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W. W. Reynolds

THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, JUNE 10, 1854.

NO. 22.

Poetry.

(FOR THE "ORANGE LILY.")

THE RED MAN'S WRONGS.

The Pale face in our evil hour,
Crossed o'er the great and mighty stream,
Light was his hand—as weak his power,
And mild his voice as noonday's dream,
We could have crushed him then to earth,
And hurled him back on ocean's breast;
But not we led him to our hearth,
And till his faltering frame could rest,
We gave a home and found him food,
He paid us with—ingratitude!

No country now nor earthly home,
Have we, congenial to our taste,
No wood so wild o'er which we roam,
But there the Pale faced hand has placed,
His home, his landsmark, or his blaze,
And we who own these forests grand,
Which fade before his greedy gaze,
Must meekly move at his command,
Must back retreat, and further fly
Before his jealous, un-aided eye!

The forests that our fathers trod,
Are fading like a dream away,
O'er Father's graves—the Prairie sod
Are desecrating day, by day,
The lordly lakes and streams that sweep,
Their crested waves towards the sea,
Will leave them soon, nor need we weep,
We could not happy by them be,
While every day—aye, every hour,
The works of art deride our power!

The Pale face claims them, "might is right,"
If patient, soon he'll have them all,
Ope short, and starless summer night,
And we will fly the white man's trail,
The broad, the blue, and boundless deep,
Yavos yonder neath our very feet,
Palse pale face, tempt us not to leap,
Into its last and cold retreat;
Be patient, urge us not to bound,
Unbidden to the Spirit ground!

Once in that hunting ground, we'll rove
Through fragrant forests, great and good,
And lave our feaves in golden foam,
Poured forth from our great Spirit's hand,
There rove our tribes:—their voices call
In echoes, soft as yonder rill,
They whisper this, the best of all,
No pale face over did or will,
Spoil with monopolizing power,
The Red man's spirit bounded bowler.

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

Bytown, June 1854.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

Ast. I.—1. *The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice.* By W. Good, M.A. 2nd edition. London: 1853.

2. *Discourses on the Controversies of the Day.* By W. F. Hook, D.D. London: 1853.

3. *Means of Utility.* A Charge by Archdeacon Hart. London: 1847.

(Continued from our last)

The position we have described cannot exist without involving much insubordination. Accordingly the party which began with watchwords of order and obedience, is now the most disorderly and disobedient in the Church. Every clergyman is pledged, not merely by acts of Parliament, but by

Articles, by Canons, and by repeated Oaths, to acknowledge the Royal Supremacy in Ecclesiastical Causes. Yet we have lately seen the decision of the Queen in Council openly repudiated, with a formal publicity which exposed the guilty parties to the penalties of a *præmunire*. But it may be said that the Supremacy, though an Anglican, is not a catholic doctrine; and that a 'catholic mind' acknowledges subordination to the divinely appointed governors of the Church, not to the earthly rulers of the State. Such is, indeed, the profession of the Tractarian party. 'The Bishops,' they tell us, 'are the living representatives of Christ;' and again, 'Whatever we ought to do, had we lived when the Apostles were alive, the same ought we to do for the Bishops. He that despiseth them despiseth the Apostles.' But alas, these guides are only divine and apostolic so long as they side with their professed worshippers. If they venture to decide against them, they instantly become not merely fallible but heretical. Out of the whole body of English bishops, two only are now considered sound in Tractarian faith. And the scorn expressed even for their collective decisions, may be seen in the contemptuous denunciations hurled by these champions of Ecclesiastical Order against the Episcopal Monition to the Clergy, which was signed in 1851 by twenty-four out of the twenty-eight bishops on the bench. The party seems, in fact, to take a school-boyish pleasure in showing the annihilation of Episcopal power, and the unlimited license of disobedience practically possessed by the clergy. Greenwood and Penry were hanged by Whitgift, Leighton was whipped and mutilated by Laud, for the use of language against bishops mild in comparison with that which every pamphleteering curate now uses with impunity. We were especially edified by one pamphlet which was published by a rustic pastor soon after the Gorham Judgment. The worthy man (who was Vicar of Puddleton Parva in the county of Wilts) informed the Archbishop in all sober earnest, that whenever he, the said Archbishop, should present himself as a communicant at the altar of Puddleton, he should be repelled therefrom. Imagine the vindictive satisfaction with which Archbishop Laud would have received such a document! and how pleasant he would have noted in his diary, a few weeks afterwards, the results of its publication upon the ears, noses, back, and cheeks of the author!

But if the Primate, by voluntary betrayal of his most sacred trust, has deserved such treatment from the laity, at least the Bishop of London, we might hope, must command their grateful deference. He favoured not the heterodoxy of Godham; he stood alone among his brethren of the Privy Council in resisting the institution of that obstinate heretic. And at the same

* Tract No. 10.

† From a desire not to expose a country clergyman to unnecessary ridicule, we suppress the name of this Wiltshire Vicar, and alter that of his parish.

‡ See Laud's detailed account (in his diary) of the execution of Leighton's sentence (Rushworth's Collections, vol. ii. p. 57).
§ Penry of the Bishop of Exeter, 1549.

time, he was glorified by the members of the Sect as the pillar of orthodoxy. But this was when he gave a judgement in their favour; since then he has ventured to decide against them; and now he too is a mark for the scoffs of the 'Chronicle,' and the more polished sarcasms of the 'Guardian.' His fall is connected with a controversy which was brought before Parliament three years ago. It will perhaps be remembered that Lord Palmerston, when Foreign Secretary, displaced the Chaplain at Madeira. The Bishop of London, however, did not think the faults committed deserved so severe a punishment, and refused to withdraw the Chaplain's Episcopal license. The ejected clergyman continued to minister to a section of the British residents, and the new chaplain was denounced by the seceding party as the worst of heretics. No sooner was he landed than his predecessor put into his hands a solemn protest. In this document (which with its Appendix, fills up thirty pages of the Parliamentary Blue Book* containing an account of these transactions) the chaplain is informed that his 'assumption of the office without license from the Bishop is a schismatical and unlawful act.' His congregation are warned that if they attend his ministrations they will become partakers in the sin of disobedience and schism; and innumerable quotations are gathered from old fathers and modern divines, to enforce the Ignatian maxim that 'the obeying of the Bishop is the necessary condition of Christian communion, and he that does not obey the Bishop is worse than an infidel.'† Who would have supposed that the very man who wrote this protest, and his followers who applauded it, would within three years be themselves denying the authority of the self-same Bishop? Yet so it was. The extravagance of their conduct induced the Bishop to withdraw his countenance. At once obedience was changed into rebellion. The Priest who had just signified unlicensed ministrations as worse than infidelity, himself continued to officiate for many months after his license was cancelled. When he left the island, the extreme sections of his partisans went yet farther. For the Bishop having, in the meanwhile, given a license to the Government Chaplain, they refused to acknowledge its validity, on the ground that it was granted to a notorious schismatic. And when the Bishop desired them to recognise his nominee, as the only clergyman acting there under Episcopal authority, they replied by now citations from the Fathers, directing the faithful to resist heretical bishops, and opened a church on independent principles.‡

All this insubordination is defended by the Tractarian party on the ground of a

* Correspondence respecting the British Chaplain at Madeira, printed by order of the House of Lords, 1842.

† Above mentioned. *Hisco Book*, p. 146.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 185.

§ Letter of the Bishop of London, September 1, 1852 (quoted from the 'Guardian').

¶ 'I have re-opened our church,' says the minister, 'falling back upon the general principle expressed by every protest for acting in emergency.' (*Guardian*, Dec. 29, 1852.)

higher allegiance. 'The Church of their baptism' is in danger, and they must defend it even against the successors of the Apostles.' But here they are assailed by their Romish friends with the question, how they can venture, on their private judgment, to pronounce a successor of the Apostles guilty of heresy? Confounded by this difficulty, many of them are driven to renounce Church, baptism, and all. Some, indeed, have contrived to renounce baptism without quitting their Church, which is stranger still. One of their leaders, in a work which he has lately published upon the Greek Church, openly avows that on the 24th of July, 1851 he presented a document to the Patriarch of Constantinople, wherein he stated that, 'finding himself oppressed within the Anglican pale by a majority of heterodox, careless, or weak members,' he 'was desirous of obtaining admission into the orthodox Communion;' and that, to this end, he 'was willing to open the defective character of his former baptism, and to submit to conditional immersion.'* The clergyman who thus proposed to renounce his baptism still retains his fellowship; and the Tractarian organ mentions his conduct without a word of censure.

The party whose salient features we have thus attempted to sketch, is (as we have intimated) more noisy than numerous. Its chief habitants in England are the two Southwestern dioceses; and we often find in the advertisements for curacies in the 'Guardian,' a proviso that the appointment must be in Exeter, or Bath and Wells. Another favoured haunt of the sect is among the Episcopalian Non-conformists of Scotland. These descendants of the Non-jurors, whose worship was, within living memory, subjected to the penalties of the law, still retain the spirit and temper, as well as the Liturgy, of Laud. Their bishops are elected solely by the clergy, and the clergy of each diocese average from ten to twenty in number.† It is natural that these functionaries should make up for their want of temporal importance by exalting their spiritual dignity. Their communion affords a refuge to those who, though disgusted with the Protestantism of the Church of England, cannot quite resolve to join the Church of Rome.‡ Several of these seceders have been elected to Scotch 'Bishoprics,' and amuse themselves harmlessly by playing at prelacy. For here they can lord it safely over their tiny flocks, and can wield the power of the keys without setting the country in a flame. We rejoice, however, that they have lately been restrained from publishing their excommunications against those who differ from them, by the decision

* Quoted by the 'Guardian' (March 23, 1853), from a work on the Orthodox Greek Church by Mr. Palmer, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. What would the Fellows of Magdalen of 1688 have thought of their modern successor?

† The three smallest Scotch 'Dioceses' contained in 1852 only 13 clergy apiece. The other day there was a fierce contest for the election of the Bishop of St. Andrews. Sixteen clergy were brought to the poll 9 on one side and 9 on the other, and the successful candidate, Mr. Wordsworth, was so far from affecting the *non episcopari* that he gave a casting vote for himself. It is but justice to say that he deserved a much higher honor than that thus obtained, being a man of real learning, and one who has done much for the cause of Christian education.

‡ From the official accounts that half the Church now officiating as Episcopalian Non-conformists in Scotland were ordained in the English Church.

of the Courts of Law, that such publication is libellous.*

Tractarianism also flourishes in some of our colonies, where members of the party have been sent out as bishops. We have already expressed our hearty sympathy with the establishment of a colonial episcopate; and we therefore can more freely lament the mistakes made in some of the appointments towards the close of Archbishop Howley's life. The Government very properly consulted the Archbishop on these nominations (the endowments having been subscribed by members of the Church), and the Archbishop having lately fallen under the guidance of a small clique of Romanising clergy, several bishoprics were given to their partisans. Thus we find it stated in a protest of some clergymen at Cape Town, that six out of every seven clergy in that diocese are High Churchmen.† The 'Guardian' applauds the Bishop for having reduced the Low Church to this insignificant minority. We own, that to us, such a victory shows neither the gentleness of the dove, nor the wisdom of the serpent. We were reminded by it that the same bishop, on his way to his own see, invaded a foreign island, and there publically pronounced the British Chaplain appointed by her Majesty, a 'schismatic,' and the Consular Chapel a 'schismatical place of worship.‡ We trembled for the Church, when we found that this prelate had arrived in England to claim a seat in Convocation. Had his claim been conceded, we suppose that the more ambitious colonial bishops would have resided permanently in the Metropolis, and appointed deputies to perform their diocesan duties. As it is, some of them seem to spend half their time here, and we never see an account of any public festivity during the London season, without finding three or four of these *Episcopi minorum gentium* among the company. Xavier never returned from India, to play the courtier at Madrid; and, unless our colonial bishoprics be given to men of Xavier's spirit, they have been created in vain.

The Tractarians are essentially a clerical party, and have but few lay retainers. Nor have they sufficient wealth and influence to attract so large a body of trading members as the Recordites. Still those followers of worthy Master Byends are not altogether wanting in the advertising columns of the Tractarian press. Pedagogues and schoolmistresses make, as before, the principal figure. There we find several 'establishments' where 'the pupils have the great advantage of attending the morning and evening prayers of the Church;' and we are invited to send our sons to receive a 'CLASSICAL AND ANGLO-CATHOLIC EDUCATION;' where a limited number of pupils are received, and where, 'N. B. The Daily Service will be used.' Nor can we hesitate to place our daughters under the shadow of episcopal protection in 'St. Margaret's College, Criff, Perthshire, for the education of young ladies. Visiting, the Bishop of St. Andrews.

Dancing, Madame Apolline Zwingler.‡ Besides this class of advertisers, there are a few Tractarian tailors, who proclaim the merit of their clerical frock-coats and cassock waistcoats; several High-Church haberdashers, who supply offertory days,

* In the case of Sir W. Duntarv the Titular Bishop of Aberdeen.

† Guardian, Dec. 27, 1852.

‡ See the Parliamentary Blue Book on Madeira, pp. 142 and 204.

* From the English Churchman.

† Guardian, July, 1852.

and clothe the altar and the credence-table with medieval millinery; and one undertaker, who professes (*mirabile dictu*) to make Anglo-Catholic Coffins! But the most formidable tradesman of the party we have ever encountered was a polemical dentist, into whose hands it was once our unhappy lot to fall. We were ignorant of his ecclesiastical politics, and made an incautious reply to his first question, wherein he pressed for our opinion on the character of the Primato. Bitterly did we repent our folly. Plunging his brad-awl (or whatever that horrid instrument is called) right into the nerve of the tooth which he was stopping, he sternly corrected our heterodoxy, and consigned the Archbishop to the company of Judas. We instantly assented, tried to retract our previous blunder, gave up the Metropolitan to his doom, and inwardly acknowledged that martyrdom was not our vocation. But it was too late. Our jaw was ruthlessly seized, and speech was thenceforth impossible. During the succeeding hour, stretched on the rack of a too easy chair, we listened to a lecture on the Gorkham controversy, while every point of the discourse was emphasised by an execrating poke into the living heart of the tooth. Vain were our attempts at recantation, vain our shrieks of agony. The merciless operator continued to storm against heresy, and stab against the nerve, till he thought he had punished us sufficiently. At last we were allowed to rise, with aching jaws, better qualified to appreciate the logic of Torquemada, and vowing that we would rather spend an hour under a Recordite expounder than under a Romanising dentist.

Such Proselytes, however, are very rare among the middle and lower classes. Indeed, the chief mischief done by the Tractarians is that they alienate these classes from the Establishment. The accession of a Tractarian rector is always followed by the overcrowding of old conventicals, and the erection of new ones. Not long ago a worthy yeoman told us that he had been consulted by the farmers of a neighbouring parish, on a knotty ecclesiastical question. They had resolved, they said, to build a meeting house of their own, because their parson was a Papist. But they had not decided on the sect to which they should adhere, and came to ask the advice of their friend, who was a great authority among them, for his advice to guide their choice. At first he exhorted them to continue their attendance at church, and wait for better times. But finding that he could not prevail, he finally recommended them to erect a Wesleyan Chapel. 'I thought, Sir,' said he, 'as they would have a meeting house, that the Methodies was the nearest to the Church.' The clergyman who has thus succeeded in driving half his hearers into Dissent, seems often rather pleased than otherwise at his achievement. He congratulates himself that he has winnowed the corn, and fairly separated the chaff from the wheat. 'I have only twenty people now who come to church,' said a country rector—but they are all sound churchmen.‡ Moreover, such a priest feels his labours lessened by the desertion, as he is not bound to take any charge of his schismatical parishioners, and gives himself no further trouble about them, except that of crossing himself and spitting on the ground when he passes the Zion or Bethesda where they assemble.*

* A clergyman of this party was walking with a friend through a great manufacturing town. As they passed a large and ugly building, 'How frightful,' said his friend, 'that St'

This exaggerated manifestation of High Church principles, mischievous though it be, is less disgusting than the stagnant form of the same party, which was so widely diffused in the good old days of Eldonian Toryism. Its adherents, always indolent and ignorant, were once politically formidable by their numbers and their wealth. Now they are fallen from their high estate, and are contemptuously denominated the 'High and Dry'; just as the parallel development of the Low Church is nicknamed 'Low and Slow.' There is so much analogy about these two fraternities, that it is best to consider them together. Their professed doctrines, indeed, are dissimilar, but these are only accidentally adopted, and make no essential distinction. In sluggish mediocrity, in hatred of zeal, in dread of innovation, in abuse of Dissent they are in perfect harmony. The blundering and languid utterance, the want of life and fire in their style, the absence of anything in look, voice, or manner, which could touch the heart of their hearers, characterise both alike. If they write their own sermons, it is 'with drops of opium upon leaves of lead,' and such is the narcotic effect of these discourses that the most attentive listener can hardly retain his consciousness long enough to discover whether the preacher is to be classed among the 'Dry' or the 'Slow.' Indeed, a sermon of either class might be turned into one of the other, by simply substituting 'Church' for 'Gospel,' or *vice versa*, throughout the soporific pages. The only difference is, that the minister of the 'Slow' school, if he has a town congregation, sometimes soars into heights of rhetoric never attempted by his drier brethren. In such a case we can easily detect the use which the preacher has made of his *Dictionary of Similes* and his *Vocabulary of Synonyms*. Perhaps there may be more of doctrine in the 'Slow' discourse, more of ethics in the 'Dry.' Yet from such lips, truths the most awful and awakening fall flat and dead, and precepts of the purest morality become drowsy commonplace.—But happily many of these worthies are wise enough to eschew original composition altogether. We find that both sections are provided with the means of escaping this laborious task, and yet deceiving the eyes of their congregation. The terms on which the 'High and Dry' are supplied, appear from the following monthly notice in the 'Guardian'; 'TO THE CLERGY EXCLUSIVELY, whose parochial labours, &c. preclude the possibility of composition. The four plain practical sermons for February, printed in MANUSCRIPT LITHOGRAPHY (very legible), will be ready for delivery on January 21. Price of each set of four sermons 8s. . . . The services of a clergyman of great experience and unquestionable soundness and moderation have been engaged to write these sermons for the publisher.* To the 'Low and Slow' clergy, on the other hand, a similar announcement is made in the columns of the 'Record': 'IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN. A few sets of Dr. Trusler's facsimile manuscript sermons may still be procured at the low price of half a guinea

Mathew's church is" 'Church' exclaimed the other, 'Is it a Church? I always took it for a dissenting chapel, and treated it as such. I hope I may be pardoned.' 'What do you mean,' inquired his friend, 'by treating it as such?' 'Why,' replied the first, 'whenever I pass a Dissenting Chapel I cross myself, spit upon the ground, and say, *Get thee behind me, Satan!*' It is fair to mention, however, that this gentleman has since joined the Church of Rome.

* Guardian, Jan. 1853.

for half a hundred sermons.' This is cheap indeed! Why should the 'Dry' be charged 2s. a sermon, when their brethren are thus provided with twenty for the same sum? We cannot think that any difference in the value of the article can account for this enormous disparity in the price. Probably Dr. Trusler's manuscript is not so 'very legible' as his rivals, and the typographical superiority may explain the pecuniary disproportion.

The performance of services by these two cognate schools, is still more alike than their style of preaching. Skilful negligence and unfeeling stupidity is the prevailing character of all their ministrations. The Church furniture is shabby, the music bad, the prayers mumbled, and the lessons mouthed. Even in our Cathedrals themselves, where perfect architecture, venerable associations, and all appliances for vocal and instrumental harmony, would seem to insure to our Liturgy its fullest devotional effect, it is sometimes turned into burlesque by the slovenly irreverence of such performers. As an example, we will mention a scene which occurred in one of these Diocesan Churches, where the Prebendaries are bound to attend daily prayers for twenty-one days continuously in every year; the rule being that if a Prebendary misses a single service, he must begin his twenty-one days over again. One day an old Prebendary (high, dry, and gouty) came lumping into his stall a minute after the service had begun. The Dean immediately turned to him and exclaimed, 'You must begin again, Sir.' 'Do you hear, Sir, what the Dean says to you?' shouted the Prebendary to the intoning Minor Canon—he tells you to begin the service again.' The inferior officer humbly obeyed, and complete victory crowned the Prebendal stratagem.

The two stagnant parties both agree in dislike of excitement and love for a quiet life. The 'Slow' school, however, being generally quartered in the towns, and maintained in some measure by pew rents, have no dislike to a crowded audience, on the contrary, they sigh bitterly over the vacant seats which too faithfully reflect the vacancy of their discourses. The 'High and Dry,' on the other hand, being usually possessed of permanent endowments, have a positive abhorrence of a throng. One of this party, an old Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, (now dead), held a living in the town. During his absence in a long vacation, he employed a deputy, who unexpectedly turned out a popular preacher. The whole aspect of the church was soon altered. From the emptiest church in Cambridge it became the fullest, and even in the passages standing room was hard to find. News of the metamorphosis reached the old incumbent in his country retreat, and he was at first a great deal discomposed. But after a few moments of meditation, he exclaimed, 'Filled my church, has he? never mind, I'll undertake to empty it in a fortnight.' We need not add that the prediction was literally accomplished.

* Many clergy of both these schools misplace all the aspirates, and some, in reading the Lessons, adopt the rule of emphasising all the words printed in Italics, which are really the least emphatic, being those supplied by the translators to complete the sense. We have ourselves heard a clergyman of the 'Low and Slow' school produce an effect irresistibly comic by applying this principle in reading the following verse, *The Prophet spake unto his sons, saying, Saddle me the ass. And they saddled HIM!*

† Record, Nov. 8

In their parochial administration, it is quite impossible to distinguish the representatives of one form of stagnation from those of the other. Both are equally negligent of their duties; both equally tuncious of their emoluments. When the Royal Commission was appointed, in 1849, for the subversion of large parishes, one of the first letters they received, was from the incumbent of an enormous parish with a population of many thousands under his charge. The Commissioners expected that it would contain an appeal for their assistance in the object which must be next his heart, an increased provision for the spiritual destitution of his flock. But the writer was of the 'High and Dry' school, and his letter was an urgent representation of the danger that loss of fees might result to the incumbent by the subdivision of Ecclesiastical districts. Subsequently the object of the Commission was explained to this worthy pastor, and he was urged to consider the importance of providing at least one clergyman to every five or six thousand souls. His reply was candid:—'They may do what they like with the souls, provided they leave us the fees.'

The main difference between these two species of drones, is a difference of wealth and position. As a general rule, the 'High and Dry' are rich, the 'Low and Slow' are poor. Both disgust us, but the former excite our indignation, the latter our pity. The former, however, are a class still indeed too numerous, but rapidly dying out; the latter, though comparatively few at present, are rapidly increasing. To them belong the uninteresting ministers who fill so many of the livings so recently created; the incumbents of new districts, with large population and small endowment. Poor as their preferment is, it is a temptation to the idle sons of ambitious shopkeepers, who enter the clerical profession to raise themselves in society, but whose training is not such as to raise them in moral or intellectual rank. It is to be feared, indeed, that so long as the process of multiplying poor incumbencies goes on (essential as it is to the very existence of the Church,) without a corresponding improvement in clerical education, it must result in lowering the standard of the profession both in mind and manners, and assimilating it to that which now characterises the peasant clergy of Wales and Cumberland.

On the other hand, the most conspicuous among 'High and Dry' men are the relatives or favourites of prelates long defunct, who flourished in those easy-going days when pluralities were not yet forbidden, nor sinecures abolished. Their youth was not fed with dreams of Catholic ideals, but inspired with more substantial visions of the comforts of an 'establishment.'

Wherein are various ranks, and two degrees;
The Bench for honour, and the stall for ease.

(To be continued.)

Liverpool, May 13.—In the Timber market there has been an average business doing, particularly in Quebec Pine, Elm, and Oak. From the United States parcels of Pitch Pine continue to arrive, all of which are readily sold from the quay at 2s 3½d to 2s 7½d according to average and quality; the demand for this article has been greater than for many years past, and that too in the face of advancing prices. Of Deals one cargo has arrived from St. John, N. B. The consumption of this article during the last three months has been on a large scale, and the deliveries have exceeded 15,000 standard. The cargo now landing is held by the importers to realise cost of import and charges.

In the Kingston News of the 15th inst., we noticed a letter respecting the proposed construction of a Railway from Smith's Falls to Kingston, a subject which the Kingstonsians have lately begun to talk about. Now we give our neighbors credit for being rather progressive lately, but an undertaking of the above description is rather too much to swallow. We cannot, therefore, view the scheme in any other light than a speculative ruse, got up by some party desirous of throwing dust into the public eye.

The letter alluded to purports to have been written at Pembroke; it contains some information of importance to the Stockholders of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad. From the letter we learn that upwards of sixty saw mills were being erected in the vicinity of Pembroke. This shows the immense amount of sawed lumber which may be expected to be carried over the Brockville and Ottawa Road. Assuming that there are sixty saw mills now erecting in the vicinity of Pembroke, it cannot be too great an estimate to allow half that number for the remaining portion of the Ottawa and its tributaries. If we add those upon the Mississippi, with its almost unlimited water power, the Tay, and the Rideau, which cannot be less than fifty, then we have the following result:—

Pembroke and vicinity.	60
Ottawa and tributaries	30
Mississippi, Tay and Rideau	50

Total 140

Producing each, say two millions of feet per annum, making two hundred and eighty millions feet every year, yielding at an average of ten shillings per 1000 feet, a revenue of £140,000, or nearly seven per cent. on the whole cost of the Railway, after allowing fifty per cent for working expenses.

By the Toronto papers we notice that a great scarcity of lumber exists in that city, and that, as a consequence, the price has gone up to fifty-five shillings per 1000 feet at the mill, and that even at this price it is difficult to obtain a sufficient quantity for the demand. If the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad was in operation, the Toronto market would speedily be supplied.

We also notice that the enormous quantity of 182,000,000 feet of sawed lumber was last year imported into Oswego from the Bay of Quinte and ports on Lake Ontario. Now if this quantity has been exported from a section of country infinitely inferior in its sources of supply to the Ottawa, it cannot be an over estimate to put down the quantity we have done as likely to be sent from the pine regions, *par excellence*, of the Ottawa. Indeed, the only limit to the supply from this region will be the ability of the Railroad to transport it to market, and we would not be much surprised if, within a period of two years from the opening of the road, the company were compelled to lay down their double track, which they have wisely provided for in laying out and grading the road.

On some other occasion we intend to notice other branches of traffic which we think will add greatly to the earnings of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad. In the meantime the prospects of the traffic are such as to give a certainty of the stock in this road being one of the most remunerative investments of capital the stockholders could have engaged in, and if the stock is not eagerly inquired for we will be much mistaken, as it holds out a moral certainty of being both a safe and profitable mode of employing spare capital.

In conclusion we may state that the works along the line are in full operation. We

lately paid a visit to that portion of the road to the north of Reid's Pond. At this place a large body of men are employed, and a large tract of ground in this locality has already assumed railroad form. At one point here there is a sand hill from which forty feet of earth has to be cut, but the earth is used in grading, and is, on that account, extremely serviceable to the contractors. There is also a stump extractor at work. This ponderous and useful machine performs its Herculean task as scientifically, and almost as quickly as Dr. Smytho of S. S. Blodgen would extract a grinder from the mouth of a fellow-biped.

A REGULAR "ROOSHIAN" KILLED.—A large black bear—an ugly looking customer, weighing nearly 300 pounds—was exposed for sale on the Upper Town Market Place yesterday forenoon. He was killed by a Canadian named John Conlin, somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Raymond, about forty miles to the north of this city. The hunter and his game both were found dead, and lying a short distance apart. Conlin's face and head being lacerated in a shocking manner; his gun also had been smashed to pieces. The beast had received three bullet wounds—two in his flank and another behind the right shoulder.

Mr. Wright, Druggist and Chemist, corner of St. John and Palace Streets, purchased the carcase, from which he intends to extract a genuine supply of Bear's Grease.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We are glad to notice large numbers of respectable looking German emigrants about our streets. They are fine hale fellows, and appear to be well provided for.—*Id.*

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, states that the cholera is still making frightful ravages on that island.

The late Father Mathews, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, has left a fortune of \$200,000, a portion of which is bequeathed to his nephew, ex-senator Merrick, of Maryland, and a large sum to the Church. A cathedral will be erected in Washington City, on the site of St. Patrick's, from this bequest.

The condition of slavery has been set up as a defence for bigamy, by a colored man who was lately tried for that offence in Chicago. The ground was taken that as a slave, he was not capable of contracting marriage when he became connected with his first wife.

Three hundred fat cattle from Kentucky passed over the Columbus and Cleveland road on Friday, en route for New York.—The owner expects to realize for the lot \$35,000.—(*State Journal.*)

The Queen's Birth-day in Toronto.

If the anniversary of the birth of our beloved sovereign has been celebrated with the same enthusiasm in other parts of the British American Provinces that has characterized it in Toronto, and that such feelings continue, the present generation are not likely to see the separation of the Canadas from the mother country. For some days before preparations for the celebration were being made, and to meet the disposition of parties at a distance to come in and join in the rejoicings, our steambot proprietors and the directors of the Northern Railway announced cheap trips for the day. The consequence was that from an early hour, by private conveyance, by train, and by boat, crowds of strangers were passing into the city, a holiday atmosphere, and swelled the crowds which from an early hour, thronged our streets.—The crowds chiefly congregated at the intersection of King and Yonge streets where was erected

massive gothic arches of evergreens surmounted with the crown and the beaver which the British Standard and the Cross of St. George were conspicuous. Opposite the Royal Lyceum many also congregated, attracted by transparencies, in which Punch's Portrait Gallery gave an amusing representation of the Emperor of Russia as *Nicholas Romanoff* the Outlaw of Europe; another tableau represented him shrinking from a British Grenadier and a French Life-guardsmen presenting a long bill of war expenses at the point of the bayonet and insisting on payment; another tableau represented the world with the lighted torch of war passing over Europe, Asia and Africa, whilst the western world was at peace, and the fourth tableau represented a garden with the notices of spring traps being set in these grounds, and in one of which the Russian eagle was represented as being fairly caught. These clever sketches caused many a smile.

The next point of attraction was the St. Lawrence Hall, where some of the national societies congregated. The various fire stations also had their attractions, but at half-past 12, when the city bells commenced to ring their summons, the crowds began to move towards the Fair Green, and by half-past one o'clock the Fire Brigades commenced to move to the City Hall where the procession formed, and at two o'clock commenced to move by Berkeley street and along King street to the Parliament Buildings in the following order:—The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles led the way, playing various pieces of national music; the members of the Toronto Hose Company of the British American Company; the Victoria Company No. 4; the Rescue Company No. 2; the Phoenix Company No. 1, with their powerful engine drawn by six of Mr. Mink's grey steeds; the City Band next came on followed by the Union Fire Company, No. 5 Delage Company, with their engine drawn by six coal black steeds, and then followed the splendid engine by Pères, which took the prize at the Great Exhibition, drawn by six grey horses and followed by officers and men of the brigade.

Immediately after them came three individuals on horseback, one a female to represent our Sovereign, robed as Britannia, as appears on our coin, on her right hand was the Sultan and on her left Napoleon, whilst the Russian Bear was led in chains at their feet, then followed about four hundred members of the Orange Institution, marching two and two, notwithstanding the present split in the order, we were glad to recognize many of those, ranged on opposite sides, going hand in hand on this occasion. The members present would have been much greater but that those members of the Institution who compose the fire brigades went with their brigades, whose gay uniform and the fine appearance enlivened the scene. The Orangemen wore rosettes on their breasts but no other mark to designate them.

Immediately after the Orangemen came the members of the national societies with their banners, St. George's led the way, St. Patrick's followed, and St. Andrew's came next, and then followed the Mayor and Corporation with the civic authorities who brought up the rear, and in this order they marched along King street to the Government Grounds where they halted. The procession was twenty minutes in passing our office, and was about a mile in length.

A Yankee writes from San Francisco to a New-Haven paper.—"A Spanish girl is the best grammar in the world, and, since my arrival in town, I have been *studying grammar*. We suppose he'll *conjugate*, if the girl don't *decline*."

Teetotalism forbids a man to touch anything that can intoxicate—except a pretty girl's lip. You may taste that article, after singing the pledge, if you'll only do it discreetly and with moderation.

Deeply were we affected on reading the obituary of a young lady, who, being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed—"Oh! that splendid poet-wrath of his—give me that—give me something to remember him by! Touching simplicity!"

Letter from an Officer on Board the "Terrible."

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 27.—The Terrible has just arrived with startling news. Odesa has been attacked, the Imperial Mole and magazine blown up, and a number of Russian ships of war destroyed. The following is a detailed account, derived from an officer on board the Terrible.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 22d of April, the signal was made for the steamers to commence an attack on the Imperial Mole, and the fortifications in its neighbourhood. Orders were given not to fire at the Pratique Mole, where the British shipping were anchored, and as much as possible to abstain from wanton destruction of private property. The action continued about two hours without cessation, but without any decided success. The Russian embrasures were much knocked about, and several of their guns silenced. At 7 a. m. the second division received the signal to stand in. It consisted of the Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, and three French steamers. The Retribution led the way, closely followed by the other steamers. The Russians had laid down a "lump," that is, an old vessel was anchored to mark the distance their guns would carry. The allied division went within this mark, and therefore exposed themselves to loss from the shot of the enemy. At first, however, their shot did not reach our ships, although they suffered severely under our fire. The Terrible stood further in than the rest, and commenced firing red-hot shot. After a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial magazine had been blown up by a shot from the Terrible, and a great part of the mole on which it stood was rent in pieces by the violence of the explosion. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from their most formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial Mole.—The Terrible continued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbor took fire, burnt to the water's edge, and blew up. Two new frigates on the stocks were soon in flames, and from twenty to thirty merchantmen, and it is believed some smaller vessels of war, were soon sunk or burnt. Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocket boat, firing 24-pound rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The dockyard was the chief object of these missiles, and it was soon in flames. The seamen of the Terrible, which remained on the spot till the following Tuesday, declare that it burnt for two days and two nights, and this vast collection of naval stores must have been totally destroyed. When the Imperial Mole blew up, the fleet gave three cheers—the French commencing. Signals were then made to stand in further, and continue the attack. At this moment the batteries on the Upper or Pratique Mole, near which the English ships were anchored, opened fire; and according to the accounts I received, the English sailors could not be prevented from returning the fire. The batteries suffered severely but were not silenced. In the mean time the rocket boats had set on fire the lower part of the town. This is the most melancholy part of the transaction. The whole of this part of the city is destroyed. In fact, less than half of what was once Odesa now remains. Factories, warehouses, and shops were involved in a common destruction. At half-past 5 p. m., when the action had lasted 12½ hours, the signal of recall was made. The action ceased; the Terrible having lost two men killed and five wounded, the Retribution three, and the Sampson five wounded. These were all the casualties that I was able to ascertain. Unless the Russians escaped from their burning frigate before its explosion, their loss must have been terrific in this one spot. All attempts, however, to estimate the number of their killed and wounded must be mere guess-work. As the Terrible was the most distinguished in this action she was received with all honours on passing the fleet. Each ship cheered her as she steamed past on her way to the Bosphorus. She has suffered much in personal appearance. Her paddle-boxes are a good deal knocked about, and she has 12 shot in her hull. Capt. Mc Cleverty remained on the paddle-box all the time, and narrowly escaped a shot. The boats were to leave for Sebastopol immediately.

The Admirals, before the action at Odesa, had sent in a small French steamer with a flag of truce, but the Russians sent out a boat to forbid its entrance.

Our Friends, the Fins.

The eighteen Fins, a portion of the crew of the captured Russian ships *Kamskatka* and *Carlos*, are about to be taken on board merchant vessels, "bound to Australia, India, or on a long voyage, where they may be far away from the seat of war; they appear to be hardy and active young fellows, and are described as very smart sailors." So runs the report in the daily papers, and we are further informed, that when they were brought into Portsmouth, these Finnish sailors surprised all who saw them by their excellent spirits and the joy which they felt to find themselves in an English port. They were not at all sorry at their fate. They thought it good fortune, and were extremely glad. They say that they would have been pressed for Nicholas's sea service if they had reached their homes, and there is nothing they would not prefer to that. The Czar is a living terror to the Fins; and as it is desirable that more knowledge should be obtained with respect to this people than we yet possess, we hope the intention of sending the prisoners on some long out of the way voyage will be abandoned. The Norway papers are stating that subscription lists are circulating at Norrland and Westbotten in Sweden for the formation of a volunteer corps to defend the frontier against Russia, in case of war. Other accounts state that Sweden and Norway are making warlike preparations. Sixty waggons of ammunition for artillery and infantry have been sent to Gothland, through Karlskrona, from Christiansand. The Diet, it is true, has presented an address of thanks, on account of the declaration of neutrality, but the old Swedish warlike spirit peeps forth, and the people make no secret of their feelings on the subject. They want Finland back, and not to have their trade interfered with, as it may chance to suit the caprice of Russia. Here it is that the allies may exercise the influence they will acquire in the war, with advantage to the peace of Europe. The Swedes want Finland back, and England and France, when the old burglar is in their hands, must make him disgorge his spoil. That will be one of the "material guarantees" which he has taught us to insist upon. We are told that "every night, boats cross the gulf of Bothnia, laden with women and children and household goods, and navigated by men who know every lane and turning in the labyrinth of waters. They are going home—that is to Sweden. They have left their painted wooden cottages behind; but these cottages were not their home after the Russian eagle had once overshadowed the roof-tree. Their heart, their hope, their faith, their language—even their village neighbours—are now on the Swedish shores, and there they go, chanting their Protestant hymns, or shouting their patriotic songs, when once they have got far enough out to sea to unburden their breasts once more. The immediate reason of the movement is that the Czar is distressed for seamen. His pressgangs have done all they can do by day. The villages are always found empty, whichever way the crimps turn; so they fall upon the hamlets by night, and carry off every able-bodied man from his bed. The men now think that, if they have to go to sea at all events, they may as well do it on their own account, and without being parted from their families." They are the finest pilots in the world. What is there that should prevent a bond of friendship being cemented that should defy the autocrat to dissolve? We should like to see the Fins introduced into our navy. Our own tars will fraternize with them completely.—The old Swedish spirit is favourable to the alliance, and the first victory in the Baltic would dispose the whole kingdom to abandon its neutrality and side with us. This is a result which our Government would do well to exert themselves to bring about; but if there exists a disposition to let the Czar off with his old treaties, the opportunity for establishing peace on a secure basis will be lost.

LITERATURE.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Travels in Siberia.—By S. S. Hill, Esq. 2 vols. Longmans, Paternoster-row.

Mr. Hill takes a more gentle view of the paternal feelings of the Emperor of Russia, than that which is generally received; and having travelled a great deal in his imperial majesty's dominions, he thinks better of what is to be observed there than most other travellers do. Unfortunately, however, the facts which he puts to paper contradict very often his general opinions. Instances of brutality, ignorance, drunkenness, corruption, tyranny, and filth are of frequent occurrence. Mr. Hill's explorations appear to have extended from Moscow to Kiachta and Maimatchin, the frontier towns or rather depots of Russia and China, some ten degrees of latitude from the great wall—from Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, thence down the river Lena to the tur-depot of Yakoutsk and on, across a wilderness of swamps, torrents and mountains, to the port of Ochotsk on the sea of the same name, and finally, on a voyage in a Russian vessel to Kamtschatka. It appears that travellers in the interior of Russia rarely escape an attack of fever commencing between the fourth and tenth day of their journey, and which usually endures from three to ten, but sometimes for twenty days, yet is rarely attended with fatal consequences. Even the field-jagers, which are the Government couriers between the distant parts of the empire, who make the longest journeys in an incredibly short space of time, and who are, moreover, men chosen for their strength of constitution and hardihood, and to whom travelling is the sole occupation of their lives, seldom escape this visitation, and are even often attacked as early as the third day of their journey.

Tripping the Governor.

"While we were seated, free from care, over our tea, the unpleasant news was brought us, that the civil Governor of Eastern Siberia had unexpectedly arrived, on his way to the seat of his government, Irkoutsk, and that his attendants finding a scarcity of horses, had very mercifully seized upon six of the eight we had engaged; and as the professor, our guide and counsellor in all difficulties that regarded the laws and usages of the country, recommended our taking no notice of a proceeding so strange to those less acquainted with the customs existing among this people, we determined to consider ourselves only unfortunate, and bear with patience what we could not remedy. We had some idea, indeed, in the midst of resignation, of going to the Governor, who, we thought might chance to know nothing of the conduct of his servants, to endeavour to get him, if possible, to share with us all the horses that were to be obtained, in something like a just proportion to the wants of both parties. But his excellency was at the opposite end of the village, and the passage to and fro, without more horses than we now had, was next to impossible; and our prudent adviser still feared, that if we did reach the house at which the Governor was breakfasting, in case of ill success, we might get out of temper, and do ourselves more mischief than any we could receive from the becoming patience which he recommended; so we remained uncomplacingly resigned. We had not, however, sulked away an hour, before a peasant arrived, to say that there were now all the horses we wanted at our service, and the very best in the village, and quite fresh, with which we might proceed. This knowing fellow, it appeared had outwitted the attendants of the Governor. He had timely heard of his excellency's approach to the village, which had been some time expected, with three equipages; and he knew very well that all the horses that could be obtained would be required for the representatives of the Sovereign to dash through the mud at a pace that would become a man of high rank; and, not caring to expose his horses to such usage, especially for a page inferior to that which he would receive from the foreigners, he had hid away his best beasts, and had paraded out such as were unfit for the journey, with the

air of a loyal subject most forward to aid his Sovereign's high officer on his tiresome way. "I love the Emperor," said the man, with whom we had now some joking about the manner in which he had outwitted the Governor's attendants; "but I like my horses better than any of his officers, and I will not risk the loss of them when a little management may save them."

A Mahometan Village.

"As we drove up to the Mussulman's house, which was a neat dwelling, placed within a court and a little aside from the road, a smart-looking lass of ten or twelve years of age came out, with her face half covered, and though evidently too much pleased to see strangers to have any inclination to retreat, Muslim-like, took no notice of our yemstehik's demand, it indeed she understood it, whether the good man of the house was at home. The merchant, however, made his appearance before we had time to alight. He was dressed in a similar style to the richer sort of the Arabs of Syria; and with more taste or exactness than the greater part of the Tatars we saw at Kazan, or in any of the villages of Russia. After him, came out three or four children of both sexes, all neatly attired. Then another well attired Tatar, who we learned was a brother of the merchant, appeared, to greet our arrival; and after all the arrangements were made for horses, and for some repairs to our carriage which it again needed, the merchant invited us to enter his dwelling. We found everything as neat and appropriate within the house as without; and although we did not see what were doubtless its chief ornaments, the wife or wives, and the elder daughters of our Mussulman host, we saw evidence enough of superior comfort in the divans, stools, and materials of the monage, to convince us of the well-regulated lives of its inhabitants. We breakfasted upon sweetmeats and coffee, after which we sat down on the merchant's divans and smoked our chibooks. It was to myself like a dream of Egypt or Syria, which fair lands now became the subject of our conversation. The Tatars were in raptures when I informed them that I had visited those countries; and they put questions to me concerning what I knew of the Mussulman life there, to which it was highly agreeable to reply, with as faithful descriptions as my experience, reading, and memory, and our means of intercourse through a translation, permitted. I passed by several of the farmhouses; and wherever I saw any of their inhabitants, I made the Arab salaam used in Egypt, in touching the forehead and the breast with the right hand, and uttering the words 'Es salame aley koon' ('Peace be with you'); which was certainly understood, though I did not comprehend the reply which I received. All the Tartars here seemed as busily occupied as if they had been Christian men in our own Britain. One or two that were at their doors, invited me to enter; but as I could not hold any conversation with them, I declined, indicating as well as I was able that time did not permit my stay. One of the good men, however, who seemed determined that his meaning should not be misinterpreted, brought me out some milk to drink; which was very grateful after the sweets and coffee upon which we had just breakfasted. All I saw about these rural habitations exhibited the same respect for property and cleanliness which had been apparent at the merchant's. There were to be seen, indeed, indications of that happiness which it has been so justly said is often found in the retired dwellings of competence had content than amid the splendour of the court or the turmoil of populous cities. And I shall take this occasion to say, that no one could travel thus far, and hear and see all that fell under our observation concerning the lives and condition of the inhabitants of these Tartar villages, and compare them with the condition and state of morals generally in even the better sort of villages inhabited by the Russo-Siberians, without regretting the inferior success of the Popes (priests) to that of the Mussulman Imams in their lessons for enforcing attention to cleanliness and all the accompanying duties of life, as well as in implanting those virtues which are so essential to the peace and security and proper conduct of the family life."

"Ticket of Leave" Men in Siberia.

"My worthy host did not know when he engaged them to which class of the 'unfortunates' they belonged. They had suffered their scourging, branding, and transportation, and by the laws and customs of society they were now regarded as other ordinary rogues, and, like the rest, were freer than they were in Russia before their conviction. They might, indeed, have passed for mere whipped thieves, were it not that their shame was perpetuated, like that of the first murderer, by a mark that the Russian law sets upon the foreheads of these criminals. They had been engaged with their caps over their brows and over their temples, which were both marked, and mine host's eyes were not of the best. When the circumstance, however, of our having two actual murderers in the house became known, 'Aibinos' called them into our common apartment, and questioned them concerning the particulars of the sad events which the marks upon their foreheads and temples disclosed, hoping to hear some extenuating explanation. Their answers, however, were the reverse of this. One of them, in reply, said quite innocently, that he was sent into Siberia for stealing a man's cap, which was of velvet, and very tempting, without taking it off his head. He seemed, indeed, to be well satisfied with the notoriety he enjoyed. The other said, very coolly, that he was one of several sent into exile for showing an old lady, who was their mistress, the shortest way to heaven, by strangling her while she was sleeping upon a journey on which they were conducting her. They were her serfs, he also said, and they murdered her on account of the severity with which she had treated them, but if they had been free, he added, they would not have done it. Yet it could not, he said, matter greatly; for she was old, and would not have lived much longer."

Keeping up Appearances.

"Soon after passing the wrecks of some deserted huts, we came upon the shores of a lake, about six or seven versts in length and three in breadth, amidst a country of the same low character as that which we had already passed, and presenting everything that can be imagined the most opposite to the picturesque or beautiful in natural scenery, and quite in harmony with the solitude of the village in which we had not seen a living creature. The shores of this lake were surrounded by dark ground-spruce and stunted fir trees, and no birds and no bark of any kind appeared floating upon its bosom; nor were the waters, when we stopped by its shores to look around us, now rippled by a breath of air, which might have afforded some relief to the gloomy character of the scene. After we had driven about a verst, however, along the solitary shores, a canoe appeared near the middle of the lake, which looked as if it were bearing away the last man of a population departed in search of some more genial clime. Soon after this, we came in sight of, and shortly arrived at the village now inhabited by the miners, which consisted merely of scattered huts, all of which were placed near the shores of the lake; and, as we thought it better to make some inquiries before proceeding further, we drove among the miners' dwellings, in the hope of finding some one or other to whom we might address ourselves. We drove about, however, for some time without seeing a living soul, and without perceiving a sign that any one of the huts had any tenants within it. At length we observed a dwelling that, from its superiority to the rest, although not painted, we conceived must be that of the immediate superintendent of the gold works, and we drove up in front of it, and alighted and knocked at the door. We knocked again and again, however, without receiving any reply. Yet, as we thought we heard voices within, we were determined to do our utmost to put ourselves in communication with the tenants of the house, if it should, indeed have any, and we now ventured, as curious persons are wont to do, to peep in at the window. Upon this three gais, who seemed half terrified and half amused, jumped up from the ground upon which they had been standing beneath the window, and scampered away, half laughing and half screaming, into an inner

room. We remained, however, inflexible in our purpose; and we called to them, and commenced knocking again, until one of them, whose curiosity seemed to have overcome her terror, came to the window to peep at us in her turn; upon which my companion recognised her as one of three proteges of the superintendent, all of whom he recollected seeing with their foster father at Katerinburg. As the young lady's memory, however, seemed not to be as good as my companion's, a parley took place, which was conducted with almost as much ceremony as if it had been between the besiegers of a fortress and the besieged, but which ended in my companion making himself known, and reassuring the maidens, who now opened the door and invited us to enter, with a confidence which seemed to indicate that they felt they had been guilty of want of hospitality. The house consisted of two rooms, the character of which was quite in keeping with the wretched appearance of the village. The only furniture we saw, consisted of two or three benches, and about the same number of bedsteads, upon which rested beds of a very coarse description. The damsel, however, brought us a bench that we might sit down. And, attracted by the novelty of our position, and pleased with the manners of the girls, and their confidence in us, when there was probably not a male inhabitant of the village within a verst, we seated ourselves without hesitation; and they now placed themselves upon another bench near and opposite to us, and my companion, who was perfectly acquainted with their language, began to converse with them. It was impossible not to feel great interest in these children of the wild waste amidst which this village is seated. They appeared to be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen; and their manners and their dress were quite in harmony with the character of the place, and with the position of the girls. Their entire clothing consisted of a simple loose robe or steved chemise of home-spun cloth, beneath which peeped their bare feet and ankles; and there appeared a delicacy in their manner of expressing themselves, that was sufficient evidence that they had at least seen some nurture. When I remarked to my companion that this was apparent, a whole history of the girls, which he had heard before, and forgotten until this moment, flashed across his memory, and a part of that which he now related to me I must here report. They were the daughters of parents belonging to one of the numerous classes of the nobility of the empire, and therefore, they themselves, noble. They had, however, been suddenly left orphans a few years ago, and had since been taken care of by their present protector, who, besides being superintendent of the immediate works of the mines, was a major in the army. Yet, on account of his income not being adequate to place them in a station of life commensurate with their proper rank, he had been obliged to keep them in the state of seclusion in which they here dwell. Whatever were the instructions they received, or the examples that were before them when children, as they now sat before us, busily occupied in knitting while they conversed, they seemed as full of grace and ease as they were deficient in the encumbrances attached to the European modern dress of the fair sex."

ORANGEISM.—A new lodge was duly opened at Barriefield, Pittsburg, under warrant from the Grand Master, Geo. Benjamin, Esq., on Monday evening last. The chair was taken by the District Master, Bro. McCammon, when the warrant being read, the election of officers for the new lodge was proceeded with. Bro. Maresty, late of 352, was elected Master, Bro. Onkes, D. M., Bro. Macadon, Treasurer, and Bro. Scott, Secretary. Under the direction of the worthy master and deputy this lodge must soon attain to a high standing in the rolls of the order.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the service of the subscriber, on Saturday 3rd inst., Jared Kutz an indentured Apprentice to the Tailoring business. Any person employing or otherwise harboring the said Apprentice will be prosecuted according to law.

THOMAS TORRANCE.

Bytown, June 10th 1854.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, June 6th, 1854.

The Niagara, from Liverpool, 27th ult., arrived here at one o'clock, P. M.—Pacific arrived out on the 27th. Arctic had repaired, and was to have sailed on the 28th.

The Overland Mail at Triste reports that the American Squadron had established friendly relations with Japan.

Japanese ports to be open for commerce. The news is dated Hong Kong, April 12th.

The Sarah Sands sailed on the night of the 25th for Quebec.

Latest.—Copied from Morning Express 27th: Austria and Prussia have summoned Russia to evacuate the Turkish territories.

There is not much news from the Danube as to movements of the armies.

Paskiewitch's plans are said to be to besiege Rustchuk and Silistria as at present with 80,000 men.

Shumla is kept in check by Luder's corps, and the main body of the army will operate on the Balkans.

BALTIC.

No attack has been made on Revel, or any other Russian ports.

Russian Fleet has been seen in Uango Bay.

English Fleet was 50 miles distant, apparently reconnoitering the enemy's movements.

Reports were current to the effect that the Russian port of Guggavia had been taken, and 190 prisoners made, but not considered true.

The latest accounts from the Baltic state that 7 French ships of the line were at anchor in Kioge Bay.

BLACK SEA.

Advices to 11th of May mention nothing of attack upon Sebastopol; there were reports that the whole coast of the Crimea would be blockaded by 27 ships.

The main body of the Allied fleet was cruising near Sebastopol.

Letters report British steamer Tiger taken by Russians, and that seven British frigates went to Odessa and demanded restitution of her, which being contemptuously refused by the Russian authorities, the city was again bombarded for six hours. Date of bombardment has not been stated, and there is some doubt as to the truth of report.

Admiral Hamelin has written for land forces. They will be sent to him.

SECOND REPORT.

HALIFAX, June 6, 12 p. m.

The Niagara, from Liverpool, 27th ult., arrived here early this afternoon.

No news from the seat of war of a decisive character.

Silistria was hard pressed by the Russians at the latest advices.

Letters from Vienna state that negotiations looking to an adjustment of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey, have again been opened.

Austria and Prussia have taken a more decided stand against Russia.

MARKETS.

Denniston & Co. say, the early part of the week was tolerably active, but at the close of the week prices fell off 1s on Flour.

Western Canal quoted 38s, Ohio 42s.

For wheat there had been fair demand, but a slight decline.

Corn advanced, but fell again to last steamers quotation at close.

Cotton declined 1/4 to 1/2.

Pork very firm, with advancing tendency.

Lard declined.

London money market exhibits increased stringency. Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 89 3/4.

Late advices from India have an unfavorable effect on Manchester Markets, and prices have considerably declined.

Arrival of the "ARCTIC."

The Arctic arrived at her dock at 2 o'clock. She brings dates from Liverpool to Sunday the 28th, being one day later than Niagara.

It is said that the French army in Turkey will be augmented to about 150,000 men.

A Protocol has been signed by the representatives of the four Powers, asserting their determination to preserve the integrity of the Turkish territory, and it is said that Austria and Prussia will now demand the evacuation of the Danubian provinces without further delay.

The combined fleets were still cruising off Sebastopol. An English division was to embark from Constantinople for Varna; while the French forces were to march on the Balkan.

A Greek Bishop had been arrested at Pesh as a Russian emissary. Important papers were found on him.

Rebellion in Thessaly is gaining ground.

It is rumored that the Russians not being able to defend the seaboard of Circassia, evacuated all their positions from Batoum to Mapola, burning all their own forts and falling back on Kentis.

On their retreat the Circassians came on them and captured 1,500 men.

The Russians have suspended their cannonading at Silistria.

The treaty between Austria and Prussia would soon be laid before the Parliament of Britain.

FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC.

New York, June 7.

McHenry quotes Western Canal Flour 38s to 38s 6d, Philadelphia and Baltimore 38s 6d to 39s.

News has arrived that the Castle of Gustafsharn, south of Anyrs, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1500 Russians have been taken prisoners.

The 21st Fusiliers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in the Baltic, and will embark on the 29th instant. 20 Sergeants and Corporals are to be immediately appointed.

A despatch from Marsilles states that arrangements had been made at Constantinople for embarking the whole English army in 24 hours.

A despatch from Warsaw dated May 24th says, that a corps of Grenadiers were daily expected. It would be under the command of Gen. Rudiger, and be stationed to the sea of the town on the bay Narva and Weisocheh in order to be able to operate there against Prussia or Austria.

Exchanges at St. Petersburg and Odessa higher.

A case which has just transpired seems to indicate that specie payment in Russia was wholly suspended.

A certain amount of bills payable at St. Petersburg was remitted from London a short time back to an eminent firm in that city, with instructions that they should forward the proceeds to Odessa, but they refused to do so, and would send nothing but paper money.

Collisions at Sea.—Sailing Rules.

In reply to the request of one of its subscribers, the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette furnishes the following extracts from explanatory cases of collision:

We thought there could be no mistake about the rule laid down for ships crossing each other on opposite tacks. The ship on the starboard tack is to keep her wind, and that on the port tack, or running off the wind, is to give way, and pass to leeward of the other. But if, in defiance of this rule, the ship on the larboard tack does not give way in time, but comes stern on the ship on the starboard tack, and to save life and property the latter finally shifts his helm, in order to avert the blow, but is the means of bringing the ships into collision, we think the step is perfectly justifiable.

"Whenever vessels on the starboard tack are justified in putting down the helm, it has been with the hope of escaping contact, and not tacking in pursuance of a prior intention.

"The Admiralty judge has repeatedly declared it to be, not merely the right, but also, in a certain sense, the duty of a vessel close-hauled, meeting another free, or of a vessel close-hauled on the starboard tack meeting another on a wind also, 'to hold her course without deviation;' but the privilege is not to be insisted upon when the existence of the right to use it admits of the slightest doubt.

"It was decided in the case of the 'Traveler,' that, 'as at night a vessel close hauled on the larboard tack, can never be quite sure whether a sail seen approaching her lee bow is close up to the wind or a little from it, it is the duty of the former to port her helm and bear away, even though the other may have the wind quite free.'"

LUMBER ON THE GRAND AND MUSKOGON RIVERS.—The Grand Rapids Enquirer in quoting the present prices of lumber in the Chicago market, says that the advances indicated have stimulated the manufacture of lumber in a great degree, and must add largely to the profits of lumbermen, and to the wealth of this country. Last year the report of lumber alone, exclusive of lath, timber and shingles, from the mouth of this river amounted to 43,900,000 feet, and from the Muskegon upwards of 30,000,000 feet. This year not less than 90,000,000 feet, and it is quite probable 100,000,000 will be exported from Grand and Muskegon rivers. This at the present prices, and we see no prospect of a fall, will set the manufacturers an average price of not less than twelve or thirteen dollars at the mouth of these rivers. These estimates, which we are confident are not exaggerated, will give an export for this article alone, from these two rivers, of from eleven hundred to twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which will in consequence of increased price and quantity, exceed any previous year about one hundred per cent.

THE BASHI-BAZOOKS.—A letter from Shumla, of the 4th April, says: "The Bashi-Bazooks are scourging the country in all directions, and are under no control. They are the greatest ruffians on the face of the earth, pillaging in all directions, murdering and fearfully burning all the men and women they came across. In one village they killed 26 men, women, and children. Omar Pacha does not know what to do with the villains; he has not the power of life and death, and has not hit upon a plan of getting rid of them. I regret to say 700 more of the same description are on their way to join the army here."



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JUNE 10, 1854.

Montreal.

We learn from the *Montreal Witness* of the 7th instant, that a Watchman was murdered last week in the vicinity of the Canal, for which several Irishmen (Papists, of course,) are in custody.

The same paper says, that "on Saturday last, a man named O'Brien was attacked and beaten with skull-crackers by half-a-dozen of his countrymen.—His head was so much injured that he now lies in a precarious state."

The *Witness* very justly remarks, that "with an Administration utterly regardless of dispensing justice, and more disposed to shield the wrong-doer than the wronged—as seen in the Gavazzi riots and subsequent proceedings, we may soon expect Montreal to become as notorious for rowdiness as New York."

We find in the *Witness* the following account of the murder. In relentless and cowardly atrocity it is in perfect keeping with the treacherous and black-hearted character of Popery.

It is not to be wondered at that such diabolical crimes are committed in a country where outrages of the most atrocious nature have been perpetrated with impunity, beneath the very eye of the Government. We fear that the offending party some day or other will be visited with prompt and vengeful retribution.—

"Last week one of the policemen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, of the name of Madill, keeping watch near the canal, was murdered during the night. The watchman had expressed before a belief that there was a conspiracy against his life, and the cowardly assassination was effected by seven men; four persons have since been arrested. Madill belonged formerly to the Water Police, and the *Witness* is informed that he was a "marked man" ever since the Gavazzi riot. This is not surprising, when it will be recollectcd that the Water Police is the only legal force that did its duty on that occasion, and afforded determined resistance to the assaults of a papist mob on Zion Church. The apathy of the Government

towards preventing the riots, both here and in Quebec, and the impunity insured to them by the powerful support of Romish Ascendancy, has been ever since a fruitful source of lawlessness and crime, of which we have not yet seen the last. Irish Catholic fervor has shown itself, even at our municipal elections, when the victims were French Roman Catholics themselves, but not supporting the priest's candidate. Recently a Protestant church has been mobbed in Quebec, it is but the other day that the windows of several of our churches have been broken, and now the life of a man is sacrificed. The protection afforded to Romish crime make indeed, life and property insecure in Lower Canada, true the Popish clergy has the power to put a check to this state of things and restrain their devotees by the threats of the Church; but Romanism, it is now generally conceded, cannot afford to be tolerant except where it is in a minority."

More Rioting.

A Riot took place, on Sunday last, at Brooklyn, near New York, in which the children of His *Hollowness* the Pope, as usual, distinguished themselves.

A body of Roman Catholics having attacked a street Preacher, he was stoutly defended by a number of hearers; till at last the battle became pretty warm and general, and fire-arms were freely used.

About eighty persons are said to have been severely injured. It was found necessary to call out a body of military to quell the disturbance.—Great excitement prevails.

Things appear to be rapidly approaching a crisis between the two parties, in the United States; and we expect, ere long, to hear of the pat lambs of John Hughes getting such smashing as will teach their children to the fourth generation, to have more respect for the rights of religious liberty and the laws of the land in which they live, than for the pernicious secret teachings of their unscrupulous and cowardly Priests who teach them to violate those laws in the name of religion.

The Roman Catholics of the United States, at different periods, have been taught some severe lessons: they should profit by the experience thus acquired, and refrain from acts which may tempt the Protestants of the country to cease to regard forbearance as a virtue.

It is a notorious fact that Roman Catholics, both in the States and in Canada, are the only enemies of liberty of speech; it is no less notorious that their bigoted enmity too often leads them to commit outrages against their neighbours and the laws of the land. If, therefore, the law refuses to assert its own supremacy by the prompt punishment of offenders, the outraged and

injured party will be obliged, in self defence, to put down and punish aggression. That this will be soon and summarily done in the United States, we have not the least doubt.

New Paper.

We have received the first number of a new semi-weekly journal recently established at Three Rivers, entitled "*The Inquirer*." It is published by Messrs. G. & R. Lanigan, at the low rate of ten shillings per annum: which rate of subscription, we apprehend, the publishers will find too small before the year is out.

We wish our new contemporary every success; and that our readers may be able to form a correct opinion as to its political character, we extract the following from the Prospectus:—

We now come to an exposition of our political creed. We despise those waverers in politics who take refuge in a "half-way house," who possess the convenient, but infamous expedient, of being "all things to all men." Our political faith is LIBERAL CONSERVATISM; a conservatism that will maintain all that is estimable in our institutions, a liberalism that will zealously advocate necessary reforms. While we arrest the reckless hand of the innovator, we will not be slow to expose abuses. We will uphold the principle of the free, the uncontrolled expression of opinion. We will advocate retrenchment in the Public expenditure, consistently with the efficient discharge of the Public duties. We will advocate a speedy, final, and equitable adjustment of the Clergy Reserves, free education, and representation based on population.

Mysterious.

It is rumored that an Irish Roman Catholic Priest, belonging to the sacerdotal Staff of a Bishopric, not a thousand miles from Bytown, attempted, at the "Confessional," a short time ago, to take improper liberties with a married female, whose chastity, however, proved too powerful for the eloquence of the *holy FATHER*. It is further affirmed by the worthy dame above mentioned, that, on a complaint being made, the Bishop stripped the salacious Padre of his gown and sent him adrift. We scarcely think, however, that an offence so venial in the eyes of the Priesthood would be visited by so severe a punishment.

Grand Lodge.

It is scarcely necessary again to remind the Brethren, that the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America will assemble in Bytown on the 20th instant.

The Muses.

On our first page will be found a Poem written by our regular contributor "Henry Kemptville," in which the history and wrongs of the red men of America, are vividly portrayed. The beautiful lines of our tuneful friend recall to memory a lay of other days, upon the same subject, which is so replete with both grand and melancholy material to be woven into chapters of melody by the Son of Song. We shall give one stanza:—

"Fond graves of my sires have I left you for ever?
How melted my heart when I bade you adieu;
Shall joy light the face of the Indian? Oh, never!
While memory, sad, has the power to pursue.
As flies the fleet deer when the bloodhound is started,
So fled the last hope of the poor broken-hearted
O! could she have turn'd'er for ever we parted,
And beckoned with smiles on her sad Cherokee."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In another column will be found the telegraphic report of the news brought by the Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, and the mails by her reached Bytown on Monday night.

The best account of what our French friends call the "position" in Europe just now, we find in that excellent paper the *News of the World*, and quote it entire below:—

A Glance at the War.

When the batteries at Odessa were silenced and destroyed—when the magazine was blown up—when the arsenal and Government store houses were burnt to the ground—when the ships of war were sunk—and when there was no longer a gun on shore to reply to the broadsides of the French and English steamers in the bay, the allied Admirals humanely stayed the progress of further destruction, and contented themselves with what they conceived to be a sufficiently decisive victory. To have laid the city in ashes—and to have blotted its name for ever from the map of Russian dominions, would have been an easy task—but they forbore. "We came not," said they, "to make war upon peaceful citizens—we came only to avenge a barbarous aggression upon our flag of truce. What belongs to the Government we shall destroy; but what belongs to individuals we will respect and spare." Well and nobly was the distinction observed—a few hours saw the whole of the Government works and property in flames—but not a stick or stone of private property was harmed. The world in general has been disposed to view this prompt and gallant work in the light of a victory gained by the allies. It was so regarded in Constantinople, in Vienna, in Brussels, in Paris, in London; but this, it appears, was a great mistake. General Osten-Sacken, the Russian military commandant at Odessa, writing from amidst the smoking ruins of his exploded magazines, calmly informed his master, the Czar, that he had compelled the combined fleets to withdraw from the assault of the city, and that, in the heroic defence of Odessa, the Russian arms had again been crowned with victory. falsehood reigns supreme upon every inch of the Russian territory. Nicholas at once accept-

ed the tale. The Cross of the Order of St. Andrew was sent to deck the breast of the chivalrous Osten-Sacken, and a grateful *Te Deum* was chanted at Moscow, in celebration of this brilliant achievement of the Russian arms. Thus it has been from the first, and thus, no doubt, it will continue to the end of the chapter. What was commenced with hypocrisy and fraud, must necessarily be maintained with slander and falsehood. Whatever the actual result of battle may be, the Russian people must never be allowed to know or to believe that the Russian arms have received, or are capable of receiving, a reverse. They have been summoned to the war in the name of the religion which they profess, and they have been taught to believe that the Czar, in whom they impiously but ignorantly recognize the attributes of the Deity upon earth, is as invincible in the field as he is omnipotent in their own submissive hearts and untaught minds. This illusion, at whatever sacrifice of honour or of truth, must be kept up: for, once broken, the whole fabric of the Empire might instantly fall to pieces. Therefore, whatever fate may betide the opposing combatants in the progress of the war, we may be quite certain that the Russian gazettes will teem with nothing but Russian victories.

In glancing at the present posture of affairs, whether in the East, the North, or the West, the fortunes of Russia certainly do not appear to be in the ascendant. Her armies upon the Danube, if not actually defeated, seem at any rate to be paralyzed. For weeks past they have made no progress. Silistria still successfully resists them, and the Dobrujscha seems likely to become their grave. Prince Paskiewitch is not a whit more successful than his predecessor, Prince Gortschakoff. The sturdy courage of the Turks is more than a match for the Jastardly legions which he directs against them. When the Russian General withdrew from Lesser Wallachia, and concentrated the whole of his strength upon the Lower Danube, it was confidently anticipated that he designed to strike a prompt and heavy blow in the latter direction. That he has not done so is an enigma to the military critics of all nations. Instead of forcing his antagonist to the hazard of a pitched battle with numbers far inferior to those which he himself was capable of bringing into the field, Prince Paskiewitch seems rather to have employed his troops in a series of minor and irregular engagements, in almost all of which they have been defeated. Even within the last few days despatches have been received from the headquarters of Omar Pasha giving a favourable account of the recent operations of his forces on more than one point of his position. The Russian corps which was known to have been collected at Turnu, near the mouth of Aluta, is stated to have been repulsed on the 28th of April, with a loss of 1,500 men, by the Turks quartered at Nicopolis under Sali Pasha; and on the 2nd of May another Russian detachment was beaten at Radova, not far from Krajova. It is also currently reported they have received another severe check at Silistria. Meantime the condition of the Russian corps occupying the Dobrujscha, is represented as rapidly becoming desperate. With the Turkish army in their front, and the combined fleet upon their flank, they are alike incapable of advancing without defeat, or of remaining where they are without starvation. The Russian General has probably by this time discovered that his occupation of the Dobrujscha was a fatal error, and we shall, therefore, not be surprised to find

him as anxious to get his troops out of it as he was hasty and reckless in throwing them into it.

According to the last accounts from the Black Sea, it is supposed that no immediate assault is contemplated by the allied Admirals upon Sebastopol. Most of the screw steam ships of the fleet have been despatched, under command of Sir E. Lyons, to the sea of Azoff and the coast of Circassia, for the purpose of destroying every thing Russian that may be found in that direction. A smaller detachment of steam vessels is employed at the mouths of the Danube; and two are appointed to keep a watch upon Odessa. Meantime the bulk of the fleet is cruising in front of Sebastopol, and endeavouring by every art of persuasion to coax the Russian Admiral to come out and fight. This, however, we may be quite sure he will decline to do. For the present, therefore, we must be content to wait for any tidings of a stirring character from Sebastopol. It is believed, however, that as soon as the mission of Sir E. Lyons in the Sea of Azoff and the Circassian coast shall have been accomplished, immediate measures will be taken by the allied Admirals, in conjunction with the commanders in chief of the army, for the formal assault and reduction of this Russian Gibraltar.

In the West the prospects of the Czar are darkened by the decided disposition which Austria is at length evincing to identify her policy and her course of action with that of England and France. The Emperor of Austria has resolved to call out 95,000 additional troops for the safety of his dominions, and, considering the great exertions which have already been made to place the military establishments of that empire on an efficient war footing, no stronger proof could be given of the growing conviction of the Cabinet of Vienna that the time for negotiation is rapidly passing away, and that the best chance for terminating the war lies in a prompt and vigorous course of action.

Nicholas may, perhaps, persuade himself that he sees a gleam of sunshine in the vacillating conduct of the feeble and contemptible King of Prussia; but the French encampment of 100,000 at Boulogne, the British equipment of a large fleet of steam-gun-boats, and the manifest preparations made by both nations for a military descent upon some point of the Russian territory in the Baltic, or, if need be, upon the Russian frontier of Prussia, will probably serve to convince both sovereigns that an open alliance between them would only tend to increase the dangers to which each has become exposed by the crooked and hypocritical conduct which he has pursued.

In the North, too, everything is dark and foreboding. Sweden threatens to throw off her neutrality, and to join openly and actively with the Western Powers. Denmark will probably follow in the same track. Russian commerce is completely swept from the face of the Baltic, and the terrible Napier is hour by hour feeling his way to St. Petersburg. Cronstadt is reported to be "not impregnable," and the ice of the Neva is rapidly disappearing. Nicholas is said to be already trembling for the security of his northern capital, and to be concentrating a large army for its defence. What, if it should turn out that he himself should become at St. Petersburg the hero of a similar victory to that gained at Odessa by the valiant and voracious Osten-Sacken!

We imagine that all our readers have heard of the narrow escape of eleven raftsmen, a few days ago, who passed over the Chats Rapids, in a fog, with several cribs of timber. It appears that they were directing the cribs towards the head of the Victoria slide, but owing to the dense fog passed into the old timber channel, and so over the Falls. Three of the men saved themselves before the cribs entered the broken water, one of them by making a leap to a cedar tree which overhung the channel, the other eight clung to the cribs, which were broken up into single sticks, but most pro-

videntially no life was lost, a truly miraculous circumstance, when we know the character of the cataract over which they were precipitated. Two of the men who got first to shore, not knowing whether their comrades had escaped or not, went to the Slide Master and begged the loan of a punt to go in search of them, and our readers will hardly believe that this inhuman and churlish official actually refused to lend it. We believe the facts have been represented to the Government, and certain are we that a man who could be guilty of such conduct ought not to be allowed to retain his office one hour, and we trust that, as an example to others, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works will immediately supersede him.—From all we can learn Mr. Steen is a most unfit person to be placed in charge of public works, and several complaints have been made against him before.

The Madawaska Slide.

We had heard so many complaints from parties engaged in the lumber trade with regard to the slide which has just been constructed at Amprior, or the mouth of the Madawaska, that we availed ourselves of a recent opportunity to pay a visit to that locality and we were fortunate enough to be in the company of three or four of the most experienced lumbermen on the Ottawa, whose opinion perfectly coincided with that which we formed after an inspection of the works. This Slide, constructed at a heavy expense by the Government, is anything but what it ought to be; the selection of the site is wrong, because it crosses the current, and the pitch into the slide is so steep that it is absolutely dangerous; the men are obliged to lie down and cling to the loading sticks, and hardly a crib passes through without losing sticks; the swells at the foot are very heavy, and there is no apron.

We cannot understand how it is that the Department of Public Works do not adopt the same means of constructing their slides that private individuals do; the public works are generally failures, whereas the Slides built by the lumberers are constructed with economy, and invariably answer the purpose for which they were intended. With the exception of the Victoria Slide, where it was impossible to go wrong, there is not a public slide on the river, that is not faulty in some respect. There must be a reason for the blunders on the Madawaska Slide and we know that several practical lumbermen objected to the site selected. We know that the Government is disposed to meet the requirements of the lumbermen, and it is a great pity that the large sums laid out, should be so, in an improper manner. The Madawaska is a most important river, and returns a large revenue to the public exchequer; it is only just that the Government should make such improvements as are actually required.

While on the subject of the Madawaska we would suggest that in order to make the slide retaining boom at the mouth perfectly secure, it would be expedient to cut a Canal across the neck of the point which lies to the right as we descend the river, into which the loose sticks and saw logs would pass, instead of being pressed against the boom by the heavy current. We are confident that the Government would order this Canal to be cut at once, if they were aware of the necessity for it; and from our own knowledge of the locality, and information we have received from practical men, we are certain that £500 would be amply sufficient to cover the expense.

It would be very desirable that either the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, or the Hon. Mr. Killaly, should visit the Ottawa during this season; such supervision is absolutely necessary, and while on the River, we would direct the Chief's attention not only to the Madawaska failure, but to the very imperfect state of the works at the Montague Rapids, and to the necessity of putting a glancing boom at the outlet of the Portage du Fort slide.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to relate the following incident as it was told to me by the party who witnessed it. On Wednesday last two Priests were riding in a buggy; and in passing on the road that leads from Mr. Billings' saw-mills, in Gloucester, they had to cross a bridge which spans a ravine some 16 or 20 feet deep, the horse refusing to proceed, backed, and precipitated horse, buggy, and one of the Priests (the other having jumped out in time to save himself) into the water below, to the depth of several feet, the buggy was smashed to pieces, but the horse and priest escaped with a severe ducking, and a plentiful supply of mud all over his black petticoats; after the priest was extricated, he was brought up and, reluctantly, obliged to be dressed in a suit belonging to a resident of the neighborhood. The whole party could scarcely keep from laughing heartily at seeing the priest dressed like a bush-whacker, and his bald head covered with a capacious fur cap. I did not learn how they contrived to come through the town; but, as they are good at scheming, doubtless they would remain till the darkness of the night would hide them from the public gaze. But the affair did not end here; it was discovered that the priests had been drinking, as a stone jar containing common whiskey was discovered by the party who was assisting him out of his difficulties. It was also seen that neither of the priests was very steady, and when brought into a house close by, the whole party was treated from the contents of the jar, the priests themselves setting them first an example by quaffing off a bumper.

Now, Sir, I leave you to draw the moral, and to give your readers another lesson of the hypocrisy of men calling themselves Christians. No, no, these are none of your Fathers Mathew or Chiquiqui,—they are your real toppers—your blind leaders of the blind.

Believe me, in haste,
Yours truly,
MABIN LUTHER.

ETOWN, June 9th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

MR. EDITOR,—It has often been said that opposition is the life of trade. This has been proved beyond a doubt by the following facts. It is well known, Sir, that there is a Staff of some eight or ten pensioned and paid out of the Corporation funds, at the rate of 4s. or a dollar a day. But I cannot say whether Corporation Tom, better known as "Scott's Grinner," or the notorious William—who, you know, was convicted of Perjury—is the Boss: but both appear to be in command of the Staff. This Staff, or tribe of men, may be seen every day in the North part of Lower Town, throwing up a little mud out of the side drains in the different streets, in that locality. No sooner is the work done than a Tribe, called the swine tribe, arrive and push back the mud that has been thrown up, (and a little more) with apparently greater industry.

Now, Sir, to put an end to this opposition work, which is very expensive to the town, I would suggest that both parties be disbanded, or the present and ex-mayor to be appointed Arbitrators to settle the differences, or there surely will be a strike.

—Yours, &c., &c.,

HOMO.

Bazaar in aid of the Mechanic's Institute and Athenæum.

At a public meeting of Ladies held 27th May 1854, at the West Ward Market Hall pursuant to public notice, Mrs. E. Malloch having been called to preside and Mrs. R. Lees to act as Secretary. It was moved by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, seconded by Mrs. Spence and Resolved, That the Ladies of Bytown hold a Bazaar; the proceeds of which will be devoted to the funds of the Bytown Mechanic's Institute and Athenæum.

2nd.—Moved by Mrs. Ross, seconded by Miss Malloch, that said Bazaar be held in the last week of September, the day and place of holding said Bazaar to be arranged at a future meeting.

3rd.—Moved by Mrs. Spence, seconded by Miss McCarthy, That the following ladies having volunteered to take tables, be hereby appointed, with power to add other names—Mrs. Van Cortlandt, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Friel, Mrs. Lees.

4th.—Moved by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, seconded by Miss Malloch, That those ladies not having tables, be requested to send contributions to the tables of any of the above named ladies—such contributions will be thankfully received.

5th.—Moved by Mrs. Ross, seconded by Mrs. Lees, That those ladies having tables, shall have them entirely under their own control, with the privilege of inviting the attendance of any young ladies to assist.

6th.—Moved by Mrs. Spence, seconded by Miss McCarthy, That the ladies do meet again on Friday next, in the Market Hall, at 6 o'clock, to which meeting the Managing Committee are invited.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mrs. Malloch, for her able conduct in the chair.

At a meeting held in the West Ward Market Hall, this 2nd day of June, 1854, Mrs. Malloch having been called to preside, and Mrs. R. Lees to act as Secretary.—It was moved by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, seconded by Mrs. Ross, and resolved, That the Managing Committee of the Institute be and are hereby requested, to aid in procuring and arranging a room for holding the contemplated Bazaar, and in affording such other assistance to the ladies forming the Managing Committee, as they think proper.

2nd. Moved by Mrs. Christopher Armstrong, and seconded by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, That the ladies to have tables do form a Committee of Management, to arrange the details for holding said Bazaar.

3rd. Moved by Mrs. Spence, seconded by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, That the names of Mrs. Christopher Armstrong and Mrs. Mass be added to the

List of those already appointed to have tables, and that the Committee shall have power to add other names.

4th. Moved by Mrs. O. Armstrong, seconded by Mrs. Spence, That the proceedings of this and the previous meeting be published in the papers of the town.

5th. Moved by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, seconded by Mrs. O. Armstrong, That a meeting be held in the West Ward Market Hall, on Friday, the 9th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to arrange business connected with the Bazaar.

6th. Moved by Mrs. Lees, seconded by Mrs. Spence, That a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Masse, for her able conduct in the chair.

MARIA B. MASSE,
JESSIE LEES, Secretary.

DIED.

April 21st, at Ballinacurra House, near this city, William Richard Yielding Esq., of Gloucester, Newcastle, J. P., eldest son of the late Richard Mussy Yielding Esq., of Belleone, in this County, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.—Limerick Chronicle.

At Ballinacurra House, County Limerick, on April 25th, to the deep regret of her relatives and friends Frances, only daughter of the late John Eagar Esq., of Ardriane, in this County, and widow of the late Richard Mussy Yielding Esq., of Belleone, County of Limerick, and Mother of William Richard Yielding Esq.

April 25th, at his seat, Glin Castle of the prevailing epidemic, after a few hours illness and in the prime of life, John J. Fitz-gerald, Esq., Knight of Glin, Lieutenant Colonel, County Limerick Militia, Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of this County, a gentleman of most affable manners and cultivated mind, an excellent resident landlord, and whose death is regretted by all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance. The influence of his position, and his personal exertions were ever devoted to relieve the wants of the poor, by constant attendance at the board of Guardians, of the Union of which he was their respected Chairman.

—Kerry Evening Post.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Market Prices.

APRIL 15th, 1854:

Table of market prices for various goods including White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, Birch, Mast, Poles or Spars, Diats or Planks, Hardwood Planks, Boards, Staves, Middles & inferior, W.O. Punch, do. R.O. Punch, do. W.O. Barrel, N.B. & N.S. Red Oak & Ash Hhd., Lathwork, Handspikes, Cords, Fir, Wheat, U.S. Red, and do. white.

Table of prices for various commodities including Pease, Corn, Flour, Ashes, Salt, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Iron, Scotch Pig, Russian Bars, Swedish Bars, Lead, Tin, Straits, Common Block, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, and various other goods.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

Table of prices for various commodities including Canada Wheat, Flour, Western Canal Flour, Peas, Oatmeal, Yellow Indian Corn, Pot Ashes, Pearls, Quebec Yellow Pine, Elm, Oak, Pine Deals, Puncheon Staves, and Pipe.

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

QUEBEC, June 2nd, 1854.

Table of prices for various types of timber and deals, including White Pine, Red Pine, Elm, Oak, Staves, Do. W. O. W. I. do., Deals, Pine, Do. Bright, Do. Spruce, and Do. Spruce.

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

REMARKS.

Our Spring Fleet, though much detained by ice in the Gulf, has at last arrived, and numbers 300 Ships, 134,334 Tons, and our Port has assumed the busy air it usually wears at this season.

White Pine—Has arrived in small lots, made in the vicinity of Montreal, and lower down, and very ordinary timber of 50 to 55 feet average, has been sold in the Rait at 61 a 61d.

Holders of good lots wintered over, look for, and will probably obtain high prices, as but little of good quality and average can arrive until after the present fleet is loaded. In shipping order we may quote prices at about 8d for 60 to 65 feet, 9d for 75 feet, and larger at proportionate rates.

Red Pine—Is sold in small parcels for immediate shipment at about 18d for 40 to 45 feet average, in shipping order.

Elm—Being in good demand, brings readily 17d a 18d for 4 feet Rock in shipping order.

Oak—Maintains our last quotations, and can be easily placed by the dram at 23 9d a 3s for what is now on hand according to size and quality.

Staves—Are rather lower in price since our last, and Standard may be bought at about £55. Pipe sizes, however, command rather higher prices.

Firmours—have not been very animated since our last, 48s having been given to Liverpool; 50s, to the Clyde, 165s all Deals, to Belfast, and 150s a 155s for all Deals to London; 62s 6d to Cork, and 54s to Warren Point. Few ships are offering for charter, and most of the regular Montreal Traders, being unable to find cargo there, are being offered here for Timber and Deals to London and Liverpool, and as it is imperative that they be loaded with despatch to ensure a second voyage, rates for these Ports may suffer a further decline.

DEALS—Are very scarce, and being in good demand, would, for immediate delivery, command £17 for 1st Bright Pine, £11 10s for 2nds, and £7 10s for 3rds. First and Second quality floaters are worth something less, but for 3rds there is a good enquiry at £7 10. Spruce, owing to the advance in the London Market, fully maintains our last quoted rates of £8 10s for 1st £7 for 2nds, and £6 for 3rds.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending May 24th.—Lumber continues to arrive freely, the assortment is growing better daily. Some kinds however remain very scarce, among which are box boards, inch white wood, 3 white wood chair plank, clap-boards, and two inch spruce. Other kinds are in fair supply, and have been sold and shipped in considerable quantities during the week. Some descriptions of Lumber will probably remain in scanty supply for a period of time, and we particularly note box boards, which are much wanted, but come in very slowly and it is anticipated that they will continue to do so during the season.

Table of prices for various types of lumber including Clear Pine, Fourth quality, Pine floor plank, Spruce floor plank, Pine tally boards, Hemlock Boards, and Black Walnut.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE GRAND LODGE will hold its Annual Session in Bytown, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of this month (June), at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The Grand Officers and Brethren will walk in Procession, on the first day of meeting, to Christ's Church, Upper Town, when a Sermon will be preached.

Brethren resident in the adjacent Counties are respectfully invited to attend.

FRANCIS ABBOTT,
County Grand Master,
County of Carleton.

Bytown Market Prices, May 31.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Onions, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hams, Tallow, Lard, Hides, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Wood.

Rideau Street General Grocery.

Next building to the Rideau Hotel.

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN

REG leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Bytown and vicinity to their choice selection of GROCERIES LIQUORS, &c., consisting in part of

FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, PICK-LES, SPICES, SAUCES, &c. &c. &c., PORT, SHERRY, AND CHAMPAGNE WINES. BRANDY, GIN, ISLAY MALT, JAMAICA SPIRITS. LONDON PORTER, LEITH ALE, CIGARS &c.

ALSO;

To receive, an Assortment of

CROCKERY GLASS-WARE

AND

EARTHEN-WARE!!

Their Assortment will be found good, and will be offered at prices which they hope will merit a share of public patronage. Bytown, 2nd June 1854.

Music! Music!!

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Loyal Orangers of Canada and others, that he has now on hand a number of new bass drums, got up in good style and of the best material, fit for public demonstrations and band purposes; which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM PORTER, York Street, Lower Bytown. Bytown, June 2nd 1854.

DR. VAN CORTLAND.

(Consulting-Surgeon to Bytown General Hospital) May be consulted at his office Upper Bytown at 10 o'clock in the morning.

ORANGISM.

A SPECIAL meeting of the County Lodge will be held at Bell's Corners Nepean, on Monday the 12th day of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS ABBOTT, County Master Carleton.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

OR

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY the 20th of June next, at twelve o'clock noon.

All those, therefore having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

JAS. ASHFIELD,

Grand Secretary

April 28th, 1854. (17)

N. B.—The above Notice is subject to the deliberations of the several Grand Masters of Counties, who are invited to assemble at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 10th of May next, to consider on the best means of reconciling the differences existing in the Order, and should such meeting of County Masters desire the place of Meeting to be varied in furtherance of the measures of reconciliation, due notice of change will be given.

The Orange Lily, Hamilton Gazette, Simcoe Standard, Streetsville Review, and Montreal Herald, will copy till forbid.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY, 29th JUNE next, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

All those, therefore, having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly. (Signed) GEO. BENJAMIN, Grand Master.

April 28th, 1854.

The Orange Lily, Montreal Gazette, Echo, Peterboro' Review, Cobourg Star, Conservative Standard, Brantford Courier, Kingston News, Perth Standard, and Colonial, will please copy.

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter.— Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture CAST STEEL MILL, PIT and CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R HOE & CO., 29 and 31 Gold-street.

Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement. April 22, 1854.

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.

FRANCIS CLEMOW, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT

OFFICE.—Central Bytown, formerly Bytown Gazette Office. (20)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce having commenced business in Bytown, as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant and General Agent, and that he will be at all times prepared to give his very best attention to any business that may be entrusted to him.

FRANCIS CLEMOW.

Bytown, May 24th, 1854.—(20)

CHELSEA HOUSE.

IN returning thanks to his many friends and customers for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, the Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of the Gamineau River and the public generally, that, having purchased and thoroughly repaired and refitted the premises in the village of Chelsea, Gilmour's Mills, known as the "Chelsea House," he is now prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with a call in a style equal to that of any other Establishment in the County.

GOOD WINES and Liquors, and a well supplied TABLE, will always be found at the CHELSEA HOUSE.

Large and comfortable STALLS, with all the other REQUISITES of a good Hotel, always on hand.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Chelsea, May 27th 1854.

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail. GEORGE H. PRESTON

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, } —(21-10) May 29th, 1854.

WANTED

TWO smart intelligent lads between fifteen and sixteen years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office. Railway Times office, } Bytown, March 1854. }

Notice.

WHEREAS Peter Ladouceur has left my employment before the expiration of his engagement with me: Notice is hereby given, that I will prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, any person or persons hiring the said Peter Ladouceur.

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, } 10th March 1854. }

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. & R. B. Eager, as merchants, in the village of Richmond, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by R. B. Eager.

J. EAGER, } R. B. EAGER. }

Richmond, May 24th, 1854.

BLANK DEEDS

AND

MEMORIALS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

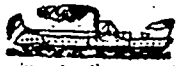
W. H. hopes by careful attention to the comforts of his guests to merit a share of public patronage, and would, therefore, respectfully solicit his friends to give him a call.

WILLIAM HOWES
Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-16.)

1854. FORWARDING. 1854.

FROM

QUEBEC & MONTREAL TO BYTOWN
& RIDEAU CANAL.



THE Subscriber having in addition to his former FORWARDING STOCK, purchased that of Messrs. BANSUM & WALKER, will be prepared upon the opening of Navigation to Forward all Property entrusted to his care with despatch and safety to and from the above named Ports, and can confidently say that his facilities to Forward between Montreal and Bytown is equal, if not superior, to any other party engaged in the trade.

He has also made arrangements for Forwarding all descriptions of property to and from Quebec, and all Ports on Lake Champlain, Troy, Albany, Boston, and New York.

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

LILY,
ALBERT,
LEEDS, and
ST. GEORGE,

and Sixteen BARGES of a superior class to any formerly engaged in this Trade.

M. K. DICKENSON,

Office, Canal Basin, Montreal.

G. CARLSON, Agent, Bytown,
Wm. ROSS, " Montreal,
Wm. DOUSLEY, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned for the Summer of 1853, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. LANGRELL,
ROBT. GRAY,
THOS. WILSON.

town, December 30th. 1853.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.

Apply at this Office.

Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

Run Away.

FROM the service of the subscriber, on Monday, the 24th of April, William Brown, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business. This is to caution all persons from harboring the said William Brown, or in any way employing him; as any person doing so will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

WILLIAM FRASER.

Bytown, May 1st 1854. (27-5 in)



An Important Mis-statement Corrected.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PASSENGERS GOING TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

THE AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD ROUTE is the shortest and quickest route to Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, and the Canada Route is not the shortest and quickest.

Here are the figures - they are far better than words, and tell no untrue tales:

From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is....	960
By American Lake Shore,.....	953

In favor of American Route, is.... 4 1/2

Hours
Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route,..... 49
(which is better time than they have ever yet made.)

Via American Route,..... 36

Difference in favor of Am. Route,..... 12

For Tickets to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit, (Via Cleveland) Toledo, Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Jasselle, St. Louis, New Orleans, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Louisville, &c., apply to

TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

Mark Freight "Lake Shore Line," and send to New York and Erie Railroad, or "People's Line Steamboats," or "Harlem R. R." or "Buffalo & New York City R. R.," and get Bills Lading as above. (no 14 ft)

G. W. EBERSON, Surgeon Dentist,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Bytown, and his friends upon the Ottawa, that he intends making a permanent location in that city about the 20th of May ensuing, where he hopes from his known professional abilities to merit a share of public patronage.

REFERENCE.

Rev. J. B. Dennison,	A. S. Nichol, M. D.
" Alex. Pyne,	Hon. R. Matheson.
" J. Hamilton,	J. Thompson, Esq.,

James Rosamond, Esq., R. Bell, Esq.,
CARLETON PLACE.

Dr. Evans, M.D.,	J. P. Sutton, M.D.,
Reafreew,	Kingston.

EYRE & ADDINGTON.
Bytown, 11th March, 1854. [9-3m.]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs that all parties having any claims against him or his establishment here, will deliver the same within a fortnight from this date, in order to have a proper adjustment.

The subscriber also respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, and thanking them most cordially for past favors, that he has returned to his old business in Wellington street where he will be most happy to see them, and they may depend upon being equally as well served as when he was formerly amongst them.

All parties indebted to the subscriber will please pay their accounts to him.

CHARLES SUMNER.
Bytown April 25th, 1854.-(16 2t)

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Ladies of Bytown will take place at the West Ward Market Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of arranging preliminary measures for holding aazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and Athlone. All those who feel interested in the object, are respectfully solicited to attend.

Bytown, May 15th, 1854.-(18-5th)

THE GREAT OTTAWA BOOK & STATINERY DEPOT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York selecting New Stock) wishing to make room for fresh Supplies, is prepared to dispose of his present large and well assorted stock at very much reduced prices, and offers the following inducements to purchasers, viz: all purchases (Cash) from \$1 to \$20 a discount of 10 per cent; on purchases from \$20 upwards 12 1/2 per cent.

His stock at present consists of a large quantity of valuable Standard Books and Miscellaneous Works, suitable for Libraries, Schools and Private Families. Also, Common School Books, Stationery, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

He has lately received a select assortment of beautiful GIFT BOOKS,—which having arrived later than intended, will be sold at very low prices.

He is now adding to his Stock a large assortment of beautiful Note, Letter and Foolscap Papers, Bull and White Envelopes, various kinds of Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth and Paper, New Books, Cheap Publications, &c. &c.

All of which shall be sold at very low prices at his Establishments in Rideau Street, Bytown, and Main Street, Aylmer.

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HELY.

New York, March 14, 1854. 12

1854. Steamboat Notice.



THE UNION FORWARDING COMPANY respectfully intimate to the Upper Ottawa people and travelling public generally, that their Steamers (Iron) EMERALD and OREGON are now ready for business, and will commence running on TUESDAY, 2nd May, as under, and continue until further notice.

UPWARDS:

EMERALD.....CAPT. W. FINLAY.
Will leave Aylmer TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, returning in the afternoon of same days.

DOWNWARDS:

OREGON....CAPT. M. HILLARD.
Will leave Portage Du Fort on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, and Horton Landing at 9 o'clock, returning in the afternoon early.

These Boats touch at intermediate stopping-places en route each way.

Rafts will be towed by these Boats during the intermediate days,—at usual rates.

The New Steamer PONTIAC, at Pembroke, will be Launched in a few days, and will be put upon the Alouette Lake and Deep River for Towing of Rafts about the 20th May.

Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter.

T. A. CUMING.
Agent Union Forwarding Co
Aylmer, 27th April, 1854.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that from and after the 8th instant, no goods of other Property will be received at the Office of the Union Forwarding Company at Aylmer after EIGHT o'clock P. M.

This notice is given in order that persons sending Goods, &c., to be forwarded by Steamer above Aylmer may not be disappointed or imposed upon by the Bytown or other Carriers, some of whom are in the habit of receiving property during the day and retaining the same until late at night before they leave for Aylmer.

T. A. CUMING,
Agent Union Forwarding Company
Aylmer, 5th May, 1854.

W. PARSONS Carriage Co. for the Company, and the punctual delivery of Property entrusted to his care, may be relied on.

T. A. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE NORTH half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osgoode—100 acres. Twenty-five acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Log Barn erected thereon.

The above land is located in a thickly settled part of the country, and within from one to three hours drive of Bytown; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to the undersigned

Caution to Trespassers.

The public are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the East half of Lots Nos. 12 & 13, Junction Gore, Rideau Front, or on the North half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th concession of the township of Osgoode—100 acres; as any one found doing so, will be prosecuted according to Law.

GEORGE PATTERSON.
Bytown, 8th March, 1854. (34)

THE LATEST OU.

JOHNSON is selling off his entire stock of DRY GOODS at surprising low prices; so much so that he is confident that those who may favor him with a call, will undoubtedly find them the cheapest ever yet offered to the public in Bytown.

His reason for doing so is, to make room for a very extensive SPRING STOCK which will be exhibited at his establishment immediately after the opening of the navigation.

Rideau Street, Feb'y 27th 1854. (1 m)

**THE BRITISH HOTEL, RE-OPENED.**

In returning thanks to the public for the liberal support hitherto extended to his Establishment—a continuation of which is solicited—the Subscriber would respectfully announce to his OLD FRIENDS throughout the country, and the travelling community generally, that he has Re-opened the BRITISH HOTEL, and is now prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage.

The British Hotel has recently been much enlarged and improved, and thoroughly required throughout; so that, in extent of accommodation, and convenience and comfort it is now equal to any other establishment in the province.

D. MPARTUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF EDWARD CORNER, a native of Tandridge, County of Armagh, Ireland. It is twenty-seven years since he left that place, and has resided in the city of Kingston ever since, which place he left on the 12th July, 1852, and supposed to come to Toronto. He is a Quarryer by trade, and about five feet nine inches in height, pock-marked, dark complexion, and about fifty years of age. Any person knowing or hearing of him will do an act of great kindness and humanity by sending the particulars of his whereabouts to his bereaved and heart broken wife, "JANE CORNER, Stewartsville, Kingston, Canada West. Toronto, August 23rd, 1853.

Any of our exchange papers inserting the above gratis will do an act of charity,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
193, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

(Opposite the *Recollect Church*),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.

High Wines! High Wines!

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED per Teams from the "KINGSTON BREWERY AND DISTILLERY," a Fresh Supply of MORTON'S 50 O. P., and are prepared to supply their Customers with any quantity.

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.

Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery. Bytown, January 30th, 1854. [1. 11]

HURRAH FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIS

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.

JOHN PERRY,
GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP
135, NOTRE DAME STREET
MONTREAL.

BECS leave to inform the inhabitants of the Ottawa country, and his friends generally, that he has opened a general Boot and Shoe Store, at the above stand where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, of good material, and best of workmanship, which will be found on inspection equal to any in the trade, and on as moderate terms.

J. P. respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.
Montreal, August 12, 1852.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Canada Life Assurance Company.
MEDICAL REFEREE, Dr. HILL,
AGENT FOR BYTOWN, G. P. BAKER.
Bytown, Feb'y 1st, 1852.

CASTLEBAR HOUSE**KEMPTVILLE.**

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

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

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.
Kemptonville, March 5th, 1853. 7-11.

Music! Music!!

MR. JAMES FRASER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Bytown and vicinity, that he is now prepared to furnish a

Band of Instrumental Music

for Concerts, Soirees Picnics, or any Public Occasion, by application to him, Besseler Street, Lower Bytown.—Mr. F. is agent for the sale of Music and Musical Instruments for houses in Montreal, New York, and Boston.—he has now for sale, a splendid rich toned new Bass Drum, beautifully painted, which he will dispose of below its original cost.

Bytown, February 6th 1854. [5]

A TANNERY TO LET.

FOR a term of years as may be agreed upon, and which is in first rate working order with all necessary implements belonging to it. There is also a quantity of Hides and Bark on hand.

Also, a Store and Saddler's Shop to Let, all being situated on Rideau Street, in a most central part of the Town for business, and established the last twenty-two years and doing a heavy business. Liberal encouragement will be given as the Subscriber is desirous of retiring from business.

ROBERT MOSGROVE.

Bytown, February 6th 1854 (3)

New Grocery Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT on the premises in Wellington Street

UPPER BYTOWN

Opposite to Mr. Alex. Graham, Auctioneer with a new and well selected stock in the above line, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and by strict attention he trusts he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their CUSTOM.

R. HICK.

Bytown, December 8th 1853.

Paints & Painting

PAINTS, oils, varnishes, brushes, window-glass, Putty &c., for sale also every description of plain and fancy Painting done with neatness and despatch, persons from the country furnished with Paints ready for use.

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.
Daly Street, Lower Bytown

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons TRESPASSING or CUTTING TIMBER on Lot No. 27, in the Second Concession of the Township of Nepean, Ottawa Front, as any person found doing so, will after this notice, be prosecuted according to Law.

ROBERT HARE,
Nepean, Nov. 28th, 1853.



NOTICE TO LUMBERERS

THE holders of the Timber Licenses from this office are reminded, that written application for the renewal of such Licenses stating distinctly what berth have been duly occupied according to regulations, must be made to me on or before the 1st of May next, and that the Ground Rent thereon must be paid on or before the 31st of October following, otherwise the Timber berth or limits described in such Licenses, will be forfeited and offered for sale on the 10th of November thereafter.

Limits falsely stated to have been duly occupied will be subject to forfeiture.

Attested statements of the quantity and description of timber made under each License, as recognized by the Timber Act, must be furnished before the renewal of such Licenses be issued.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

Office of Timber Office, }
Bytown, 14th April, 1854. }

NOTICE.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,

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

NOTICE

TO

LUMBERERS.

PARTIES Exporting timber from this Agency, are hereby notified, that before removing any raft or parcel of Timber, it is necessary to deliver into this office a statement of the number of pieces of Timber in such parcel or raft, and obtain a clearance of the same from me.

All Timber not shown by such clearance as satisfactorily proven to me to have been cut on private lands, will be struck with duty on reaching Quebec or elsewhere for sale or shipment, and License holders failing to comply with this notice will be subject to such further penalties as are provided by regulations established by order in Council.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

Crown Timber Office, }
Bytown, May 15th, 1854. } —(19)

TAILORING & CLOTHING

THE Subscribers would respectfully notify their Friend and the Public generally, that they have entered into co-partnership, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, and have opened an Establishment opposite the Rideau Hotel, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, where they will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to them, in the newest and latest styles of Fashion.

(JOHN MCCARTHY,
WILLIAM MOONEY.)

Bytown, May 24th, 1854. (18-3m)

Private Bills.

PARTIES intending to make application to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for Private and Local Bills either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial and other purposes of profit,—for regulating surveys or boundaries,—or for doing anything which may tend to effect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give two months notice in an English and a French newspaper in the District affected. If there be no paper therein then in a paper published in an adjoining District, and in the *Canada Gazette*. The first and last copies of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAA,
Clerk. A'ly

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 3rd May, 1854.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

No petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such petition is transcribed. Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk. Assembly.

This Notice to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and other Newspapers of the Province, usual the opening of Parliament.

Bytown Branch Bible Society.

MANY cases having recently come to the knowledge of the Committee, of poor persons in this town and the surrounding neighbourhood, who are entirely destitute of the Word of God, and as the great aim of the Bible Society is to place a copy of the Scriptures in the hands of every rational and accountable being, the Committee feel themselves called upon as far as possible to accomplish this object, they therefore respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all Christian friends, by contributing to the funds of this Institution.

Donations or subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. William Cousens, Treasurer, or by the undersigned.

JAMES COX,
Secretary.

Brown 21st March 1854.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the South East half of Lots Nos. 26, and 27, in the 3d Concession of Nepean, Rideau trout. There are 10 acres cleared on No. 27, with a good dwelling house erected thereon.

The above Property is within eight miles of Bytown, and will be sold cheap—one half of the purchase money will be required down, and a liberal time given for the remainder.

Apply to the Subscriber.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

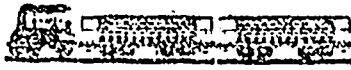
Nepean Jan'y, 1854.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and Firm of "J. & A. PORTER, as General Dealers, at Bytown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the Firm will be settled by Mr. JAMES PORTER, who continues the business.

JAMES PORTER,
ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,
R. W. Scott,
Bytown, April 30th, 1854. (17)



TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received up to the TWENTIETH JUNE, for the ERECTION of the STATION HOUSES at Grenville and Carillon. The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Subscribers here, and also at their Office in Bytown, on and after the 24th May.

SYKES, DEBERGUE & CO.,
St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, May 18, 1854.

Montreal and Bytown Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1854, for the various works of CLEARING, GRUBBING, EXCAVATING and EMBANKING, making SIDE DRAINS, CROSS DRAINS, CULVERTS, &c., of that portion of the MONTREAL and BYTOWN RAILWAY, lying between ST. MARTINS, in the ISLE JESUS, and ST. ANDREWS, in the COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Offers will be received for any District, Section or Sections of the said portion of Line, separately, as divided by numbers or letters, or for the whole length.

Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Subscribers on or after the 24th of May.

Satisfactory security will be required for the due execution of the works, but the Subscribers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of Tender may be had at the Office of the Subscribers, and Draft Deeds of Contract, to ensue upon acceptance, may be seen at the Office of Messrs. MORRIS & LAMBE, Solicitors, Little St. James Street.

Tenders on any other forms, will not be noticed.

SYKES, DEBERGUE & CO.
Great St. James Street.

Montreal, May 18, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CAUTION ANY person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by ROBERT McNAB in favor of Mr. WILLIAM N. FAICHNEY, of Renfrew, and endorsed by JOHN McNAB, of Horton, for the sum of Forty-two Pounds Currency; dated Horton the 1st of April, 1853, and made payable to the said WILLIAM N. FAICHNEY or order, at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, at Bytown, and not otherwise or elsewhere, two years after 1st of April, 1855—as the above mentioned parties have received no value for the same.

ROBERT McNAB,
JOHN McNAB.

Horton, 21st March, 1854.

CAUTION.

THE Subscribers forbid any person or persons from giving credit to any one on their account, without their written order, as they will not be answerable for any debts contracted in their name.

HUMPHRIES & McDOUGAL.
Bytown, Feb'y 18th 1854.

MRS. MINNS

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, that, in addition to the other branches of the MILLINERY BUSINESS, she will keep on hand a good assortment of FASHIONABLE

Straw Bonnets, French Lace, &c., &c.

Straw, Leghorn and other Bonnets cleaned, pressed and trimmed in the best style and on the shortest notice.

Wellington street, Upper Bytown,
March 14th 1854.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Sixth Volume
OF
THE ORANGE LILY.

In presenting to the Patrons of the *Orange Lily* the Prospectus of the Sixth Volume, we have concluded to publish it in Quarto Form, beginning on the 1st of January; each number will contain sixteen pages. We have been induced to make this alteration in compliance with the repeated solicitations of many of our subscribers—and others desirous of becoming subscribers—who wish to have the *Lily* printed in such a form as would make it convenient for binding. As we have always manifested a desire to meet the wishes of our friends, when we can conveniently and consistently do so, we more readily comply with their solicitations. To do this in the present case, we shall necessarily be put to considerable inconvenience and expense; and must, in consequence, throw ourselves upon the Brethren for a larger increase of support. To effect our purpose without inconveniencing them; and to put our Journal within the reach of all, we propose to those forming Clubs, to reduce the subscription to the following rates:—

Ten Copies to one Address, £4 7 6, or 8s. 9d. each
Twenty Copies do., 7 10 0, or 7s. 6d. each.
Thirty Copies do., 9 7 6, or 6s. 3d. each.
Forty Copies do., 10 0 0, or 5s. 0d. each.

This plan, we feel assured, will induce many to subscribe who have not hitherto done so; but they must bear in mind that, unless the money accompanies the order, in no instance will any notice be taken of such order, or any paper forwarded to any such address. At the above extremely low rates, we cannot afford to lie out of our money for six or twelve months, much less send a person to collect. We have been put to too much expense and trouble in this way already, and we are determined to avoid it in future. Payment in advance is the best system for all parties concerned, and we shall adhere to it for the time to come.

The *Orange Lily* has now been five years in existence and may be said to be fairly established. When we first commenced its publication, the *Orange Institution*—of which it professes to be the organ—had no paper in Canada, or British America, devoted to its interests; nor was there any Journal in the Province to come forward and defend Orangeism against the attacks of its enemies; or refute the slanderous aspersions continually cast upon it by the Roman Catholic and Radical press of both Upper and Lower Canada. The *Orange Lily* made its appearance—it boldly occupied the vacant ground; and ever since has always battled fearlessly for the *Orange cause*. As an acknowledgement of our services, we received unanimous votes of thanks from two successive meetings of the Grand Lodge of British North America; that august body approving of our efforts in behalf of our noble Institution, and wishing us every success in our career.—Since our advent as an advocate of Orangeism, two or three Protestant Journals have been established in different sections of the Province; not one of which, however, was exclusively devoted to the interests of the Order. To us alone the *Orange Institution* is indebted for the support it received at a period of its history in which it stood most in need of support. When it most required a defender against the attacks of its numerous enemies, we stood in the breach, and blushed not from the encounter; and we glory in the pleasing recollection that we did not do so in vain. We rejoice in the gratifying contemplation that Orangeism has progressed rapidly, and is now more numerous in membership than it has ever been in this country.

We hail our Protestant contemporaries with delight as co-workers and auxiliaries in the field, and wish them in the name of God, every success.—We trust that none of them will grow weary in aiding us to “fight the good fight of faith.” Never was there a time in the history of Canada which required a truly Protestant Press more than the present. Romanism is putting forth all her energies, and girding herself for the contest—determining, if possible, to destroy civil and religious liberty, and annihilate Protestantism in the land. Witness the attacks of her votaries on Protestant Churches in Quebec and Montreal. Witness the slaughter of Protestants by men under the influence of a Romish Priesthood; and the more startling fact that no Romanist can be convicted in our Courts of Justice; no matter how heinous his crime or how clearly proven may be his guilt; if a fellow Romanist happens to be on the Jury he is sure to be acquitted.—Are such things to be tolerated and allowed to continue in a Protestant country? The Protestants of Canada must give the answer. They have in their

power, if they only unite and advance to the conflict together, to reverse this deplorable state of things. Let the Protestants of Upper and Lower Canada unite with each other in the determination to cast minor political differences to the winds. Let them determine to maintain civil and religious liberty, the rights of free discussion, and the inviolability of Protestant Institutions; and no power which Priests or Jesuits can bring against them will be able to prevail. To Protestants in Canada, in British North America, therefore, we say, unite and triumph.

In addition to a strict and faithful detail of Protestant intelligence, we will give our readers in each number, a summary of European and Colonial news; together with the latest intelligence, on the arrival of Steamers from Europe.

For the benefit of those who may not be subscribers to any other paper, this Journal will contain a weekly list of Prices Current of Home and Colonial markets; and occasionally a column or two on Agriculture. On the whole we shall endeavor to make the *Orange Lily*, not only a good Protestant paper, but also a paper that will be interesting to the general reader.

We have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this Circular to numbers of our friends throughout the Province, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the United States, with the hope that they will exert themselves in the formation of Clubs; and we would respectfully request of all who do so, to transmit us the lists of names, together with remittance, according to the terms mentioned above any time before the 25th of December next, in order that we may be able to regulate the additional number of copies which we will require to strike off.

N. B.—Papers with whom we exchange are respectfully requested to copy the above—a similar favor will be complied with, by us, when asked
ORANGE LILY OFFICE,
Bytown, C. W., Nov., 1853.



J. HAROLD,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

No. 103 1/2 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and children's Boots and Shoes; and as they are made under his own inspection, expressly for the Canada trade, he can warrant them to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, and others about purchasing at wholesale will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Montreal, May 7th 1853.

WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,

WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel.)

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

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted.

Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver, &c.

Loose seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

John's Saloon
SUSSEX STREET
LOWER BYTOWN.

Will be open for the reception of Customers on Wednesday Evening the 5th of October.
JOHN B. HILICK.

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

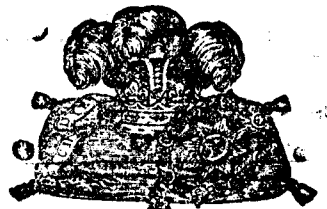
HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.
- NATURAL STEPS.
- INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.
- PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE.
- CITADEL. (*)
- DURHAM TERRACE.
- GRAND BATTERY.
- FRENCH CATHEDRAL.
- SEMINARY.
- HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.
- LAKE ST. CHARLES.
- LAKE BEAUFORT.
- FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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



GEORGE LEATCH,

AGENT FOR THE ORANGE LILY.

PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL

MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.

MR. GEORGE ROBBS,

AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY."
ARMAGH INN, KINGSTON.

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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