrid with great enthusiasm. At last accounts all were quiet.

The Russians are falling back on the Sereth, and an advance upon the Crimea has been agreed upon. A rumour was current of a defeat of the Russians at Stchodina, on the 22nd ult., with a loss of 200 men and 500 prisoners.

A Grand Council of war was held at Varna at which Omar Pacha and the Allied Generals were present. The combined fleets were at Baltschick.

There had been a slight Republican demonstration, in consequence of which several Austrian reinforcements had arrived at Parma.

The Danish Government had proclaimed a constitution for the entire monarchy.

The Queen of Spain had restored Generals O'Donnell, Serrano, and Dulce to their ranks. The Palace was guarded by troops.

The National Guard is composed of nine battalions and two of Artillery. A decree of the Junta suppressed the Royal Council, and another calls in force the press law of 1837. The Junta has also abrogated the prohibition made on the circulation of certain foreign journals. Several of the Ex-Ministers, and General Quinte, had been ordered to be arrested and tried.

**Bafts Arrived at the Port of Quebec.**

Ship	Company	Color
J & D Bell	St. Michael's Cove	white & red pine
A Dunlop	do	white pine
O Kelly & Smith	Cap Rouge	red & white pine
C. Macnulty	do	do
J. McMurkher & Co	Bridgewater Cove	do
pine elm, &c.	do	do
C. & R. McDougall	do	red pine
Alfon Gunn	do	white pine





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, AUG. 28, 1854.

### Priestly Villainy.

We copy the subjoined article from the *New York Crusader*, and make no apology for its indecency, when we take into consideration that the publication of not only the truth, but the whole truth, is always necessary to expose in its true and characteristically hideous light, the mystery of iniquity.

We believe there are many Kroegers among the Popish Priesthood; and we further believe that the undigested exposure of their atrocious crimes is called for, in order that a correct and proper estimate may be placed upon the professions of sanctity made by those infamous "wolves in sheep's clothing."

### MORE PRIESTLY DISCLOSURES.

We publish for the benefit of our readers the following important, but scandalous disclosures, which highly implicate the Catholic Bishop of Alleghany, Pa. We have been assured that, when this case shall be more fully investigated, it will bring to light some disclosures of such a startling character, as to cast into the shade, and even to class among innocent creatures, the very Rev. Peter Kroeger, of Cincinnati:

*The voluntary Confessions of Ellenor Lawrence, formerly of Elk county, State of Pennsylvania, now of Alleghany city, taken before William Adams, Mayor of said city, July 7th, A. D., 1854.*

The said Ellenor Lawrence doth, of her own free will and accord, confess and declare, that she is fourteen years of age; that her mother died when she was three years of age; that her father, Wm. Lawrence, kept a housekeeper, until he died, which occurred in July, A. D., 1851. At my father's death, he left me heir to five thousand dollars in money, and one hundred and fifty six acres of land in Elk county. I have a brother, whose name is John, to whom my father left one hundred dollars. My father appointed Mr. Thomas McConnell, of said county, my guardian; which said McConnell sent me to Bishop O'Connor; the Bishop sent me to the Sisters in Birmingham, where I remained about two years, until last March, at which time the Bishop sent for me to come and live in his palace, since which time (except six weeks), I remained in his palace, except such times as he sent me over to the Sisters in Birmingham, where I would stop sometimes a week or more and then come back to the palace, just as the Bishop required.

About one or two o'clock, on a certain day, I cannot now remember the exact day, but it was in the month of August last, the Bishop rang his bell, which the servant girl answered; he said it was not her he wanted—it was Ellenor

Lawrence. I then went, because the commands of the Bishop were imperative. When I went up, I found him in his bed-room. When I came in, he caught me in his arms and threw me on the bed, and commenced an improper intimacy, by pulling up my clothes. I commenced to cry, and halloo with all my might, when he put his hands upon my mouth and breasts, and told me that I must not resist a Bishop or a Priest; because if I did not, I would get a good reward in the other world, and escape the torments of Purgatory. But I still resisted, and when he could not accomplish his purpose, he then took my hand and rubbed it over his person. At another time he called me up to his room to show me some pictures, and when there, he made some improper advances. I picked up a pair of tongs and threw at him, and started to run down stairs, thinking I could outrun him; but he caught me, and pulled me on his knees, and told me if ever I did the like again that Sister Margaret would have to kill me! On the day of the retreat of the Catholic Priests, some of whom were in Alleghany with the Bishop, I took the opportunity to escape from the Palace, (for the girls in the palace never get out, only into the back yard,) in the following manner: I rang the Bishop's bell, the servant came up and asked if the Bishop got home. I said yes, and then pulled the wire that leads from the front door to the Bishop's room, and ran down to the front door, as if to answer the call, when I opened the door, and ran into the street, and met a lady, (who afterwards informed me she was Mrs. B.) and asked her if she was a Catholic; she said no; and asked me why I wanted to know. I told her I had just run away from the palace, and wanted her to find me a place. She took me to Andrew Martin's where I remained two weeks, when Mrs. Martin's mother took me to Mr. Miller's in Alleghany city.

One day during the time I was at the palace, the servant girl and I were going through the subterranean passage leading from the palace to the church, where there is a trap door, which we both got at and lifted a little; it was so heavy we could not lift it entirely up. When we lifted it, the smell of stench that came out was terrible. I asked the servant girl, whose name was B. R., what made such a smell. She told me it was old meat, but I told her I did not believe it, but insisted in knowing what it was; she then said it was the Sisters' dead babies that were thrown in there, and the priests were the fathers of them. When I would cry to this girl, and say I was afraid of the Bishop, on that account, she said that was nothing, as she slept with Father McMahan all the time at nights, and that Bishop O'Connor had to do with her in the Library. For this reason I ran away

her  
ELLENOR ~~X~~ LAWRENCE.  
mark.

Alleghany City, July 7th, 1854.

Taken and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, A. D. 1854. WM. ADAMS, Mayor.

### A New Paper.

We have seen a number of the "*Know Nothing*" a new journal published in Boston, in the interest of the Association the name of which it bears.

The *Know Nothing* is a good sized paper, well printed, and the way it marches into Popery is peculiarly refreshing.

We wish the *Know Nothing* every success in its laudable and spirited crusade against foreign influence, Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, Jesuits, Nuns, and all the vampire crew, who threaten to suck the last drop of blood from the heart of American independence.

### Irishmen.

We must protest against the manner in which Irishmen are abused by the American press. If a riot takes place—if a street preacher is attacked—if a Know Nothing is mobbed—Irishmen are the guilty parties; the papers announce it so, without any qualification. As a native of the "old sod," we object to this unfair way of doing business, as unjust to Protestant Irishmen. We are quite willing that Protestant Irishmen should suffer when they are guilty of offences against the laws or the liberties of the land; but we firmly protest against their being made to bear a share of the censure and popular indignation which belongs exclusively to their fellow countrymen professing the Roman Catholic creed.

American Editors should remember that many of the most eminent men belonging to the history of their own country were Irishmen—that many of the greatest men of the present day, and of past ages, are and were Irishmen; and if, unfortunately, there are those, as a class, whose actions have proved them a disgrace to their native land, that is no reason why Irishmen in general should bear the condemnation which, of right, should fall upon the guilty alone.

We trust our American friends will correct their error and do that justice to Protestant Irishmen to which they are entitled. By this we do not mean, either, to insinuate that Roman Catholic Irishmen should, as a body, be condemned for the mad acts of some of their co-religionists. Far from it, there are estimable and orderly men to be found in almost every Roman Catholic congregation, and we would not make them—altho' their religion is—answerable for the crimes of the ignorant fanatics who disgrace the Irish name.

### Geology.

We understand that Captain Hunter, the renowned Artist and Lecturer, has gone on a tour up the Rideau for the purpose of collecting Geological specimens, of which he has already an extensive and valuable collection. The Captain is indefatigable in his researches; and we have no doubt that his present scientific tour will be eminently successful in developing the geological characteristics of the territory through which he passes.

## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

It is said that the Degree of Doctor of Laws is about to be conferred on Mr. P. T. Barnum, the great showman. No doubt he has gone through a long course of study and calculation, for which Jonathan seems determined to repay him in more ways than one.

A pretended Prophet named Hook has been recently predicting in Rochester that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ will take place in the year 1854. As our noble friend Jeremiah O'Casey would say this *hook* deserves a *bauling* for attempting to terrify the sinners of the world.

Dr. Bayard of St. John, New Brunswick, says the *Toronto Globe*, writes a very able letter to the *New Brunswickian* on the subject of Cholera. He speaks of the utter uselessness of quarantine as a preventative, asserts that the disease is not contagious, says that it is caused by a peculiar state of the atmosphere, and adds that fear produces Cholera, and kills one half of those who die of it.

A terrible riot took place at St. Louis on the 8th instant, between the Irish Roman Catholics and the Americans, in which five persons are reported killed and a large number wounded. The Office of a newspaper called the *Anzeiger* was also attacked, and every Grocery kept by Irish Pupists on Morgan Street, was sacked and demolished.

The fray was commenced by one of the sons of His Holiness who stabbed an American at one of the polls. We should not be surprised to hear of many skirmishes taking place in other parts of the Union between the same parties.

We are glad to learn that our friends the "Know Nothings" are carrying the elections in many parts of the States.

The Romish Priests will be apt to find that they have been a little too premature in their avowed determination to obtain a coadjancy in the United States. Their arrogance and insolent assumption of power has aroused, in the "Know Nothing" Society, against them an influence which they will find it difficult to cope with.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that Lord Elgin has convened Parliament without the knowledge of any of his Ministers, who were desirous of delaying the Session as long as possible. A pretty set of Ministers truly, who must thus be taken by surprise.

If Lord Elgin had been as ready to interpose the authority vested in him between his ministry and their villainous Rebellion Losses Bill, he would have saved the country from a vast amount of discontent and agitation.

Leut Arnold, who was killed, while rallying the Turks during the desperate action at Giurgevo, is said to be the son of John Arnold Esq., of Toronto.

## Wood.

The wood-sellers at the Canal Basin ask most extortionate prices. We see no reason why wood should be 12s. 6d. a cord; and we would advise the use of the fuel to be had at the sawmills for less than half that price, which answers all purposes in summer weather.

The majority of Mr. Chapais in the County of Kamouraska is stated to have been 7,239 over Mr. Letellier. It is said that this immense majority was made up of the votes of the men, women and children of an entire Parish.

Anything will do for the purposes of the present Ministry. In the late elections, wherever required, bribery and corruption were resorted to, and the most disreputable dodges put in practice to achieve the ends of the mercenaries who have so long misruled Canada.

It is calculated that the elections have resulted in the return of 51 ministerial candidates and 77 oppositionists. When Parliament meets there will, no doubt, be an exciting scene at the election of a Speaker for the new house.

Another fire occurred at San Francisco, California, on the 15th ultimo, which destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000. A few days previously, a fire had taken place at Stockton, California occasioning a loss of \$500,000.

LITERARY PENSIONS.—The Imperial Government, out of the sum of £1,200 annually allotted for the purpose of literary pensions, has this year bestowed the following:—

Sir Francis Bond Head—In consideration of the contributions he has made in the literature of this country, £100.

Edward Hincks, D. D., (brother of the Inspector General of Canada.)—In consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to history and literature by his antiquarian researches, and especially in connection with the Assyrian and other Eastern languages, £100.

The two field batteries of the Royal Artillery, now stationed at Montreal and Kingston, are stated to be under orders for Turkey, and it is said that their horses are to be embarked with them. There are not two finer, better disciplined, or better mounted batteries in the service.

It is reported that on the arrival of the General Officer, who is to succeed General Rowan in the command of the forces in Canada, the military head quarters will be transferred from Montreal to Quebec.

Mr. N. P. Willis, the celebrated American author, is said to be dying, from consumption.

M'GILL COLLEGE.—Archibald Hall, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., England, of this city, has been appointed by the Governors of the University, Professor of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the room of the late Dr. McCulloch. His appointment to this Chair is an honor he well merits, from his acknowledged proficiency in the branches of Medical Science. He has made them the special study of many years. We wish him every success in his new position.

## The Pope.

The New York *Crusader* says that the Russian papers assure us that the Pope is praying for the happy success of the Russian arms. The French papers assert that His Holiness is praying for the Turk. Which shall we believe? If we consult history, we shall find that Pope Gregory XVI. was praying for the schismatic Czar when he oppressed Roman Catholic Poland, and that he was praying for the Turk when he oppressed christian Greece. The Priests say that the Pope is infallible, and that he never changes. Wherefrom can we deduce for whom he will pray during the actual circumstances? In the present contest Russia has very few friends apart from her own vassals. The Editor of the *British Whig* is the only friend of Nicholas, we are aware of, in Canada. He can unite with the Pope in praying for the success of a despot. Perhaps it is because the Czar is called "Old Nick" that Dr. Barker is so friendly towards him.

## Taxation.

It is said that the Committee of the Town Council, have fixed the rate of taxation for the present year at the *enormously oppressive and wasteful* rate of SIX SHILLINGS and THREE PENCE in the pound. This report can scarcely be correct; the Finance Committee, or the tax Committee, can scarcely be so downright insane as to believe that the people of Bytown are such submissive, finished idiots as to allow their public servants to rob them at such a wholesale rate, at a time too when all the necessaries of life are so high in price.

It would be much better for the town to be without a Corporate body altogether, than to have a set of men in office whose mad acts of utter folly seem to have no limit.

If the money of the people, hitherto entrusted to the Council, had been, in all cases, wisely and economically expended, the rate-payers might not have so much to complain of in the prospect of an additional legal gauge in the way of an increase of taxes. Such, however, has not been the case. So many acts of folly—wasteful and improvident folly—may be ranked among the doings of Bytown Town Councils, that the people very naturally and justly

Look with suspicion upon any new movement to raise money at the expense of those who are much too heavily taxed already without being subjected to further robbery.

There is not, we venture to say, one rate-payer in Bytown, who desires to be taxed one farthing over last year's exorbitant rate.

Can the Town Council be true representatives of the wishes of the people, if they unwarrantably presume to go contrary to the universal feeling of their constituents? Certainly not! If they persist, we advise the getting up of a requisition calling upon them, one and all, to resign; and there is no danger that a single tax-payer's name will be refused. Our advice to the people of Bytown is, never submit to be robbed by your servants!

#### The Price of Bread.

We observe that our contemporaries in many parts of the Province are complaining of the extortion of the Bakers. Notwithstanding the reduction which has taken place in the prices of Flour, bread is still sold by the manufacturers at very exorbitant rates.

We believe the people of Bytown have to complain on this score, as much as those of other places.

There is but one way to bring the Bakers to their senses. If they do not choose to sell their bread at a rate commensurate with the price of flour, the people have the remedy in their own hands. Let them bake their own bread; and in addition to a great saving in price, they are certain to have a purer and more wholesome article.

#### Robbery.

The Hardware Store of Mr. Francis McDougal was broken into on Saturday night last, and cash to the amount of between forty and fifty dollars, together with one Colt's Revolving pistol, and one or two other pistols, were abstracted by the thief. This is the third or fourth burglary which has taken place in this town within the last six months. We trust the perpetrators of the robbery, in the present case, may be discovered, and sent to the Provincial Penitentiary to perfect themselves in the art of stone cutting.

**CHOLERA.**—This fearful disease seems to have committed terrible ravages along the course of the St. Lawrence. At Chicago in two weeks there were 203 deaths—population 65,000. In Toronto, on the 14th, the mortality was reduced to 10 deaths a day. In Hamilton and Kingston the mortality is also greatly reduced.

#### The 12th in Ireland.

The late anniversary of the battle of the Boyne passed off in Ireland in a remarkably quiet and peaceable manner. There were no public processions but in many places the day was celebrated with great demonstrations. It will be remembered by our readers that the Earl of Enniskillen, the Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, issued an address to the brethren recommending them, in accordance with the law, to abstain from any public displays. In obedience to this recommendation—obliged by an unjust law—the Orangemen of Ireland conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the descendants of those who have done and suffered so much for the Protestant cause:

Bytown was in a state of intense excitement all day yesterday, in consequence of the awful situation in which nine men were placed at the Chaudiere Falls.

It appears that the "cookery" crib belonging to M. William Mackey's raft missed the right channel and was carried by the current directly towards the centre of the great basin of the Falls; here, on the very edge of the fearful cataract, the crib was caught by a rock, which is not visible above the water, though but slightly covered with it. The question now was how they were to be rescued from their frightful position. It was very difficult even to see them from the nearest accessible point, as they were almost hid from sight by the spray and mist rising from the "kettle." At last a bullet to which a small line was attached was successfully swung across the chasm, caught by the men on the crib, and by its means a stronger rope was passed over, and attached on the shore side to a temporary derrick. On the rope a strong iron ring was passed to which other ropes were rove, and the men successively attaching themselves to this were safely swung across the "kettle." The cooking utensils, provisions and other things on the crib were also brought away.

The spectacle was a most exciting one, and indeed fearful; to those who know the locality, it is unnecessary to explain; to those who do not, it is sufficient to say that the rescued men were actually swung across the great basin of the Falls, amidst its spray and mist, and that the slightest want of nerve, or derangement of the tackle would have consigned them to certain death in the abyss of the roaring fall. Had the crib gone but a yard or two to the right of the place where it lodged on the rock, it would have passed over the great Fall and every soul would have perished.

The Hon. Mr. Morin has been elected for the County of Chateaufort.

#### Theatrical.

We have had for upwards of a fortnight in Bytown the best Theatrical company that has ever visited the town. Under every disadvantage, an unsuitable place, inadequate scenery, and want of that machinery which is so necessary for the proper production of any Theatrical piece, this small, but clever company has given general satisfaction. It would be as useless, as impossible, for us, in a weekly paper, to attempt a criticism on each night's performance; it is sufficient to say that many of the most popular pieces of the day have been played with great spirit and animation, and even two or three of Shakspeare's tragedies have been very respectably performed, notwithstanding the disadvantage to which we previously alluded. In one particular, we mean, splendid and correct costume, this company has never been surpassed in Canada. The acting of this company confirms an opinion which we have always held, that there is no acting like that of performers; who are ladies and gentlemen by education; there is an ease, dignity, and propriety in their rendering the characters assigned to them, never acquired by the uneducated, and we are happy to add our testimony from the honor of personal acquaintance, that a more intellectual and refined company we have never met with. In Bytown they have gained the esteem of all who have had the opportunity of making their personal acquaintance.

Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Hale, and Mrs. Stuart are all excellent in their respective lines, as are Messrs. Fisher, Hale, Lee, and Stuart, while Mr. Gautier did his duties well as leader of the Orchestra.

The House was generally well attended, and we are satisfied that it would be well worth the while of any one who would invest capital in the erection of a permanent Theatre in Bytown.

We almost forgot to say that the company was brought to this place under the management of Mr. Buckland, the Lessee of the Theatre Royal, Montreal.

There is a prevalent rumour that Lord Elgin is to retire from the Government of Canada, almost immediately, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Edmund Head, who has just vacated the Government of New Brunswick.

We are not prepared to affirm or deny the truth of this report, absolutely; indeed we think it probable from some facts that are known to us, that Lord Elgin's stay will not be a long one. But, to use the cant phrase of the London *Detective*, "from information which we have received," we believe that his Lordship will not vacate his Government, at least till the expiration of the ensuing session of Parliament.

The country would most surely hold a very low estimate of Lord Elgin's moral courage, did it find him deserting his post in the present crisis, for it is evident to

every one, that the crisis which began by the sudden dissolution of the late Parliament was but the first scene in the first act of that political drama, which is yet to be played out. It would also be the height of injustice to his successor to allow him to take office in the midst of such a confounded imbroglio as is now in existence. No, His Lordship is in honor and duty bound to remain and see the game played out, tho' we confess that we cannot even hazard a conjecture, who is to be the winner; we can only hope that the people of Canada, who appear just now to be the shuttlecock between two battledores, may not fall to the ground between the rival players.

The unmanly ruffian Carden, an Irish gentleman? of good family and fortune, a magistrate &c., who attempted to carry off by force Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, a young lady, the sister-in-law of Lord Gough's son, in order to force her into a marriage, has been found guilty of the attempt to abduct the lady, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment and hard labour. Strange to say, all the sympathies of the Irish people, gentle and simple, and particularly of the women-kind, seem to be enlisted in behalf of this atrocious criminal; it was even feared at one time that it would be necessary to obtain a Military escort, in order to protect Miss Arbuthnot from mob violence, as she proceeded to the Court to give her evidence. The people were quite indignant that the young lady thought proper to refuse Mr. Carden's offer of marriage in the first instance, and then that she resisted his attempt at forcible abduction!

From evidence produced at the trial, it is very doubtful whether the ruffian did not contemplate something more horrible than a mere forced marriage, for bottles of chloroform, a sponge, and other drugs were found in the carriage, into which he intended to place the young lady; had he succeeded in dragging her from her own.

The English papers are very indignant at the Irish sympathy manifested for this monster; but to us it is nothing extraordinary, for we have observed that whenever justice overtakes any great criminal in Ireland, he is always an object of pity in that country, where men seem to take a pride in breaking rather than in obeying the laws.

The New Brunswickers appear to think, tho' though under the Reciprocity Treaty, the Yankees will have a share in the Fisheries, yet they, the New Brunswickers, have much to gain through the effect of its provisions.

They complain of the bad quality of the bread-stuffs which they have been in the habit of receiving from Canada, and appear to think, that the duty being removed, they will obtain flour of better quality from the United States.

They rejoice in the extent of the market opened to their timber and deals, and apprehend an immense immediate increase

in the number of their saw-mills. They also anticipate the supply of the great cities on the sea-board of the United States with cord-wood, potatoes, butcher's meat, butter, cheese &c., and seem to plume themselves on the idea, that their farmers will have 25,000,000 of customers, instead of 30,000. We trust that our fellow-countrymen of the Lower Provinces will not be disappointed in their anticipations, but we think they would be wise to bear in mind the old proverb, "Blessed are they that expect nothing."

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE our last we have received intelligence from Europe, by the *Union* and the *America*. The mails by the *America* reached Bytown on Sunday morning.

From the seat of war we have received information which leaves a decided impression that the Naval and Military forces of the allies, both in the Baltic and Black Seas, are at last on the eve of undertaking some most serious enterprises. The French auxiliary army has arrived in the Baltic on board English ships, and it is said that they will immediately return to Cherburgh to ship an equal force as a reserve. It is supposed that by this time the French force has joined Admiral Napier, and that the Aland Islands will be attacked. The powerful fortress of Bomarsund is the chief defence of these Islands. It was at first intended to destroy it by bombardment, but as it is desirable to retain the fortress uninjured, it is now determined to take it by storm, after which it will be garrisoned by French and English troops. The operations were to commence on the 4th ultimo. The common opinion is that the Swedes are only waiting for some decisive blow to be struck by the allies, that they will then declare themselves, and joining the allies with 60, or 80,000 men, act in conjunction with the French land forces, and the Fleets of England and France, in the reduction of Finland. Sweaborg and Cronstadt, in this contingency, will not be safe for a month.

From the Black Sea we hear that sudden and immediate orders have concentrated every disposable ship of war, steamer, and transport, at Varna, and that the whole of the allied armies will be conveyed to the Crimea, and Sevastopol be besieged by land and sea.

The Russians are in full retreat to the line of the river Sereth; this retrograde movement is attributed to the necessity of opposing a new front to the Austrians, whose huge columns are descending from the South Western passes of the Carpathians, but the real reason seems to be that Gortschakoff is no longer even in condition to face the Turks under Omar Pasha.

The Russian Senate, aided by the Czar's eldest son, and the heir to his throne, have ventured to remonstrate with the Emperor against the policy pursued by him in oppo-

sition to the rest of Europe. This has created a great sensation.

The King of Prussia is still shillying, but the people have shown unmistakable symptoms of dissatisfaction, which the Court must at length be made to understand. Austrian hesitation has at length completely given way, and her troops are on their march. The attempt at revolution in Italy completed the alarm in which Austria was, and she has found it necessary to war with Russia, in order to have the moral support of England and France, against insurrection in her own states.

The Turkish army in Asia has sustained some reverses, but no authentic particulars are known. All our news from that quarter, as yet, have reached us through Russian channels.

Everything is quiet in Spain; Espartero has been called on to form a new administration, and the people appear satisfied.

An immense camp is being formed at Boulogne. No less than twelve Regiments of Cavalry form a part of it, and all the Generals appointed to command have been ordered to repair to their posts.

Santa Costantini, one of the alleged assassins of Count Rossi, has been guillotined at Rome.

The latest intelligence from Bucharest of the 25th States that the Russians were totally defeated at Stobodgie on the 23rd, having 2900 men killed, and 500 prisoners taken.

The eldest son of the late Viceroys of Egypt has arrived in England.

A Bishop of the Church of England has been appointed for the Mauritius.

The first English troops entered Silistria on the 7th of July, being a squadron of Lord Cardigan's Hussars, on march to Shumla.

The French army of occupation in Italy is to be increased, and a camp of 30,000 men to be formed on the French frontier, nearest Prussia.

### The Government Slides.

We are very sorry to learn that a considerable number of rafts of red pine timber are "stuck" at the head of the Calumet slide, from want of water. The same thing occurred last year, and will continue to do so, until some alteration is made in the slide.

There is no blame attaching to any of the public officers for this disaster, except perhaps a little want of foresight. So long as the great bulk of the timber was produced on the Grand River, or at a short distance up the tributaries, so that it came down the River early in the season, during the high water, the slides were sufficient for the intended purpose. But it is quite evident that when the timber is produced so high up the Grand River, and the tributary streams as it is now, it cannot be brought down until late in the season, in fact not until the water is so low, that it will not flood the slides.

This matter must come up for the serious

consideration of the Board of Public Works, and the sooner it is taken up by the lumbermen, and the members representing this section of the country, the better will it be for the interests of the trade.

The Reciprocity Treaty has now passed through both Houses of the Legislature of the United States, and now only requires the sanction of the different Provincial Parliaments of British North America.

#### Meeting of Parliament.

His Excellency the Governor General has issued his Proclamation calling the Provincial Parliament together, on the 5th of September next, for the Despatch of Business.

"The life and correspondence of the late Lord Metcalfe" while in India and Canada, is about to be published in England, by a Mr. Kaye.

#### Arrival of the Steamship America.

#### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Three days later—Rise in Flour—Total Defeat of the Russians at Gurgero by French and Turks—2,000 Russians killed and many prisoners taken—80,000 troops about to attack Sebastopol—French army joined the Baltic Fleet—Narrow Escape of the Grand Duke Constantine at Cronstadt, &c., &c., &c.

New York, Aug. 17th.

The America, with three days later from Europe, arrived at Halifax last night about 5 o'clock.

Liverpool Cotton Market, August 4th.—Messrs. Denniston & Co's. Circular says—there has been a fair demand for cotton during the greater part of the week and particularly the last three days, but it has been met so freely that buyers on the whole have rather the advantage—sales of the week, 53,200 bales.

Flour active all the week; sales Friday from an advance of 2s. 6d., and 1s. per 70 lbs. on Wheat: 1s. a 2s. on Indian Corn.

Western Canal 32s. a 32s. 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia the same.

Corn 32s a 31s—white 32s a 31s.

THE DANUBE.—Nothing decisive had taken place. On the 30th ult. the Russians are said to have attacked the Turkish and French camps at Gurgero, but were totally defeated with loss of 2,000 killed and a large number of prisoners. The Russians were retiring in forced marches. Russia makes no warlike demonstrations towards the Prussian frontiers.

The cholera was increasing in violence at Constantinople.

The third French division left Varna on the 27th for Kustango.

The accounts from Montenegro are very unsatisfactory.

Prince Daniel was assuming a threatening attitude towards the Turks at Apietre.

THE BLACK SEA.—The allied fleets with Generals Canrobert and Brown, had proceeded towards the Crimea to reconnoitre.

The Times declares positively that a force of from 50,000 to 100,000 men, British, French and Turks will invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgement on the heights that command Sebastopol.

FROM ASIA.—The report of the defeat of the Turks by the Russians is confirmed.

Cholera has made its appearance among the British troops.

THE BALTIC.—General Da Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden.—His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western powers on certain conditions. Do Hilliers with the Frélich troops had joined the fleets off Aland Islands. 400 British on the 28th made a descent on Kolinge, and after destroying 4 boats returned. On the 23rd the blockade of the ports in the gulf had been vigorous, it not being possible for any vessel to enter or leave. The Russian Arch Duke Constantine and the Arch Duchess were very near being captured by an English steamer near Cronstadt. Admiral Corry has returned home an invalid.

SPAIN.—Affairs generally tranquil. Espartero had taken the oath as president of the new Council.

On the 2nd inst. the barricades at Madrid were being removed at Espartero's request. The nomination of O'Donnell is the most popular of any in the new ministry.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has just decorated two Swedish naval lieutenants with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Canadian Legislative Council Bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons on the 4th inst.

#### Arrival of the Baltic.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

New York, Aug. 19.

MARKETS.—Flour in good request, but rather heavy. Sales of Western at 32s., Ohio at 34s. Wheat advanced 2d. Corn 1s. Pork dull, and Beef unchanged.—Consols closed at 92½ a 7.

#### THE WAR.

It is confirmed that the expedition against the Crimea and Sebastopol has left Varna.

Nothing certain respecting Bomarsund has been received, excepting that the report that it is to be bombarded and the Aland islands taken.

The war-steamer Vladimir made a sortie from Sebastopol and discovered three Turkish merchantmen and the English steamer Acropolis, which steamer had left her guns on shore to convey a large cargo of stores.

The Turkish army was advancing cautiously on Bucharest.

The Russian rear-guard was about half way between Bucharest and Busco, on the road, and it is said that retrograde movements are being made in Moldavia.

It is reported that, according to agreement between the Porte and the Austrian envoy, the Turks will not enter Bucharest, and that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians.

It was rumored, but not credited, that 17 vessels of war had cannonaded the Aland islands for seven hours, and that the French were in occupation of them.

Omar Pacha has asked for provisions and lodging for 12,000 men in Bucharest, and rations for 20,000 within its walls.

The British steamer Fury entered Sebastopol in the night, and remained there all morning. She was fired at with both shot and shell, but suffered no damage.

The cholera in the English camp was on the increase.

Great preparations are being made for an immediate advance of the allied troops.

The Turkish army is advancing in three columns towards Bucharest.

The Turkish fleet had sailed to Varna with the pontoons and all the transports.

The archduke Constantine narrowly escaped drowning at Cronstadt by the upsetting of a boat.

St. Petersburg, July 12.

The Czar, supported by the Grand Duke Constantine, will resist to the last moment, and since the fleets of the enemy have left Cronstadt more determined than ever.

The Count Nesselrode and the Grand Duke Krinsunse tried to alter his policy, but their efforts were in vain, and although their partisans increase daily in numbers, the old Russian party have the preponderance.

#### Arrival of the Asia.

Via Prescott, Bytown & Montreal Telegraph Line. New York, Aug. 24.

The steamer Asia arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock, this morning. By her we have Liverpool dates to the 12th, being three days later. Cotton declined ½. Broadstuffs unchanged, Melleny quotes flour 32s a 33s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s a 33s. White Corn 32s a 34s. Yellow 33s a 35s. Pork declining. Lard heavy. Money active, Consols 92½ a 93½. Manchester trade unchanged. Rice dull. Tallow advanced 1s.

The Russians are evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia.

The expeditionary troops have arrived at Terekad—the Isthmus joining the Crimea to the main land.

Three thousand French troops have arrived at Bomarsund.

The Russians had abandoned 8 cannons. The large ships of the fleet were at Litsund. The bombardment was expected to take place on the 8th.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—Prince Gortschikoff announced to the Austrian Government that both the Moldavians would be evacuated immediately.

The Austrian troops on their way to Galacia, Bokaria and Transylvania had consequently received orders to halt for the present.

A formidable expedition against Sebastopol was preparing at Varna.

The King of Saxony is dead.

SPAIN.—Queen Christiana had been indicted before the Spanish Court on a charge of Treason. Several of the ex-Ministry—also General Quirota had been ordered to be arrested and tried. There had been no more fighting at Madrid.—Arrangements were made for the departure of Christiana and family, but large parties surrounded the Palace. The populace seemed determined on the punishment of the Queen.—That she should not leave Spain until she had been tried by the Courts.

Eighteen thousand Russians had arrived at Tills, after a three months march.

The French Government had refused an armistice with the Czar; but announced that peace could be procured on the following terms:—The abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia and Moldavia. 2nd the freedom of the mouth of the Danube. 3rd, the revision of the treaty of 1841, with reference to the limits of the Russians on the Black Sea. 4th no power to have protectoral over Turkish subjects.

It is stated the Austrians would probably enter Moldavia on the 15th.

THE LONGEST RANGE YET.—Mr. Anderson, an English gun-maker, has invented a projectile, warranted to carry with precision a distance of five miles, and even seven miles when necessary. His invention has been submitted to the Government, who have adopted it, and employed the gun factories at Woolwich in preparing the necessary articles. The projectile was tried at a distance of five miles on a building erected for the purpose, with the most complete success. The target was scattered in every direction by the explosive force of the shell. Nicholas had better give it up!

**BIRTH.**  
On Tuesday, the 15th instant, at Hopperville, Huntly, the wife of John H. Holmes Esq., Provincial Land-Surveyor, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
At Aylmer, Ottawa, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Thomas McCord, Esq., Advocate, to Margaret, only daughter of James Wadsworth, Esq.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**Bytown Market Prices, August 24.**

(Required and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, 47 bbl 36	3	00	0
Farmers', 47 100 lbs.	33	9	00
Wheat—Fall 47 bushel, 60 lbs.	7	0	7
" Spring, do. do.	6	0	7
Oatmeal, 47 bbl, 196 lbs.	42	6	0
Rye, 47 bushel, 56 lbs.	3	3	0
Barley, 47 bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	3
Oats, 47 bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	3
Peas, 47 bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	4
Beans, 47 bushel	5	0	0
Corn, 47 bushel	4	3	0
Potatoes, 47 bushel	0	0	4
Hay, 47 ton	00	0	75
Straw, 47 ton	50	0	00
Onions 47 bushel	4	0	0
Apples, 47 bushel	5	0	0
Butter—Fresh, 47 lb.	0	0	1
" Tub do.	0	9	0
Eggs, 47 dozen	0	0	1
Pork, 47 100 lbs.	30	0	42
Beef, 47 100 lbs.	25	0	30
" R.	0	6	0
Mutton, 47 lb by the quarter	0	3	0
Lamb, 47 cwt.	0	4	0
Tallow, 47 lb.	0	0	0
Lard, 47 lb.	0	0	0
Hides, slaughtered, 47 100 lbs.	20	0	22
Kids, 47 pair	2	0	2
Chickens, do.	1	3	0
Turkeys, each	3	0	5
Geese, each	1	8	0
Ducks, 47 pair	2	0	0
Wood—Hemlock, 47 cord	7	6	0
Hardwood, " " " "	10	0	12

**Liverpool Market Prices, July 22.**

White Pine—Quebec, 47 cubic foot	1	10	2
St. John's, New Brunswick	2	0	2
Miramichi and Bay Chaleur	1	10	1
Nichibucto	1	9	1
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island	1	6	1
Red Pine—Quebec, 47 cubic foot	2	4	3
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia	1	9	1
Ditto; Ditto, Spruce	1	6	1
Oak	3	3	3
Elm	2	9	3
Ash	1	6	1
Burch—St. John, & New Brunswick	1	8	1
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island	1	7	1
Mast—Yellow Pine, 47 calliper	3	0	4
Red do.	3	6	4
Poles or Spars, N.B. and N. B. Spruce	2	2	1
Dials or Spars, 47 standard hundred			
Quebec White Pine, 1st	16	0	17
do. do. 2nd	14	0	15
do. do. 3rd	12	0	13
do. Spruce	10	0	11
F. B. & N. S. Pine & Spruce 47 sid.	10	0	11
Hardwood Planks	0	3	0
Boards, Fir, 47 ft. of 1 in.	0	1	0
Stores, Quebec std. 11 qual. 47 std. M. 50	0	4	0
Middling & inferior £10	0	4	0
do. W. O. Panch. 1st qual. pr. M. £22	0	2	0
Middling & inferior £15	0	4	0
do. R. O. Panchon	11	0	15
do. W. O. Barrel	9	0	15
N. B. & N. S. Red Oak & Ash Hud.	5	10	5
Lumber, 4 ft. pr. 8 ft.	19	0	5
Hardwoods, Hickory, pr dozen	10	0	12
Oats, Ash, pr. run, R.	0	2	0
Fir	0	1	0
Wheat—Can. mix'd & red, pr. 70 lbs.	8	0	9
White	8	6	9
U. S. red	8	3	0
do. white	0	0	8
Flour—Canadian, pr 47	4	0	4
In Corn—Am. white, pr. 46 lbs.	30	0	3
do. yellow	30	0	3

Flour—Can. sweet, per bbl 196 lbs.	29	0	30
Western Canal, sweet	29	0	29
U. S. and Canada, sour	00	0	00
Ohio	31	0	32
Ashes—Montreal, Pot, new per cwt	00	0	09
do. old	31	6	32
do. Pearl, new	30	0	31
Salt—Rough common, per ton	2	0	8
Fine common	7	0	0
Extra rough	9	0	9
Lard—U. S. good, per cwt.	61	6	62
do. ordinary to middling	48	0	50
Butter—Canadian, fine, per cwt.	0	0	0
Tallow—North Amer., per cwt.	65	0	68
Iron—British Bar, per ton	£	9	10
Rods	£	11	10
Hoops	0	0	12
Sheets	£	0	12
Scotch Pig, nett cash	£	0	0
Russian Bars	£	15	10
Swedish Bars	£	12	10
Lead—Pig, English ton	£	24	0
Zinc—Bancal, in hd. per ton	£	123	0
Straits	£	115	0
Common Block	£	120	0
Tin Plates, 1-C, per box	£	33	0

**KENNETH DOWIE & CO.**  
Supervisor of Callers' Office.  
Quebec, July 8th, 1854.  
Comparative Statement of Timber, Staves, Masts, Boomsprits, and Spars measured and Culled to date:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.
White Pine	9,652,771	3,350,422	38,811
Red Pine	36,590	38,811	108,419
Oak	493,401	298,085	385,344
Elm	965,508	241,342	487,534
Ash	147,564	184,139	92,627
Basswood	9,172	4,139	6,566
Butternut	1,563	254	658
Tamarac	276,011	422,105	672,824
Birch & Maple	47,255	68,261	34,739
Masts & Bsprits			
pcs	4	8	91
Spars		36	627
Standard Staves	503,411	290,135	234,809
W. India Staves	498,221	305,402	338,712
Barrel Staves			0
			0.10.21

**JOHN SHARPLES,** Supervisor.

**Forsyth & Bell's Prices Current, Timber, Deals, &c.**

Quebec, August 10th, 1854

WHITE PINE, in raft, for inferior and ordinary timber	0	6	a	0	7
for superior rafts of this year	0	8	a	0	10
in shipping order according to average and quality	0	8	a	0	11
Red Pine, in Shipping order, 35 x 45 feet	1	0	a	1	3
Oak, Lake St. Clair	2	6	a	3	7
Elm, in the Raft, 32 x 38 feet measured off	1	0	a	1	8
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft	0	10	a	1	0
Flattened do.	0	6	a	0	8
STAVES, for specification Merchantable	£55				
Pipe assorted	£67	10s			
Do. W. O. Panchon, Merchantable	£17	0s	a	£18	0s
DEALS, floated	£16	10s	a	£17	10s
3rds, for 2nds & 3rds	£8	a	£8	10s	for 3rds
Do. Bright	£17	for 1sts			
3rds, for 2nds & 3rds	£8	10s	for 3rds		
Do. Spruce	£9	for 1sts			
£8 for 2nds					
£7 for 3rds					

N. B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, cutting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

**500 LABOURERS WANTED.**  
WANTED, for the CHATS CANAL immediately, 500 good MILLERS and QUARRYMEN, to whom constant employment will be given, at the best wages; also a number of CARPENTERS and STONE-CUTTERS, such as have been previously engaged on Public Works.  
Men with families will be preferred. This locality is one of the most healthy places in Canada, and good comfortable buildings have been already erected for the accommodation of the above and a greater number. The work will continue for three years. There is steam navigation from Bytown to the foot of the Canal.  
A. P. McDONALD & Co.

**BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.**

After Wednesday the 9th inst. and till further notice, regular  
**PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Will run between Prescott and Kemptville as follows:—  
Leave Prescott at 9 30 a.m., stop at Spencer's and Oxford Stations, and arrive at Kemptville at 10 45 a.m.  
Leave Kemptville at 2 p.m. stop at Oxford and Spencer's Stations, and arrive at Prescott at 4 15 p.m.  
For the present passengers for Bytown can proceed via Beckett's Landing, by the Rideau STEAM BOATS, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.  
CARRIAGES will be in readiness on the arrival of the CARS at Kemptville to convey passengers to Beckett's Landing.  
PASSENGERS FROM BYTOWN by the Steamboats will find Carriages ready at Beckett's Landing to convey them to Kemptville, in time for the Train to Prescott.  
R. HOUGH,  
S. B. & P. Railway.

August 3rd, 1854.

**OTTAWA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE ANNUAL SHOW of Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Gardening Implements, will take place at the WEST WARD MARKET HALL on FRIDAY, the 8th September next, at one o'clock. Exhibitors are required to send in their contributions before 9 a.m. to give time for arrangement. The judges will commence to adjudicate the prizes at 11 a.m. when none but the officers and competitors will be admitted. Space will be reserved for the exhibition of improved breeds of Poultry, Pigeons, and other domestic Birds, Singing Birds & Rabbits, for which the successful competitors will receive diplomas.  
Members admitted free and entitled to introduce one lady. Admittance to non-members 1s 3d.—Children half-price.  
S. C. SEWELL,  
Secy. O.H.S.

Aug. 17th, 1854.

**PURE LIQUORS.**

(For Medicinal Purposes.)  
**JUST RECEIVED.**  
COGNAC BRANDIES, (boiled) ten years old,  
PORT WINE, on draught,  
HOLLAND GIN do., and in Cases,  
ALSO,

**50 BARRELS Choice Muscovado Molasses,**  
a variety of fresh groceries, for sale at  
**PATTERSON & BLACKBURN'S,**  
Wholesale Street, Grocery, &c.  
August 10th, 1854.

**EDUCATION.**

MISS Fraser's Seminary will be re-opened by Mr. Monday the 24th instant.  
Bytown, July 1854.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Via Prescott, Bytown & Montreal Telegraph Line.  
Troy, August 23, 6 p. m.

About noon to-day a fire broke out in McGon-  
mill's Steam Plugging Mill in the lower part of  
River Street in this City, and owing to the great  
warmth of the weather and the prevalence of a  
strong breeze, it rapidly spread to the adjoining  
buildings. The efforts of the Firemen were un-  
availing, and it shortly had enveloped the neigh-  
boring buildings in flames.

Up to the present moment, some eight or ten  
blocks have been destroyed, including the Hud-  
son River Grain Elevator. The flames have also  
extended to the Timber Yards south of Adam  
Street, and a large quantity of Lumber is des-  
troyed. So far the Firemen have not been able  
to check its progress to any material extent, and  
it is feared that much property will be lost.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CEAR FROM BEING  
CAPTURED BY AN ENGLISH WAR STEAMER.**—The  
*Times* in a leading article, gives an interesting  
account of an incident which might easily  
have been turned to account in the capture of  
the Emperor Nicholas and part of the imperial  
family. An English yacht belonging to Lords  
Lichfield and Easton had ventured so near  
Cronstadt that a Russian steamer put to sea  
with the intention of cutting her off. A war  
steamer seeing the danger to which the yacht  
was exposed, advanced with all speed to her re-  
lief and soon obtained such a position that the  
yacht was saved. This being accomplished,  
the commander of the English steamer put her  
head round, although the little Russian steamer  
could easily have been captured had he known  
that on board of this Russian vessel were the  
Emperor Nicholas, his son, the Archduke Con-  
stantine, the Archduchess, his wife, and the  
Russian Admiral.

## Destruction of Greytown.

The most intense excitement prevailed in Ja-  
maica when the news of the destruction of  
Greytown, by the American ship *Cyane* was  
received. The rumours as to the future inten-  
tions of the Commanders of British vessels in  
relation to the affair are contradictory. Imme-  
diately on the arrival of the news, the English  
man-of-war *Espergle* was despatched from  
Kingston to the site of the destroyed town,  
where she arrived on the 28th ult. It is also  
stated that the *Argus*, English war steamer, left  
Kingston at the same time for Halifax, to notify  
the fleet there of the outrage. Lieutenant Jolly  
of H. M. S. *Bermuda*, has issued a proclamation  
in which he states that, in consequence of the  
cruel act of the Americans, he deems it neces-  
sary to take the Government of Greytown into  
his own hands. The Commander of the *Esper-  
gle* has also given notice that he has taken  
possession of Point Arenas, as security for the  
conduct of Captain Hollins, and that he will  
protect it until something can be arranged be-  
tween the two governments. The *Kingston  
Journal* says the bombardment was conducted  
with the most barbarous cruelty. The destruc-  
tion of life, our contemporary says, seems to  
have been particularly desired, and even the  
animals were not saved; but, adds the *Journal*,  
the guns were served in a most lubberly man-  
ner, most of the shot and shells falling wide of  
the mark; so much so, that it was deemed ne-  
cessary to send a party on shore to complete  
the destruction. The *Journal* further remarks:  
"Great Britain has no alternative but to avenge  
the insult offered to her flag and the injury done  
to her ally. She is bound to do it on every  
principle of honour and justice. If she shrink  
from the task, then is her vaunted protection of  
the weak against the oppression of the strong,  
as in the case of Turkey, an empty boast. She  
has ships in sufficient numbers laid up in ordi-  
nary, which with a little expense, may be soon  
equipped and commissioned, with which to  
bombard New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or  
any of the American seaports, as a just measure  
of retaliation for the outrage committed on  
Greytown. The bombardment of Odessa was  
an act of retribution for the Suope massacre,

and nothing less than a successful attack on  
some large American seaport will teach the  
Americans that they must abstain from attacks  
similar to that on Greytown, unless they be in  
accordance with the laws of nations."

## The Sacrifice at Silistria.

We have commenced the war after the old  
heathen fashion, by offering up as a sacrifice  
a portion of all that we hold most valuable. In  
time of war nothing is more precious to a coun-  
try than the lives of its gallant defenders, and  
the loss of these is the heaviest damage that can  
be inflicted on it. We have suffered such a loss  
in the death of the young hero Captain Butler.  
He was placed at the very front of the scene of  
contest. He undertook an achievement which  
seemed almost hopeless. He raised the courage  
of the drooping soldiery of Silistria. He forced  
the stupid, inactive, and occasionally cowardly  
officers to do their duty. He with his friend  
Nasmith in fact, bore with the brave soldiers  
nearly the whole brunt of the affray. "Both  
these officers," says Omar Pasha, "might have  
quitted the place when the siege began, but  
obedient to the loud calls of honour, they chose  
to remain with the idea of being useful in the  
struggle which was commencing. Their exam-  
ple and their advice contributed powerfully to  
the preservation of the forts which were attack-  
ed." The Turkish General is not given to man-  
ufacture pompous phrases, and it is clear that  
the words which express his opinion of the ser-  
vices of the two friends may be interpreted to  
their fullest extent. Lord Hardinge's testimony  
is equally valuable. In the kind letter address-  
ed to the father his lordship says, "During the  
whole of that memorable siege your son dis-  
played very rare qualities, combining with the  
skill and intelligence of an accomplished officer,  
the intrepidity of the most daring soldier—at  
one moment gaining the confidence of the gar-  
rison (over which he had only the authority of  
a volunteer) by the example of his personal  
valour; at another, prolonging the defence of  
the place by the prudence and firmness of his  
counsel, and on all occasions infusing into those  
around him that spirit of heroic resistance which  
led to its triumphant defence." "He died,"  
says the same authority, "of wounds and fati-  
gue." If the glory of a death could mitigate  
the sorrow that must be felt for the loss of such  
a man, Butler's death would seem to be scarcely  
a fitting object of lamentation. "Your sorrow,"  
says Lord Hardinge to the father, "is felt by  
the country, the army, and the Sovereign."  
"The memory of him," says Omar Pasha, "will  
never perish in the Ottoman army." But what  
made this sacrifice necessary? We no longer  
offer up the lives of men or beasts to propitiate  
angry gods. The great object in modern war-  
fare is to prevent all unnecessary sacrifice. Is  
there no blame to be attached to those who had  
the conduct of the war that there should have  
been no European officer at a most important  
fortress, except two who were there by chance?  
The necessary defence were constructed under  
the terrific and unceasing fire of the enemy.  
Butler and Nasmith amidst showers of shots and  
shells, had to point out what measures were proper  
to be adopted. The labour was so unceasing that  
Butler, when wounded, had not the necessary  
strength to bear up against his sufferings, and  
died. He fell a sacrifice to the dawdling, the  
hesitation, and the procrastination which has  
marked the conduct of the war from its com-  
mencement. Had British engineers been sent  
to Silistria a month before the two heroes of  
the siege went, there would in all probability  
have been no need for the sacrifice which has  
been exacted from us.

A heavy responsibility attaches to those who  
are entrusted with the lives of British soldiers  
and the treasures of the British empire. The  
first may be sacrificed and the other lavishly  
squandered, and yet none of the advantages  
gained, the attainment of which is the only  
ground which legitimates our risking such losses.

## The Russian Army.

The Berlin correspondent of the London  
*Chronicle*, writing on July 8, says:—Never, per-

haps, in the history of the world, were the much  
vaunted and immense war and commercial na-  
vire resources of any nation, great or small, so  
utterly crippled and reduced to nullity as those  
of colossal Russia. Not only are some 90 arm-  
ed vessels, of different classes, with at least  
60,000 sailors and marines, rendered as utterly  
useless as if they did not exist, but upwards of  
100,000 elite troops on one shore, nearly as  
many of different kinds on the other, are re-  
quired to defend these vessels and the adjacent  
coasts. This is the unvarnished state of the  
case, although the mobilization of numerous  
battalions of the veteran "Inward Guard," and  
the organization of the new reserve battalions  
of the Guards Grenadiers, first corps, and por-  
tions of other corps—in all, about 60 battalions  
—have enabled the Emperor to detach two di-  
visions (8 regiments—32 battalions) of the  
grenadier corps, with one division (4 regiments  
—20 battalions) to Poland. Indeed, according  
to dates of the 7th from Warsaw, the 2d divi-  
sion of the Grenadier corps—consisting of the  
4th or Kiev, 5th, (Tauris), and 6th (Ykaterinos-  
lav) regiments, and 2d Carbiners (light)—had  
passed through Warsaw on four previous days,  
on their way to the Polish-Gallician frontier.  
In so far as it is possible to ascertain, the Rus-  
sian troops concentrated, or rather encamped,  
more or less near to the frontier of Poland and  
Volhynia consists of 2 infantry divisions (32  
battalions) and 1 brigade (20 squadrons) with  
90 field pieces, 1st corps, 1 division (20 battal-  
ions), 20 squadrons of cavalry, with 90 field  
pieces, Grenadier corps, 2 divisions (40 battal-  
ions) and one brigade (20 squadrons) and 60  
pieces, 2d corps, giving a total of highly effec-  
tive troops to the amount of—

Infantry—battalions 32, bayonets.....	73,000
Cavalry—squadrons 60, sabres.....	9,000
Artillery—guns 230, gunners.....	5,000
Sappers and train.....	3,000
Total.....	90,000

But to these must be added several sotnias of  
Cossacks with their light batteries, eight to ten  
battalions of Inward Guard, and a part of the  
reserves to the first and second corps, so that  
the total disposable force, after leaving a suf-  
ficient garrison in Warsaw, Modin (Novogior-  
giwsk), and two or three other places, may be  
calculated at 86,000 sabres and bayonets, all  
elite troops, with 250 field pieces. It must be  
observed that this mass is apart from the corps  
encamped behind the Sereth, in Moldavia, and  
in Podolia, having Formas and Kimentzas as  
their pivots, whilst the latter corps is also dis-  
tinct from the army of the Danube, whose right  
flank, thrown back en pointe on the Aluta, does  
not extend much beyond Slatina, although suf-  
ficient light troops are detached to watch the  
passes of the Carpathian range, between the  
Aluta and Buzza.

It may not be uninteresting to your military  
readers to add a bird's eye view of the disloca-  
tion of the different regular corps de armée which  
compose the grand military force of Russia at  
this moment, premising by observing that the  
organization of all line corps is identical in every  
respect; and that of the Guards and Grenadiers  
nearly so:—

Watching Coast of Bothnia.—Special Finland  
corps.

North Coast of Finland.—Part of Grenadiers  
and Guards.

District of St. Petersburg.—Guards.  
Estonian Coast.—Detachments of Guards and  
Grenadiers.

Gulf of Livonia and Gurland Coast.—Part  
of 1st corps.

Poland and Volhynia.—Part of Grenadiers,  
1st and 2d corps.

Behind Sereth.—Part of 2d corps, 6th corps,  
and reserve Cavalry.

Danubian Army.—3d, 4th, and two divisions  
of 5th corps, with one division reserve Dragoons.

THE HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, Post Master  
General arrived in town on Saturday last. He  
was twice cast away. The steamer in which he  
came from Upper Canada to Montreal, struck in  
the Lachine Rapids, and he was on board the  
*John Muir* when the accident occurred to her  
—*Quebec Mercury*.

**BRITISH EXPORTS TO AMERICA.**—It appears from a Parliamentary paper that the declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to the United States and British possessions in North America in each of the last seven years was as follows:—

United States.		British Possessions in North America.	
1847	£19,974,161	1847	£3,233,051
1848	9,564,000	1848	1,090,659
1849	11,971,023	1849	3,280,883
1850	14,891,951	1850	3,235,051
1851	15,302,976	1851	3,813,707
1852	16,567,737	1852	3,065,364
1853	23,658,427	1853	4,398,545

**Grand Trunk Railway of Canada**

MONTRÉAL, Aug. 17th, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Sat-  
day the 5th Aug. 1854—

First Class Passengers, 5668	.....	\$6860.59
Second do. do.	385	243.05
Tons Merchandise,	3706½	7229.07
Feet of Lumber,	5408*2	1650.93
Cords of Firewood,	101	992.82
Mails, &c.,		779.27

Total. } \$17,755.73  
£4,438 18 8

Total receipts for current half year commencing July 1st, up to Cy. week ending, Aug 5th, 1854... £21,705 4 292 Miles open.

JAMES HARDMAN, Auditor.

**Great Western Railway.**

Amount of traffic on the Great Western Railway for the week ending 11th Aug.:

Passengers.....	£2716 11 3½
Freight.....	1245 17 8½
Sendries.....	263 0 8

Total.....£4,225 9 7½  
Amount of previous receipts.. £6,129 11 8

Total receipts since 1st Aug. 1854 £10,355 1 3½

No of Passengers..... 6,725  
No. of Passengers previously. 9,973  
Total number of Passengers since 1st August, 1854..... 16,704

No. of miles open 229

GEORGE HARTWELL.

**Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway.**

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, August 18, 1854.

Traffic Return for the month ending August 12, 1854, (63 miles open):—

2176 passengers,	£382 1 9½
670 tons freight,	289 15 3½
Other sources,	32 14 3
704 10	
Corresponding week in 1853, (42 miles open):—	
1877 passengers,	£264 10 10½
351 tons freight,	111 5 2
Other sources,	2 17 8
378 19 9½	

Increase in 1854, £325 16 11½

Earnings per mile per month, in 1854..... £11 3 8  
do 1853 9 0 4

Increased earnings per mile, per month, in 1854, £2 3 4  
The above earnings are exclusive of freight and passengers carried, for consignment account.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port from sea, in 1853 and 1854, up to the 19th Aug. in each year.

Vessels.	Tonnage.
1853.....	771 316,659
1854.....	759 369,979

More this year. 07 53,330

**BIRTH.**  
In this town, on Saturday the 19th inst., Mrs. E. Wood, of a Son.

**BYTOWN.**

MR. JOSEPH S. LEE, respectfully announces that, on Tuesday Evening, 29th of August, he will deliver

**A LECTURE.**

At the West Ward Market Hall, Entitled "Illustrations of the Poetical Genius of the late Thomas Hood." In which he will introduce the *Dream of Eugene Aram!!* portions of *Miss Kilmansegge* and her *Precious Leg!* *The Bridge of Sighs*, &c. &c

TICKETS, 1s. 3d. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

**SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING.**

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to his late Father; and of the same time would respectfully inform the Citizens of Bytown, and travellers visiting this place, that he will continue the business in all its branches, at the Old STAND, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, where he will, at all times, be happy to see all the old customers. Open every Saturday night till 12 o'clock, and no shoring on Sunday.

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, August 1854.

**THREE DAYS LONGER! Science & Art.**

PROF. OWEN, has the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Bytown and its vicinity, that he will exhibit at the TOWN HALL, for THREE DAYS LONGER, closing on Saturday, AUGUST 26th. The Interesting and Instructive Art of Philosophical and

FANCY GLASS WORKING, accompanied by a LECTURE, as exhibited by him in all the principal cities of the United States.

**TWO EXHIBITIONS**

each day.—Commencing in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION.—12½ cents, (7½) Schools admitted to the afternoon Exhibitions on accommodating terms.

M. W. BARTLETT, Agent.

Bytown, August 23rd, 1854.

**LOST.**

ON Thursday night, between the Theatre and the Upper Town, a small GOLD BROOCH, lettered "G.C." Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Office of the Citizen will be suitably rewarded.

Bytown, 18th August, 1854. [31 1/2 in.]

**SITUATION WANTED.**

By a young man, as an assistant, in a Grocery or Mercantile Establishment, either in Town or Country.—Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply at this office, or by letter to J. D. Post Office, Bytown. Bytown, August 12, 1854.

**SERVANT BOY WANTED.**

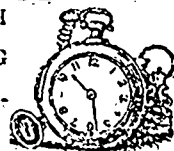
WANTED a lad about 15 or 16 years of age, 16 whom constant employment will be given. He must be of steady habits—Apply at this office.

**FOR SALE.**

500 Barrels Superfine Flour, just received by the Subscribers.

J. & A. PORTER.

**WATCH MAKING ENGRAVING AND CLOCK ING &c.**



**WILLIAM TRACY**

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Guard Chains, Brooches, Rings, Plated Ware, &c., &c., which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted. Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver, &c. Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

**CROWN HOTEL.**

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Bytown and its vicinity, and the travelling community generally, that he has opened an Hotel in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Rowan, next door to the Bytown Gazette Office, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, where he will, at all times, be prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage, in as good style as they can be entertained elsewhere.

His BAR will be stored with good Wines and Liquors; and his TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market can afford.

GOOD STABLING, and a Commodious Yard, are attached to the premises, and careful Osters will be in attendance.

W. H. hopes by careful attention to the comforts of his guests to merit a share of public patronage, and would, therefore, respectfully solicit his friends to give him a call.

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-1/2)

**FOR SALE,**

500 BARRELS FLOUR.

Apply to JOHN EGAN & Co, Bytown, 14th July, 1854. 27½

**REGALIA.**

MRS. MONNS would respectfully make known to the Public, that she is prepared to manufacture and furnish REGALIA, viz—GOWNS, SASHES, COLLARS, SCARFS, &c., &c., on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Upper Bytown, June 24th, 1854. }—(25.)

150 DOZ. Grass and Cradle Scythes, with Snaths, Cradles, Forks, Rakes &c., at Wholesale and Retail, CHEAP! GEORGE HAY.

Post Office Buildings, Central Bytown, June '54. }—(25.)

**PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!**  
100 DOZEN, to the Trade, 11s. per dozen.—Also Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Crockery, &c., CHEAP.

**Wholesale & Retail,**  
GEORGE H. PRESTON  
Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, }—(21-1/2)  
May 24th, 1854.

**CAUTION.**

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forbids all persons to credit HARRIET BERTLAND or any other person on his account, as he will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name. FEIX METTAE

Bytown, July 10th 1854.





BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN  
**EXPRESS COMPANY.**

CAPITAL \$200,000.

WILLIAM FORD, Jr., *President.*  
T. W. ROBISON, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

**DIRECTORS**

JOHN R. FORSYTH, *Kingston,*  
WILLIAM FORD, Jr., *Kingston,*  
THOS. W. ROBISON, *Kingston,*  
DAVID ROBLIN, *Napawee,*  
HAMILTON SPENCER, *Elmira,*  
WM. F. MEUDELL, *Toronto,*  
WM. MATTHIE, *Brockville,*  
JAMES ROSS, *Belleville.*

JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*  
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*

Every information may be obtained on application at any of the undermentioned

**OFFICES:**

S. C. BIXBY, 10 *Court-Square, Boston,*  
JOHN ROBERTS, *India Street, Portland.*  
D. DEFORREST 53 *Gr't St James' St Montreal*  
F. J. LOGAN, *St. Peter Street, Quebec,*  
D. & H. McLACHLIN, *Bytown,* who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.

A Messenger will leave Montreal for Bytown every Monday and Thursday at half-past 6, P. M. Leave Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 5, A. M.

**THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

Has been organized for the purpose of facilitating the transit of Money, valuable and other parcels and Merchandise of every description, between all the principal Cities, Towns and Villages in British North America, Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States.

The accountability of the present Company may be judged of by the known responsibility of its President and Directors, and the public may rest assured that no efforts will be wanting on its part to give the utmost satisfaction in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to it.

The great trouble and expense hitherto experienced in the forwarding of parcels and light packages to and from Great Britain and this country, will in a great measure be obviated by this Company, as they purpose establishing Agencies in the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, and also of availing themselves of the direct communication afforded by the Canadian Line of Ocean Steamers, by which time, and to a great extent, the exorbitant commission and customs charges incurred at the ports of New York and Boston, as well as the high rates of freight exacted by the United States Express Companies will be saved.

Besides the Money and Parcel branch of the Express business, this Company will be prepared to contract with merchants and others, for the delivery of Goods and Merchandise of every description, both in the Canadas and United States, by fast freight lines. Also, to receive consignments of Goods from any part of the world, pass them through the Customs and forward them to their destination with the utmost despatch. All such consignments must be accompanied by invoices for entry when coming to Quebec or Montreal, and by Consular certificates when shipped in winter via Portland.

Having contracted with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for the exclusive privilege of the Express portion of their business, and arranged with the Proprietors of the River and Lake lines of Mail Steamers, for the conveyance of their Messengers and Freight, the **BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY** respectfully announce that on the opening of navigation they will commence running

a Daily Express between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate places; also, between Boston via Portland and Montreal. A Messenger will accompany all Goods, Bank Notes, Specie, Collections, &c., which may be committed to them, and each Steam Boat and Train on which they ride, will be provided with suitable iron safes in which to deposit valuables.

To ensure the speedy delivery of Goods shipped to or from ports in Britain, they must be distinctly marked "Care of the British and North American Express Co." as the Company will have Agents at all the Canadian and British Ports to receive and forward the same.

By these safe and expeditious means of transit and moderate charges, the Company expects a large share of public patronage.

JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*  
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*  
Kingston, April 8th, 1854.

**CITY HOTEL,**  
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,  
QUEBEC.

J. LINDSAY, 1 Garden St., Upper Town Quebec, having refitted the above central and Commodious House, is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the travelling public in a very comfortable manner, and upon the most reasonable terms.

BREAKFAST is always ready on the arrival of the Montreal Steamboats, and DINNER is laid on the table at One o'clock daily.

**HIS WINES & LIQUORS**

are of the best quality and of the choicest Brands, and every information and assistance will be given to travellers passing up or down from Quebec, respecting the journey, whether they be passing to the United States or any part of the Province.

**PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.**

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

NATURAL STEPS.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE.

CITADEL. (\*)

DURHAM TERRACE.

GRAND BATTERY.

FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

SEMINARY.

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

LAKE ST. CHARLES.

LAKE BEAUFORT.

FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

N. B.—The above mentioned Lakes are famed for Trout fishing, and are within two hours' drive of Town.

**HURRAH**  
**FOR THE GRAND TRUNK**

THE Subscriber desires to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Prescott and its vicinity and the public generally in the adjacent Townships, that he has recently commenced business in the large stone building in Main Street, a few doors from Leach's Hotel, and on the corner of the street leading direct to the Ferry; where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries suitable for Town and Country consumption. His Stock is all new and Fresh, having been selected by himself, and purchased for Cash in the cheapest markets, which will enable him to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other House in Town.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before crossing the Ferry, as he intends selling cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM LEVINS  
Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
193, NOTRE DAME STREET.

**MONTREAL.**

(Opposite the Recollect Church).

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has selected his Stock of Goods of the most suitable for the Season, and is prepared to execute all orders that he may be favored with, with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

OVER COATS of every style and pattern.—DRESS, FROCK COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS, ready-made, and 10 per cent. lower than any other Establishment of the kind in the city. The garments are well made, and not to be surpassed.

Parties in want of good and Cheap Clothing will find it to their advantage to give a call as above.

May 3rd 1854.

**CASLEBAR HOUSE**

**KEMPTVILLE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Kemptville and surrounding country and the public generally, that he has leased the above premises formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Beckett, and which has lately undergone a thorough repair, and well furnished. And that he is determined to make it second to none in the town. His BAR will always be supplied with LIQUORS of the choicest and best Brands—and his TABLE will be constantly supplied with the best the Markets can afford—his Stables are large and commodious and attentive and obliging Ostlers.

He therefore would most respectfully solicit a call from the travelling public and judge for themselves.

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.  
Kemprille, March 5th, 1853. 7-1f.

**NOTICE.**

PARTIES who have during this season cut Timber or saw logs within the agency of this Office, without License from me, on Crown Lots or other Public Lands, or on Lots held by Permits or Tickets of location under regulations of 2nd March 1849 or 6th August 1852, are hereby required to make report to me, and also to the Crown Land Agent of the locality where such Timber has been cut of the number of saw logs or pieces of Timber so cut by them, and to settle for the same on such times as may be required of them,—to avoid the more serious consequences of proceedings being taken against them.

Purchasers of such Timber are reminded, that in cases of non-compliance the Rafts containing it will be subject to seizure.

A. J. RUSSELL,  
Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.  
Crown Timber Office, }  
Bytown, April 5th, 1854. (14.)

**THE ORANGE LILY,**

Is printed and published at the Office in Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, every Saturday, by Dawson Kerr.

TERMS: 10s. if paid in advance; 12s. 6d. if not paid before the expiration of the first six months; and 15s. if left unpaid until the end of the year.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their Subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the Post Office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.