

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



## And Protestant Vindicator.

"I have set Watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night."

VOL. 2.

BYTOWN, (C.W.) JULY 15, 1850.

NO. 2

### SONG FOR THE TIMES.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE LOYALISTS OF CANADA.

AIR—"Auld Lang Syne."

Gallant deeds our fathers won,  
 Brilliant their renown—  
 Immovably they rested on  
 The Bible and the Crown  
 Honest, generous, staunch, and true,  
 Not changed by every breath,  
 But trusty as the blades they drew,  
 And Loyalists till death.  
 For loyalty  
 And royalty  
 Shall never be put down,  
 Although they sleep,  
 We'll sacred keep  
 The Bible and the Crown.

A bright inheritance to gain,  
 Consciousness of right,  
 Like fire through every vein,  
 And nerved them for the fight;  
 Sturdy as their native oaks,  
 Like lions in the fray,  
 Lustily they dealt their strokes,  
 And nobly won the day.  
 Their loyalty  
 And royalty  
 Could never be kept down,  
 And tho' they sleep;  
 We'll sacred keep  
 The Bible and the Crown.

Patriots they lived and died,  
 And left their fame to you,  
 But better still than all beside,  
 They've left their muskets too!  
 Then manfully the coming blast,  
 By treason raised, defy;  
 Nail fast your colors to the mast,  
 And, Britons, live or die.

Our Father's sleep,  
 But still we'll keep  
 Our Bible and our Crown.  
 W.M. OSBORN.

St. Catharines, Oct. 20, 1849.

### DETERMINED DEFENCE OF A CONVOY.

The magnanimity which is the acknowledged characteristic of the British seaman, is well illustrated in the following anecdote which we extract from 'Anapisms of Sir Philip Sidney, with Remarks by Miss Porter, author of 'Thaddeus of Warsaw.' Opposed as we are on principle to war and bloodshed, we freely admit that man must do his duty under the circumstances in which he is placed by Providence; and we therefore, give the following story as an illustration of the distinction between true courage and rash obstinacy.

It was on the 5th of September, 1708, when, as the convoy of thirty six sail of merchant vessels from the Texel, this honest seaman was met, nearly at the mouth of the Thames, by Commodore Langeron; who was at the head of six galleys, on his way to burn Harwich. The Frenchman thought the ships a desirable prize, and making all possible haste to ensure his good fortune, gave orders to have them invested by four of the galleys, while his galley, with that of the Chevalier Mauvilliers, should attack and master the frigate which protected them. The English captain having discovered the intentions of the enemy, directed the merchants to crowd sail for the Thames; and hoping to employ the galleys during this movement, he bore down upon them, as if he intended to begin the battle. An officer who was on board Langeron's vessel thus described the scene:—

'We were soon within cannon-shot, and accordingly the galley discharged her broadside. The frigate, silent as death, approached us, without firing a gun. Our commodore smiled at this; for he mistook English resolution for cowardice: 'What!' cried he, 'is the frigate weary of bearing the British flag? and does she come to strike without a blow?' The triumph was premature.

The vessels drew nearer, and were within musket-shot. The galley continued to pour in her broadside and small arms, whilst the frigate preserved the most dreadful stillness she seemed resolved to reserve all her terrors for close engagement; but in a moment as if suddenly struck with a panic, she tacked about and fled. Nothing was heard but boasting among our officers: 'We could at one blast sink an English man-of-war; and if the powder does not strike in two minutes, down he goes to the bottom!' All this time the frigate was in silence preparing the tragedy that was to ensue. Her flight was only a ruse, and done with a view to entice us to board her in the stern. Our commodore, in such an apparently favourable conjuncture, ordered the galley to board and bade the helmsman bury her beak in the frigate. The seamen and marines prepared with the cutlasses and battle-axes, to execute these commands; but dexterously avoided our beak as to wheel round and place herself directly alongside of us. Now it was that the English captain's courage was manifested. As he had foreseen what would happen, he was ready with his grapping irons, and fixed us fast to his vessel. All in the galley were now as much exposed as on a raft; and the British artillery, charged with grape-shot, opened at once upon our heads. The masts were filled with sailors who threw hand grenades among us like hail not a gun was fired that did not make dreadful havoc; and our crew, terrified at so unexpected a carnage, no longer thinking of attacking, were even unable to make defence. The officers stood motionless and pale, incapable of executing orders, which they had hardly presence of mind enough to understand; and those men who were neither killed nor wounded, lay flat on the deck to escape the bullets. The enemy perceiving our fright, to add to our dismay boarded us with a party who sword in hand followed. Our commo- the ship han eral assault made the relax the tinued he

quitted their intended prey, and hastened towards us, surrounded the frigate, and raked her deck from all quarters. Her men were no longer able to keep their station; this gave us courage, and we prepared to board her. Twenty-five grenadiers from each galley were sent on this service. They met with no opposition at first, but hardly were they assembled on the deck, before they once again received an *English Salute*. The officers of the frigate, who were entrenched within the fore-castle, fired upon the boarders incessantly, and the rest of the crew doing similar execution through the gratings, at last cleared the ship. Langeron seemed to be foiled, and ordered another detachment to the attack, it made the attempt, but met with the same success. Provoked with such repeated failures, our commodore determined that our hatchets should lay open her decks and make the crew prisoners of war.

“After much difficulty and bloodshed, these orders were executed, and the seamen were obliged to surrender. The officers, who were yet in the fore-castle, stood it out for some time longer, but superiority of numbers compelled them also to lay down their arms. Thus were all the ship’s company prisoners, except the captain. He had taken refuge in the cabin; where from a small window in the door he fired upon them unremittingly, and declared, when called upon to surrender, that he would spill the last drop of his blood before he would see the inside of a French prison. The English officers, (who had been by this time conducted on board of our galley, and who afterwards acknowledged that their testimony was part of their orders) described the captain as a man quite fool-hardy—as one determined to *blow the frigate into the air*, rather than strike! and painted his resolution in such colors as made even their conquerors tremble.

The way to the powder room led through the cabin; therefore, as he had the execution of his threat fully in his power, we expected every moment to see the ship blown up, our prize and our prisoner both escape our hands, and we from being grappled to the vessel, suffer almost the same fate in the explosion. In this extremity, it was thought best to summon the captain in gentle terms, and to promise him the most respectful treatment if he would surrender. He only answered by firing as fast as possible.

“At length the last remedy was to be tried—to select a few resolute men, and to take him dead or alive. For this purpose, a serjeant and twelve grenadiers were sent with bayonets fixed, to break open the cabin-door and if he would not give up arms, to run him through the body. The captain was prepared for every species of assault, and before the serjeant, who was at the head of his detachment, could execute his commission, the besieged shot him dead, and threatening the grenadiers with the same fate if they persisted, he had the satisfaction to see them take to flight. Their terror was so complete that they refused to renew the engagement, though led on by several of their officers; and the officers themselves recoiled at the entrance of the passage, and alleged as their excuse, that as they could advance but one at a time into the room, the English captain (whom they called the Devil) would kill them all one by one.

The captain, named of this pusill-ave recourse sent to the ng to fire, e. He submit d sur- an-

der to me, for he alone amongst you has steadily stood his ground; and to him only will I resign my sword.

“The commodore was as surprised as delighted with the unexpected success of this embassy. Everything being arranged, the door of the cabin was opened, and its dauntless defender appeared to us in the person of a little hump-backed, pale-faced man, altogether as deformed in body as he was perfect in mind.—The Chevalier Langeron complimented him on his bravery, and added, that ‘his present captivity was but the for one of war, and that he should have no reason to regret being a prisoner.’

“I feel no regret,” replied the little captain; ‘my charge was the fleet of merchant-men, and duty called me to defend them, though at the expense of my vessel. I prolonged the engagement until I saw from my cabin window that all were safe within the mouth of the Thames; and to have held out longer would have been obstinacy not courage. In what light my services may be represented to my countrymen I know not, neither do I care. I might, perhaps, have had more honour of them, by saving her Majesty’s ship by flight; but this consolation remains, that though I have lost it and my own liberty together, I have served England faithfully; and while I enrich the public, and rescue her wealth from the grips of her enemies, I cannot consider myself unhappy. Your kind treatment of me may meet a return: my countrymen will pay my debt of gratitude; for the Power which now yields me to your hands may one day put you in theirs.”

“The noble boldness with which he expressed himself charmed the commodore; he returned his sword to him with these words: ‘Take sir a weapon which no man better deserves to wear! Forget that you are my prisoner but ever remember that we are friends.’

### MARTIN LUTHER.

Martin Luther, “the plague of popery,” son of a miner at Eisleben, Saxony, was born in 1483. He received a learned education at Eisenach and Erfurt, and during his course of studies exhibited continual indications of uncommon genius, acuteness, and energy. As his mind was naturally susceptible of serious impressions, he entered an Augustinian convent; where he acquired great reputation, not only for piety, but for love of knowledge and unwearied application to study. The cause of his retirement is said to have been, that he was once struck by lightning, and his companion killed by his side by the same flash. He had been taught the scholastic philosophy which was in vogue in those days, and made considerable progress in it; but happening to find a copy of the Bible which lay neglected in the library of his monastery, he applied himself to the study of it with eagerness and assiduity; and increased his reputation for sanctity so much, that he was chosen professor first of philosophy, and afterward of theology, in Wittemberg on the Elbe, where Frederic elector of Saxony had founded a university.

Luther’s doubts respecting the scriptural character of the popedom originated in the atrocious wickedness which he witnessed while on a mission at Rome, to procure some additional immunities for his convent. His impressions were strengthened by his study of the Bible, and the writings of John Huss; and about the year 1515, he began partially to disseminate his newly adopted principles at Wittemberg.

While Luther continued to enjoy the highest reputation for sanctity and learning, Tetzel, a Dominican friar, visited Wittemberg in order to publish indulgences. Luther beheld his success with great concern; and having first inveighed against indulgences from the pulpit, he afterward published ninety-five theses, not as points fully established, but as subjects of inquiry and disputation. He appointed a day on which the learned were invited to impugn them. No opponent appeared. The theses spread over Germany with astonishing rapidity, and were read with the greatest eagerness.

Luther met with no opposition for some little time after he began to publish his new doctrines but it was not long before many zealous cham-

pions arose to defend those opinions with which the wealth and power of the Romish priests were so strictly connected. The court of Rome at first despised these disputes; but the attention of the pope being raised by the great success of the reformer, and the complaints of his adversaries, Luther was summoned, in July, 1518, to appear at Rome within sixty days. One of Luther’s adversaries, named Prierias, who had written against him, was appointed to examine and to decide upon his doctrines. The pope wrote at the same time to the elector of Saxony, beseeching him not to protect a man whose heretical and profane tenets were so shocking; and enjoined the provincial of the Augustinians by his authority to check the rashness of an arrogant monk, which brought disgrace upon their order, and gave offence and disturbance to the whole church.

From those letters and the appointment of his open enemy Prierias to be his judge, Luther easily saw what sentence he might expect at Rome, and therefore discovered the utmost solicitude to have his cause tried in Germany, before a less suspected tribunal. He wrote a submissive letter to the pope, in which he promised an unrestrained obedience to his will, for he then entertained no doubt of the divine original of the pope’s authority. Cajetan the pope’s legate in Germany, was appointed to hear and determine the cause. Luther appeared before him without hesitation. Cajetan thought it below his dignity to dispute the point with a person so much his inferior in rank. He therefore required him, by virtue of the power with which he was clothed, to retract the errors which he had uttered with regard to indulgences and nature of faith, to abstain for the future from the publication of new and dangerous opinions; and forbade him to enter his presence, unless he complied with what had been required of him.

That haughty and violent manner of proceeding, with some other circumstance, gave Luther’s friends such strong reasons to suspect that even the imperial safe conduct would not be able to protect him from the legate’s power and resentment, that they prevailed on him secretly to withdraw from Augsburg, where he had attended the legate, and to return to his own country.—Cajetan, enraged at Luther’s abrupt retreat, wrote to the elector of Saxony, requiring him, as he regarded the peace of the church or the authority of its head, either to send that seditious monk a prisoner to Rome, or to banish him out of his territories. Frederic, from political motives, had protected Luther, thinking he might be of use in checking the enormous power of the see of Rome; but though all Germany resounded with his fame, the elector had never admitted him into his presence. That demand made by the cardinal rendered it necessary to throw off his former reserve. He had been at great expense and bestowed much attention on founding a new university; and foreseeing how fatal a blow the removal of Luther would be to its reputation, he not only declined complying with either of the pope’s requests, but openly discovered concern for Luther’s safety.

The situation of Luther became daily more alarming. He knew well the motives which induced the elector to afford him protection, and that he could by no means depend on a continuance of his friendship. If he should be obliged to quit Saxony, he had no other asylum, and must stand exposed to whatever punishment the rage or bigotry of his enemies could inflict; and so ready were his adversaries to condemn him, that he had been declared a heretic at Rome before the expiration of the sixty days allowed him in the citation for making his appearance. Notwithstanding, he discovered no symptoms of timidity or remissness; but continued to vindicate his own conduct and opinions, and to inveigh against those of his adversaries with more vehemence. Being convinced, therefore, that the pope would soon proceed to the most violent measures against him, he appealed to a general council; which he affirmed to be the representative of the catholic church, and superior in power to the pope, who being a fallible man, might err, as Peter had done.

The court of Rome were assiduous to crush the author of the doctrines which gave them so much uneasiness. by the pope prior to Luther the virtuous and

heaviest ecclesiastical censures all who presumed to teach a contrary doctrine. Such a clear decision of the sovereign pontiff against him might have been fatal to Luther's cause, but for the death of the emperor Maximilian, on January 17 1519. Both the principles and interest of Maximilian had prompted him to support the authority of Rome; but in consequence of his death the vicariate of that part of Germany which is governed by the Saxon laws devolved to the elector of Saxony. Under the shelter of his friendly administration, Luther enjoyed tranquillity; and his opinions took such root in different places, that they could never afterward be eradicated. As the election of an emperor was a point more interesting to Pope Leo X. than a theological controversy which he did not understand, and of which he could not foresee the consequences, he was extremely solicitous not to irritate a prince of such considerable influence in the electoral college as Frederic, and discovered a great unwillingness to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against Luther, which his adversaries continually demanded with the most clamorous importunity.

A suspension of proceeding against Luther took place for eighteen months, though perpetual negotiations were carried on during the interval to bring the matter to an amicable issue. The manner in which they were conducted having given the reformer many opportunities of observing the corruptions of the court of Rome, its obstinacy in adhering to established errors, and its indifference about truth, however clearly proposed or strongly proved, he began in 1520, to utter doubts with regard to the divine original of the papal authority, which he publicly disputed with Eckius, his most learned and formidable antagonist.

The papal authority being once suspected, Luther proceeded in his inquiries and attacks from one doctrine to another, till at last he began to shake the firmest foundations on which the wealth and power of the church were established. Leo then perceived that there were no hopes of reclaiming such "an incorrigible heretic," and therefore prepared to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against him. The college of cardinals was often assembled to prepare the sentence with due deliberation; and the ablest canonists were consulted how it might be expressed with unexceptionable formality. At last it was issued on the fifteenth of June, 1520. Forty-one propositions, extracted out of Luther's works were therein condemned as heretical, scandalous and offensive to pious ears; all persons were forbidden to read his writings, upon pain of excommunication, such as had any of them in their custody were commanded to commit them to the flames; he himself, if within sixty days he did not publicly recant his errors and burn his books was pronounced an obstinate heretic, excommunicated, or delivered to Satan. All secular princes were required, under pain of incurring the same censure, to seize his person, that he might be punished as his crimes deserved.

Luther was not in the least disconcerted. He renewed his appeal to a general council; declared the pope to be that antichrist or man of sin, whose appearance is foretold in the New Testament; declaimed against his tyranny with still greater vehemence; and at last, by way of retaliation, having assembled all the professors and students in the university of Wittemberg with great pomp, and in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, he cast the volumes of the canon law with the bull of excommunication into the flames.—The manner in which that action was justified gave still more offence than the action itself. Having collected from the canon law some of the most extravagant propositions with regard to the plenitude and omnipotence of the pope's power, as well as the subordination of all secular jurisdiction to his authority, he published them with a commentary, pointing out the impety of such tenets, and their evident tendency to subvert all civil government.

On the accession of Charles V. to the empire, Luther was in a dangerous situation. To secure the pope's friendship, Charles determined to treat him with great severity. His eagerness to gain his point rendered him not averse to gratify the papal legate in Germany; who insisted, that without any delay or formal deliberation, the diet then sitting at Worms ought to condemn a

man whom the pope had already excommunicated as an incorrigible heretic. Such an abrupt manner of proceeding, however, being deemed unprecedented and unjust by the members of the diet they required Luther to appear in person, and declare whether he adhered to those opinions which had drawn upon him the censures of the church. Not only the emperor, but all the princes through whose territories he had to pass, granted him a safe-conduct, and Charles wrote to him requiring his immediate attendance on the diet, and renewing his promises of protection from any injury or violence. Luther did not hesitate one moment about yielding obedience; and set out for Worms, attended by the herald who had brought the emperor's letter and safe-conduct. While on his journey, many of his friends, remembering the fate of Huss under similar circumstances, and notwithstanding the same security of an imperial safe-conduct, advised and entreated him not to rush wantonly into the midst of danger; but Luther, superior to such terrors, silenced them with this reply, "I am lawfully called to appear in that city; and thither I will go in the name of the Lord, though as many devils as there are tiles on the houses are there combined against me."

The reception which he met with at Worms, might have been reckoned a full reward of all his labors, if vanity and the love of applause had been the principles by which he was influenced. Great crowds assembled to behold him than had appeared at the emperor's public entry, his apartments were daily filled with princes and personages of the highest rank; and he was treated with a homage more sincere, as well as more flattering than any which pre-eminence in birth or condition can command. At his appearance before the diet, he behaved with great decency, and with equal firmness. He readily acknowledged an excess of acrimony, and vehemence in his controversial writings; but refused to retract his opinions unless he were convinced of their falshood, or to consent to their being tried by any other rule than the word of God. When neither threats nor entreaties could prevail on him to depart from his resolution, some of the ecclesiastics proposed to imitate the example of the council of Constance and by punishing the "pestilent heretic" who was in their power, to deliver the church at once from such an evil. But the members of the diet refusing to expose the German integrity to fresh reproach, by a second violation of public faith, and Charles being no less unwilling to bring a stain upon the beginning of his administration by such an ignominious action, Luther was permitted to depart in safety. A few days after he left the city, he was denounced as an obstinate and excommunicated criminal, and deprived of all the privileges which he enjoyed as a subject of the empire. Every prince was required to seize his person, as soon as the term specified in his protection should be expired.

As Luther, on his return from Worms, was passing near Altenstein in Thuringia, a number of horsemen in masks rushed suddenly out of a wood, where the elector had appointed them to lie in wait for him, and carried him to the castle of Wartburg.

Weary at length of his retirement, Luther again appeared publicly at Wittemberg, upon the sixth of March, 1522, and made open war upon the pope and his prelates.

The same year 1522, he wrote a letter to the assembly of the state of Bomeia, in which he assured them that he was laboring to establish their doctrine in Germany, and exhorted them not to return to the communion of the church of Rome, and he also published a translation of the New Testament in the German tongue, which was afterward corrected by himself and Melancthon.—That translation having been printed several times, and being in every-body's hands, Ferdinand archduke of Austria, the emperor's brother, issued a very severe edict, to hinder the further publication of it; and forbade all the subjects of his imperial majesty to have any copies of it, or of Luther's other books. Other princes followed his example; upon which Luther wrote a treatise "Of the Secular Power," in which he accused them of tyranny and impiety.

In the year 1523, Luther wrote against vows of virginity; and soon after Catharine Bora and eight other nuns eloped from the convent at Nunschen, and were conducted to Wittemberg.

In October, 1521, Luther flung off the monas-

tic habit; which was a very proper preparative to his marriage with Catharine Bora. His conduct in marrying was severely censured; but Luther boldly defended his act.

Luther was thus employed in defence of the Christian religion till his death, which happened in the year 1546. That year, accompanied by Melancthon, he paid a visit to his own country, which he had not seen for many years. Soon after he was called thither again by the earls of Mansfeldt, to compose some differences which had arisen about their boundaries. Preaching his last sermon there at Wittemberg, upon the seventeenth of January, he started on the twenty third; and at Hall in Saxony lodged with Justus Jonas, with whom he stayed three days. When he entered the territories of the earls of Mansfeldt, he was received in a very honourable manner, but was at the same time very ill. He died upon the eighteenth of February, in the sixty-third year of his age. A little before he expired, he admonished those that were about him to pray to God for the propagation of the Gospel, "because the council of Trent and the pope would devise strange things against it."

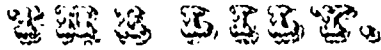
"Thus lived," "died in faith," and triumphed, one of the most honourable servants of Christ, and one of the most exalted benefactors of the human family whose names are recorded in the annals of the church and world.

### THE SPIRIT OF POPERY UN-CHANGED.

Many of our readers suppose that the increased light of the few last centuries has essentially changed the Roman catholic character—that the ignorance and persecuting spirit which characterized it in the earlier and dark ages has given place, through the influence of Bible truth and improvement in the arts and sciences, to a purer faith and more exemplary practice. They credit the testimony of ancient history respecting the corruptions of the papal church, and her abominations in practice in past ages, but believe her opposition to the Bible for the most part has ceased, and with it their enmities toward those who cherish its precepts. The truth is, we give our attention so little to what the catholics say and do in this kind of protestantism, that we are ignorant of their present character, and are likely to remain so, unless we are careful to collate facts on this subject, and attentively study their history. Such is our facility for obtaining information upon every subject, both at home and abroad, that much light is thrown upon our minds, disabasing our people of those favorable impressions which they had received of the catholic character in the nineteenth century. Recent developments are disclosing to us, both at home and abroad, the secret opposition of all faithful catholics to the Bible, and that the same persecuting spirit which once possessed them is not yet eradicated from their bosoms, but in countries where the catholics are the dominant party, and in sections of our own where they outnumber our native population, they not only persecute and destroy heretics, as they call all protestants, but burn their bibles, which they regard as the prime cause of prevailing heresy.

Now, if there are any who suppose that the church of Rome is not in the nineteenth century what she was in dark ages; that she is not opposed to the word of God, and will not persecute and punish those who cherish it, I refer them to facts now published to the civilized world, in proof of their error. On the 11th of January, 1837, the emperor of Austria gave orders to about 500 of his subjects, living in the valley of Zellerthal, who by reading the Scriptures had become protestant, and thrown off the papal yoke, "That they must return to the Catholic church, or leave their fatherland: not tolerate any protestant com.rol." that is the place of their very year in which he gave the o. all of this devoted band of ab. compelled to leave their hon. birth, the scenes of the their ancestors, and Sacred Scripture rit, had rene Rome, and hierarchy.

we have not an evidence of the unchanged and unchangeable character of the church of Rome, of her hatred to the Bible, and her cruel and persecuting spirit, and that, too, in the nineteenth century, then I ask you to inform me what kind of evidence you would deem sufficient. If more is wanted, I must needs point you to the Bible configuration in the vicinity of Champlain, in the land of the pontians, or direct you to the destruction of the inquisition at Madrid, by a living witness, who directed a devoted band to the achievement; or even direct you to the present inquisition in the Eternal City.



BYTOWN, (P. W.) JULY 13, 1850.

THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of British North America, met at Hamilton on the 18th June, and continued in session for three days, the Chair being occupied by George Benjamin Esq, the Right Worshipful Grand Master.

In the opening address—which we regret being unable to publish in full—the Grand Master pointed to the necessary amendments required to the Rules and regulations, and laid on the table the amendments proposed, which were subsequently referred to a special Committee, and reported to the Grand Lodge with very little amendment. The principal feature in the amended regulations, is the division of the Western or Upper Provinces into four Orange Ridings, over each of which a Junior Deputy Grand Master is to preside. The divisions and their names will appear below. The Orange obligation being considered too long, it was considerably abbreviated, and in some parts altered, though not materially in its general meaning.

As the proceeding of the Grand Lodge, will shortly be printed in full, and furnished to the Brethren, we shall not at present make any further remarks concerning them. We cannot here, however refrain from expressing our sincere satisfaction at the re-election of George Benjamin Esq, to the high and onerous office of Grand Master, an office which he has so long filled with the highest credit to himself, advantage to the Institution, and entire satisfaction to the great body of the brethren. But while we rejoice that he has been wisely retained in his exalted station we cannot but regret that he has signified his intention to resign at the close of his term of office: and we feel perfectly certain, that many will agree with us when we say, that when the Grand Chair is vacated by its present incumbent, it will be very difficult indeed to find as well qualified and as efficient a member of the order to fill his place.

The following are the names of the officers

- BENJAMIN Esq, R. W. G. M.
- HUNE Esq., S. D. G. M.
- EMPLEY Esq., J. D. G. M.
- ... D. G. M. for C. E.
- ... M. for N. B.
- ... M. for N. S.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Esq., G. T.  
GEO. L. ALLEN, Esq., G. S.  
C. G. LE VESCONTE, D. G. S.

The Province has been divided into four Orange Ridings, over each of which the Grand Lodge has appointed a D. G. M. to preside. The following are the divisions.

WEST RIDING.—Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Elgin, Huron, Bruce, Oxford, Perth, Wentworth, and Brant.

—J. LEE, Esq., D. G. M.  
HOME RIDING.—Counties of Simcoe, Waterloo, Halldmand, Halton, Lincoln, Welland, Four Ridings of York, Wellington, Peel, and Grey. — R. DEMSEY, Esq., D. G. M.

CENTRE RIDING.—Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Addington, Leeds, Peterborough, Victoria, Hastings, Lennox, Frontinac, and Grenville.—R. H. THORP, Esq., D. G. M.

EAST RIDING.—Counties of Ottawa, Glengary, Sternmont, Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Russell, Dundas and Renfrew.—JAMES BELL, Esq., D. G. M.

The next Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge will take place at Drummondville.

At the close of the meeting, the Grand Master, addressed the Brethren as follows:—

Brethren & Companions,

I return you my thanks for the vote you have just recorded. And at the same time feel it my duty to state to you the course I intend to pursue. For many years I have been a member of this Grand Lodge, and have never failed in giving my attendance. Seven years ago, when we last met in this city, I commenced that system of reform in our order, which I saw was essential to the well working of our principles, and at this present meeting I have succeeded in passing the list of the plans, which I consider will enable those who come after me to manage the Institution with much less labor, than has fallen upon me. Correspondence need no longer lay over, for a year, before it is answered; and the complete Rules and Regulations now adopted will enable every member of our order to know his duty. The finances of the Institution are in an improved condition, and will enable us to circulate far and wide the additional instructions we have to give. Unsolicited I was placed at the head of this Institution, and for two years my Brethren, gave no signs of dissatisfaction. But it soon began to be felt, that the advice I had given that we should not let ourselves be made subservient to any party was generally acted upon: and those who had been in the habit of commanding our assistance, found their influence fail. They were not of us; but they found a few ears amongst us, willing to aid in pulling me down from the position, in which your confidence had placed me. At the Grand Lodge meeting in 1848 it was my full intention to resign, but when I met my Brethren, I found that some of them had had their minds poisoned against me, and indirectly I was told, that I was to be displaced. I felt, that I had discharged my duty. I felt I had violated no trust:—I felt that the order had not retrograded under my management, and I also felt that if it was intended to displace me, I should have been spoken to. Under these circumstances I determined to rely on the justice of my Brethren, and did not retire; but was again honored with your confidence. In June 1849 I again came prepared to resign; but found the enemies of our order had again been at work; and that while openly and avowed opposition was conducted against a worthy officer of the institution, secretly the same and additional influence were at work against me. Finding this, and at the last moment discovering that something akin to conspiracy was at work, I again determined to rely upon the justice of my Brethren, and was again most triumphantly retained in your full confidence. I scarcely was I seated, than it was

announced to me, that I must look for opposition for the future. I came amongst you this time prepared to meet the intrigues, and I have succeeded in proving the charges formerly brought against me, infamous fabrications, and forgeries. You replaced me, or rather you retained me in my high position by acclamation. Having thus, as well for the Institution, as myself, disproved the foul calumnies of unworthy men,—having matters in such a position, that my successor will not be troubled with many difficulties, I announce to you, that it is not my intention, to allow myself again to be put in nomination for the high office I occupy. But in descending from the Grand Master's Chair, I shall continue a member of the order over which I have so long presided.

Brother Bethune D. G. M. then returned thanks and said it was pleasing to his heart to find that those who had opposed him on a former occasion had seen good reason to change their opinions and had so cordially supported him on this occasion, this fact was more pleasing to him even, than the occupation of the chair he now filled.—For the next year he had no doubt matters would work harmoniously in the Society. Brother Benjamin had told them that he should retire; and some of them might be looking to him to fill the place of Bro. Benjamin, but he could assure them that this never could or would be the case. To discharge the duties as they had been discharged by Bro. Benjamin required great energy and ability, and he felt that old age was too sensibly creeping over him, to allow him to assume such duties. They must look elsewhere for a successor to Bro. Benjamin, though he confessed, he did not know where. They must also be prepared to place a successor in the chair which he occupied. But he desired them to remember that he did not intend to leave the order, his certificate was deposited in his Lodge chest, and there it would remain till he died.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN BYTOWN.

In consequence of severe indisposition we were unable to attend to the celebration of the "glorious anniversary," which circumstance, although a matter of much regret and loss to us, will not be so to our readers, as we have been furnished with the accompanying report of the proceedings of the day by the Secretary of L. O. L. No. 126, who took part in the affair.

"According to appointment, the Bytown Lodges met at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Town Hall, West Ward Market, when the Chair was taken by the Worshipful District Master, Francis Abbott, the Deputy's Chair being occupied by Brother Thomas Langrell, W. M. of L. O. L. No. 119. The Lodge was opened in due form and the business of the day proceeded with.

After the business of the Order was over, the Lodge was closed with solemn prayer, and the Brethren proceeded to the English Church, at 11 o'clock, where they were addressed in an appropriate and impressive manner, by the Rev. S. S. STRONG—who has always proved himself the tried and steady friend of the Orange or Protestant cause—from the following text, which he handled with his usual ability and eloquence. General Epistle of Jude, and part of the 3rd verse—"It was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

In the afternoon, the Brethren attended the Wesleyan Methodist Church, where they heard an excellent Sermon from the Rev. E. SHERRARD, County Grand Chaplain, from the 23rd Chapter of Numbers, and 23rd verse.—According to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, "What hath God wrought?" The Rev. Gentleman did ample justice to his text, and handled his subject ably and skillfully.

Thus, by attending unanimously, the English and the Methodist Churches, have the Orangemen of Bytown shown to the world that they can forget and lose sight of all sectarian differences, and unite together to work for the general welfare of the Protestant Religion. This is as it should be; the Orange Institution is

essentially Protestant in principle, and sectarianism should never be allowed to interfere with the broad and free platform upon which it stands.

At the close of the religious services the Brethren repaired to the Town Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was in readiness, prepared by Brother Henry McCormick, who deserves the highest credit for his exertions on the occasion. It need scarcely be said, that full justice was done to the delicacies provided.

The Town Hall is beautifully located, near the Upper end of the Sapper's Bridge, between Upper and Lower-town. The "Union Jack" was hoisted on the flagstaff at an early hour in the morning, and throughout the day continued to wave in the breeze as a token of the loyalty of those who held their sway beneath its protection.

The interior of the room was elegantly decorated with garlands of flowers—among which the Rose and the Orange Lily were conspicuous—evergreens and flags, &c. From the centre of the room was suspended the splendid Blue Banner of L. O. L. No. 126, with its gorgeous representation of King William, on horseback, emerging from the waters of the Boyne, on both sides. A royal crown, tastefully arranged, appeared on each side, and over the Chair, at the East end of the room, though last, not least, was placed a large and well executed likeness of Queen Victoria. The West end of the Hall was occupied by the musicians, and the evening was often enlivened by the stirring strains which came from the Orchestre, and here, while speaking of the music, we consider it a duty to pay a very well-deserved tribute to Brother James Fraser, who, assisted by his highly efficient juvenile choir, contributed in no small degree towards adding to the enjoyments of the evening.

After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were given, and responded to by several of the Brethren, in spirited and stirring speeches, which were ever and anon greeted with the loudest applause. The business of the evening was attended to in good earnest until an early hour, when the Brethren separated and repaired to their homes in the same orderly manner which characterized them throughout the day.

The Orangemen of Bytown refrained from making any display, in the form of a procession, for various reasons—neither because their numbers would not warrant them in daring opposition if they were pleased to walk!—nor because they were afraid of any open or secret enemy—No! they had other reasons for adopting the plan they did in celebrating the 12th of July. Orangemen are always averse to breaking the peace—they are the tried friends of law and order, and the Orangemen of Bytown have nobly vindicated their character against the aspersions of their enemies, they are men of peace; and it is only in cases where their rights are infringed on, their civil or religious liberties attacked, or their lives endangered that they are compelled in defence of their principles and their lives, to offer retribution. Such are the motives which actuate Orangemen in general, and the conduct of the Orangemen of Bytown, at their late celebration, must convince any one of the truth of this, who is not blinded by bigotry or misled by falsehood or prejudice. We took it as a proof of unanimity of feeling to see the Orangemen of Bytown uniting to celebrate the glorious twelfth as they did. Above all others, they should never forget that "Union is Strength"; and when Protestant Union is exercised in a good cause, neither Hell nor Popery can prevail against it. It is necessary, in times like the present, when the enemies of our common liberty are putting forth all their unhallowed powers to accomplish the destruction of everything Protestant in the land—doing their utmost "to bereave us of our religion and laws," that we should stand together and know each other.—Protestants of every country, where Popery has been predominant, and shewn itself in its true colors, well know its relentlessness of purpose and the despotism of its priests—they well know that Popery has been their worst enemy—the foe of reason and revelation; and consequently they should unite in action and determination to defend themselves and arrest its progress.

Times have changed considerably since our good old Protestant forefathers suffered at the

faggot and the stake, and split their hearts blood, to hand down to us, their children, the liberties we now enjoy; and the Bytown Orangemen have proved themselves not inassidable to their sufferings nor forgetful of their triumphs; at the same time, they have shewn by their orderly and peaceable conduct that they are not what they have been maliciously represented to be—that their object is not to wade "knee deep" in Papist blood, as the Papists are instructed to believe by their wicked Priests and inveterate leaders. No! their objects are of a far higher nature they seek solely the advancement and protection of the Protestant religion, and the free exercise of their rights as British subjects. Such are their objects and while they are able to attain them, they never will submit quietly to attack or aggression—no longer then let the Orange body be slandered—no longer then let conscientious Papists, if such there are, believe the lying representations and instructions of their interested Priests, or the plausibly fabricated infernal reports of the cowardly and black-hearted ruffians by whom they allow themselves to be led astray and duped into placing themselves in the position, in many cases, of candidates for a dose of cold lead, the Penitentiary or the gallows. We say this advisedly, and we can prove it, at any time; and here we shrink not from asserting, that all the excitement and disturbance occurring among Papists on occasions like the 12th of July, is occasioned by the ruffianly malice of a set of the most contemptible characters, influenced by the most vindictive and devilish intentions, who make it their business to traduce and belie the Orangemen (no doubt by the instigation of their Priests) by telling their ignorant followers the most reckless and abominable falsehoods concerning them to the effect that the Orangemen intend to murder them, burn their mass-houses and nunneries, and a score of other wicked things that could only originate in the breasts of abandoned villains. We only wonder, and with good reason that such calumnies are still believed, although always proved false and contradicted by the continued forbearance and exemplary conduct of Orangemen. The reckless men we speak of, as the cause of all this wicked excitement and false alarm, are more famous than they imagine, they live in Bytown and are well known; and they may rest assured, that should any disturbances arise in future, though their wicked agents, they need not calculate on escaping the just reward of their zeal and officiousness.

Notwithstanding the fact, well and publicly known for some time, that the Orangemen of Bytown had no intention, at any time, of having a public Procession, still these miscreants of whom we have spoken above, for two or three weeks previous to the 12th continued to circulate the most outrageous falsehoods about the Orangemen, and we believe it is pretty well known that they went to the country to engage the services of those willing to become their dupes, for the purpose of bringing them to town to fight with the Orangemen. Of course, we do not wish to mention here, that two or three of these busy Gentlemen, gave an unmerciful beating to a very quiet and inoffensive man of their own persuasion, on Sunday the 7th instant, when returning from one of their pious pilgrimages to the country, whither they had gone to carry the fiery cross; and if we are rightly informed, a meeting of the "Shamrock Boys" took place, on the same Sunday evening, at which the delegates to "Hard Scrabble" and other places reported the success of their mission.

Notwithstanding all the exertions of such wicked characters to create a disturbance—notwithstanding their unlawful threats and blood-thirsty preparations, the Orangemen of Bytown, to their credit be it spoken, paid not the slightest attention to them, but quietly made their arrangements, and carried out their plans as originally intended and agreed upon, without giving or intending to give offence, and without fear of opposition, which, however, they are always prepared to meet; and we are happy to say, that the last 12th July passed off in Bytown, in the greatest peace; and in a manner highly creditable to the Brethren.

We cannot conclude this article without bearing our testimony to the praiseworthy conduct of the Magistrates of Bytown, who deserve the highest credit for the prompt and active preparations they made to maintain the peace of the town,

and to have endangered by the lawless conduct of disorderly characters. They may rely upon the fact, that they would have been well supported in the exercise of their official duties, for there is not an Orangeman to be found, who would not respond to the call of the lawful authorities to assist in preserving the peace of the country."

#### THE 12th JULY IN AYLMER.

The Orangemen of Aylmer, Canada East met and celebrated the day by a banquet, at which the utmost hilarity and good feeling prevailed. The usual ceremonies were observed—the customary toasts were given and responded to, and the anniversary of the Boyne went off in the most agreeable manner. In commemorating the day, as they did, the Aylmer Brethren exhibited their sincere attachment to one of their grand precepts, which teaches them to be slow to take offence and to offer none. We are happy to say, that the Aylmer Brethren, who are second to none, in their loyalty and zeal for the Protestant cause, are rapidly increasing in numbers and strength and their general conduct is highly creditable to the name they bear, and the principles they hold.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Rev. S. S. Strong of the English Church, and the Rev. E. Shepherd of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Friday last, by the Orangemen of Bytown assembled, for the manner in which they responded to their call, and for the truly excellent and eloquent Sermons, preached by those Rev. gentlemen on the 12th instant. We have been told by those who were present, that the two discourses we have mentioned were worthy, in an eminent degree, of the day and the occasion; each being superior in its order and highly interesting. We have been given to understand that it is contemplated to have both Sermons printed in Pamphlet form, a proceeding which we feel certain would be very gratifying to the Brethren throughout the country, as well as to Protestants generally.

GALLANT ATTACK OF A POPISH PARTY ON A PROTESTANT DRUM.—A short time ago, a drum was purchased in Bytown for the use of the Orangemen of Clarendon, to be sent by the boat from Aylmer to its destination. It appears that some intrepid papists—Shiners no doubt—in the latter place, learning the fact, a number of them repaired to the wharf, and when the drum arrived, enclosed in a large box, they drew up in battle order and marched boldly to the attack, armed with axes or some other heavy weapons; and although for a time it resisted their utmost efforts to crush it, it finally fell a sacrifice to their exertions. This is one of the very re-



in which papists have ever been known to beat a Protestant Drum. We do not at all wonder at the perpetration of such an outrage. It is quite characteristic of the animus of the Popish faction. They never yet attempted to look beyond men and things—they never dreamed of contending with principles; and consequently a Protestant Drum is an object of great aversion to them.

In the first place, had they missed the opportunity, they probably never would have another chance to get a rap at one, and as a matter of course, the smashing of the heretical instrument is an exploit that will meet with the especial favor and thanks of the holy fathers, and perhaps a remission of at least ten years of Purgatorial punishment to each one concerned in the adventure. Well, after all, we can scarcely blame ignorant Papists for anything they do. They are taught the most absurd and abominable monstrosities by their priests, and very many of the mere physical force votaries of Popery are sincere in their hatred and opposition. Taking this view of this unlawful and daring outrage, we are not surprised in the least. Were not Protestant Drums beaten at the Boyne, at Aughrim, at Derry, at Inniskillen, at Limerick, at Bantry Bay, at Ross, and Vinegar Hill; and does their thunder not annually prolong the recollections of Protestant conquest, and perpetuate the triumph of civil and religious freedom? Who wonders, then that they are obnoxious instruments?

We have received another communication from our esteemed correspondent, *Vox ex Deserto*, which will appear in our next. We trust we shall hear from him often.

Our Town subscribers, will please bear in mind that a messenger from this office will wait on them for their subscription to the Orange Lily, for the current year, on Monday the 22nd instant; when it is to be hoped they will be prepared to meet our demands.

The following paragraph is copied from the New York papers:—

"NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.—*Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 18.*—Our amiable and good Governor, Lord Harris, is to leave the Island in a few days, in conformity with the orders from the Home Government, which has commanded him to repair with all possible despatch to Canada, there to assume and exercise the ruling power of British North America, vice Lord Elgin, recalled. What is gloom to this Island will be sunshine to the Canadas."

THE LITERARY GARLAND.—We have received this popular Canadian Monthly, for July; and can confidently recommend it to the Canadian public superior to any of the American point of merit, or beauty of

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

The subjoined article, on this iniquitous and anti-British measure (which happily for Britons has been lost) we take from the Toronto Weekly Patriot; and we beg leave to commend it to the serious attention of the British Electors of Canada: that they may, when the time arrives to do so, teach the recreant renegades, belonging to Upper Canada, who basely coalesced with the servile Canada French radicals in the attempt to fetter British liberty to the chariot of French domination, a lesson which they will not likely soon forget. The Upper Canada radicals, who voted for the representation Bill, basely deserted true British principles, and sacrificed the interests of their constituents at the shrine of party power and party aggrandizement. It is well known that the Radicals of the upper Province could not carry a single measure, without the assistance of the French members, and consequently to secure their hated reign, they have in every instance sneakily proved themselves subservient to the prejudices of a foreign faction, which ever has been, and is still struggling for the mastery in Canada. Electors of Canada, at the next general election remember the vote given on this question by many of your representatives, and be prepared to tell all political and national apostates that you will require their services no longer.

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

It is to be hoped, that it will be deeply engraven in the hearts and memories of all to whom British and Upper Canadian freedom is dear, that the object, open and plain, of the Representation Bill, was to give to French Canadians such a preponderance in the Legislature, as should enable them to grind down British interests and feelings to any extent that might please or be expedient. It is easy to say that the measure has been defeated, and therefore agitation is now worse than useless. But let us not view it in this light. The majority in favor of this shameless, iniquitous, and unjustifiable attempt to establish French supremacy, was so nearly being the necessary majority, that it will be tried again and again on every opportunity, and we must only look to a new parliament for a security against it. Fortunately, the time is not far off—at furthest only one Session. At the next election, let this Bill be remembered, and let every one of those Upper Canadian renegades, who have shown themselves the willing, servile panders to French arrogance, with other slanderers of British loyalty, be driven with ignominy from the hustings.

The history of the present Administration is well known; they came into power by that alliance with the French Lower Canadians which the conservatives rejected as utterly degrading, because altogether subversive of British interests and feelings of honesty and justice; they have kept their places hitherto, by the same base subserviency. The Globe has told us, probably by order of Mr Hincks, that Lafontaine is the dictator of Canada! Mr. Price has told us that Mr. Lafontaine is not only Governor of Lower Canada, but Upper Canada also. If we look at the division in the House, no one will say that the ministers could command a single majority but for the French Canadians. An examination of this Bill, properly styled the French tyranny fixation Bill, gives results worth pointing out.

Yeas, or members in favor of giving the French Lower Canadian population a permanent control over British Canadians;

26 French Canadians (whom no one can blame in this their national effort).

25 English or English Canadians, viz:—

9 from Lower Canada.  
Armstrong Dewitt, Drummond,  
Guy! Holmes, Sanborn,  
Scott (T. M. Watts, Ross.

16 from Upper Canada—

Baldwin—Attorney General West,  
Hincks—Inspector General,  
McDonald—Solicitor General West,  
Merritt—Chief Commissioner Public Works,  
Price—Commissioner Crown Lands,  
Notman—Crown Lawyer's Deputy on Circuit,  
Richards—A good practical man but dependent on the faction in power.

Burritt, Bell, Ferguson,  
Fluit, Hall, Morrison,  
Thompson, Smith, Wilson (Lon'n).

Five of these being actually members of the Administration, and bound to do Mr. Lafontaine's high behests, on pain of being kicked out.—We do not choose to say much about the other ten, but the common opinion is, that but three really independent men are to be found among them. Then of Lower Canada we have Drummond, Solicitor General East, and Holmes gagged and tied because three members are promised to Montreal, leaving seven other Lower Canadian English members, willing that their countrymen, rapidly increasing in wealth, numbers and influence, should be swamped and trampled under foot by an ignorant population, who give a bare per-centage of increase!!!

Thus we have the fifty-one tyrants:—

French Members	26
Ministers,	5
Members for Montreal,	1
L. C. English Member,	1
U. C. do. do.	11

51

of whom three from Lower Canada, and perhaps four from Upper Canada, are supposed to be independent!!!

Nays or members determined to support British rights, interests and independence:—

Lower Canadian French,	1
do do	3
Upper Canadian English,	17

31

Hence, leaving out the Ministers who dared not oppose Mr. Lafontaine, we have eleven Upper Canadians, some of whom dare not oppose the Ministry, to seventeen independent Upper Canadians!!! We have purposely omitted reference to the absent members; but if their names were taken into consideration, the difference would be still greater.—Can anything more fully demonstrate the fact, that in Upper Canada, liberty, and all we hold dear, are held by permission only of the French party.

Thus the compulsion to contribute to the indemnification of Lower Canadian rebels, is not the only circumstance which shews the degraded position in which Upper Canada, or rather British Canadians are placed. This subject must not be forgotten, nor thought light of; but must be reiterated from East to West, from Gaspe to Sandwich, until by some decided and decisive measure, the emancipation of British Canadians be achieved.

We extract the following remarks from a private letter received from a friend, who has lately been travelling in the Upper part of the Province; and from whom we extract a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which may be found in another column.

Toronto, June 21st, 1850.

MY DEAR LETT,

Having a spare hour, and not knowing well what to do with myself, I thought I would occupy it in giving you a short account of what came under my observation on my travels westward which might not prove altogether uninteresting to you.

The day after I left Bytown, I arrived at Kingston without anything worthy of comment coming under my notice; for the beauty and grandeur of the Locks of the Rideau Canal, are so well known that it would be egotistical in me to take up your time in remarking upon them, and there is nothing else to be seen worthy of note. While in Kingston I was invited to witness the Orange Band perform several choice

pieces of music, which they did in a manner, and with a proficiency highly creditable to them—the Band is chiefly composed of young men, who spend two nights in the week for practice, and although they are but a short time in existence they have made that progress, that now they would bear favorable comparison with any of the bands of the regular service—they are an honor to the Orange Society, as well as a credit to Kingston—their first public appearance was at the funeral of a deceased brother, and their good performance on that occasion elicited such rapturous applause, that they have received invitations to attend almost every public celebration taking place in Kingston and its immediate vicinity. Why could not we Bytownians get up a similar Band?—we have as good material as the people of Kingston, and can procure equally good instructors—and such a band is a desideratum much wanted in Bytown, and ought not longer to be overlooked.

The day after my arrival at Kingston, I took the Prince of Wales and went up to Belleville—I was quite astonished to see how much further advanced the crops were than about Bytown. The land along the Bay of Quinte, is rich and salubrious, and the many fine farm-houses that bedeck its banks, bespeak the wealth and comfort of the proprietors—it may be truly and emphatically said of this lovely section of country “This is the Eden of Canada.” Belleville is a very pretty town, and handsomely situated; and from the constant bustle, and pleasant looks of its inhabitants, I should judge is considerable of a place for business—in fact, it seemed to me that there was more business doing here than in Kingston—the Americans trade a good deal here—perhaps this will account for it.

Being invited by the Right Worshipful the Grand Master—and who I am happy to say, was unanimously re-elected at the recent sittings of the Grand Lodge in Hamilton, and who I sincerely hope, Providence may long spare as an ornament, as he now is, to the Institution—who is Master of the only Lodge that meets in Belleville, but which numbers over one hundred and fifty members I to remain till after Monday, the night of the meeting of his Lodge, which I accepted. The Lodge-room is decidedly the neatest and most commodious I have yet seen; and I might safely say is unsurpassed by any other in the Province—the Master's Chair is placed on a platform a little elevated, and over his head is a canopy supported by two pillars, one on his right the other on his left, and on either side are two tablets with appropriate inscriptions in gilt letters connected with the order—in front of the Master's Chair are the tables of the Secretary and Treasurer, and the seats of the members are arranged on either side of the House, so that all can see and hear what is going on.

On my arrival again at Kingston, I took the Steamer Passport, (one of the handsomest and best finished boats on the Lake,) to Cobourg, where I intended to have remained for a few days—but the weather proving rather stormy and a high sea running at the time, the Captain deemed it unsafe to put in to Cobourg or Port Hope, so of necessity I was carried on to Toronto without stopping at either places as I intended doing on my way up to Hamilton.—We, however, arrived safe in Toronto the next morning about 10 o'clock. I was prepared to find Toronto changed, after an absence of nine years, but not for so great a change as met my gaze—it has increased during that time to about double its size, and very much improved in its appearance, and is unquestionably the handsomest Town in United Canada, and is certainly next to Montreal in size and population, which must be between thirty and forty thousand.

On Tuesday the 18th June, I passed on to Hamilton, where I was quite astonished to find Potatoes in blossom, and remarking it to a friend from Toronto, he said that in another week they would have new potatoes in the Toronto market. Here also I saw the first Orange Lilies of the season, which so delighted my heart that I could not suppress an exclamation of wonder and delight at again beholding (and that too so early in the season) the King of flowers—the “glorious matchless Orange Lily.” The Lilies I speak

of were brought in and placed on the Grand Lodge Room Table.

I shall not attempt to give you a description of Hamilton—suffice it to say, that it is beautifully situated at the foot of Burlington heights—is considerable of a place for business, and has some of as fine stores as there are to be found in any town in Canada. The first thing that strikes the beholder on his near approach to Hamilton, is the beautiful residence of Sir Allan Napier McNab, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Bay, and built after the fashion of some of the residences of estates gentlemen in the old country—and to give you a minute description of this noble edifice, would take up too much time, and might be uninteresting to you.

I shall now conclude by giving you a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge—I regret, however, that I cannot furnish you with the opening address of the Grand Master, which I have no doubt you will also regret, but as the proceedings of the Grand Lodge will shortly be published, then you can furnish your readers with it. In the meantime you will be glad to learn that the next semi-annual meeting will be held in Bytown, when it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance of the Brethren from the surrounding Counties.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge referred to above will be found in another column.

#### To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

Sir:—I hope you will have no objection to let the public know, through the columns of the Orange Lily, that the 12th July was celebrated in this town, on Friday last by “The Young Britons”—I mean the little fellows of all, who are just old enough to know the difference between an Orange Lily, and a “Shamrock” or a maple leaf. Under their proper officers, the Young Britons met at their quarters in the afternoon, and sat down to a good dinner which they had prepared for the occasion. I do not intend to occupy your columns by a minute description of the dinner.—Suffice it to say that it was worthy of the occasion and those who honored it. Among other things as a set off to the delicacies provided, a splendid ham occupied the centre of the table, surrounded by an Orange Lily, the room was well decorated and everything done that could add interest to the scene. Upon the removal of the cloth, a number of loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the Chair, and some pretty good and appropriate speeches were made in reply to them, and after spending the evening just as Young Britons know how to spend it, the proceedings were brought to a close, and all separated well pleased with the entertainment of the day.

Yours faithfully,

A YOUNG BRITON.

Bytown, July 13th, 1850.

Ye gallant young Britons,  
Ye Sons of the Sons  
Of the Isles of the Sea,  
Where true liberty runs,  
In the blood of the free—

A cheer for your spirit again and again,  
Young Britons as Boys, you'll be Britons as men!  
Be firm in your faith, and when tall by and by,  
You will stretch forth your arms with energy high,  
And heartily welcome Young Britons you'll be,  
To pluck the ripe fruit from the old Orange tree.  
Ed. O. L.

#### To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

SIR,—Being a subscriber, through a friend, to your valuable and plain-speaking Journal, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, on the subject of the Popish persecution, began in this city.

I must premise however, that I am not an Orangeman, and therefore cannot be accused by the enemies of that excellent Association, of being biased in my Judgement by that means.

Whenever you speak to a Papist of the horrid cruelties practiced heretofore by that anti-

christian system, (Religion I cannot call it) you are met with the reply, that it was done “at a time when men were not as enlightened as they are in the present day”—that “it was the age of persecution.” But Popery is the same now that it ever was. Look at the proceedings here;—a Swiss Missionary has been employed for the last few months, by the Scotch Church in this city, to read and expound the Scriptures in French to such as choose to attend. The Priests of Popery, thinking their craft in danger, from the proclamation of the Truth, have excited the people to such an extent, against him, threatening them with their maledictions if they gave him any countenance, that he could not obtain the lease of a house to hold his meetings in, until a poor man—a protestant—offered an unfurnished house at a low rent for that purpose. Not content with this, they induced a number of disreputable persons to attend his preaching, in order to annoy him as much as possible. Finding he had too much christian meekness to be easily annoyed, they assembled in great numbers round the house, using the most threatening language; and finally a few weeks since, on his leaving the house, I believe a pistol was fired at him; and it was feared his life was in danger. Some of the parties were arrested and held to bail to answer the charge at the next Court, but of course with a Popish Jury, they will be acquitted.

Through a kind Providence he has been restored, and continues his work in Faith. The same system is still carried on; and a few days ago four lads between 16 and 17 years of age were brought before the Police Court, and convicted of disturbing Divine service; and sentenced to pay a very small fine.

Now, sir, if such a system is to be continued, the sooner an Orange Lodge is instituted in Quebec the better—they have been the aggressors—they have set the ball moving; and I conceive it to be the duty of every sound Protestant to rise up and repel such a monstrous proceeding.

The Papists of Quebec require to be taught the same lesson, that their brethren in Bytown were taught. I am decidedly opposed to religious broils; but am ready at all times to stand forth in defence of my liberty and my rights.

Did the Protestants of Quebec attempt to molest Mr. Brownson while he was lecturing here on Popery, and heaping every kind of abuse on Protestantism? No! not a finger was raised against him—he was at perfect liberty to lecture as long as he pleased. Protestantism will bear to be spoken against—it will bear examination, and that by the light of God's word. But why is it that Rome is so much alarmed at the word of God being read to their people? Because they know that the system will not bear examination by such a rule. But let them not suppose that Quebec is in Spain or Portugal, that the same system can be carried on here that prevails in those unhappy countries—let them remember we have British Laws here; and as Britons we will defend them.

I hope, Sir, this subject will be taken up in this Province. Remember this is not an offence against the Scotch Church only; the same persecution would be levelled at every one who is not a slave to papal Rome.

I trust you will lend your talented pen to the exposure of such a monstrous iniquity.—Unfortunately the Press here is too much under Popish influence, to speak out boldly on this subject; but I am happy to see there is one Journal that is not afraid to speak plain.

Hoping you will excuse this imperfect and hasty epistle.

I remain,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
ZERO.

Quebec, 27th June, 1850.



## THE FETE DIEU.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily,

MR. EDITOR—

In a late number of the *Montreal Gazette* appeared the following bit of Editorial:

"*Fete Dieu*—This ceremony was so'ennuzed last Sunday, as usual, in the open air. The eclat with which it was at one time celebrated would appear to be dying away, and we thought as we looked casually on that wretched piece of the splendour in which we were common to the occasion in the 'olden time.' Once a sad eye sore to protestants, we believe it is now little regarded by them.

The following comments are those of a contributor, and as they have just this moment been handed in, we shall close our remarks with them—

"The two annual processions of the *Fete Dieu* passed off on Sunday, with wonderful magnificence. The weather was fine, and there was no dust. Two-thirds of our towns-people were gratified with a religious ceremony, half the other third were gratified with a splendid pageant, most of the remainder gave no thought to the matter, one way or the other, and the religious prejudices of a few, were as usual, 'shocked.' There may be much that is wrong in this celebration, and certainly we find no authority for it in the 'Shorter Catechism;' but apart from what is *pro* to us, perhaps a conscientious desecration of the Sabbath, is there anything unparagonable in an open and public exhibition of religious devotion? We confine our songs of praise to the four walls of a church, while the Catholics believe it is equally acceptable, when made to resound through the streets. Gorgeous vestments are not our fashion, but are they *unreligious*? Or if a lady choose to carry an unlighted candle, instead of a fan, through the streets, under a hot mid-day sun, need it trouble any but the principal sultra—herself? Or if a score or two of boys and girls, are made to appear like angels, what have we to regret, except that they will not remain so forever!

The exhibition of Sunday may have been a terrible popish abomination, but we are not commissioned to call down fire from Heaven on those from whom we differ, and should recommend those who in imagination, are so commissioned, to examine well their own credentials, lest they should be found mixing up too much self-conceit with their theology. While anything is to be reverent, the religious observance of an ancient is there not such objects for shallow mockery, nor are our pulpits men always happy in opposing them with 'divine decrees,' especially when they presume, with an unbecoming familiarity, more common than commendable, to fortify those decrees by County Court decisions.

When giving thanks that we are not like other men, it is wise to remember that even we ourselves are given to some queer practices. The Catholic puts a cross upon his church, while we adore the 'superstition;' and as an emblem of steadfastness, surmount our steeples with a weather-cock."

Now, Sir, if the above precious morceau had appeared in a professedly Romanist Journal, it would have been no curiosity at all, for in such publications there is an abundance of such stuff, but appearing, as it does, in an avowed Protestant newspaper, and one too that hitherto has showed no subserviency to Popery, it is a very great curiosity. The Editor does, indeed, seem to be ashamed of this queer effusion, for he takes care to tell us that "the comments are those of a contributor." But Editors should remember *qui facit per alium, facit per se*, and they ought, therefore, to take care into whose hands they put the reins, otherwise they will run the risk of being driven to the Devil. Our Editor, indeed, probably owing to a little more than a quantum sufficient doze of brandy eye water and cigars, seems to have been at the moment somewhat conglomerated. First he tells us,

that in looking at the procession of the *Fete Dieu*, he "messed much of the splendour and magnificence" common to the occasion in the 'olden time.' His "Sub," however, flatly contradicts him, and tells us that the show came off with wonderful magnificence. This reminds me of a story of Pitt and Dundas coming into the House of Commons one evening after dinner. "I can't see the speaker," said Dundas. "You can't, eh?" replied the great Financier, "why I see two. Great genius's sometimes take strange views of men and matters."

And indeed there seems to have been glitter enough about it, to dazzle Editor the first, casual observer, as he says he was. Then, says he, this same procession was "once a sad eye sore to Protestants, but we believe it is now little regarded by them." What sound Protestant was ever blinded by such mummeries, or cared a straw about them personally. It is only those fools who make a mock at sin, whose eyes are made sore by them; and then what a reason for inserting these notable "comments," because "they have just this moment been handed in" he will "close his remarks with them." Oh! lame and impotent conclusion; and the "remarks," why he does not give us half a dozen lines of his own. Well now for Editor No. 2, who tells us in the first place, that after a preface of "wonderful magnificence" (who drives fat oxen must himself be fat) "the weather was fine, & that there was no dust," neither physical nor metaphorical, except what was thrown in the eyes of this brace of Editors. Then see what exactness in sentimental statistics, as if the writer knew the thoughts of every inhabitant of Montreal—*egote intus et in cute novi*—two-thirds were gratified with a religious ceremony, half the other third were gratified with a splendid pageant, most of the remainder cared not a fig, and "the religious prejudices of a few were shocked." Who, after this, will dispute the omniscience of an Editor. But, quoth our commentator, "there may be much that is wrong in this celebration"—may be! why, surely, such a wise man as you, can tell us whether there really is any thing wrong in it or not, that is, if you know anything at all about the matter, which there is good reason for suspecting you do not. The commentator is very certain, however, that there is no authority for it in the *Shorter Catechism*. It appears, then, that he has really been taught his *Catechism*; and as from the title page of that admirable composition it will be seen that it is especially "intended for the instruction of those of meaner capacity," it is surprising that our tyro has not derived greater benefit from it,—no authority for it! Why all Scriptural authority is against it, and as the *Shorter Catechism* is Scriptural, the second commandment is there, though not to be found in a Popish *Catechism*—thus setting the solemn injunction of God at defiance, *Deut.* 12. 32.—"What thing soever I command you, observe to do it." And as to the show being a desecration of the Sabbath, the commentator is again at fault—he cannot say whether it is or not.—But apart from that (a bagatelle it would appear in his opinion) "is there anything unpardonable in an open and public exhibition of religious devotion?" Yes, most assuredly, it is an unpardonable sin, when zealous Protestants exhibit their religious devotion by "uttering their voice in the streets, and crying in the chief place of concourse, how long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge? But it is no sin at all, nay, rather it is a thing very much to be commended, for Popish Priests to get up pompons processions on the Lord's day, to turn away the minds of Romanists, and if

possible Protestants also, from the realities of religion. Then what nonsense is here about a public exhibition of devotion, as if worship in a Church was not public. Is there not something analogous in these street "songs of praise" to the prayers that were said of old by the Pharisees in the streets? "We" says the commentator "confine our songs of praise to the four walls of a church." I suspect Mr. Editor, that the four walls of a church very seldom confine him, or he would know a little more about his subject. Dean Swift lays it down as an indisputable axiom, that before a man can write common sense on any given subject, he must know something about it. Now if this writer knew anything at all about his, he would know that Protestants, all Protestants, at least, do not confine their devotion to the four walls of a church. There is family prayer among them, and family praise too. If Romanists make their "songs of praise" to resound through the streets, are they ever heard within the four walls of their own dwellings? No, no! Popery is no family religion. The meretricious ornaments of the woman which sits on the Scarlet colored Beast, full of names of blasphemy, and having seven heads and ten horns, *Rev.* XVII. 5, 4, are much better adapted for a gorgeous street procession than the quiet domestic circle. Hence such fooleries as "ladies carrying unlighted candles through the streets, under a hot mid-day sun," and dressing up a score or two of boys and girls, in order to make them appear not like angels, but like mountebanks—for no one living can pretend to tell what an angel is like, except those who idiotically "worship angels, intruding into those things which they have not seen, vainly puffed up in their fleshy minds." *Coll.* III, 18.

Then we have a few lines of infantile innocence and ignorance, or affectation of them. The exhibition of Sunday may have been a terrible popish abomination, but we are not commissioned to call down fire, &c. This is the most charitable way of viewing the matter, but it is much more probable, that all this verbiage is only a cowardly way of telling us, that such heathenish ceremonies are no abominations at all. In reply, I would tell him, that all this ceremony, and "wonderful magnificence," and gorgeous vestments, and ladies carrying unlighted candles instead of fans, and mischievous urchins travestied as angels,

("Oh that men should play such tricks before high Heaven,

As make the Angels weep.")

and hymns resounding through the streets in honor of a "blasphemous fable," as the dogma of transubstantiation is Scripturally denominated by the Church of England. The mere statement indeed, of this dogma, which supposes a priest can change a wafer "into the body, blood human soul, and Divinity" of the Saviour, bears on its front to the eye of every unprejudiced mind indisputable mark of blasphemy. *Rev.* XIII 1, and XVII 3. It is this blasphemy which is celebrated on the day of the *Fete Dieu*, and it is the belief or at least the profession of such blasphemy, that Papists endeavoured to enforce by fire and faggot, for they at least, whatever Protestants do, consider themselves "commissioned to call down fire from Heaven (say rather from hell) on those from whom they differ." Transubstantiation was their burning article, and if it is not so now, it is only because "giant Pope," as honest John Bunyan says, "is so crazed in his joints by reason of the many shrewd brushes he has received in his youth," that he has no strength left to bind and drag a heretick to the stake. The will is as truculent as ever. He still sits grinning at the mouth of his cave. To "mix self-conceit with theology" makes, no doubt,

a very nauseous compound, and this theologian for the nonce is a notable example of it, but cannot he bestow a little disgust on those who mix up still worse things than conceit with their theology. "Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

"But" continues our commentator, "while anything is to be revered, the religious observance of an ancient faith are not subjects for shallow mockery." The Grammar and the theology of this sentence are on a par. Was Elijah wrong when he mocked the priests of Baal, an idol far more ancient than the consecrated wafer? "Why what a pagan rascal is this." He would have revered golden onions in Egypt, or danced round the golden calf in the desert, or fallen flat before Nebuchadnezzar's image, all very ancient forms of worship likewise, but not a whit the more respectable on that account.

Then comes a sentence of vulgar ngmarole about "pulpit men," "divine decrees," (precepts I suppose he means) "unbecoming familiarity more common than commendable," and County "Court decisions." What he means, it is not easy to say, and I question very much if he knows himself. But in advocating the cause of Popery, the less he says about Courts the better. Did this sub-Editor ever hear of the Court of Inquisition or an *Auto de fe*?

It appears from the concluding paragraph of this very brilliant article, that its author is "given to some queer practices," for although he says "We," he can only speak for himself. Perhaps he speaks in the grandiloquent Editorial style, which reminds me of the honest Scotchman who said "all men have their faults, even I myself have a few." But the *tu quoque* argument at best is but a weak one, and utterly worthless without particularizing.

The last sentence is intense nonsense. Protestants put weathercocks on their steeples, to show how the wind blows; therefore there is no harm in the worship of the cross by papists. "Weathercock" is the last word of this precious specimen of smart writing, and the communication might not unaptly have appeared over that signature, for people who make light of the first table of the moral law are quite prepared to follow the example of the illustrious Vicar of Bray. Weathercocks like these, prejudiced themselves, and turned about "with every wind of doctrine" are ever ready to sneer at the consistent and conscientious opinions of others as "religious prejudices." This is what the sub-editor in question calls the abhorrence of a portion of the people of Montreal at the worship of the wafer. But the first four commandments of the Decalogue are inseparably connected with benevolence to man as inculcated in the second table of the law, and what God has joined "vain man" cannot put asunder. Thus it is, that "the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty," and Popish countries are no exception to this rule. Heathenism is justly chargeable with cruelty. Popery adds the blackest hypocrisy to her atrocities, inasmuch as she perpetrates them under the pretence of promoting a religion which is fraught with "peace and good will toward men." By a process which is "a mystery of iniquity" she converts the healing balm of Christianity into an intoxicating and deadly poison. The cup which "the Mother of harlots and abominations of the earth" has in her hand is indeed a "golden" one, but it is "full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication." When Socialists, such as the writer of the article I have been remarking on, take a sip from that cup, it is no wonder that the scanty allowance of brains with which nature has furnished them are muddled. I am

supposing the article was written by a weak Protestant; but it is not improbable that it is the production of some Jesuit, who has infused into it just as much of the filthy contents of the cup above mentioned, as he thought the stomach of a Protestant Editor, not over delicate, would bear; and that the supposed "contributor" was in fact only a sort of go-between Printer's Devil on the occasion.

Believing the Editor of the *Montréal Gazette* to be neither Papist nor Puseyite, I shall conclude by respectfully suggesting to him (of course he reads the *Orange Lily*), that when "comments" on the *Fete Dieu* procession, or other Popish doings, are again "handed in" to him, that he should examine them narrowly, or at least be sure of their origin, before the Devil gets hold of them. *Tumco Danaos, et dona ferentus.*

VOX EX DESERTO.

#### VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, 28th June, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Price reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, which was read twice, as followeth:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, for the purpose of representing:—

That the reservation of a large portion of the Public Domain of the Province, for the support of a Protestant Clergy, by an Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of your Majesty's Royal Predecessor, King George the III., has been for many years a source of intense dissatisfaction to the great majority of Your Majesty's Subjects in Upper Canada.

That it appears by the last Census taken in Upper Canada, that the population of that Section of the Province, was in the year 1848, 723,332, of which 239,651 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland, the only churches receiving any considerable benefit from the Clergy Reserve endowment.

That it appears by the last Census taken in Lower Canada, that the population of that section of the Province, was in the year 1844, 678,490 of which only 70,229 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland.

That the power given by the 41st clause of the above mentioned Act to the Provincial Legislature, "to vary or repeal" the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, affords sufficient evidence, that in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament the question was one that ought to be settled with reference to the state of public opinion in the Colony rather than to that in the Mother Country.

That in the early settlement of the Province the reserved lands were of little value, and as no sales had then been authorized by the Imperial Parliament, the question attracted but a slight share of public attention.

That so soon as the intention of the Government to dispose of the land reserved in Upper Canada became known, the Representatives of the people of that Province took the whole subject into their most seri-

ous consideration, and with an unanimity that prevailed on no other question, endeavoured to remove a grievance universally complained of by the people, save and except by those interested in the maintenance of Church Establishments.

That in the year 1827 a Bill to authorize the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds therefore to the purposes of General Education, was passed through the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the division on the second reading having been 22 to 6; that this Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council.

That a dissolution having taken place soon afterwards, the Tenth Parliament of Upper Canada met in the year 1829, when a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes, passed through its various stages in the House of Assembly without a division, but was again rejected by the Legislative Council.

That in the year 1830, during the second Session of the Tenth Parliament, another Bill containing similar provisions to the former ones, was passed by the House of Assembly without a division, and was rejected by the Legislative Council.

That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament met in the year 1831, when Resolutions expressing the same views were adopted by a large majority in the House of Assembly, an amendment proposed by the Solicitor General having been rejected on a division of 29 to 7.

That in the year 1832, during the Second Session of the Eleventh Parliament an Address to the Crown praying for the application of the Clergy Reserves to Educational purposes was carried by a large majority in the House of Assembly.

That after the passage of the Address last referred to, a Message was sent down to the House by Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne, in which His Excellency stated that he had His Majesty's Commands to make a communication to the House of Assembly in reference to the lands set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; that His Excellency informed the house that the representations made to His Majesty and to His Royal Predecessors of the prejudice sustained by His faithful subjects in the Province, from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, that His Majesty had considered with no less anxiety, how far such an appropriation of Territory was conducive either to the Temporal welfare of the Ministers of Religion in the Province or to their Spiritual Influence, and that His Majesty invited the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to consider how the power given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, could be called into exercise most advantageously for the Spiritual and Temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province.

That after the reception of the above Message, a Bill to re-invest the Clergy Reserves in the Crown discharged of all trusts whatsoever, was introduced and read a second time on a division of 29 to 7.

That in the year 1833, during the Session of the Eleventh Parliament having similar provisions with that adopted by the House, was read a second time on a division of 29 to 2.

That in the year 1834, during the Session of the Eleventh Parliament of a similar character with its several stages in the Legislative Assembly by considerable majorities.

with the whole weight of the Government, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

That in the year 1835, during the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Upper Canada, a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes, was passed by a majority of 40 to 4, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

That during the same Session Resolutions were sent down to the House of Assembly by the Legislative Council, in which the opinion was expressed that as the Legislature of the Province had been unable to concur in any measure respecting the Clergy Reserves, it was expedient to address His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, requesting that the Imperial Parliament, should legislate on the subject.

That the House of Assembly, by a majority of 24 to 12, thereupon Resolved, That the House had theretofore repeatedly passed Bills providing for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the appropriation of the moneys arising therefrom to the support of Education, which Bills have been rejected without amendment by the Legislative Council. That with the same view the House had repeatedly made known, by humble and dutiful Addresses to His Majesty, their wishes and opinions, and the wishes and opinions of His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province on this highly important subject, and that the House took that opportunity of declaring that these wishes and opinions, both on the part of the House and of their constituents remained entirely unchanged. That during the Second Session of the then last Parliament His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by Message informed the House that he had received His Majesty's instructions to declare that the presentations which had at different times been made to His Majesty and his Royal Predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, and His Majesty had most graciously been pleased to invite the House to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal the provisions which it contains for the allotment and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves might be most advantageously exercised for the Spiritual and Temporal interests of His faithful subjects in the Province. That the House, in compliance with His Majesty's wishes thus graciously expressed, and with the strong and well known desires of His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province, had passed a Bill during the then present Session to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and to apply the money arising from such sales to the support of Education. That the said Legislative Council had not passed the said Bill, had not amended it, and had not passed any other Bill on the subject.

That in year 1836, during the Second Session of the Twelfth Parliament, a Bill laying similar principles to those recently passed by the House of Assembly was introduced, and was carried on a vote by a majority of 35 to 5. That the Bill was amended in the Legislative Council expunging all the enacting and substituting provisions for the Clergy Reserves in the Crown, to be in maintenance of Public Worship of Religion. That the House adopted by a majority of 24 to 12 amendments to the Bill introduced by the Legislative

Council affirming the principles of their original Bill.

That during the same Session, a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Head, was communicated to the House of Assembly in which His Lordship treated the question as one to be settled by the Provincial Legislature, and declined to interfere with the deliberations of the Legislature by offering any suggestions of his own.

That the Twelfth Parliament having been dissolved by Sir Francis Head, a general election was held at a period of great excitement, and the question of the disposal of the Clergy Reserves appears to have been lost sight of during the political struggle which ensued. That during the first three Sessions of the Thirteenth Parliament, various efforts were made to settle the question, but without any satisfactory result. That at length in the course of the Third Session, a Bill which had passed the Legislative Council providing for the reinvestment of the said Reserves in the Imperial Parliament was concurred in by a majority of 22 to 21.

That in the year 1839 during the Fifth and last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House by the Governor General, the Right Hon. C. P. Tnomson, by which the House was informed, that the Bill passed during the previous Session had not received the Royal Assent, there being an insuperable objection to it on a point of form. That His Excellency stated moreover that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the Provincial Legislature would bring to the decision of the question an extent of accurate information as to the wants and general opinion of society in this country in which the Imperial Parliament was unavoidably deficient.

That another attempt at settlement was made during the last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, when a Bill passed both Houses providing for the sale and disposal of the Clergy Reserves, which Bill having been reserved for the Royal Assent was not assented to by Your Majesty.

That on your Majesty's decision to withhold the Royal Assent from the said Bill, Your Majesty's Government submitted to the Imperial Parliament a Bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which so far from settling this long agitated question has left it to be the subject of renewed and increased public discontent.

And we humbly beg leave further to represent to Your Majesty: That apart from the objections entertained by the great majority of Your Majesty's Subjects in Canada to religious endowments, by which certain favoured denominations of Christians are kept in connection with the State and thereby placed in a position of superiority over others, the present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserves investments is manifestly unjust.

That the entire revenue derived from the investments made before the passing of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Victoria Chapter 78, has been thereby assigned to the Churches of England and Scotland, to the exclusion of the Wesleyan Episcopal and New Connexion Methodists, the Free Presbyterian Church of Canada, the United Presbyterian Church, the Baptists, Congregationalists and other Religious Bodies, whose pastors have an equal claim to the designation of a Protestant Clergy with those of the Clergy of the churches of England and Scotland.

That it appears from the facts above stated, that during a long period of years, and in nine successive Sessions of the Provincial Parliament, the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada with an unanimity seldom exhibited in a deliberative body declared their opposition to religious endowments of the character above referred to.—That the wishes of the people were thwarted by the Legislative Council, a body containing a majority avowedly favorable to the ascendancy of the Church of England. That the Imperial Government from time to time, invited the Provincial Parliament to legislate on the subject of these Reserves, discriminating on the part of the Crown any desire for the superiority of one or more particu-

lar Churches. That Your Majesty's Government in declining to advise the Royal Assent being given to a Bill passed by a majority of one, for investing the power of disposing of the Reserves in the Imperial Parliament was unavoidably deficient, the question could be more satisfactorily settled by the Provincial Legislature. That subsequently to the withholding of the Royal Assent from the last mentioned Bill, the Imperial Parliament passed an act disposing of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in a manner entirely contrary to the formerly repeatedly expressed wishes of the Upper Canadian People as declared through their Representatives, and acknowledged as such in a Message sent to the Provincial Parliament by Command of Your Majesty's Royal Predecessor.

That we are humbly of opinion that the legal or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of Provincial Legislation on this subject, should have been removed by an act of the Imperial Parliament, but that the appropriation of Revenues derived from the investment of the proceeds of the public lands of Canada, by the Imperial Parliament will never cease to be a source of discontent to your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province; and that when all the circumstances connected with this question are taken into consideration, no religious denomination can be held to have such vested interest in the revenue derived from the proceeds of the said Clergy Reserves, as should prevent further legislation with reference to the disposal of them, but we are nevertheless of opinion that the claims of existing incumbents should be treated in the most liberal manner; and that the most liberal and equitable mode of settling this long agitated question, would be for the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act providing that the stipends and allowances heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, or to any other Religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, shall be secured during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same, on the same principle that was adopted in the 3rd Section of an Act passed in the third and fourth years of her Majesty's Reign, chapter seventy eight; subject to which provision the Provincial Parliament should be authorized to appropriate as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the present investments or from those to be made hereafter, whether from the proceeds of future sales or from instalments on those already made.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Vic. Chap. 78, and for enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to the conditions above mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Price then moved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address;

Yeas:

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burrill, Cartier, Chaveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Homes, Jubin, Lacoste, Attorney General Lafontaine, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Westworth, Tache, Thompson, and Watts,—46.

Nays:

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Coruwall, Cameron of Kent, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Gugg, Hopkins, Johnson, La-Terrriere, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McLean, Meyers, Robinson, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Stevenson, and Viger,—23.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Price, an Address was voted to His Excellency, informing him that this House has voted a humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Price, the said Addresses to Her Majesty and to His Excellency were ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented to His Excellency by the whole House; and Members named to wait upon His Excellency, to know when he will be pleased to receive the same.

Mr. McLean, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of George Poapst and others, of the ninth concession of Cornwall, reported a Bill to establish a survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall, (from lot No. 22 westerly to the limit of the Township,) as the governing line of said concession of Cornwall, which was read for the first time;—second reading Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Robinson reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, which was read twice, as followeth:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to renew our declarations of attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government; and to assure Your Majesty that we, and the People whom we represent, are deeply sensible of, and grateful for, the inestimable advantages derived by this Province from its connection with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under a Constitution as nearly resembling that of the Parent State as the difference of circumstances admits; and that under that Constitution, Canada has advanced to a high degree of prosperity, and its inhabitants are in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; and by just and equitable laws are fully protected in life, person and property.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the introduction into this Assembly, of propositions of a Revolutionary and Republican character, to declare our firm attachment to the Crown and Government of Great Britain; and our determination to maintain the connection with the Mother Country unimpaired, by whomsoever it may be assailed.

We beg leave to assure Your Majesty that we decidedly disapprove of, and condemn all such attempts to disturb the Constitution, as tending to agitate the public mind, and to strengthen the erroneous impression which now exists in Great Britain, that Canada desires to sever its connection with the Empire, thereby preventing the introduction of British Capital in the Province; and diverting the tide of Emigration from Great Britain to other and more quiet countries.

Hon. Mr. Robinson then moved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address:

Yeas:

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Cameron of Cornwall, Cameron of Kent, Chabot, Dickson, Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Gagy, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaFertiere, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir A. N. McNab, Malloch, Marquis, McLean, Methot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Robinson, Ross, Saurageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Wentworth, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.—49.

Nays:

Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Holmes, McConnell, Papineau, Prince, and Sanborn.—11.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Robinson, an Address was voted to His Excellency informing him that this House has voted an humble Address to her Majesty, on the subject of certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. Robinson, the said Addresses to Her Majesty and to his Excel-

lency, were ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented to His Excellency by the whole house; and Members named to wait upon His Excellency, to know when he will be pleased to receive the same.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—We find the following in a contemporary:—"it is stated that during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, then a girl between thirteen and twenty years of age, some sentences of a court-martial were presented for her signature. One was death for desertion, a soldier was condemned to be shot, and his death warrant was presented to the Queen for signature. She read it, paused, and looked up to the officer who had laid it before her, and said, 'Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?' 'Nothing, he has deserted three times,' said the officer. 'Think again, my lord,' was her reply. 'And,' said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstance to his friends, (for it was none other than the Duke of Wellington,) 'seeing her Majesty so earnest about it, I said, he is certainly a bad soldier, but there was somebody who spoke as to his good character, and he may be a good man for aught I know to the contrary. Oh, thank you a thousand times! exclaimed the youthful Queen; and hastily writing pardoned in large letters on the fatal page, she sent it across the table with a hand trembling with eagerness and beautiful emotion!"

Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest, and the smallest grave in Esther churchyard?—That in which Miles Button lies buried; for it contains Miles below the sod, Miles in length, and Miles in breadth—and yet it is only a Button hole.

CLEVER TRICK.—Some time ago, an Irish labourer on the spree went into the shop of a country man in the Meal Vennel, Perth, and offered his hat for a shilling, that he might just have another "noggin of the creature," and wash up for work again. The demand was not great certainly, but poor Paddy's hat was no better than those of the majority of his countrymen in like circumstances, and he was at once flatly refused. A customer in quest of something having called the shopman to the door, Pat then addressed the mistress with, "Sure, then I think he might have given me a shillin for that, mem." She thought so too; and paying him the sum sought, he was off in a twinkling. Elated with her bargain, she reproached her lord for his short-sightedness, when to her horror he exclaimed, "Why, woman, you've bought my own hat!"—Her confusion may be more easily guessed than expressed. Pat, perceiving the shopman's hat lying in the window, slyly substituted his own for it, and actually palmed upon the wife the hat of her own husband.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

A Vessel from Van Diemen's Land has brought 645 qrs. of wheat, as a portion of her cargo.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Lieut. Morrison, Royal Engineers, was, yesterday morning, while returning from a fishing excursion, run down by the American steamer *Ontario*. Mr Morrison had sunk twice, and was going down the third time, when his senses returned, and he swam for the fragments of the skiff, by which he supported himself until rescued by the people on the *Ontario*, by whose promptitude his life was saved.—We are pleased to learn that he is now convalescent,—although he has suffered much from the misadventure.—*Argus.*

The man Cary, who was convicted of Rape at our last Assizes and sentenced to death, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Huron Loyalist.*

FIRES.—We are sorry to state that the house of Mr. William Wells, farmer, Cedar Creek, took fire last Wednesday, by a spark from the stovepipe lodging on the shingles, and burnt to the ground, little or nothing saved. Mr. Wells was absent in Galt at the time. Last Friday week, the barn of Mr. Archd. Stoddart, farmer, West Dumfries, was totally consumed, with its contents. It is supposed to have caught fire from adjacent hogheaps which were burning—no insurance. When will farmers insure? will an amount of loss before their eyes open the scene to the providence and wisdom of doing so?—*Dumfries Recorder.*

An awful thunder storm burst over this city at half past 7 last evening. The lightning flashes were very vivid and frequent, and the thunder followed the lightning closely. It was fearfully dark, and the rain literally poured. The storm lasted perhaps an hour, but the roars of distant thunder were heard until nearly midnight, lighted up with occasional flashes of brilliant lightning.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

CLEANSING WINDOW PANES.—Pulverize indigo very finely, moisten it with water till it assumes a plastic form of the consistency of common paste. Dip a linen rag into this, and smear the surface of the panes, and wipe off briskly, when dry, with a dry cloth.—Finely sifted ashes, moistened with spirits, answers well as a substitute, but indigo not only removes the dirt, but confers a brilliancy and clear surface, equal almost to the new glass.

ABOLITION OF THE IRISH COURT.—The London correspondent of the *Packet* says:—"I am in a position to assure you, on the most unquestionable authority, that the Duke of Wellington will strenuously oppose this abolition by voice, vote, and influence, whenever it comes to be considered in the Upper House. The bets at the clubs are two to one that the measure can never be carried. But, I must observe, that I am not of this opinion, as the shameful lukewarmness of the Irish members in the House of Commons has, I think, sealed the fate of the bill."

### FALL OF THE TABLE ROCK.

We have received the following additional particulars of the memorable event. The reports of a number of people being on the rock when it fell, are incorrect. Half an hour before the fall, there was an assemblage of carriages and drivers on the very spot; but when the enormous mass fell into the gulph, the ground was almost clear, as it was the dinner hour. One carriage only remained—an omnibus lately finished—but without the horses. The driver was inside cleaning it, and a little boy was with him. The ground suddenly cracked, when the driver with much presence of mind, threw out the boy, and followed himself, and both had just escaped when the mass separated, and with a loud noise gradually settled down—some part falling into the water, and a considerable part not reaching so far, but remaining attached to the banks. The enormous weight of the fallen mass may be conceived from the fact, that it has left a void 150 feet long, and 70 feet wide. Long before reaching the Table Rock, the eye is struck with the change in the appearance of the overhanging bank. A point of rock at each end of the vacancy marks prominently the ground on which so many thousands have trodden. A large mass at one of these corners, has, for some time been in an unsound state but the gap in the ground is now twelve to eighteen inches wide, and there are undeniable indications that it will soon follow in the same direction as the fall of Saturday. It has been proposed to detach this piece with powder, and certainly the sooner it is done the better, for people still crowd on it. Some geologists have conjectured that the Falls must, at one time, have been as far down as Queenston, and that more than 6000 years must have elapsed before they reached their present site. But the fact of such an enormous mass being at once disentangled may well teach a lesson of caution. Supposing the whole distance between Queenston and the Falls to have occupied the way of 6000 years in reaching, a quantity fell last Saturday, which is equal to about fifteen years of that time, and how often must such falls have occurred during sixty centuries, independently of the ordinary tear and wear of the rocks. The appearance of the Horse Shoe Fall at the Northern Curve is somewhat changed by this occurrence, but its waterless grandeur is not injured. The upper part of that section seems cut off, but it has formed a fresh head a little lower, over which the waters tumble in concentrated force and quantity.—*Toronto Globe.*

### THE REWARD OF UPRIGHT CONDUCT.

"Of from apparent ills our blessings rise."  
*Beattie.*

The following story, which we published in one of the periodical journals some time since, is too interesting to be omitted.

"An old chiffonier (or rag-picker) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as servant with a green-grocer. This girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit.—When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was suddenly, she was upon the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that their marriage must be deferred, as she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided at once with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but of nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room, weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young, good-looking man, entered.

"So my good Suzette, I find you have lost

your place!" he cried, "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?"

"I Sir!—you are joking."

"No, faith, I want a wife, and I am sure I can't find a better."

"But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me."

"O! if that is your objection, we shall soon get over it; come, come along; my mother is prepared to receive you."

Suzette hesitated no longer; but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle it was a cat he had had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he was determined even her death should not separate them, for he had had her stuffed and placed upon the tester of his bed. As Suzette took puss down, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. There were a thousand louis concealed in the body of the cat and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

**MURDER AT LAKE BORGNE, LA.**—On Wednesday evening last, a Frenchman, Nicholas Amon, employed by the Draining Company at Lake Borgne, had a slight altercation with the engineer, named Wilson, at whom he flung a hammer, which slightly grazed his cheek. Wilson, notwithstanding the provocation, made no attack. Apprehensive, however, that the Frenchman would make a more serious attack on him, he asked a friend to accompany him on his way, to the draining machinery. The friend acceded, but had hardly reached the place ere Amon presented a pistol at Wilson, fired, and shot him dead, the ball entering through his side. The friend of the murdered man immediately fled, when A. fired at him from a double-barrelled gun which he had with him. The man fell, tripped up by some part of the machinery. The Frenchman supposing he had killed him, laid down his gun; but perceiving the fallen man rise himself and run, he followed after, again fired and struck the side of his hat with buckshot. The murderer then coolly walked off into the woods, but returned near midnight, and passed several times in front of the dwelling where the corpse of Wilson lay exposed, muttering threats as he did so, against Wilson's companion. It is said this is the fourth man he has killed.—*New Orleansian May 18.*

**NEW METHOD OF JOINING METALS.**—Some interest has been excited by the experiments of a French gentleman, in London, who has it is stated, discovered a method of joining, by some cement, pieces of metal together so firmly, that when exposed to a testic strain, join. Could such an invention be brought to bear practically it would effect a complete revolution in the work of metal.—[Arizan.]

Of the difficulty of estimating the probable demand for a new paper, *Eliza Cook's Journal* is a curious example. Of the first number 18,600 copies were ordered to be worked off—3000 countermanded, and 15,000 deemed sufficient to meet the first demand. On the day before the publication, 27,000 were ordered from the country districts alone and, on the day of its appearance, 53,000 additional applied for.

The culture of flax is receiving a large measure of attention in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The King of Spain will give a dinner to all the poor of Madrid on the day of the Queen's confinement.

It is said that the beautiful palace of Napoleon is to be turned into a cavalry school.

**VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CORK.**—A Killarney correspondent informs us, on the authority of a gentleman officially connected with the Government, that it is the intention of her Majesty and Prince Albert to visit Cork, on the 2d August, for the purpose of witnessing the regatta. He gave this information confidentially. In expectation of her majesty's visit to Ireland, in the early part of August, and of her sojourn for a few days in Killarney, parties high in office have already engaged, for that auspicious occasion, apartments in one of the principal suburban hotels.—*Cork Examiner.*

**THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.**—At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the County Monaghan, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That, notwithstanding the 'heavy blows,' and the great discouragement administered by the present Ministers, from time to time, to the Orange Institution in general, and the many insults offered to Lord Roden, and other leaders of the Society, we the Orangemen of the County Monaghan, are resolved, under the blessing of God, to use every proper means in our power, for the stability and increase, and permanent existence of our invaluable Institution in Ireland in general, and our own County in particular."

A meeting of the Churchhill District was held in the Townhall of Derrygonnelly, county Fermanagh, on the 31st ult., when arrangements were entered into for the coming twelfth July, the brethren dining together on that day, instead of marching in procession.

### TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

**ALBANY, July 7.**—10 o'clock, A. M.—The train left here on Friday, 7 P. M., went through Schenk's Bridge, East of Spraker's. The abutments of the bridge had been carried away by the freshet, but the bridge was standing, and when the locomotive got on it the bridge gave way. The engine was precipitated into the stream. The tender, freight-car, and baggage car, lodged on top of the engine. The three cars did not go into the stream but were badly broken. In the freight car there were five labourers and one woman, a horse and a corpse. One man killed, one woman missing, supposed to have been carried down the stream on a quantity of baggage. The engineer and fireman uninjured.

The train from the West, due here early on Saturday morning, was precipitated into the stream near Palatine creek—the culvert having been swept away. One passenger killed, name not known. Three or four badly injured, twelve or fourteen bruised and otherwise slightly injured.

The locomotive, tender, and baggage car, pretty well knocked into pieces. At both places the passenger cars were considerably injured.

At Schenk's there were three, and the middle one was uncovered.

The express train arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, within three hours of the usual time. The passengers report that at the places of the disasters, such confusion prevailed that it was difficult to get at facts, but the above is about the true state of the case.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, July 10.

### DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The President died at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock last night; his death was calm and peaceful.

The Vice President, the Mayor of the city the Attorney General, Physicians and family surrounded his bed. General Taylor's last words were, I am prepared—I have endeavoured to do my duty.

The remains of the President will be exhibited in State at the executive mansion till the day of the funeral, which will be Saturday.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock. There was a full attendance; with crowded galleries.—The Secretary of State received two communications from Mr. Fillmore; the first resigning the Presidency of the Senate; the second announcing the death of the President. On motion of Mr Webster, the senate resolved to meet at twelve o'clock to-day for the inauguration of Mr. Fillmore.



**"A CANADIAN HOLIDAY.—OUR ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—Yesterday, says the *Toronto North American*, was a holiday. The House did not meet at all. Only a tax of \$600 on the country! The Banks did no business so far as notes were concerned; all notes falling due yesterday had to be met on Wednesday, or protested. We have no objection to our fellow-subjects of Lower Canada observing such days, in their own section of the country, if they desire to do so; with their views on such matters we do not intend to interfere, or make any reflections whatever. But we do protest in the strongest manner possible, against compelling the people of Upper Canada, who hold entirely different views, to submit to such usage. It is an outrage upon our consciences; the Bible imposes nothing of the kind. *A law passed last Session, requires all the people to submit to the holidays of the Catholic Church of the Lower Province; that Church is therefore, to all intents and purposes, the Established Church of this country. We are compelled by law to observe her religious ceremonies and institutions.*

"Upper Canadians! is this right? Is it not an insufferable encroachment on the rights of conscience—an encroachment that ill becomes a Reform Ministry and Parliament? Was that question discussed before the last election? We urge upon the Government and the House to reconsider this compulsory, this slavish, monstrous Act."

### A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

BY LAURIE TODD.

In New York, in 1796, my store was in Maiden Lane, within three doors of the store of John Mowatt, an extensive dealer in shoes. His foreman was John Pelsue, who sat behind the counter, stitching shoes and waiting on customers as they stepped in.—One day a corpse was found in the dock at the foot of the street. The coroner took the jury men from the neighborhood, and among them John Mowatt, and his foreman, John Pelsue. The corpse lay on a table in the centre of the room. Some of the jury men remarked that as soon as John Pelsue looked on the corpse he started, turned pale, and looked as if going to faint. He rallied, however—but his subsequent movements occasioned some curious remarks. The jury having rendered a verdict of death by drowning, were discharged. Mowatt turned around to look for his foreman, but behold, he was not there. We stepped out of doors and saw him high up in the street, on a half run, when he quickly turned a corner.—All sorts of inquiries were made, but nothing could be heard of him. This, with his turning pale at the first view of the corpse, occasioned some strange surmises among the jurors for many days afterwards. John Mowatt was a bachelor of thirty-five, and Pelsue had seen about thirty summers.

On a certain day, about one month thereafter, a lady in deep mourning stepped into Mowatt's store, and asked for a pair of shoes. While John was trying how the shoes fitted, the lady inquired:

"You had a man in your store, John Pelsue by name—what has become of him?"

"Yes," said Mowatt, "but what has become of him I would give a good deal to learn." He then related the story as above stated.

"Strange," replied the lady. "And you have not seen him since?"

"No," replied Mowatt, "I have not seen him since."

"Yes you have seen him," replied the lady.

"I certainly," said Mowatt, "would not contradict a lady of your appearance; but I have not seen him to my knowledge."

"Well, then," says she, "I am John Pelsue, and that subject on whom we held the jury, was the corpse of my husband.—"

My family name is Rindall. I was born in Philadelphia. I married (against the wishes of my parents) John Conner, a sober, industrious man, by trade a shoemaker. We lived happily for two years. He took to drinking, neglected his business and once struck me while in liquor. We had no family, so I resolved, while we were stitching shoes together, to learn his trade and leave him. I soon made a passable shoe, when I assumed the male attire, came to New York and you gave me work as a journeyman.—The rest you know." John told the present narrator, some days after, that on hearing this, he was dumb-founded.

"Well, madam," says John, "what are your plans for the future?"

"I have not formed any plans."

"Well," says John, "I liked you as a journeyman, and when foreman, I was pleased, suppose we go into partnership for life?"

In forty-eight hours thereafter they were married. She was a fine looking woman and might have passed for twenty-five.

This perhaps is the first instance on record of a woman's sitting as coroner's jurymen on the corpse of her husband. The above is a simple tale of truth. I was witness to all the facts.

**AN ARMY OF MONKEYS—A NOVEL SUSPENSION BRIDGE.**—They are coming towards the bridge; they will most likely cross by the rocks yonder," observed Raoul.

"How—swim it?" I asked. "It is a torrent there!"

"Oh, no!" answered the Frenchman; "monkeys would rather go into fire than water. If they cannot leap the stream they will bridge it."

"Bridge it! and how?"

"Stop a moment, Captain—you shall see." The half human voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive that the animals were approaching the spot where we lay. Presently they appeared upon the opposite bank, headed by an old grey chieftain and officered like so many soldiers.—They were as Raoul stated, of the *comandreja* or ringtailed tribe. One—an aide-de-camp, or chief pioneer, perhaps—ran out upon a projecting rock, and after looking across the stream, as if calculating the distance, scampered back, and appeared to communicate with the leader. This produced a movement in the troop. Commands were issued, and fatigue parties were detailed, and marched to the front. Meanwhile several of the *comadrejas*—engineers, no doubt—ran along the bank, examining the trees on both sides of the *arroyo*.

At length they all collected around a tall cotton wood, that grew over the narrowest part of the stream, and 20 or 30 of them scampered up its trunk. On reaching a high point, the foremost—a strong fellow—ran out upon a limb, and taking several turns of his tail around it, slipped off, and hung head downwards. The next on the limb, also a stout one, climbed down the body of the first, and whipping his tail, tightly round the neck and forearm of the latter, dropped off in his turn, and hung head down. The third repeated this manoeuvre upon the second, and the fourth upon the third, and so on, until the last one upon the string rested his fore paws upon the ground.

The living chain now commenced swinging backwards and forwards like the pendulum of a clock. The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased, the!

most monkey striking his hands violently on the earth as he passed the tangent of the oscillating curve. Several others upon the limbs above aided the movement.

This continued until the monkey at the end of the chain was thrown among the branches of a tree on the opposite bank.—Here, after two or three vibrations, he clutched a limb, and held fast. This movement was executed adroitly, just at the culminating point of the oscillation, in order to save the intermediate links from the violence of a too sudden jerk!

The chain was now fast at both ends, forming a complete suspension bridge, over which the whole troop, to the number of four or five hundred, passed with the rapidity of thought.

It was one of the most comical sights I ever beheld, to witness the quizzical expression of countenances along that living chain!

The troop was now on the other side, but how were the animals forming the bridge to get themselves over? This was the question that suggested itself. Manifestly, by number one letting go his tail. But then the *point d'appui* on the other side was much lower down, and number one with half-a-dozen of his neighbors, would be dashed against the opposite bank, or soured into the water.

Here, then, was a problem, and we waited with some curiosity for its solution.—It was soon solved. A monkey was now seen attaching his tail to the lowest on the bridge another girded him in a similar manner, and another, and so on, until a dozen more were added to the string. These last were all powerful fellows; and, running up to a high limb, they lifted the bridge into a position almost horizontal.

Then a scream from the last monkey of the new formation warned the tail end that all was ready; and the next moment the whole chain was swung over, and landed safely on the opposite bank. The lowermost links now dropped off like a melting candle, while the higher ones leaped to the branches and came down by the trunk.—The whole troop then scampered off into the chapparal and disappeared!—*Capt. Reid's Adventures in South America.*

### Birth.

In this town, on the 20th ult., the wife of Alexander Graham, Esq. of a Son.

At Kingston, on the 24th ult., Mrs. William Robbs, of a Son.

### Birth.

In this Town, on the 9th inst., EDWARD JAMES, only son of Mr. JAMES GIBSON, aged 7 years and 3 months.

At New Edinburgh, on the 11th instant, M. Peter Heath

At Ferguson's Falls, on Tuesday the 25th ultimo, Mr. George Hicks, aged 21 years, deeply regretted

**FOR SALE** by the Subscriber, at his store opposite the Post Office, Upper Bytown, Twankay and Young Hyson, Tea in Chests, Pipes in boxes, Crushed Sugar in bbls, Vinegar in Hhds, do in Quarter Casks, Window Glass in boxes, High Wines in bbls, Port Wine in Hhds, do in Quarter Casks, Crackers in Bbls, Wrapping paper in reams, Corn Brooms &c., &c.

A variety of other articles to arrive.  
W. H. ROBINSON,  
Commission Merchant.



## SELLING OFF.

MRS. JOHN COCHRAN begs leave to inform the citizens of Bytown, and the surrounding country, that she will dispose of the whole of her extensive stock of **TINWARE &c.**, at greatly reduced prices, as she is about winding up the business of her late husband.

Such an opportunity as now presents itself to the Trade, may not soon occur again, Mrs. C. would therefore recommend them to embrace the present, as every thing will be sold below first cost.

Country Store-keepers now is your time to lay in your stock of cheap **TINWARE**.  
Bytown, July 15th, 1850.

## THE TORONTO WEEKLY PATRIOT.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

And contains the British, Foreign and Colonial news usually given in the columns of the *Toronto Patriot*, including the latest Telegraphic intelligence respecting the British, Colonial and United States Markets, &c., up to the day of publication.

## TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.

Subscription per annum in advance £0 7 6  
In clubs of five (sent in one cover to one address), payable in advance, each 0 5 0  
N. B.—All orders must be post paid. Parties forming Clubs may increase their numbers at their inconvenience. When the period for which payment has been made is expired, the paper will be discontinued, without any notice from the publishers.

Any person sending \$10 on account of a Club will receive a paper free for one year.

Agents transmitting fifty subscriptions in cash shall receive in addition \$1 for their trouble, or \$10 for one hundred.

A remittance of \$1 will entitle to a copy of the *Weekly Patriot* for eight months.

ROWSELL & THOMPSON,  
Patriot Office.

8 Wellington Buildings, King-street, opposite Mrs. Dunlop's Confectionery Establishment.

## DEPARTMENTS

FORMERLY

## BOGERT'S HOTEL.

Bridge-Street, Belville, C. W.

THIS Establishment has been thoroughly repaired by Mr. M., who trusts by strict attention to the wants of his visitors, to merit the patronage of the public generally.

## BURLINGTON LADIES ACADEMY,

THE SIXTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution, will commence on **THURSDAY THE 5th DAY OF SEPTEMBER** next, under improved circumstances. For particular information, &c., see Circular, which may be obtained by application to the Principal.

D. C. VANNORMAN,  
PRINCIPAL.

Hamilton, June 20th, 1850.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, his friends generally, and the travelling portion of the Protestant Community of Canada West in particular, that he is prepared at the **City Hotel** (formerly Vannorous' Hotel) in Garden Street opposite the Shambles Upper Town Quebec, to entertain them in as good a style as this city can afford, and at as cheap a rate as any Hotel in the City.

He will always be happy to exert himself in making those who may call upon him, welcome and comfortable.

JOHN LINDSAY.

City Hotel, Garden Street Upper Town,  
Quebec, 8th July, 1850.

## PLANTAGENET WATER.

MONTREAL, May 1, 1850.

I often recommend the use of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters to my patients, and they usually inform me that its action on the bowels has been satisfactory, and that in many cases it has also had a favourable influence on the general health.

M. McCULLOCH,

Lecturer on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, University of McGill College.

MONTREAL, April 10, 1850.

Sir,—I have now prescribed this Plantagenet Water for upwards of a year, and I am happy very happy in being able to state to you, that the opinion which I formed of their probable usefulness, based on Mr. Hunt's Analysis, at the time of my commencing to use them, has been fully and satisfactorily verified by subsequent experience. I now recommend them extensively, and I have frequent opportunities of hearing from my patients that their employment has been attended with all the beneficial results for which they were prescribed.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D.,

Lecturer on Med. Juris., McGill College.  
To Mr. C. Larocque, Agent.

Sold by A. MANN, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

## PLANTAGENET WATER.

THE Proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact:—

MONTREAL, March 22, 1850.

Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plethora, where a disposition to congestion predominates, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.

It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters," generally, were to supersede and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.  
President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E.

## PLANTAGENET WATER.

The following testimonials have been handed to us for publication:

From the careful and scientific analysis which was made by Mr. Hunt, of the Plantagenet Waters, the enlightened Physician could at once proclaim that it was, in a great variety of diseases, acute and chronic—that he would prescribe their use, with the strongest reliance that he must thereby obtain the most favorable results. Experience soon confirmed the decision. Several of the Physicians of the highest standing and reputation in this city, and whose practice is therefore most extensive, because most successful, have published certificates testifying to the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine, which they have most frequently administered to their patients. Their authority is the one that ought to carry the greatest weight with sick persons, and persuade them.—Though I am a stranger to their learned profession, and have been blessed with such uninterrupted health, that I have not needed calling them to my aid, nor to make use of any remedy for several years, yet I attest, on my personal knowledge and observation, that many persons in my family, as well as in a large circle of friends, relations, and acquaintances, have used these Waters either under direction of their Physicians, or of their own accord, and that, in an infinite number of cases, they drew therefrom their cure, often; relief, always; inconsequence, never.

the desire of the proprietor, with true satisfaction I give him the present certificate, happy

if it can become a proximate cause of usefulness to any sick one whom it had helped to induce to resort to a remedy which, more often than almost any other, shall prove successful.

L. J. PAFINEAU.

Montreal, April 19, 1850.

I, the Mayor of the City of Montreal, in Canada, certify and attest, as being within my own knowledge the facts hereafter mentioned:—

1. The physicians who have given certificates setting forth the virtues of the Plantagenet Waters are well known to me, as enjoying a large practice, and occupying a distinguished rank among the members of the Profession.

2. On my own behalf, I may say that I have used the Plantagenet Water, and know by experience its beneficial effects during the intense summer heats. I have often preferred this natural fluid to the Soda Waters and refreshing Syrups commonly used in hot climates.

I think myself fortunate in being able to add my disinterested testimony to that of the physicians of this city, and confidently recommend to the public the use of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters. In doing so, I believe that I fulfil a duty imposed on all good citizens, that of assisting in the maintenance of the public health.

E. R. FABRE, Mayor.

## PLANTAGENET WATER.

The following opinion of the beneficial effects of the above water, is from the last No. of the British American Medical and Physical Journal, edited by Dr. Hall. The Doctor recommends the employment of this water to the special attention of the Profession, both in Canada and the United States. Nothing further is required to ensure their general use by all classes of our citizens.—

Remedial nostra, or matters professing to be such, and depending for their employment upon the extensiveness of the circulation of laudatory advertisements and the amount of money consequently paid by their proprietors for these, have at no time, since we undertook the management of a journal intended solely for the advancement of medical science, found favor in our eyes. Nor shall they. We have always adhered to the old maxim, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." We have always thought, and are daily more convinced of the truthfulness and correctness of our opinion, that all the world was never intended to practice the medical art, inasmuch as all men—aye and all women too—are enabled to make themselves masters of the science of medicine; and it must be admitted, without a cavil, that without a foundation there can be no superstructure.—Not that we would dare to question the qualifications of all to become, perhaps even, scientific practitioners of the Healing Art—far from it; but seeing that different gifts have been assigned to different individuals, from the foundation of our world, and that one class is necessarily dependent upon another for its comfort and support—the rich and poor, the educated and illiterate, the professor of science and the simple mechanic—so we hold, that the public should be directed, under God, in the maintenance and preservation of health, by men who have given, and continue to give, the best energies of their mind to this particular study. It is under impressions of this kind that we direct the attention of our professional brethren to the advertisement of Mr. Larocque on the cover. We have, in common with our medical friends in this city, taken occasion, from time to time, to prescribe, in fitting cases, the Plantagenet Water, derived from a spring on that gentleman's property in the Ottawa District. Commendatory certificates from medical men, perfectly well known to us, have been published in the daily newspapers of this city: our own has appeared among the number. But we now hesitate not to recommend the employment of this water to the special attention of the profession both in Canada and the United States. Mr. Hunt's analysis, as to its constituents, furnishes at once the key of its applicability and usefulness. We are informed that the proprietor has made arrangements for supplying, during the forthcoming season, the Plantagenet Water throughout our own Province and the United States, by the establishment of necessary depots and the appointment of proper agents.

AGENTS FOR BYTOWN.—Richard Stethem, Esqr., Sussex Street, Lower Bytown; Edward McGillivray Esq., Wellington St, Upper Bytown.

**BROACH LOST.**

ON Wednesday, last, (on the ground where the show of wild beasts was held) a Gold Broach, second mourning, set in Pearl. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at this office.

Bytown, July, 1850.

**NEW GOODS  
1850.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, thankful for the patronage so liberally extended to them, beg to inform their numerous friends in Bytown and the surrounding country, that they have just opened an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, which will compare with any other Stocks in the town, having been selected with great care in one of the best markets.

In Dry Goods, their stock will be found complete, in both Fancy and Staple Goods, and will be sold low.

**GROCERIES.**

- 6 hds. Muscovado Sugar.
- 1 do. Loaf do.
- 50 boxes Hyson, Twankay Tea.
- 20 do. Twankay.

Together with an extensive assortment of other Groceries.

**HARDWARE.**

A large assorted stock of Shelf and heavy Hardware.

- Window Glass 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 to 28 x 38.
- PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, COOLERS, &c. &c.
- No. 7 COOK STOVES.

**CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.**

50 packages assorted, forming a very large and rich assortment.

**LEATHER.**

150 Sides, best quality Sole Leather, Also, Cowhide, Kip, and Calf-skin, with several other articles too numerous to mention. The whole of which will be sold as low as the lowest.

T. & W. HUNTON

Bytown, June 1, 1850.

**BUTTER WOOL  
&  
POWDER.**

WANTED by the Subscribers, any quantity of the above articles for which the highest market price will be paid.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

Bytown, June 24th, 1850 1-1f

**SCYTHES!**

SCYTHES!! SCYTHES!!!

AN EXTENSIVE assortment for sale by the Subscriber, Cheap, and each blade warranted for thirty days. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

**ALSO.**

Shelf and Heavy Hardware of every description suitable to this part of the country, at prices which will be found Low enough for the hardest Times.

GEORGE HAY.

Rideau Street, Bytown, 29th June, 1850.

**FOR SALE,**

**ORANGE SASH RIBBONS.**

It is 6d. a yard, as good as the best, neither under the Hill nor behind the fence, but at my Shop in Richmond.

P. McELROY.

July, 1st 1850.

**ENCAMPMENT.**

—00—

**F. THOMSON.**

WOULD inform the Citizens of Bytown and the Inhabitants of the surrounding Districts that he has removed his CONFIGNERY ESTABLISHMENT to the West end of the Sapper's Bridge, central Bytown, where will be found a large, choice and varied assortment of CONFIGNERY, which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of PLUM, POUND, CITRON and SPONGE CAKES.

Soda Water, Ginger Nectar and Ice Creams.

Marriage and Christening Cakes made to order.

Bytown, June, 1850.

1-1f

THE Undersigned have this day, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on at Bytown under the style and firm of SAWTELL & THOMPSON.—JOHN THOMPSON is authorized to settle all the debts due to the said firm.

LUTHER SAWTELL,  
JOHN THOMPSON.

Bytown, 22th May, 1850.

THE Undersigned will continue the said Business in his own name, and on his own behalf, at his old Stand in Bytown.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Bytown, 20th May, 1850.

**CARRIAGE & SLEIGH  
FACTORY.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Bytown, and the public in general, for the liberal support they have received since they entered into Partnership in the above business, take this opportunity of informing their friends and all those requiring articles in their line of business, that they have now on hand a well-selected stock of FIRST RATE Materials. Having received the

**LATEST FASHIONS**

from Upper Canada and the United States, together with their long experience, and having in their employment some of the First Workmen, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give

**GENERAL SATISFACTION**

to those who may favor them with their patronage. They have now on hand, Buggies, Dog-carts, Spring-carts, Single and Double Lumber Wagons, &c.; and they would invite all requiring GOOD and CHEAP CARRIAGES to give them a call.

Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing, and Jobbing, DONE FOR THE LOWEST CASH PRICE!  
HUMPHRIES & McDougall.  
Bytown, May 1st, 1850.  
N. B.—All work made to order at this Factory, Warranted.

TO SURVEYORS.

**FOR SALE.**

A GOOD THEODOLITE, chain and a number of other Surveying instruments. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

NANCY JANE FALLS.

Richmond, 1st June, 1850.

**Life Assurance  
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

Medical Referee, Dr. HILL.

Agent for Bytown,

G. P. BAKER.

Bytown, February 1850.

42-1f

**NEW DRUG STORE.**

**R. A. BEAL.**

Chemist and Druggist,

FROM MONTREAL.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Bytown and surrounding country, that he has opened a DRUG STORE on York Street, Lower Bytown, near the Lower Town Market, and two doors North of Bedard's North American Hotel, and from his practical knowledge of his business—having served his time in one of the first shops of Montreal,—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. His Stock of Drugs, &c., will be found equal if not superior to any in Town.—Give him a call and prove the truth of his statement.

Bytown, 30th May, 1850.

1-1f

**VICTORIA  
WOOLLEN FACTORY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, would inform his numerous customers and the Public generally, that he has considerably enlarged, and improved his establishment, which will enable him to Manufacture Cloth,

SEVEN OR EIGHT PER CENT CHEAPER THAN FORMERLY.

He is now Manufacturing the different varieties of Cloth, and has on hand—plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tartans, Plaids, Doeskins, Tweeds, Blankets, (A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, FULL WIDTH,) Flannels &c. &c. &c. All of which he flatters himself will be second to none made in this section of the Province. He will Manufacture by the yard, or exchange Cloth for Wool, as usual, price lowered as above.

He would tender his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the business, and would still solicit them for a continuance of favour which he trusts will be a Mutual benefit.

Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Dying, done in a Superior manner and on the shortest notice.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Carleton Place, 1st July, 1850.

1-4m

**C. A. BURPEE,  
GENERAL GROCER,**

TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Next door to the Rideau Hotel,

RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN,

BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends in Town and Country, that he has opened his NEW ESTABLISHMENT lately erected on his Old Stand, and is now receiving a large and well-selected stock of

**GROCERIES, CROCKERY,  
LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c.**

C. A. B. would inform purchasers that he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices, and that his stock has been selected in the best Markets.

Hotel Keepers in Town and Country can be furnished with requisite supplies at CHEAP RATES.

Bytown, July 1st, 1850.

1-1f

**ALEX. BRYSON,**

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK-BINDER,

HAS constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS made to order, and every description of BOOKBINDING done in the neatest manner and moderate charges, at the OLD EMPORIUM, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. May 1st, 1850.

21

**A. & W. SUTHERLAND**  
**TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.**

Next Door to Graham's,  
**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**  
RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN. 15-11

JUST ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED,

**A Rhetorical Catechism,**

Whose is exhibited in a clear, strong, and perspicuous manner, the graces and style of composition,

BY REV. D. FALLOON HUTCHINSON

Author of "the Essay on the Lords day," "the Biblical Chart," "Discourse on Christian Baptism," &c., &c., &c., designed for the use of Academies and Schools in general, and private learners in particular. It will be found to be an invaluable companion to those who desire to write with taste, elegance, and propriety and as this is the first work of the kind ever published in the Province, it is hoped that the publisher will receive an extensive patronage.

The work will contain something like 150 pages or upwards, and will be bound in board covers.

To subscribers 1s 6d per single copy, or 3s per four copies.

Belleville, March 10th, 1850.

**POT AND PEARL ASHES.**

THE Subscriber will be prepared to purchase and sell on the opening of the Navigation—Brokerage, half per cent.

JOHN G. DINNING.  
St. Francois Xavier Street,  
Montreal, 15th April, 1850.

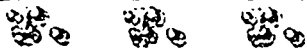
**SASH RIBBON,**

FOR 4s. 6d per yard, at the HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE of JOHN FRELIGH.

The highest prices paid for POT and PEARL-ASH, BLACK SALTS, and ASHES.

The highest prices paid for raw FURS.

JOHN FRELIGH.  
Rideau Street, 15th November.



**LARGE IMPORTATIONS**

AT THE

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
**TEA AND COFFEE**  
**WAREHOUSE,**

SUSSEX STREET, LOWER BYTOWN.

THE Subscribers have just received per "Silicia," from Glasgow, a choice supply of Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines, of the best brands. Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy, Hollands Gin, and Islay and Campbellton Whiskey, direct from the Distillery. A large lot of Bottled Leith Ale and London Porter, in Pints and Quarts, per "Lyra," from Glasgow.

An extensive supply of TEAS, &c., per Auercombe, from Liverpool.

A large assortment of CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. And from New York, their usual supply of SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

They will also keep a complete assortment of every article in the Grocery line, which will be disposed of cheaper than ever before offered in Bytown. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the articles and ascertain prices.

JAMES McCRAKEN, Jun., & Co.  
Bytown, Nov. 24, 1849.

P. S.—The highest paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes, Butter, &c.

**MR. GEORGE ROBBS,**  
AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY"  
ARM 4th LYN,  
Corner of King & Queen Streets,  
KINGSTON, C. W.

**THOMAS ROBINSON**  
**HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP**  
**PAINTER,**

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c.,  
Banners, Flags, and Emblems  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH,  
HEAD OF COLBORNE STREET, KINGSTON.

Orders thankfully received, and strictly attended to. 15-1f

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE, Lot No. 10, situated on Kent Street Upper Bytown, near Mr Chitty's, with a wooden Dwelling-house erected thereon—title, Fee simple. Also Lot No. 14, corner of Kent and Victoria Streets, subject to a yearly rent of one pound Sterling, lease renewable every thirty years, with a large block dwelling-house, fronting Victoria Street, also a two story frame house fronting Kent street, on the premises. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

BENJAMIN RATHWELL  
Gloucester, February 15th, 1850.

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.

**BY GEORGE LEATCH**

Good accommodation for Travellers.  
Prescott, Dec. 14, 1849.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ONE THOUSAND SAND Skins of Young Lambs not exceeding a month old.

—ALSO,—

THREE THOUSAND MUSKRAT,  
ONE THOUSAND MINK,  
FIVE HUNDRED MARTEN,

AND

ONE HUNDRED OTTER SKINS.

For all of which the highest cash prices will be given.

JAMES PEACOCK.  
Rideau Street,  
Bytown, Feby., 15th 1850. } 16-1f

**ORANGE SASH RIBBONS,**

As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best, at the OLD STAND at the foot of the hill.

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, Dec 15, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by a certain TRUST DEED executed on the SECOND day of MARCH, 1850, by ALFRED EDWIN HAYTER, late of the Township of Huntley, in the County of Carleton, Shopkeeper, the said ALFRED EDWIN HAYTER did assign all his personal Estate to DAWSON KERR, of Bytown, Printer, of the aforesaid County, for the benefit of such of his Creditors as should execute the said Deed within three calendar months after the said Second day of March, exclusive of the day aforesaid; and that the said Deed now lies at the Office of ALEXANDER GIBB, of Bytown, Attorney at Law, for signature. All persons indebted to the said ALFRED EDWIN HAYTER, by Book Account or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless the respective claims due by them are immediately settled with the said Assignee, legal proceedings will be taken against them for the recovery of the respective debts due by them.

DAWSON KERR,  
Assignee.

Bytown, 9th May, 1850. 22



**PURE WINES**  
AND  
**LIQUORS,**  
FOR

Medicinal Purposes,  
At the Office of the  
Graefenberg Comp'y,  
211 Broadway.

New York, April, 1850.

THE Graefenberg Company take pleasure in announcing to the public, that on account of the immense extent of their other branches of business, they have availed themselves of the services of Messrs. HOLBROOK & CO., for the conducting of this most important department—most important in the beneficial results which the community derive from the certainty of obtaining under their seal and signature, a perfectly pure and reliable article for medicinal purposes.—During the short time in which we have been engaged in this business, we have had orders from all parts of the country for our pure wines and liquors, and reports from those purchasing have not only fully satisfied us that the public are convinced of the purity of our wines, but have given us the assurance that we shall take the same lead in this department, that our medicines have already taken: a position when once attained, we feel, will, from our unsurpassed facilities, never retrograde. When we entered upon this branch of reform, at the solicitation of many of our friends and customers who had long suffered from the imposition of unprincipled Dealers, we did so with the intention of devoting all our unequalled resources, both at home and abroad, for the faithful performance of our office. To do this, with full justice to the public, without whose candid and unbiassed approbation, we seek to do nothing, we have sought out parties who can devote their whole attention to this department, and who are, from their business connexions, and foreign agencies, enabled to assure us that they can furnish the purest and best of wines and liquors. We have placed this department in charge of Messrs. HOLBROOK & COMPANY, who will hereafter be found at our Office, and who will be pleased to give our full guarantee, as well as that of others, that no wines and liquors will be of the very purest quality. Their long acquaintance with, and their long experience in the business, together with their intimate connexion with the first exporting houses in Europe, have pointed them out to us as most reliable parties for the proper conducting of this branch of Graefenberg business. The liquors will be put forth with the Seal of the Company upon each bottle, and the labels will bear the written signature of the Graefenberg's Secretary. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Address all orders post-paid to  
HOLBROOK & CO.,  
Graefenberg Company's Office,  
214 Broadway, N. Y.  
E. BARTON, Secretary.  
General Agent for Canada—E. W. WHITE,  
Esq., Brockville. 22

**JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC,**  
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 20

**SALERATUS.**

2000 LBS. VANELEEK HILL  
SALERATUS, in 50 and  
100lbs. Boxes; for Sale at Montreal prices by  
E. S. LYMAN.  
Bytown, Sep 2nd, 1849 22-1

BYTOWN:—Published at the office of the Ottawa Advocate, (for the Proprietors,) on the 1st and 15th of every month, at 5s. per annum, payments to be made invariably in advance.—All letters enclosing remittances and communications intended for the LILY, sent through the Post Office, must be prepaid, otherwise they will be sent to the dead letter office by the proper authorities