## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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# THE ORANGE L

BVOL. VI.

DYTOWN, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

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(FOR THE "ORANGE LILY.")

#### MEMORY.

As memory on its restless wing Flits o'er the past, how off twill find, Some lonely half forgotten spring, Hid neath the rubbish of the mind: Perchance unthought of many a year, Amid life's bustling buzz and strike, Though once no doubt 'twas bright and clear, Ere hidden by the weeds of life!

The miser mid his wares and bales, Or gloating o'er his heavy book, Will sometimes turning from his sales, Give to the past a lonely look To days when generous was his soul-And craving avarice cursed it not ;-When Gold was not his guiding pole, Repulsing every lofty thought.

The laborer mid the toil of life, Contending with its thousand cares, To furnish food for bahes and wife, With all his trouble sometimes shares, The boon that retrospection brings; The bygone scenes of joyful youth, When Fancy on its fairy wings, Fled o'er a Future fair as Truth!

The Pilgrim bending o'er the tomb. And resting on its very brink, Will backward look o'er whence he came, Or catching at mind's broken link; Will tell with boyish pride of days, When stately was his manly form, How for his beaming Beauty's praise, His soul would dare earth's wildest storm!

But ah! amid night's noiseless noon, When shrouded in its dreary pall, Unbless'd by glancing stars or moon, Is wrapt each hut and haughty hall; What racking thoughts must burn the brains, Of him whose God gave days have pass'd, In serving at crime's clotted fane, Where frightful horrors stand a hast!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE. Briown, Jan'y 16th, 1854.

## AGNES LEE; OR THE SHIPWRECKED.

CHAPTER III.

Six months after this, I woke up one spring morning, and found myself in London. I do not know how I got there, that is, even at this day, I can hardly understand the stand of the stand stand the perseverance with which I, an improtected child, walked the whole distance, seeking food and lodging of whoever had a proving the stance. had charity enough to shelter me. Providence must have guided me, and I think more than ever, when I recall a singu-incident which befell me on my arrival.

It was afternoon when I entered the great whirlpool of London. Half frightened by the crowded streets, I had somehow made my way to the park, and, for almost the first time in my life, I sat there crying. At last I was roused from my sorrowful abstraction by a gentle touch and a kind voice, and, looking up, I met the glance of a middle-aged gentleman, clad in a quiet, citizen's suit of black. There needed be citizen's suit of black. There needed be but one glance at his kindly face to a sure me that I could trust him, and his question, "What is your name, my child, and why are you here alone?" was immediately followed by my unfolding to him my whole history, save only that part which was connected with Horace Mann.

"So you've come all alone to this far-off London, to learn to be a ballet-dancer?" he said, bindly. "I must say it was a very strange undertaking, and the chances that you would succeed, were hardly one in ten thousand. However, you could not have come to a better friend. I am a theatre manager myself, and I'll try you, and if I find you can do anything, I will take you to a friend of mine in Paris, where I am going on business, and you shall be educated for the stage."

Thus it was, reader, that my first night in London was passed at a respectable lodging-house, and I woke up in the morning from peaceful dreams, under the mighty shadow of St. Paul's. My protector proceeded, soon after I arose, to put ma through a trial course of calisthenics, and I suppose the result was satisfactory, for a dress-maker was sent for, and requested to prepare for me a suitable wardrobe for a journey to France, and a residence at the French *l'ecole de theatre*.

Two years had passed; I was fifteen. They had been two of the happiest years of my life. True, at first confinement had been irksome. I had missed the wild, wailing, solitary sea, and the free range of rocky shore. But my great purpose was every day growing nearer its accomplishment. My kind protector had visited me several times, when business called him to France, and it would have done your heart good, to see his kind, satisfied smile when he received a favourable report of my: progress.

It had been discovered, in process of my instructions, that I had a voice of unequalied power and pathos, and that I could be able to succeed as a singer, with even less trouble than as a dancer; but I had marked out a different course. I could not consecate every gift to the insatiable spirit of the stage. I must retain some power, not thus prostituted, to make beautiful my private life. However, I cultivated my voice most assidiously, and was in a short time pronounced the best singer in "Pecole?

There were, in the same institution, a large number of young girls, more or less gifted, preparing for the stage; but among them all I had but one friend—Inez Vaughan. She has since, under another name, made the world's heart throb strangely. She flashed, commet-like, upon the age—the very impersonation of the genius of Tragedy. The great world held its breath to listen, but commet-like, she was struck down suddenly, and the Provence roses bloom upon her grave.

I could easily discern that there were no others whose acquaintance would not rather retard the accomplishment of my great end; but Inez and I became friends in that word's truest sense. We studied and read together, and she would sit beside rae, her dark eyes flashing like lighted coals, while I told her strange wild tales of the rocky shore and the surging restless

But, as I was saying, I was fifteen. My two years' study had been completed, and the night was appointed for me to make my debut at the Royal Theatre. I had grown beautiful, reader--no one who had known me as the romping child of the fisherman's hut would have recognized me now. My hair was long and heavy, and luxuriant as ever, but now, it was satin-smooth, and from its wavy folds seemed to flash sparks of light. My complexion, by proper care, had cleared up wonderfully. Now it was like the sunny side of a ripe peach, only deepening in the cheeks to a richer crimson than peaches ever wore. The eyes were the same—large, black, and strangely lustions; and the wan, thin figure of the child had reunded, in the girl into a sym-metry as perfect as it was stately. Yes, I was very beautiful.

I arrayed myself for the occasion in a criamon sath heavily western with pearls. Around my neck and arms were chains of pearing and rubies, fantastically twisted together, fastened with gold clasps, in which a single diamond flashed like a burning star. Strings of the same jewels shone among the heavy bands of my braided hair. and I almost started back in wonder, as I glanced at my full-length reflection in the green-room mirror; it seemed so like some olden picture, with its strangely vivid lights and shades.

That night my triumph was complete. The whole house rang with applause, and many of the boquets thrown at my feet were looped up with diamonds. I welcomed for it was one stepping stone the more toward my great end. Oh how I wished he had been there to see it; but never once had my eyes rested on him since we parted in the sunshine on the desolate Cornwall lee-shore.

All that season I continued to draw crowded houses, until the last night when the theatre was filled to overflowing. I had never looked better. My costume was just calculated to set off my dark, oriental beauty, and it was in full glow. Half an hour had passed, when a new arrival in one of the front boxes seemed to create quite a sensation. I glanced that way, and met the most perfect vision of feminine loveliness my eyes had ever beheld.

Her style of beauty was totally different from my ewn, and I looked on her at first withoutenvy or jealousy. She wore a garnet-coloured velvet cloak, lined with ermine, but, as she entered the box, it fell from her neck, revealing shoulders white as Caucasian snow-banks, and moulded as purely as a Grecian statue.

Her hair was a bright golden, and the

heavy ringlets were gathered at the reck so many times, I guess there must be somein a net-work of pearls, from which one or thing in it." two stray tresses had escaped and floated down over her neck and bosom. Her robe was of azure satin, frosted with pearls, and her fan was gorgeous with the plumage of tropical birds. Her eyes were a deep, tranuil blue-large and strangety bright-and her fair complexion, pure -and transparent as marble, was deepened in the cheeks

with a just perceptible tint of rose.

My eye had taken in all this at one glance. She seemed to me like the actual presence of one of those beautiful pictures, before which I had stood with filling eyes, in the gallery of the Louvre, and from my very heart I blessed her for her loveliness, as I turned to gaze upon her compaion.

Saint Agnes! patron saint of mine, why was it that in that instant a deep and bitter hatred for that beautiful being crept ever my heart. Her companion was Horace Mann. It was his hand that so carefully by well preserved, and very elegantly dresadjusted the folds of her cloak—his eye sed. There was an air of patrican case that watched so carerly her every look.

I danced that night as I had never tlanced before. Deafening rears of applause fairly shook the building to its centre; but of all that gorgeous growd I saw but one. It was a full half hour before he seemed to notice me, and then he carelessly turned his opera-glass toward the stage.

I danced to him-at him-what you will-at least I danced for his eyes only; and I had the satisfaction of seeing him perfectly absorbed, entranced, and apparently quite forgetful of the presence of his companion.

That was my last opera in the season, and a few months afterwards I was in London, pleasantly established in fashionable apartments at the West End.

"Agnes," said my guardian, (as I had learned to call my fatherly protector,) entering my room one morning, "there are yet six weeks before your first engagement commences. What do you say in the meantime to a masquerade? I have pienty of relatives among the West End fashion-ables, and I should have no difficulty in having you introduced as Miss Agnes Lee in circles where no ene would ever dream of Viola, the ballet-dancer being admitted. Will you go?"

While he spoke an intense longing took possession of my heart, to gaze face to face on that great world of which I had heard so much. True, I had seen people enough— I had danced to crowded audiences, but of fashionable society, I was as ignorant as a child. But I presume very little of my enthusiasm appeared in my manner, as I lifted my eyes and said quietly. "Yes listed my eyes and said quietly, guardian, I will go."

"Well, I thought so-it's so like girl's to want to see the world; so I made arrangements accordingly, and I've two invitations for you, from two very tashionable ladies who are under some obligations to me. Here is one from Mrs. Somerby, to her estate, 'The Grange,' a little out of town. You'd meet there a half-score of ladics, beside Simmons and Falconbrace and a dozen other young men who would fall n love with you. You'd have to take care and look out for your own heart, bescon as they knew your position."

• Well, sir, where is the other one?"

"That, oh that's farther out of townthe Heronry, the estate of Mrs. Somerville Sikes, and you would'nt find anybody there to fall in love with. There'll be one man

Horace Mann! Oh, how the very mention of his name thrilled me. Could it be? Was I indeed to see him-to be in the same house with him once more. heart fluttered like a caged bird, but my nerves were strong, and my self command perfect, so I answered carelessly-

"Well, sir, I believe Pli choose the Heronry, you know there's no knowing what might become of my heart at the other place."

My guardian laughed, and patting my week pleasantly, sent out to hunt me up a dressing maid, and provide me with a suitble wardrobe.

The next day at three in the afternoon, I was whirled up the spacious gravel carriagedrive of the Heronry, and introduced to the stately Mrs. Somerville Sikes. She was a lady of, I should think, about forty, extremeand gracefulness about her, such as I had never before observed in any lady with whom I had been thrown in contact.

She welcomed me cordially, and went up stairs with me to my own room; then kissing me, she remarked, "I will send your maid to you my dear—you will have just time to dress for dinner." Oh what would I not have given to have inquired if Horace Mann had arrived, but I dared not trust myself to mention his name, and I threw myself in an easy-chair, while my maid leieurely unbound the long tresses of

my liair.
When at last its arrangement was completed, I arrayed myself, with trembling fingers, in a richly-wrought Indin muslin. Nothing could have exceeded the simplicity of my attire. The white dress was with-out ornament, and I wore not a single jewel, with only a sprig of Cape jessamine in my hair. I turned to the mirror as I was drawing on my gloves, and saw that, though I had been many times more dazzlingly brilliant, I had never looked more beautiful; and yet my step faltered as I entered the drawing-room.

Mrs. Sikes advanced to meet me, and I was formally presented to the company; but my eyes took in but two faces, my ears caught but two names. Clara Emerson was there, with her face so strangely fair in its quiet beauty, and her slender figure robed in azure silk. A wreath of white buds nestled in her golden curls, and she looked even more levely than when I had first seen her. Beside her sat Horace Mann. His was truly the handsomest face my eyes over rested on. He was indeed, as my guardian had said, a man of mark; with his Apollo Belvidere figure, his hyacinthine locks, and his roguish, laughing, dark blue eyes. The Lady Clara looked up, smiled, and spoke very sweetly; but Horace seemed so intent upon his conversation with her, that he merely noticed me by a bow. A moment after, however, as Mrs. Sikes repeated my name, "Miss Agnes Lee," le paused in his conversation, and, by his ruzzled face.

I knew he was remembering he had heard that name before; but he could not remember where, and I felt relieved. But even if he had, he would hardly have associated the fisher-girl of the Cornwall lee-shore with the very different-looking young lady pre-sented to him in Mrs. Sikes' drawing-room.

He sat opposite to me at dinner, but his attention was wholly engrossed by his companion. Once, indeed, he casually glanced of mark there though, Horace Mann; but at me, and then I heard him remarking to Lady Cara Emmerson will be there Lady Clara "that Miss Lee was magnification produced in the mind of the lady Clara then he added, French Emperor was caused by a letter plant of the lady clara then he added, in the lady caused by a letter lady can be seen reported engaged.

"But her style is so different from yours ma belle Clara," in a tone which left his fair listner at little loss to judge which style he preferred.

During the evening I had been making painful efforts to be agreeable to some dow-ager-countesses until I was tired; when, much to my delight, my task was interrupted by a call for music, and the Lady Clara Emerson was led to the piano. Her performance was mediocre, perhaps a trifle better than that of boarding-school misses in general. She affected opera airs for the most part, and, though Horace Mann leaned over her and turned her music, I could see he was neither interested nor animated; and yet I knew that music was his passion. At last the Lady Clara arose from the piane.

"Perhaps Miss Lee will favor us," suggested Mrs. Sikes; and Horace Mann came to my side, to lead ree to the instrument. His hand just touched mine as I took my seat, and, strong as my nerves were, it thrilled me strangely. I sang an old Scotch legend of hopeless love-a song that requir-

ed power and pathos—and I same it well.
I dared not glance at Horace, but I could hear his quickened breathing-I could almost seem to feel his attitude of wrapt attention; and I knew he felt my power.—And yet for a week after that he scarcely spoke to me. His attention was still absorbed by the beautiful Clara; and yet sometimes, when he was sitting at her side, I would raise my eyes from my embroidery, and meet a glance from a distant corner of the room where they were sitting, that would cause my cheek to crimson beneath my drooping lashes. When I sang Horace never came near me; but I knew he listened, and that, let him struggle as he would, one day my purpose would meet its accomplishment.

#### (To be Continued.)

INSURRECTION IN LESSER WALLACHIA .-The latest accounts from the Danubian Principalities confirm the report of an insurrection among the peasants of Lesser Wallachia. The insurrection was extending, and may cause the Russians serious trouble. A report, which did not obtain much credit, was current at Jassy relative to the death of Prince Woronzow. Cificial accounts had been received there announcing the death of Admiral Osman Pasha, who was wounded and made prisoner at Sinope. Many o the Wallachian militia, which effected their escape from Major Barileann's corps, have been re-captured by the Russians and brought back to Krajowa. The test have succeeded in joining the Turks. The Wallachian officer who commanded the corps under Barileanu is in prison at Krajowa, and is charged, firstly, with not preventing the "desertion" of the men; and, secondly, with having had the boldness to declare that he considered the Sultan as his liege lofd, and the Czar as only possessing the rights of a protector, that consequently he did not feel bound to fight for the second against the There are in Little Wallachia a fcw first. Greek farmers who sympathise with Russia, and endeavour to win over the people to the same way of thinking. The peasants have seized some of these, bound them, and delivered them to the Turks.

THE COURT OF ST. JAMES AND THE Tulleries.—England lately narrowly estaped invasion, owing to the hostile feelings which had been excited in the mine of the French Emperor by the discourtes

having been intercepted (probably in the We apprize you thereof with the view to prevent | rarians; but we regret to learn that many va-French Post-office) from an illustrious personage in this country to one of his German relatives, in which the hostile intentions of the English Court towards Louis Napoleon's dynasty were unreservedly speken of, and he himself freely commented on. The English nation has been exposed to, and most narrowly escaped the greatest will which could possibly befal it, by a most imprudent indulgence of family prejudices on the part of one who, of all others, is bound to sustain and protect the country which has so generously adopted him.

COBURG IFFLUENCES AT COURT,-The country will learn with pleasure, that one of the most spirited and independent Members of the House of Commons, has intimated to his friends his intention of bringing the whole question of the Coburg influences at the Court of Queen Victoria, before Parliament, immediately on its reassembling. The subject could not have fallen into better hands, provided the state of the Hon. Gen tleman's health will be such as to admit of his going fully, and with his wonted fearlessness, into it .- Daily Paper.

LORD CARDIGAN .- An absurd story is going the rounds of the provincial press, to the effect that the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 11th Light Dragoons pressed her Malesty's hand upon the occasion of his being her partner in a dance at the Vice-Regal Palace, in Ireland. We need not say it is a fabrication. Whatever Lord Cardigan's faults of temper and caprice may be, and however severe his disciplinary system, he is too well-bred a gentleman, too well versed in the usages of courts, to be guilty of the preposterous gaucherie ascribed to him.

#### Arrival of the Arabia.

New York, Feb. 4.

The Arabia from Liverpool, arrived at Hali-far at a quarter past 12, p. m. with 79 passen-

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

#### TURKISH WAR.

We have further accounts of the battle of Citala. The Turkish success is confirmed. Pears that the Russians were concentrating all

Pears that the Russians were concentrating on their forces at Citala to attack Kalafat.

On the 6th, 15,000 Turks marched out of Kal-afat and attacked and stormed Citala. They resumed the conflict with the Russians on the 6th, which anded with the tôtal discomfiture of the Russians, who confess that they had 1300 hilled and 4930 wounded, including 3 Generals. On the 9th, the Turki having remained over hight in a field beyond Citala, attacked the re-Responsible Russians and drove them back upon Responsible Russians and drove them back upon There

was immense slaughter on both sides.
On the 19th the Turks having razed the Russian fortifications returned to Kalafat.
The managed of the Selim Pacha.

The Turks were commanded by Selim Pacha Zedlinsky and Mahommed.

Malionimed is reported killed.

The above victories have been officially an-nounced to the Turkish, French, and Eritish

Asia. A letter from Rebizond, 16th Decem-ASIA.—A letter from Rebizond, 16th December, says:—Schamayl had organised a Polish righe regiment, 1200 strong; he has plenty of heston; the Abysinians are in alliance with him.

The Hungarians who had waited at Constan-The Hungarians who had waited at Constantinons of the Hungarians who had waited at Constantinons tinople for employment were shipped Jan. 2nd. for the Asian army. Klapka declined an Asian command but offers to serve in Europe. On the Sth. when the Black Sea, 5th, while the ailled ficets were in the Black Sea, two ships were sent with the following message to the Russian Governor of Sebastopol:—"Conformation of formably with orders of our Government, the British squadron, in concert with that of France is on the Point of appearing in the Black Sea.

The object of this movement is to protect Turkhat tarries of this movement as hatile acts. territory from aggression or hostile acts.

all collision tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our Governments, which we are desirous of preserving, and which you are no doubt equally anxious to maintain, and should feel happy to learn that you are animated by similar intentions. We have deemed it expedient to give instructions to the Admiral commanding the forces in the Black ea so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace."

It was at first intended to send only a portion

of the fleet into the Black Sea, but the rumour reached them that the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopel, with the intention it was believed of intercepting a Turkish Convoy, which, under the protection of the Allies carries

15,000 men for Asia.

Merchantmen at Constantinople report not having seen the fleet, which is supposed to be towards Batoum, where it is surmised the Russi-

ans have also gone.

Around Sebastopol, and the coast of Crimea, the Russians are erecting batteries and destroy

ing light-houses.

On the 31st December, the Porte made the following modifications to the Note of the Four Powers:

1st-The evacuation of the Principalities as soon as possible; say within 15 or 29 days after acceptance by Russia.

2nd-The renewal of treaties to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey, the Porte to ameliorate his administrative system alone and spontaneously.

On the receipt at Vienna, the English, French Austrian & Prussian representatives met and drew up a protocol, stating that the terms of the Porte were good and satisfactory. Porte were good and satisfactory. They were immediately sent off by courier to St. Peters-burgh, where they would arrive on the 16th.

The Porte demands that the Note shall be definitely accepted or rejected within 40 days from January 2nd, and the Principalities evacuated within 20 or 30 days after the Czar's letter of acceptance. This demand was on its way to St. Petersburgh on the 12th inst.

The British and French Ministers at St. Petersburgh also communicated to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs the entry of the Al-lied Fleets into the Black Sea. The Czar's re-ply was not known when the Arabia sailed, gil Europe anxiously awaiting it, as indications had already transpired that he would at once withdraw his Embassalors from France and England, and formally deblare war. Nothing sise is expected.

#### Destruction of the Parliament Building by Fire.

THE VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE ASSEMBLY SERIOUSLY INJURED AND MANY VALUABLE MANU-SBRIPTS DESTROYED .- THE MINERALOGICAL, ZOO-LOGICAL AND CRNITHOLOGICAL, SPECIMENS, BOOKS, PAPERS, OPTICAL AND PNECMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND LIBRARY OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY IRREPARABLY INJURED.

This morning, at half-past three o'clock, a dense smoke was seen to issue from the upper part of the left or new wing of the Parliament building, facing Mountain Street, the smoke is-suing the most densely from the three gable windows over the Prescott Gate Guard Room. The alarm of fire was soon given and the ut-most exertions used to arrest the progress of the flames, which had broken out scemingly in full fory in the atties, extending downwards in the direction of the farnaces in the south-eastern vault, by which the whole building was heated, and the lighting of which ordinarily occurred at one in the morning, so that by office hours the house might be agreeably warm. There lived in this end of the building the Messenger of the Legislative Council, Mr. Keating, and his father in-law, Mr. Mimee, Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench, both exceedingly careful persons who with difficulty saved part of their effects. The library, containing new books which had cost upwards of £6000, was as rapidly as possible cleared of a great part of its contents through the great exertions and activity of the Revd. Dr. Adamson, Dr. Winder, and Mr. Todd the li-

luable manuscripts, including a catalogue which has been three years in preparation, and the journals and sessional papers of the Imperial Parliament (complete,) which after the destruc-tion of the library by are in Montreal, and been collected from the libraries of noblemen in England by Mr. Speaker Lefovre of the House of Commons, with great difficulty, on account of the Commons' House extra copies having been destroyed when the Westminster Parliamentary buildings fell a prey to the ravages of fire. buildings fell a prey to the ravages of fire. The left wing was one blaze of flame by five in the morning and the fire having broken out in the attics, the flames seemed to have run along and taken possession of the interior of the cupola, the outside of which was as it were breathing smoke of various tints, the deep red indicating flames within. Every exertion was now being made to save the newly classified specimens of ornithology, mineralogy, and zoology in the newly arranged museum of the Literary and Historical Society, to preserve the very valuable library and still more valuable manuscripts, the society's museum and library being situated directly under the burning cupola-Many specimens and the great bulk of the books Many specimens and inegreations of the knows were possibly saved; but any one who knows the difficulty of saving from fire mineralogical, reclarical or ornithological specimens will zoological, or ornithological specimens will have an idea of the great loss which the society has sustained. About 6 in the morning and while it is said some persons were endeavouring to clear out the museum, the roof of the room fell in causing the people to retreat hastily. Fortunately no one was injured. The room, however, was speedily one sheet of flame, and the flames shortly after burst through the cupola.

For a moment, the spectacle was grand, as the lurid flame twisted about and lapped the certainly, architecturally considered, most beautiful part of the immense building. But the grandeur of the sight was even increased by the snapping off of the cupola in the centre, which bent over towards the Lower Town and recled head foremost, wrapped in fire, either just out-side of the building or into the body of the Assembly room below.

The centre part of the building was now every where in flame, and the attic of the old, or right wing of the building on fire. A dense black smoke was issuing from the oval gable window next the Bishop's Palace and from every ventilator; and fire showed itself occasionally at one of the lower windows, and by half-past seven the upper part of the old wing was in the gaasp of the devouring element, the fire engines apparently not being of the slightest service in even checking the confiagration. The offices had been however previously gutted of their contents and considerable quantities of furniture tossed out of windows and smashed on the ground below. By this time the old has probably met the fate of the body and new wing of certainly one of the most substantial if not most elegant public edifices of the province.

The loss is estimated at £150,000 and insurance to the amount of £30,000 has been effected in several offices, the Quebec Assurance Company suffering in the sum of £6000.

Parliament will not, of course, meet in February, but may in June in the Music Hall, Sword's Hotel being rented for offices. The fire still burns.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the hot-air heating apparatus. The ventilators contributed very much to the rapid extension of the flames .- Quebec Gazette.

The decision of the Queen's Bench, Toranto, as rendered by the Chief Justice, has been given against Mr. Ogle R. Gowan; that person is therefore unseated from the Corporation, and the City of Toronto thereby relieved from the services of the "giant mind," for a year to come.

The trials of the persons accused of attempting to demolish Chalmer's Church at Quebec, at the time of Gavazzi's lecture, have ended in acquittal.

#### Bearding of the People.

We have to confess neglect of an important movement, which consists partly in the suspension of another important and truly national movement. The primary movement consists in the gradual profession of the hairs that naturally grow on the upper lip and chin of the adult male population of the United Kingdom, at least so for as that can he coaxed out of the diffidence which inclines those important ornamerts of the human face to retire from sight, like .Eneas, in a cloud of lather. The Encas, in a cloud of lather. movement has an advantage quite peenhar to it, inasmuch as the arguments on both sides have all the amusing elements of the ridiculous. The present custom is absurd. To foreigners who come from nations unmutilated in the face, the aspect of men stalking about in public, deprived of the distinctive craament of the muzzle, and thus reduced to stubbled and rough copies of women, is more amusing than imposing. The North American Indian, who shaves his head and leaves a tef in the centre for the convenience of his enemy in taking off the scalp, is actuated by a higher sense of honour than that which actuates Englishmen in compelling them to shave the muzzle and leave two scraps at the side for that domestic chemy the favourite child to ing at. The custom therefore is ridiculous: but the revolution is scarcely graver. The artist, who tells us that the beard is better than the shaven chin-personal comfort, which tel's us that the operation of shaving is a daily torture-or common sense, which tells us that the fur upon the lips and round the throat in harsh weather is a natural "comforter"-have strong grounds on their side; but when the physician interposes, and gravely assures us that the national manady of consumption may be warded off by the natural respirator, and especially when the distinguished member of a public department heads the unti-razor movement as essential to public health—it may be said that material improvement is beginning to revel among the soap sads. One is prompted to ask whether the preacher practises; and perhaps a contempora-ry can tell us whether the great apostle of this hearded doctrine is himself an exemplar of his mission? It is one that can only be taught by example. not inculcated by doctrine or ordered by statute. We have a compulsory vaccination act, but a compulsory anti-shaving act would be tolerated only in Russia-or the Bank of England. Soldiers shave or grow by regulation, for what we see at a ball. Nay, do of war, the news of anything like but the civilians might at least claim not ask me to take you into the boxes, muting on board an important ship is freedom of action. The Police have or to any of those supper-houses on our a sign of peculiar significance and not been required to grow a handle by way home: what pusses there beggars danger. When we have most need to which to be hearded; but the authorbelief, and almost possibility. And as rely on the loyalty and fidelity of our ities at the Bank, it is said, have put I learn, mark, and inwardly digest all scamen, to be told that some of them not been required to grow a handle by

we deny to the capillary principles; city and rejoicing." we admit private judgment on the most important questions, and deny it on the toilet question of the morning!

#### The Profligacy of Paris.

" Let us go to the theatre. It is the Palais Royal,' and there are five different pieces, all short and high-spiced, to be acted. High-spiced indeed they are, full of false sentiment and the worst heentiousness, all wrapped up in pleasant wit and lively songs. Not one honest thought or healthy meral from the first to the last. One piece especially is decidedly the most filthily obscene performance I ever witnessed, carrying its obscenity beyond words into actions. Yet it was Sunday, and the house was full of young men and girls, out for their weekly holiday, drinking in poison with every breath they drew. And as I listened very thoughtfully and mournfully, and looked with purged English eyes upon all this, I almost believed I could see the spirit of another revolution, more terrible than the past ones, sitting in the midst of the ungodly crowd and rejoicing. Let us go to the ball at the opera: a wild scene of riot if ever there was one. It is crowded to suffication; yet there are two every week, one here, and one at the Opera Comique. It is not, therefore, the single holiday of a people, spent in a new pleasure, in which a heence may be allowed; it is the habit, the custom, the common i thing with them, as Julien's concer's may be with the Londoners. An immence space, the stage and pit of the theatre, is brilliantly lit up, and an excellent hand, under the direction of young Musard, is playing lively airs, while some three or four hundred people are dancing like mad things. The dancers are mostly masked; and all, or nearly all, in extravagent costumes, in the worst possible taste. describe a tenth part of the wild licentiousness, the indecencies, the songs, the speeches which take place in this palace of infamy, this very high temple of the Vices, would be a thankless and impossible task. Let us go into the Foyer, where the better part of the guests, many of the most distinguished men in Paris, never ful to assemble. Shouting women, screaming, laughing, Mutiny on board the "Winchester" quarrelling, speaking words which should blister their lips, such is what

ranny in trifles; we grant a freedom to I tion, more terrible than the past ones, religious and political principles which standing in the midst of this ungodly

#### Table-moving in Russia.

The Abeille of St. Petersburg, Russia, publishes an article from a correspondent, from which it appears that table-moving has been long known and used by the priests of the religion of Buddha.

When a priest is applied to by an individual who has lost something of value, and who is desirous of knowing. where to look for it, he sits down on the ground before a small square table, s places his hands upon, it and commences repenting a passage from some religious book in a low voice. In about halfar-hour, the priest rises, raises his hand slowly from the table, and the table follows the hand until he is standing at his full height. The priest then moves backwards and forwards, the table follows or precedes him, sometimes with such swiftness that he has difficulty in keeping up with it. After a certain time the table oscillates in the air, and fells to the ground .-The seeker is then directed to look for the objects lost in the direction the table has taken. If one could believe the country people, the things are always found on the exact spot where it falls.

The day I witnessed the experiment, writes the correspondent, the table moved at least eighty feet through the air, and fell in a spot where the stolen property was not discovered; still, I must copies that the same day a Russian peasant, living in that direction, committed suicide. The act created suspicion. His domicile was searched and the stolen property found there. The experiment had previously failed three different times. This took place at a villace called Elane, in the province of Zabaikal, in the Russian deminions. Not during to trust my eyes, I explained the phenomenon to myself as a mere trick of legerdemain; I accused the priest of raising the table by an invisible thread. But, on being allowed to examine it, I found nothing—the table was of pine wood, and weighed about two pounds. Iam now persuaded that this feat is performed in the same was table-moving in Europe.

# in the China Seas.

we hear; and costumes more fit for a At a time when the navy of Great place which shall be nameless, than Britain may be celled to bear the brunt or to any of those supper-houses on our a sign of peculiar significance and way home: what passes there beggars danger. When we have most need to down certain rising moustaches; per-haps as dangerous to the safety of that musingly home through the wet streets, Yet such news we have recently had putation. Such is our custom of ty-I can see the spirit of another revolu-to tell. The accounts declare that in

but in the ship of the Admiral comboon. About sunset that evening the hummocks were piped down, but not a man would stir from the lower deek to come up and fetch them. The word was then given to "beat to quarters," and on the men refusing to come to their guns, the officers (with their swords) and the marines (with their bayonets) were ordered to drive the people off the lower deck. The ship's company were by this time throwing their mess traps and furniture, as well as "round shot," ab at the lower (or berth) deck. The captain, it is said, was struck by a missle of some kind on his going below, and un affray immediately ensued between the officers and marines on the one side and the ship's company on the other. The latter in a short time came to terms, but not, it is said, before some fifteen or sixteen were wounded. The United States 48 gun frigate Macedonian, was, it is said, almost within earshot of the affray. On the following day ten men were sent to the hospital ship, and the remains of one are stated to have been buried on shore; but we must add that it was not known-on shore at least-whether or not the deceased had been one of the mutineers, or had come to a violent end. The admiral is reported to have addressed the slup's company on the morning following this astounding business, and said the men should "cut him to pieces before they should go on shore." There had been, it seems, some flogging on board the Winchester previous to this outbreak. Can all this be true? We appeal to the Ad- sir! mirally to answer the question.

Another Death from Lobelia .-An inquest has been held at Curlisle on iarah Addison, wife of John Addison, lacksmith, aged 29 years. Deceased nd her husband had been separated for early four years, and for the last fifeen months she had resided with her parried sister, during which time she ad frequently complained of rheuma-sm in her legs. No medical man tended her, but she was in the habit taking tea made of herbs collected herself, and occasionally some powrs, which she procured of Dr. Franci, ose that she had died from the effects

recently took place not on board an post mortem examination, it turned out things we can do is to pledge anity with our unimportant vessel of the squadron, that, instead of her death being occustoned by any violence, the body exmanding on that station! It appears hibited in every respect a healthy apthat on the 8th of November last the pearance; but in the stomich was crew of Her Majesty's ship Winches- found about half a teaspoonful of ter, then lying at anchor in Hong brownish sediment, consisting of small Kong harbour, made application to the | particles, which proved to be composed rear-admiral, through the usual chan- chiefly of the seeds of lubelet inflata. nel-their captain and the first lieuten- (Dr. Coffin's medicine) The hinng unt—for leave to go on shore, a membrance of the stomach presented the appearance of intense inflammation, time, no leave having (it is said) been with lobelia seed in different stages of granted for many onths. The admi- digestion adhering to it. The lungs ral immediately and firmly refused the also were in a highly congested and cugorged state; and the brain was also slightly congested. The medical gentlemen were of opinion that the death of deceased was caused by a narcotic irritant poison, namely, lobelia inflata, and not by any violence inflicted upon her, of which there was not the least frace. Unfortunately there was none of the powder left, so that it could not be ascertained whether the one administered by the sister was lobelia of not. The sister stated that she had previously given to the deceased, at her own request, much larger doses than the one she gave to her on the day of her death .- The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of a narcotic poison called lobelia inflata, but how, or by what means, or under what circumstances administered or taken, the evidence did not sufficiently show. The jury accompanied their verdict by an expression of strong disapprobation of the incautions manner in which lobelin is administered.

#### Miscellaneous

John Adams was once called upon for a con-John Arams was once called upon for a contribution on behalf of foreign mission. "I have nothing to give for this purpose," said he, "but there are in this vicinity six ministers, not one of which will preach in the other's pulpit. Now, I will give as much any other person for the purpose of civilizing and christianizing elergy-

A Meachart in the city suddenly entered his counting-house, and found one of his clerks rearing a large book in the air, with the end resting on his chin. "Why ain't you at work, John?" he inquired. "I am, sir," replied the clerk. "You are!—at what?" "Balancing the ledger,

"What are you doing there, Jane?"—"Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore red."—
"But what have you to dye it with?"—"Beer, pa!"—"Beer? Who on earth told you that heer would dhe red?"—"Why, ma said yesterday that it was beer that made your nose so red, and I thought that -"-" Here, Susan, take this child to bed."

A SHALL TRACT ON TEMPERANCE.—Temperance will never be effectually preached by a pump. To throw cold water is discouraging; and the pump, moreover, affords a handle to ridicule. If he wants to deliver an effectual discourse on sobriety, the apostle of that virtue had better take his stand on the barrel-which vessel should contain light French wine admitted at a considerably reduced duty. The only way to induce the British public to relinquish its pre-Kendal. After her death, reports better to drift. That is to be found in the town; we unders violence inflicted upon her be a man into the head; and now that the French alli-

the China Sees a very serious affray who lodged id the same house. On a lane has become so desimble, one of the wisest acighbours in their own cap.

The man who "fell into raptures" with a pretty girl, was got out with considerable difficulty.

#### Lato News.

The French Government has received a despatch from Constantinople, unrouncing neapaten from Constantinopie, anyouncing a great victory gained by Omar Psha over the Russians in the neighbourhood of Kalatat. The Russians, who were moreous than the Turks, had from 25,000 to 30,000 engaged. It is sail, besides, that the great impority of the population of Lessians, which is here. ser hallachia have rison against the Russians, and the victory now gained by Omar Pasha, is expected to decide such parts of the country as might still hesitate to join the insurgents. This insurrection would appear to be of an infinitely more general character than the partial outbreaks aheady reported from other quarters. Constanti-nople is said to be in the greatest joy and enthusiasm; the disaster at Sinope is almost torgotten in the delight caused by the signal advantage now gamed.

The news thus received is said to have produced a profound impression on the French Council of Ministers, which was convoked immediately on the arrival of the espatch at the Almisicy of Foreign Affairs.

We learn from another source that the advantage thus obtained by the Turkish arms was not confined to a single encounter, but that several took place—at Sistowa, and on the Danube in front of Isatehka and Matsehin. The date given of these actions is the 19th December.

ENTRANCE OF THE FLEETS INTO THE BLACK SEA.—Regarding the entrance of the fleets, one despatch from Constantinople of the 2nd says that-" On the 2stn oniers arrived that the fleets should enter the Black Sea immediately. In the course of the day the order was executed, and only one vessel of each fleet was left in the Bosphorus at sunset." Another tells us that the movement of the combined fleets irto the Black Sea commenced on the 30th uit., when four French and four English ships left Beycos, and anchored on both sides of the Cyanean rocks, near the Turkish coast between the Bosphorus and Varna, and that other vessels of war in-tended for the Euxine were to enter on the 2nd instant. Another of the 1st still left the squadrons at Beycos Bay, but one of the 3rd states positively that they entered the Black Sea on that day,

Sair Timber.-Over three hundred oak trees, Sup Timber.—Over three hundred oak trees, it is said, have been recently disposed of in Oakham, Mass., ro ship builders from Maine, to constitute the trame of one ship. Some of the trees brought \$15 cach on the stump. Mr. Mr. Kay, the builder of the Republic lately burned in New York city, and brother of the commandation of the same is here from Part Republic and or which er of the same, is here from East Boston, exploring the timber lands of farmers, and purchasing ing the timber lands of farmers, and purchasing alt the white oak that he can, for ship building, which he carries on at East Boston. He pays the farmers, we have been informed, \$12 a thousand, board measure, after the timber is hewn. A large quantity has been drawn to the depot, soon to be sent to its place of destination. Several carloads have already been forwarded from Balcherfown. Mr. Mchay, we understand, is procuring this timber to build forwarded from Batenertown. Dr. McNay, we understand, is procuring this timber to build another ship like the kepablic. The timber that demanded, is becoming scarce, and is, consequently very valuable. We hope that those sequently very valuable. We hope that those such own such timber will not part with it, without a full equivalent. One furnier in this town, we understand, has sold three hundred trees, and several others, each a less number

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

On Saturday night another fire took place in the Columbia foundry and machine-shop in Duane street, New York. The building occupied nearly the entire block. The fire communicated to No. 29, 41, 43, and 45, small wooden shantles on Centre street. In a short time there was nothing left of these buildings. Eight or ten other buildings were totally destroyed. No estimate has been made of the loss, but it must be very great. It is, however, a mere trifle, when compared with the terrible suffering of the poor people who were rendered honeless. The atmosphere was intensely cold, and the lamentations of the poor thusly clad children, who had been robbed of their homes, presented a mourabil sectacle.

We are enabled to inform our readers that Lord Elgin positively does not return to Canada.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick papers contain a proclamation summoning the Legislatore of that Province to meet on the 5th of February. A number of important measures, it is expected, will be discussed and settled by this body, among which are mentioned Law Reform and the Revenue Rill.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business on the 25th January.

# Annual Meeting of the Protestant Mospital.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital was held in the Director's Hall, on Tuesday the 7th Yob'y. instant—Mr. McKinnen, President of the Corporation, in the Chair After explaining the objects for which the meeting was convened, he briefly alluded to the operations connected with the Institution during the past year, and concluded by requesting the Socretary to read the Annual Report which was accordingly done, when it was

Moved by Mr. Porter, seconded by Mr. Burpee, and resolved-

That the Report new read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Secretary—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Eraser, seconded by Mr. Graham, and resolved-

That this meeting tender its warmest acknow lodgements to the President, Vice-President, Directors and other Officers of the Institution, for the religiously manuer in which they have discharged the energia duties appertanging to their respective departments during ine past year; and they would impress upon the inhabitants of this County, and the auroquality country, the necessity that exists for increased liberality, to enable the Directors to meet the increase expenditure anticipated during the correct year—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr Thompson and resolved-

That Messes Fraser and Graham be appointed to audit the accounts, and report thereon.—Carried.

The subscribers then proceeded to the election of Directors, when the six lowest on the list below were declared by the scrutineers to be duly elected.

(Signod)

JOHN MCKINNON,

Ropenich Ross, Secretary. Chairman.

Archiball Fester,
John McKinnon,
George Patterson,
Bichard Stethen,
C. A. Burpee,
Donald Grant,

Archiball Fester,
James Couningham,

Life Directors.
Edward Malloch, M.P.P.
Roderick Ross,
Roscrible Thomas McKap.
Direct arterna

John McKinnon, President. W. H. Thompson, Vice-President. Alexander Workman, Treasurer. Rodorick Ross, Secretary. Hampett Hill, M. D. Surgeon.

#### REPORT.

With devest gratitude to the Author of all mercies, for the prespectly which has been venchsafed to them during the past year, the Beard of Directers of the County of Carleton General Protestant Respital, respectfully subflit to its subscribers and the Public, the following, being their Third Annual Report.

The Directors beg to tender their Warmest thanks to the a rotest and Javenile Ladies of Bytown, for their handsome donation of £50, proceeds of a Bazaar held by them. The Ladies are always foremost in promoting labours of love and charity, which their tenderness of disposition, sensitive innocent and hely lives so peculiarly qualify them for performing; no nurso being so tender, no smiles so sweet, and no sounds so toft as the music of their tengues. It is when poor and miserable and wretched—by the world continued, neglected or forgof, that we know the real value of beings, whose smile confers rapture, whose business is to cheer, happiness to perceive its officacy and whose during object is thinking over the good they have done.

To the Provincial Legislature for their exteemed Annual Grant, to two Clergymen of the English and Scotch Churches, for their esteemed annual collections,—to Hugh Carmichael Esq., Chelsea Canada Rast for a donation of £56 17s 3d by the men employed in his, and the Messis Gilmour's shanties, —to the Honorable Themris McKay for his donation of £68 Gs being his allowance now Legislative Councillor for the Instrusion of the Provincial Parliament,—to Donald Grant Esq., for £15 16s collections made by him in Now Edinburgh, and to all others who contributed to the Institution during the past year, the corporation offers its grateful acknowledgements.

They regret, however, to state, that the appeal made on a former occasion to the Protestant Inhabitants resident in the adjacent Townships, and counties on both sides of the River Ottawa, has not, with few exceptions been responded to, fully three fourths of all the private contributions have been collected in Bytown, while, as will be seen from a perusal of the Medical Report, not one fifth of the patients belonged to the Town, and even some of them only became resident a short time previous to their admission, and might therefore be justly classed as Emigrants. The others were all from a distance, and about one helf from without the bounds of the County; should the present appeal meet with the same apparent apathy and neglect, it will become imperative on the Board, in justice to these who do subscribe, to exclude from the Hospital, applicants seeking admission therein as non pay Patients, from localities whose Inhabitants do not contribute towards its support.

The Directors are specially anxious to press upon the attention of those resident in Town and country, that it is their duty as well as their interest to strive to advance the general prosperity of this Charity by every means in their power. This is easily explained. The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other, for from the time that the mother binds the childs bead, till the moment that some kind assistant wines the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; no one who boids the power of granting case refuse it without guilt, and none but a few abacrimally constituted patures hear of sickness in a fellow creature, howerm it may have been induced with relaympathy and

compassion, and are as easer to alleviate the sufferings which follow from imprudence and vice, as those which have come in despite of the most virtuous and the most cautious conduct. And it is well that we have such feelings, for it is necessary or the general welfare that no case of discose be eft to neglect, seeing that every instance of any kind of unsoundness in the body or mind of any human being tends to become a focus for the diffusion of evil nucug others, so that the whole nublic has an interest in the health of every one of its mombers. A healthy human boing is quali-Led to perform all his appointed duties in an efficient manner. He is able to provide for himself and those for whom he is responsible, without being a burden to any one. He can also contribute his full share to the goods of the commonwealth, and take his part in those services which are required for the benefit of the unavoidably distressed members of the community.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

The eenson is fast approaching when our Town may again be visited by Cholers, that scourge of the human race, the influx of Emigrants who are likely to come among us, to seek employment on the extensive public works about to be commenced, may carry with it fovor and other contagious diseases. These taken into consideration with the increasing population of the Town and neighborhood, and the insufficient accommodation at present provided in the liespital for any such exigency, rendered it advisable to suspend for a time, the contemplated addition to the Hospital buildings as stated in the last annual Report, the estimated cost of which is about £400, the Directors not feeling warranted in undertaking them at present although they are absolutely required for the accommodation and convenience of the establishment, for fear that the cash receipts for he year now [commenced, should full short of its current expense, which is expected to be considerably augmented beyond that of last year.

The object most coveted by the Board is the establishment of an "Indowment Fund," to be yearly added to, the interest of which, would create a certain annual revenue, to be applied to the maintenance of the Institution, thereby making it less dependent on private contributions, which cannot at all times be relied upon.

The Treasurers Report hereto annexed shows that the whole amount of each received from every source during the past year, including the balance of £75 75 6.1, on hand at date of last annual meeting, is £543 15a 7d ev.

The disbursements during the same time, amounted to £357 68 3d oy. leaving a balance in his hands in favor of the Institution of £295 95 4d cy.

The able and gratintous services of Dr. Hill the attending medical officer, during the past year, cannot be too highly appreciated, and must have been as gratifying to his own feelings as beneficial to the Patients. The profession of the Physician & Surgeon constitutes an exalting study of the noblest work of God. Its mission is one of the most blessed character—the alleviating the sufferings of our fellow-creatures. How delightful it must be when called to the pour wretch writing upon a bed of agony, to feel that by administering a simple preceiption or performing an operation, he relieves from terrible pain and perhaps snatches some leved and levely creature from the grave. How frequently is be called in to a patient driven frantic by pain, shrieking aloud and writhing convulsively, and administers a draught, when in a few mements the countenance of the sufferer becomes calm; and the patient kissing the hand of his benefactor sinks into a sound sleep from which he awakes with his mania entirely dispelled. Even in these cases where death must ensue—where Gode claims the struggling splitt—how delightful to couthe the wind friends before the spirit flees to Heaven.

The same remarks also apply to the Clergymen of the respective Protestant denominations who viscited the Hospital, for while the constant visits of the former must have teen of incalculable value to the

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bodily health of the patients, those of the latter must have been equally so, as regards their moral and spiritual health, for there is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of mankind, softening the heart and bringing it back to the feelings of infancy. In such moments, the presence of God's messenger is truly cheering beneficial and acceptable, standing by the bed side of the sick and acceptable, standing by the bed side of the sick and the dying, administering comfort and consolation to she penitent by well chosen words, reading the Holy teriptures, or prayer, striving to lead the impenitent to true sorrow for sin, their presence bringing happiness and pleasure, making the patients feel that while they are near them, they have friends who are willing to sympathise with, and aid them commals in their Christian course. onwards in their Christian course.

The Directors are happy to say that the duties of Treasurer, and Secretary, continue to be discharged by Alexander Woskman and Roderick Ross Esqrs., to their entire satisfaction, and is probably not too much to say that, the present presperous con-dition of the Institution is attributable in no incon-

siderable degree, to their exertions.

It is highly satisfactory fo be able to state, from the written observation made from time to time by the weekly visiting Directors in their minute book hept for that purpose, that the Steward and Matron, held at Bell's have shewn the greatest zeal and assiduity in day last. It everything relating to their departments; the wards having at all times, been found neat and clean, and every attention given to the comfort of this county. the patients.

The Directors have sincerely endeavoured to de The Directors have sincerely endeavoired to do all that lay in their power, to promote the good of the Institution; how they have succeeded, it is not for the writer of this report to decided. Wherein they have failed in the discharge of the import an duties involved upon them, the candid and unpre-indiced will be dealth admit a program their indiced will be dealth admit and the program their indiced will be dealth admit a program their indiced will be dealth and their indiced will be dealth admit a program their indiced will be dealth admit and their indiced will be dealth admit a program their ind judiced will no doubt admit, as an excuse their in-experience an I the difficulty attending the organiz-

ing of a new institution.

The medical Report subjoined makes it appear, that the tetal number of Patients admitted into the Haspital during the year now ended, was 75, making an average of upwards of 6 per month, discharged, cured 65, died 7, remaining 3.

In accordance with the III section of the charter of corporation, the term of the six Directors lowest on the real arrival to day it developes now the real arrival to day it developes to day the day it developes to day to day the day of the control of

on the roll expires to day it devolves upon the paid up subscribers present either to re-elect them er

np subscribers present either to re-elect them er others to replace them, the first three to serve for two years, the last three for one year, the name of the subscribers eligible to vote and be elected, will be found posted us in the usual place. Finally, the Directors earnestly craves not only the alms, but also the prayers of the Protestant formulaily, that their hands may be strengthened and their hearts encouraged to persevere in the charitable work in which they are engaged, reminding them, that.

them, that,

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

"Wouldst thou be rich, give unto the poor thou shalt have thine own with usury."

"For the secret hand of Providence prospereth the charitable always."

"Good luck shall be have in his pursuits and his heart shall be glad within him."

"Good lack shall be have in his pursuits and and heart shall be glad within him."
"Yet perchance he never shall perceive that even as to earthly gains."
"The cause of his weal as of his joy, bath been small givings to the poor."
The whole respectfully submitted,
RODERICK ROSS,

RODERICK ROSS.

Protestant Hospital. Bytown, 7th February, 1954.

Annual Report of the Attending Medical Officer, for the Year ending 31st January, 1853.

		- 1000.
Admitted	N-DOOR 1	PATIENTS.  Discharged Cured6  Died
Malos		Remaining in Hespital 3
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	Gloucester	I chioroge,
	Goulhourn	incomper, C.E.,
1	Righmond	Toronto
Ì	AC	Bristol, C.E
1	Martoorough	Grenville, C. E.,
ì	Torbolton	Horton
1	Beckwith 3	Chatham C. T.
1	Hull, CE, 6	Chatham, C. E.,
į	Swanford 1	St. Childes
Į	Bussell	Ramsay
ļ	Russell 2	Kemptville
١	Templeton, C. E 2	Bromley
Ì	Alfred	Emigrants
ł		

HAMNETT HILL Surgeon to the Protestant Hospital,

#### COUNTY MEETING.

The annual County Meeting of the Orangemen of the County of Carleton, was held at Bell's Corners, Nepean, on Monday last. It was the most numerously attended assembly of the kind ever held in

The following brethren were elected Officers for the present year:-

County Master, ... Francis Abbett.

D. C.M....Robert Craig.

C. S. ... John W. Shore. C. T.... John Hodgins. C. C. . . . . Rev. John Flood.

ORANGE Association .- The County of Lanark Annual County Meeting was held at Franktown, on Monday last. The attendance was unusually numerous—the largest, it is said, that ever was held in this County—a sure sign that the Society is not retrograding. The following officers, we understand, were elected for the ensuing vear:

County Master . . Rev. D. C. McDowell.

D Master, ALVIN Rose, Fsq. Secretary. B. Rosamond Esq. "

Treasurer George Kidd Esq. Chaplain. Rev. A. Pyne Lecturer ... MR. JAS. McKim.

#### (From the Citizen Extra.) ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Feb. 9.

The news by this steamer is not of much importance.

The news from the East may be briefly summed up. No official reply from the Czar. No abatement of heatilities and preparations for attack, but no further battles reported, either on the Danube or in Asia. The allied fleets were last seen steaming for Batoun, with fair wind. The Russian fleet is also at sea.

On the morning of the Pacific's sailing it was stated on authority of the Times that on learning that the allied fleets had entered the Black Sea, the Czar replied with the question,-"are the fleets to observe a strict neutrality, or take active part with Turkey." The answer to the above is of little importance, as his final reply to the note of Vienna must ere now be on the way. The above however had a favorable operation on the powers.

It is telegraphed from Vienna that it has transpired that the Czar's final reply will be a contemptuous refusal of the Vienna note. Also referring to Gortchakoff for further particulars, and asserting positively that he will not give up one jot of Menchikoff's first proposoal.

# LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs continue to advance. Flour

is 1s., and Wheat 30. to 6d. higher. Corn Is to 2s dearer, though the transactions at these rates were unimportant. Some quantities of Baltimore and Philadelphia were quoted at 44s and 6d to 45s. United States white wheat 10s 12s to 13s mixed and red 11s to 12s 6d.

Western Canal Flour 45s ou to Ohio and New Orleans 44s to 45s. White Cara 46s to 52s. Yellow 50s to 51s.

# The Pope and the English Catholics.

In a private audience with which I was honored by the Pope, not very long since, his Holiness expressed himself on the subject of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the following terms :- "It was wrong to suppose that I had intended to insult Her Majesty the Queen of England, or the British nation, by establishing a Casholic hierarchy in that country. I look upon England as one of the greatest nations in the world; and therefore I wished that in her relations with the Holy See, England should be on the same footing as the other great powers. Until lately there were no Roman Gatholic Bishops in England, and the head of the Romish Church in that country was simply a vicar apostolie. Thus England was in the same position in her relations with the Vatican as the coast of Guinea, or any othet barbarous or infidel country. A vicar apostolic is an officer entirely dependent on my will; and when Dr. Wiseman filled that post in London, I might, without any previous notice, have ordered him away to Japan, or to the interior of South America. The catholic church in England was, heretofore, at that time, completely under my control. At present the matter is quite otherwise. In establishing a hierarchy in England, I wished that the catholics of England. gland should have their own church governed and directed by their own countrymen; and that it should be no longer a simple mission dependent on the Holy See. In establishing a hierarchy in England, the power which I formerly held over the catholic clergy of that country I then resigned,— The catholic bishops of England are no longer dependent on my will; I can neither dismiss them from their present posts, nor send them upon missions toother countries. Thus, the catholic church in England now belongs to Engand, and is no longer in its former dependent position upon the Holy See."—The French and English in Rome by P. O'Brien.

#### BIRTH,

In this town, on Saturday, the 11th instant Mrs. Thomas Wilson of a daughter.

At Pakenham on Monday, the 29th of January, Mrs. James Cowan of a daughter.

## MARRIED,

On the 24th ultimo, at Wellington, County of Prince Edward, C. W., by the Rev. R. G. Cox, Sidney Bathurst Baker, Esq., of Hamilton, youngest son of Captain G. W. Baker, of Bytown, late of the Royal Artillery, to RACHEL AMANDA, second daughter of Benjamin Cory Esq., M. D., of Wellington.

In this town, on the 9th instant, at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, Thomas C. Brigham Esq., to Sarah, second daughter of Isaac Smith, Esq., of Bytown.

## DIED,

At Pakenham, Mills, on the 4th instant; Jane Dickson, aged 76 years and 8 months widow of the late Wm. Dixon, and mother of Andrew Dickson, Esq., late Sheriff of the United Council of Lanark and Renfrew



The Orange Gilv.

BYTOWN, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

#### Bedini in Boston.

We learn by Telegraph that the somewhat notorious Bedini was in Boston on the 30th ult.; and that the "meek and lowly" done we give this warning that you may care apostle of Roman liberty Cid not escape notice to king that he may know what to exwithout receiving the usual attentions which appear to be paid him in the United States. wherever he travels.

It appears, from the account we have received, that the Nuncio sucaked into the city incognito, and took refuge at the house of Bishop Fitzpatrick; on learning which some of the German population, to the number of 500, assembled on the common, and gave him an inquisitorial touch of their sentiments, by burning the anointed of Pias the Ninth, in eligy.

On completing the "Auta de fe," the Germans proceeded to the House of Bishop Fitzpatrick, and saluted the Nancio with grouns and cries of "Butcher of Bologna," and other complimentary vociferations.-Without doing any further damage the crowd dispersed: No attempts were made by the Police to arrest any of the parties engaged in thus welcoming Bedini to Boston.

From the frequent burning of the rag and straw representative of this obnoxious personage, we should rather be politely inclined to imagine that the United States is getting too hot for him. From recent indications of a move, in the right direction, among the Protestants of the neighboring Union; and from other stirring signs of the times, we venture to prenunciate that the United States of America will, ere long, be teo warm for pleasure and enjoyment for the Bishops, Priests and Jeants of Rome, of every class. Protestantism is rising on its feet wide awake, among our neighbors, and the aggressive aspect which she wears bodes neither peace nor favor to Popery.

The American Eagle is whetting his beak and pluming his wings for a game conflict with the Vulture of the Vatican .-No one can doubt the issue of the battle. Whoever lives to see it will, doubtless, live to see enough native feathers torn from the back of the ominous bird of the Tiber to make a robe of konor for any such lad as

Bedini who may foolishly await the termination of the struggle.

#### Canadian Ribbonism.

We learn from the Toronto Globe that a case of Romish persecution has recently taken place in the Township of Southwold. A farmer in that Township, named Crowder, purpose, as our contemporary remarks, best ki own to himself, when he received, thro' the Post Office, the following letter:-

"William Crowden.-We have borne with your insults to our Charch and People on account of your family, and while you allow them to enjoy their home you are safe as for as regards us, leaving it with God to punish the Heratick as he may think best. but should you persist in selling the House from over your wifes head contrary to her wish dragging her from the chapel the only place where she can take com-fort our vengence shall follow you, and before one year pasies you will regret what you have both if yor hered it not. the cause of God de-mands, it will come, this is not to frighten only, but to save your family distraction."

Leader, what do you think of the above production? Is it not as good, or rather bad, a specimen of a threatening letter as the annals of Ribbonism, in Ireland, can furnish? Things are truly come to a pretty pass in Canada, if the confessing Things of Popery are thus beginning to re-enact scenes in the practice of which their ancestors, and possibly themselves, acquired proficiency in Ireland.

We trust that the threatened individual will adopt every means to discover the rufiians who have thus dared to threaten assassination unless their demands are complied with, that they may receive the punishment they deserve. It is not often, in this highly privileged country, that we are favored with an example of Popery in its secret assassinating and malicious aspect; and we sincerely hope, should the miscient concoctors of the above specimen of Popish literature, attempt to put their murderous threat into execution, that they may be so promptly and ably met on their path of blood, that their chances of further improvement in the art of crucifix or dagger composition, will be extremely slender indeed.

Canada is already sufficiently cursed with Popery without such practical displays of Ribbonism as that indicated by the above precious document.

#### Look Cut.

Citizens of Bytown, be on your guard; dog poisoning has commenced in town, and we take it, as experience has already proved in the cases of Messrs. Howell and Patterson, this poisoning business is a prelimmary arrangement of burglary and robbery.

The man who is bad enough to poison a

that dog's master, as the case might be and it will be just as well that people should look carefully after their watch dogs, as well as their lock and shutters.

#### New Arrivals.

We saw a number of greasy cheeked burly fellows, smoothly shorn, on our streets a Protestant, is married to a Roman Catho-, the other day; and on making enquiry lic. He intended to sell his farm for some about them found that they were Romish Priests from the United States. Wonder what they are about? Probably some begging scrape, like that pious mendicant Brother Macarious who was here a few years ago; and who fobbed the rhino pretty freely in favor of some imaginary temple that was to be built upon some ideal eminence, in Ireland or some other country.

#### "My Voice is still for War"

So sings the Turk on the banks of the Danube. Since our last issue, we have received intelligence of the defeat of the Ruscians by the Turks with the loss of 1,600 slain and 4,000 wounded. The prophecie's ot Dr. Thomas in "the coming struggle," so far, are at complete variance with the current of events at the seat of war; the people of the world are beginning to think the Ruscians not quite so terrible after all.

#### Missionary Meetings.

The Anniversary Missionary Meetings of the Bytown Branch Missionary Society, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, were held, . this town, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesda, last. The Missionary Sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs. Bevitt and Hurlburt, the former Chairman of the Brockville, and the latter Chairman of the Bytown District. The annual meeting was held on Monday evening, the Chair being occupied by the Rev. K. Creighton, Wesleyan minister of this town. The meeting was addressed with effect by the Chairman, and by the Rev. Messrs. Hurlburt, Bevitt, Huntungdon, Greener and others.

The Annual Tea Meeting took place in the Basement story of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening; and if we do not say too much when we assert that all the meetings previously held were well attended; we do not say too much when we say that the Tea Meeting was a crowded one. The Chair was occupied by George B. Lyon, Esq., M. P. P., who eloquently opened the proceedings of the evening. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. Gentlemen above named and also by the Rev. James Elliott and another Rev. Gentleman whose name we have not learned. The Speeches were interesting, some of them witty; and the music, under the superintendence of Mr. Mercez-who presided at the Piano-was excellent.

Last not least, the entertainment prepared by the Ladies forming the Committee of management, was not the least interesting dog would have no objection to kill or rob part of the proceedings. The tea, coffee,

tatts, cakes, &c., &c., &c., were all in municating with our informant, but we have alove. In this view naval and military pro-"apple pie order," and of the most inviting description; and the alacrity and civility of the band of waiters beyond all praise. We have attended a number of similar celebrations, and, in justice, we must say that the last was equal, if not superior to any at which we have had the good fortune to be present. The Ladies of the managing committee certainly deserve the utmost credit for the efficiency and spirit they displayed in catering so successfully for the taste of so large an assemblage.

In a pecuniary point of view, we underaccount of which we have just given, were paculiarly successful. In this particular we believe Bytown has always done its

We commend the subjoined article, copied from the Belfast Weekly Muil, of December the 16th-to the attention of some of would-be-leaders of Orangeism in this Province. There is such a similitude between the proceedings of those trans-atlantic worthies, and the worthies who some time ago did such gallant work at a meeting held in the town of Perth, that we cannot refrain from giving our readers the benest of the entire observations of our Irish contemporay. We have a high Priest of the "want of candor" " Degree," and a refugium peccutorum in Canada as well as in Ireland.

THE LISSURY "INDEPENDENTS."-Nothing can The Lissum "Independents."—Nothing can exceed the ridicalous conduct of the Lisburn "Independents," who once belonged to the Watson Orango Lodge. The warrant of the Lodge was cancelled, and the Individuals who had disgraced the cause of Orangeism by voting for a Liberal expelled from the Institution alterative by the District Lodge. "The Grand together by the District Lodge. The Grand Lodge has confirmed the sentence of expulsion. Since that period, the expelled parties have been making regular fools of themselves. As we stated before, they formed themselves into some sort of a club, which they call an Orange Lodge. They lately summoned several respectable genthemen who belonged to the original Watson Lodge for taking a part in the proceedings which terminated in their expulsion. No notice, of course, was taken of the summons and the Independents forthwith passed sentence of expulsion for two years. Tealy this is amusing. An onnium getherum club, consisting of renegade Orangemen, Papists, and semi-Papists a positive fact—expelling real Orangemen who have no concern with their disreputable doings! We may expect to hear, after this, that some Romish congregation has ex-communicated the Archbishop of Canterbury. A drunken attorney's clerk was once seen idling about the streets, and upon being asked the reason, he said that he had dismissed his employer. Such cases are paralleled by that of the Renegade-Rickell Jonathan Joseph Popish and semi-Popish Club of Lisbarn. Some time ago, we announced, upon the authority of a faithworthy nounced, upon the authority of a latthworthy correspondent, that Romanists dined with this club on the 5th of November. Only think of the bruzen-faced audacity of these fellows. They pretend to celebrate the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, though they are political traitors of the deepest dye themselves, who have, so far as they are concerned, betrayed the cause of Protestautism, and would have assisted Guy Fawk's to fire the train and blow up the Parliament. A correspondent of the Banner charged the Mail with "deliberate falsification," because we stated that Romanists joined them in their meaningless orgies on that occasion:

since learned that the statement put forward by us was not only true, but that it fell far short of a complete exposure of the mongrel society into which these hedge-Orangemen have fallen. Romales long ago established an vsylum for all kinds of malefactors, that he might increase the ands of malefactors, that he might increase the population of his new city; in like manner, the "Independent" ex-Orange club is a species of refugium peccalorum. All is welcome that comes to their net. By Orange rules, even a reformed Romanist, or repentant United Irishman, could not be admitted into an Orangeladge; yet Romanista and semi-Demonistration. Lodge; yet Romanists and semi-Romanists are admitted to the Lisburn Club, and enjoy their invaluable society. We shall keep an eye upon the parties, and duly expose their proceedings. They intended, perhaps, by their summonses and their sentences of expulsion to insult respectable stand that the missionary meetings, a brief gentlemen, but they have only made themselves centemptible.

> In our columns to-day may be found a communication entitled "The Cloven Foot," copied from the New York True boastings of the Russians; these reverses red republican print, called the Citizen.

In this able and well written letter the searcher after truth will find many imporrepay him for his perusal.

hues, giving at the same time a true and correct picture of Orangeism-its nature and intent: and in conclusion draws a striking contrast between the conduct of the bances caused by the high price of bread, members of the associations which cannot the ignorant populace, as usual, venting fail to instruct and interest the reader. Mr. Mitchell has pitched upon the wrong loca- as if they could help the rise in flour; tho tion, if he imagins that his vitroric froth and fury will be allowed to go uncontradicted in New York. His poisonous declamation will do little harm in a community in which such champions of Protestant truth as the writer in the Freeman's Journal can be found.

To Irishmen, the letter to which we have reference, will be peculiarly interesting, as remembered historical facts detailing the places, causing much mischief. former cruelties and treacheries of Popery in their native land.

#### Foreign News.

Mail reached us on Saturday. The tele- to the Ministers. graphic advices by this Mail were briefly noticed in our last paper.

the terms of a diplomatic note, presented by snow storms than have been experienced in the four great powers, England, France, England for some years; in some places Austria and Prussia, being the basis of an the snow had drifted till it was nine feet amicable arrangement of the Eastern diniculty, and will send a Minister to a proposed conference at some neutral city. A copy of this note has been sent to St. Petersburgh, Square station in London; several engines inviting the Czar to negociate in accordance were attached together, in one place, and with its terms, but no one supposes that it an attempt made by their united power to will have any effect in staving off hostilities; force a way through the drifts, but all to no it seems to be agreed on all hands that mat- purpose; we shall have to teach them the ters have proceeded to that extremity, that use of the snow plough in front of a train; We had no oppurtunity at the time of com-the dispute can be solved by the sword we wonder what they would say to a Camer

parations are being urged on with all speed both in Franco and England.

The Allied fleets, with the exception of a small squadron left with a division of the Turkish fleet to guard the Bosphorus, have entered the Black Sea. The instructions given to the Admirals have not transpired, but as the allied Fleets are accompanied by a heavy division of the Turkish Pleets, it is to be presumed that their entrance is something more than a mere idle demonstration.

A squadron of Turkish ships had succeeded in carrying supplies of cannon, arms, and ammunition to Schumyl Boy, the Circassian Chief, and a powerful reinforcement to the army in Asia. The Turks had experienced some slight reverses in that quarter, but nothing to justify the exaggerated Freeman's Journal, and addressed to John are said to be owing, in a great measure, to Mitchel, the editor of a newly established the incapacity of the Turkish General, but General Guyon, a British subject, who distinguished himself so highly in the ranks of the Hungarian party, has been sent to tant facts connected with the history of take the command. We have no details of Ribbonism and Orangeism, which will well the affair at Citilla, but it appears certain that the Russian entrenchments were The writer, with a master hand, portmys stormed with great camage, and a power Ribbonism in all its deadly and diabolical ful corps d'armee sent te rélieve them, successfully encountered and driven back. The Turks are in great spirits at this success.

> In England there have been some distur-...eir indignation on the unfortunate bakers, 4d. loaf has risen to 2d., and everything elso in proportion. Coals have also risen to an unprecedented price, being sold in London at 60s, the ton.

We have given below some details with respect to the weather in England, and have only to add, that we have since heard that the intense vold and snow have been follow ed by an equally rapid thaw, in consequence it recounts so many well known and well of which floods have occurred in several

The London and provincial papers are still hammering away at Prince Albert, and it is said that Mr. Roebuck is prepared to bring his Royal Highness's conduct before The letters and papers by the last English | Parliament, in the shape of interrogatories

The "old folks at home" seem to be enjoying a sort of Canadian winter. The cold The Turkish Government has agreed to has been intense, accompanied by heavier deep, and : every part of the country the railroads were seriously obstructed, thirteen trains being due at one time at the Easton dian snow drift, 20 or 30 feet deep, and half a mile long!

In London the people found themselves regularly snowed up on the morning of the 4th of January; the Easternly wind having drifted the snow three feet high, against their doors! We wonder what they would have said if they had had it drifted up to the top of their ground flour windows, as has happened to us! Hardly an omnibus or cab was to be seen, the proprietors not liking to send their horses out; business was absolutely at a stand, in consequence of this, and the non-arrival of any mails.

Several persons have been frozen to death in different parts of England. This must have arisen from the want of clothing, for it does not appear that the thermometer even reached as low as zero in any part of Eng-

#### THE CLOVEN FOOT.

TO JOHN MITCHELL, EDITOR OF "THE CITIZEN."

From the True Freeman's Journal.

Sin—A promise having appeared in your paper of the 14th, to give, in the next number, an account of the histery, constitution, and objects of Ribbonism in Ireland, I need not say I was disappointed at its non-appearance. The article inserted does not fulfil the promise.

Knowing that the American people are imperfectly acquainted with that Institution I propose to fill the gap you have left open.

You state that moral force agitators for forty years have pointed out this Society with execration to the vengeauce of mankind. You allude to O'Conneil's party. They were ostensibly opposed to it for prudential reasons. In heart and soul O'Conneil's party. They were ostensibly opposed to it for prudential reasons. In heart and soul O'Conneil's and Ribbonman. When, aping the menarch, he displayed a mock crown on Tara's sacred hill, and hundreds of thousands of the men of Leinster swore allegiance to his policy, how many Ribbonmen were absent? Not one in a thousand. There they arrived, parish by parish, headed by their priests. And when, with an audacity, paralleled only in modern times by the butcher bastard of a Dutch admiral—reckless of blood alike in France and Rome, the same O'Cennell chose for ms coup-de-main on Protestantism (happily frustrated by the authorities) the anniversary and locality of Boru's grand triumph—Clontarf—how was it, Sir, that, by a mere word, he lestrained the myriads who intended to be present? Simply because he was in heart a Ribbonman.

Your calumnies on the "murderous Orangemen" will reseive consideration hereafter. My business now is with Ribbonism or Porery, for the terms are synonymous. The oath of a Ribbonman binds him to "wade knee deep in Protestant blood." That of an Orangeman binds him to defend Protestantism and the throne of England (being Protestant.) The former is an aggressive system—the latter a defensive one. The principles and practices of Ribbonism once made known throughout the United States, its ramifications will very soon become narrowed. This Society has during its career, assumed several names—such as Defenders, Peep-o'-Day Boys, Rapparees, Molly Maguires, Terry Alts, Rockites, Hearts of Steel, Hearts of Oak, and many others. A large proportion of the priests in Ireland are looked upon as Ribbonmen. The secresy maintained by the confederacy is such that this assertion cannot be fully established.

I assert, however, that RIBBONMEN, ONE AND ALL, ARE BIGOTTED, MURDEROUS, TREACHEROUS, COWARDLY, DECEITPUL, AND UNGRATEFUL.

They are Bigotted.—They swear allegiance only to the see of Rome; allow none but Roman Cathelies into their institution; and yow to exterminate all who differ from them in religion, and particularly Protestants.

They are Murderous.—Their entire history can be traced in blood

districts in Ireland—the county of Louth. On that grassy hillock before us, some half-century that grassy hillock betore us, some ago, stood a comfortable mansion. At some Ponish chapel. Let us visit them at the time snoken of. The night is nitchy dark; nevertheless, we will approach the house of God. Listen: there is a pattering of feet, a rustling of weapons, and half-suppressed whisperings inside. A rushlight serves but to increase the gloom. Listen again:—the Popish schoolmaster of the parish is speaking He demands those present, in the holy name of religion, to support him on that night's errand. "Swear," he says, "to follow where I lead;" and each one on the crucifix records his vow. The night becomes colder and more stormy. The leader brings from the corner a small barrel of whiskey; glass after glass goes round; an artificial courage is created; the words "full in" are given, and the troop leaves the sanctuary. The schoolmaster heads that hideous The flood-gates of heaven have been opened, and the roads are as rivers. Ou-on they creep, stealthily, silently. The mansion on the hill is descried through the gloom. The horrid objects flashes o'er the minds of all; conscience revolts; and hardy bearts, appalled, shrink from the cruel work. One rude voice is heard above the elemental war, commanding obedience from all, and the procession hastens on. But, look, the torrent at the hill-foot is impassable. Not so. The hellish ingonuity of the leader aids him; he orders the tailest of the band to station themselves at certain distances in the stream. This done, by a species of leap-frog, one by one, the remainder coss over. Up, up the hill they crouch towards the dwelling. The owner, a Protestant, is absent. His relatives, family, and demostics—the unconscious inmates—are in slumber, for it is mid-night. The ruffian band surround the house; combustibles are at hand; and the dwelling is fired. A few minutes elapse, and shrill, pieroing shricks reverberate above the stormcooled by others, from many souls. A lurid flame reddens the horizon; the flooded country is one vast sheet of lava. See! the agonized and terrified inmates rush cutwards. Back they are driven at the pike's-point upon the crackling ruins: the circle of the wretches cannot be broken: Oh, God, all hope is gone. Suddenly, a white, unearthly form appears at an open win dow, with a babe in her arms, and, stepping on the ledge, prepares to lear. She sees deliverers and cries for help and mercy! But, no: the Ribbon leader lifts the murderous pike (yes, Sir, the "pike,") and thrusts the nurse and, babe back on the burning mass. A few stifled, suffocating groans, and all is over: the souls of the "heretics" are under the altar of their God. This atrocious crime is known in the annals of Ireland as "The Burning of Wild Goose Lodge."
Many of the fiends were subsequently executed. You will find full details in a Scottish annual-The Republic of Letters, under the title of Dying Confessions of a Ribbonman"—the very ruffian who led the hellish band.

Come farther with me, Sir. We will visit the most polished city in Ireland—the metropolis It is some years ago. How crowded the streets! Every countenance exhibits excitement—fear on some; revenge on many; determination on all. There is a rumbling of a carriage in the distance. It approaches nearer. There: it halts. It is surrounded by a mob of people. The door is torn open; the foremost rush in; a moment—and the grey-haired inmate is weltering in his blood; the venerable dissenser of justice is brutally, cowardly murdered by Ribbonmen, in the open day, in the public street, and in the presence of his daughter! That victim was a Protestant—Chief Justice Wolfe, Lord Kilwarden.

Come with me still. You know something of Wexford. Have you ever read the history of the burning of Scullabogue Barn (where the defenceless Protestants took refuge from the Ribbon hordes in '98'?)—an act of atrocity never paralleled in either civilized or savage society; and in comparison with which the sufferings in the Black Hole of Calcutta were merciful. Then, there is Vinegar Hill, where your favorite pike, "queen of weapons," did such inglerious cruelty. The isolated, defenceless Protestants—then, women, and children—were tracked

Come with me, Sir, to one of the loveliest stricts in Ireland—the county of Louth. On at grassy hillock before us, some half-century to, stood a comfortable mansion. At some stance there was a Popish chapel. Let us visit them at the time spoken of. The night is them at the time spoken of. The night is the dark; nevertheless, we will approach the puse of God. Listen: there is a pattering of st, a rustling of weapons, and half-suppressed hisperings inside. A rushlight serves but to excease the gloom. Listen again:—the Popish choolmaster of the parish is speaking. He dehalds those present, in the holy name of religion, to support him on that night's errand. Swear," he says, "to follow where I lead;" defeath one on the crucifix records his you he leader brings from the corner a small barrel whilskey; glass after glass goes round; an

No wonder, Sir, if under such circumstances as the foregoing, the Protestants should organize for their mutual defence, and tr awe their enemies into peace. Accordingly, the first Orange Lodge was formed in the county of Armagh, about '98, and was almost inaugurated by the "Battle of the Diamond," where the Ribbonnen were signally routed. It is a singular coincidence that, for giving as a toast this very battle, Sir William Verner, the uncle of your respected wife, was dismissed from the magistracy and deputy-lieutenancy by a Popiah lord-lieutenant. Yet you, Sir, are the apologist of the scoundrels who were thrashed there.

I have not yet done, Sir. You may say—"Those times are long past." True: but trace the subsequent history of the organization, and the bloody catalogue of murdered Protestant.

I have not yet done, Sir. You may say—
"Those times are long past." True: but trace
the subsequent history of the organization, and
the bloody catalogue of murdered Protestant
noblemen, clergymen, magistrates, landlords,
merchants, and farmers—down to the recent assissinations of Fateson and Mauleverer, will too
truly attest its sanguinary character.

There is a mountain in your native county, called Slievegailan. At its base, lenely and retired, is a cottage, not inaptly called "Solitude." A few years since, its occupant, a worthy L.L.D. (whose peakses and works are in all the American and English churches,) pointed out, in his own church, and to his own congregation, the errors of Romanism. Will you believe it, Sir, for this offence, his house was nightly surrounded by organized corps of Ribbonmen, taking regular turn, and hissing and hooting, like devils incarnate. At last, the Protestants of the neighborhood formed themselves into small parties, took their nightly sentry in the house, each armed with a good "brown Bess" (that means a gun, Sir, in the county of Derry,) and dared the ruffians to their worst. Months passed over in this manner, when the Ribbonmen being worsted in a local conflict, these demonstrations

Still on further, friend. Let us visit your native County at the present day, and we will drop in upon one of its pleasant little villages. It is a "fair-day" evening. We shall take a walk through the streets, to see what is going on. See that mass of people collected. Listen to their yells. Be they men, devils, or what? And who is lie—that gentcelly dressed man on the grey horse, flourishing his whip, and shouting frantically, "To hell with all Yellow-bellies (the Protestants")—the mob echoing, "Show us the face of a Yellow-belly?" He on the pale horse is the Reverend Father Kelly; those who surround him are Ribonnmen. Their "pikes" are at their homes in the adjacent glens. They have just come to return thanks, in their own fushion, to those villagers, who voluntarily fed them whilst they were starving, and had been deserted by the Buitsh government. Many a poor "Yellow-belly" has had a physical indentation made on the "moral organs" of his cranium whilst returning from the fair or market of G—

These cases, Sir, are not the worst. I pity more, by far, those defenceless, isolated farmers and others in the rural districts of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught—where Churches and Protestants are few and scattered—the men who dare not proceed to worship on the Sabbath without loaded pistols in their breast pockets; who never leave their homes, wives, and little ones without forebodings and misgivings; and who, in some instances, cannot even plough or harrow their land, cart their produce to market or pursue the ordinary avecations of life with

out an escort of police. These are men I most ; out an escort of police. These are men I most pity. And if, as you state, Ribbonism be great-ly on the increase throughout Ireland, then, with all my heart and soul I pray, "May Daniel's God be theirs."

They are treucherous, cowardly, and deceitful.
Ribbonmen invariably force forward the too confiding, but mistaken Protestants into their front ranks, and, when the struggle commences they leave them there. Wherever and whenever Ribbonism desires to accomplish an object, if there be one place more dangerous than another, there it places some ass or fool of a Protestant. This was the case in 1798 and in 1848. Who were the men in 93, that bore the brunt of the rebellion, and sacrificed life itself in the cause of Popery ?-Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, the Jacksons, Harveys, Sheares, Orrs, Dunlops, and a host of others. How many Papist leaders suffered? In 1843, how many Capist leaders suffered? In 1843, now many catholics stood by O'Brien, Martin, yourself, and Meagher (for T. F. M. is no Papist) when you were offered up as holocausts to England's vengeance? When you stood in Green-street dock in Dublia, and, in imitation of the ancient. asked "but three, to save the new Thermopyle, how affective was the response? Where were then, the Dohenys, Kenyons, Canes, Sheehans, Lalors, Birminghams, O'Gormans, Dillons, Duf-fys, Reillys, and M'Gees? To use a sporting phrase—Nowhere. Compare your case with that of the Popish weathercock, Charles Gavan Duffy? Wherein lies the secret of his escape? You were tried by a jury of Protestants, on their oaths to decide according to British law no matter what their opinion of the justice of that law, or what the effect of their verdict on your future might be. They knew nothing of absolution. Duffy had a jury on which there was at least one Papist—a safe man Martin Burke. He stood out obstinately; the jury, not agreeing, were discharged, and Duffy after two trials, was liberated. He wes a "safe" Cuw-tholic (you understand this mode of pronunciation) you were supposed to he a heretic. I wonder how they were so much mistaken, for common pinion recognizes you as an attendant at Barly Prayers" before 1848. They are ungrateful.—Even "Old Nick" him-

self, if he desires to secure a poor sinner, will at least, give the unfortunate wretch some purchase money—he can "sell" his soul to the Devil.
(So they used to tell me in my young days.)
But the Ribbonmen and Priesthood of Ireland will use paor Protestant dupes to their ruin, for time and for eternity, and not have the manliness or gratitude to thank them for it. Take one instance out of thousands: time can afford no more. It is that of "Honest Tom Steele"the accomplished, though erring Protestant—he who hung upon the breath of the murderer of D'Esterre (O'Connell) as none of his own child-D'asterre (O'Connell) as none or his own chiudren ever did—who spent a princely fortune in promoting the great and noble cause (I speak as a Republicau) of Catholic freedom. On the downfall of his leader, he proceeded to London—a pauper, whom "nobody owned." Wandering, penniless, through that metropolis, whilst the sons and nephew of O'Connell were enjoying the factivities of Rallamy's (nurveyor of the ing the festivities of Bellamy's (purveyor of the House of Commons)-heart-stricken and desolate, the dejected man wends his steps to Waterloo-bridge—his last penny, perhaps, going to the toll-keeper (but, then, it is the loneliest of the bridges.) Arrived at the second recess (I have never passed it since without a sickening sensation), he mounts the parapet :—a leap!—a splash!—and one of Oxford's most gifted and (at one period) wealthiest sons is all but a Buicidel

> Alas! for the rarity Of Popish charity Under the sun; Oh! it was pitiful, In that whole city full,

Home he had none. But the friendless, hopeless outcast had a ome. The God that overshadoweth the sparhome. rows rescued the too-sensitive wanderer from a watery grave. Who cheered that heart in its last throbbings, for he died soon after of exhaustion? The Ribbonmen? No! The O'Connells? Ah, no! The Sheifs, Grattans, Butlers, Greens, Fagure, Clements, O'Briens, and Fitzsimons, and the many others who associated with him in the heyday of his wealth and popularity? No! No!! The providers of his few wants—the smoothers of his lonely pillow were none of these men. They were Colonels Perceval and Connolly, and the prominent Orongemen in the House of Commons—the leading spirits of that institution which the dying man had consistently opposed through life. And in whose house did he receive their kindnesses? In Austin's of the "Peele Coffee-House,"-a man of the right But it will be asked—Can it be possible stamp. that not one of his old colleagues (then within two streets of his lodgings), came to see him? Yes: John O'Connell called on Mr. Austin, and told him he would be responsible for the funeral expenses!! Even these had to be recovered by process of law some months after. There was the gratitude of enlightened Ribbonmen. thankful, Sir, you did not succeed in throwing Ireland into their hands.

Let the Protestants of Ireland be thankful you never realized a Republic amongst them. They know now what they would be receiving in case you had been successful—a Romish missal in the one hand, and a pike with a cap of—liberty; no, a flask of vitrol on the other.

Enough for the present. Notwithstanding all the unhappy associations connecting themselves with Ribbonism in our minds, we are desirous to forgive and forget. Our motto is to live in peace with all men.

We are truly sorry to find the firebrand of discord thrown in amongst us by Archbishops Hughes and Purcell, the Cardinal Cajetan, yourself, M'Gee, and he vile spawn of Popish editors throughout the States. Whilst anxious, however, to "let bygones be bygones," and to hold out the hand of brotherly love, we will not tolerate the encouragement of a conspiracy which has aimed at the destruction of our altars. our firesides, and our lives. We shall have no renewals of the heart-burnings of Ireland. Already matters assume a phase which bears a

ready matters assume a phase which pears a strong affinity to the old country.

There is in the "old country" an Archbishop John, of Saint Jarlath's, Tuam—blasphemously designated "The Lion of the Tribe o' Judah," the bitter enemy of Protestantism and the education of the people. We have here in the United States an Archisinop John, of New York—better known, perhaps, as Cross John—and now we have landed among us layman John, bleating and bellowing against Orangeism and Christianity itself, whose only instruments and Christianity itself, whose only instruments of education are vitrol and the pike. Glorious trio of Irishmen—Lion John, Dagger John; and Pike John. (By the way, there was another John, who turned you out of Conciliation Hall, and thung your parchments after you into the guiter.) These Johns are all of the same king with the feel Page 18 gutter.) These Johns are all of the same kidney with that foul English slave of Rome, King John, from whom the barons of England wrung Bill of Rights" on the field of Runnymede. We have had our Johns also, who, in the dark ages, protested with the burning cloquence of truth against Papal tyranny, Papal practices, and Papal Sovereign—our Calvins and our Knoxes.

We claim, however, a John anterior to them all. Some eighteen centuries ago, on a small island in the Eastern Archipelago, moved by the spirit of God, "the beloved disciple" wrote for all time, the Omega of Revelation; and in the Hue and Cry which lie has bequenthed us, he has so minutely described the number, color, marks and locality of the monster you defend, that he would be a sorry Protestant, indeed, a miserable inefficient detective, who could not track the beast to the shores of Connaught, to the World's end, to Purgatory, and (even at the risk of a good singeing) to St. Johnston's \* it-

But, after all, why reason with one who publically states he will not take the advice of any man, and those writings teem with inconsistency. In one column you state, that (notwithing the alleged severity of your late Governor Denison,) you were permitted to watch closely, Denison,) you were permitted to water closely, for six years, the political organization of Ireland. In an adjoining column, in addressing a distinguished citizen of Dublin, you state you have come out of some whale's belly. Now, I have paid some attention lately to the science of clairvoyance and I cannot put my finger on a single instance wherein a man, imbebbed in the belly of a whale, or other animal, knew what was passing in the world without. More-over I am sure Jonah himself, albeit the holiness of his mission, knew nothing of mankind till he shifted his locality.

right to know best.

All I can say is this, that right to know Desc. All I can say is this, these it's a great pity you didn't remain there. I think the whale didn't require a very strong emetic to rid itself of you. Ghess the "vitriol" must have inconvenienced it betimes. Now, I should vastly like to see that whale. should vastly like to see that whale. If our speculative friend at the Park corner would only secure this leviathan, and include it in his collection, I'll be bound he'd make more collers by it than by the Woolly Horse, the Giraffes, Tom Thumb and the Bearded Lady—all put together, And if, by any possibility, you could previously be previously be prevailed upon again to creep into its belly, the interest of the exhibition to the American

public would be greatly enhanced, and the speculation become decidedly more successful.

But to be serious. The state of the public mind in America has now arrived at a point when trifling with a subject of this nature is criminal. iou can now, by virtue of accidental and adventitious circumstances, exert a powerful influence for good or evil. The internal and external peace of of the religious world is at present in jeopardy; and woe to him, Protestant or Catholic, Christian or Infidel, who talk the initiative in aggression. A very slight spark may enkindle a very large flame. Let me entreat you, Sir, not to throw in that spark. That

much by way of entreaty.

Now, by way of warning. Cease your ravings about pikes, vitrol and so forth. They are taken for their worth. I never knew a man yet who was eternally blustering and bellowing, come manfully up to the scretch. Recollect you are in the land of Washington; a land where silent, steady action, not bullying and threats, effected a glorious Revolution. The American folk, his descendants, won't stand—won't put up with these pop-gun discharges of froth, fuss, and feathers. They only tend to exasperate and engender petty squabbles amongst immigrants, and do immense injury to Irishmen. It is shrewdly suspected, that in this matter, you are the dupe of Popery, and you will be treated as such, if once found out. The friends of order such, if once found out. The friends of order are prepared—prepared at present—their arms are ready, their powder dry; and when you, like another Falstaff, (bye the bye, he was a John too,) enter the field with your ragged regiment, only two conditions will be stipulated for:—1st, That you pledge yourself that your men, for the first time in their history, shall keep the points of their toes facing us for a moderate space of time. (Posterior views of ragged troops are not particularly agreeable.)
andly. That you will not use vitrol 2ndly, That you will not use vitrol. Americans are not accustomed to that mode of That you will not Americans are not accustomed to that mode of warfare, and they have no means of resusitating from their long slumbers in the Alps and valleys of Central Europe, (and if they had they would feel loth to do so,) the Waldenses, Piedmontese, and others, whose throats, ears and eyes were but too well accustomed to molten lead and burning vitrol, at the hands of Romish Inquestors. No! no! Sir. Give us the midnight pike in preference, though that was not the weapon which gained our freedom at Bunker's Hill and Princeton.

It seems almost certain the struggle will come.

Then "If done, 'twere well done, if done quickly." Come on, then, Whiteboys, Rockites, Defenders, Rapparces, Molly Maguires, Peep-ol-Day Boys, Hearts of Steel, Hearts of Oak, (for they are here as well as in Ireland,) Corkonians, Jesnites, Deists, renegagde Protestants, and thou arch-Infidel, - who dares insult a Christian people, by placing on the same level the Mediator, who offered up his life a scacrifice for you, then; and I, with the Pagan, who in his death struggle sacrificed a cock as the propitions of the worth of or ator to the wrath of an unkown Deity; come one, come all, and may the God of battles aid the right.

> ONE WHO RARELY DRAWS A BOW AT A VENTURE.

<sup>\*</sup> Common report says that this place is tem miles below hell.

#### COMEREND CIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, February 7.

(Revised and Corrected Reg	ularly.)
Flour-Millers' Superfine, 47 bbl 37	3 70 40
F trmers', 9/ 1961bs 32	6 @ 37
Wheat-Fall & bashel, 69 lbs. 6	3 60 7 6
" Spring, do. do. 4. 6	6 00 6 9
Oatment, & bri, 196 lbs, 35	0000
Oatment, W bri, 196 lbs 35 Ryc, W bushel, 56 lbs 3	0 60 3 6
Barley, 47 bashel, 48 lbs 3	0 60 3 3
Barley, 47 bashel. 48 lbs 3 Oats, &bushel, 31 lbs 2	6 @ 2 8
Peas, W bushel, 60 lbs 4	0 @ 4 :
Beans, W Lushel 5	0 @ 0 0
Peas, & bushel, co the 4 Beans, & bushel	0 @ 4 3
Polato's, 49 bushel 1	200 2 0
Hay, & ton 65	0 @ 85 (
Straw, W ton 25	ാ അദ്ദേശ
Onions 49 bushel 4	0 62 5 6
Applee, & bushel 3	0 @ 3 (
Butter-Fresh, 3if th 0	7100 0 8
" Tub do 0	7 60 0 7
KARA W (lozen, G	8 100 0 8
Pork, # 100 lbs 27	G 🕡 35 🔅
Beef, \$7 100 lbs 22	6 @ 25 (
" \$7 1b 0	4 @ 0
Mullon, W 16 by the quarter, 0	23m 0 :
Mans, & cwi 0	0000
Tittlow, 49 lb 0	ാതാ
Lard, Wib 0	
Hides, slaughtered, W 100 lbs. 20	
Fowls, do. # pair, 2	0 @ 2 :
Guekens, each,	3 @ 1
Zurkeys, each 2	0 @ 4
Geese, each, 1	
Ducks, 49 pair	0 @ 0
livol-Hemlock, W cord, 6	
Hardwood, " 10	0 @ 12

#### Wusic! Wusic!!

R. JAMES FRASFR begs to inform the Inhabitants of Bytown and vicinity, that he is now prepared to farnish a

Band of Instrumental Lusic for Concerts, Soirces Pienies, or any Public Occasion, by application to him, Besserer Street, hower Bytown.—Mr. F. is agent for the sale of Music and Musical Instruments for houses in Montreal, New York, and Boston,—he lias 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.

NOR 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 tral 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.

Steam Engines.

OR SALE from three to twelve Horse
Power, manufactured at Kingston, C. W. These Engines are made from the most improved patterens—satisfactory references will be given to parties who have some of the same kind in uso. Also for sale one Eighteen Horse Power Engine with Saws and all comkind in use.

Horse Power Engine with same
plete and ready for the Mill.

To be seen it Messrs. Workman & Griffin's
Hardware Establishment in Bytown, Agents.

ALEXANDER MAIR,

Manufacturer.

High Wines! High Wines!

HE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED

per Teams from the "Krygston Brews

Per Te ERY and DISTILLERY." a Fresh Supply of MORTON'S 50 O. ?, and are prepared to supply their Customers with any quantity.

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.

Agenta for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery Bytown, January 30th, 1854 [4.- if

#### Loyal Orango Association.

TOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the County Lodge of the County of Officers, and for the transaction of business generally, will be held in Loyal Orange Lodge No. 33 Ayim r, on Monday evening the 6.h February next at 6 o'clock P. M.

By order,

R. A. YOUNG County Secretary.

Aylmer, January 20th, 1551.

#### TURNPIKE HOTEL,

AYLMER. 🥩

FUTILE SUBSCIBER takes this opportunity o informing his friends in Aylmer, Bytown and their vicinities, and the public gene rally. he has at considerable expense, re-fitted the house and premises lately known as the VICTORIA HOTZL, opposite the tavern of Mr. G. Bolton, where he will be appy at all times to attend to the comfort and convenience of those who may favour him with a call.

#### WINES AND LIQUOR

of the choicest brands, also a variety of Temperance Drinks constantly on band.

He has also erected commodious and warm stabling.

Private boarders can be accommodated. WILLIAM PATTER SON.

Aylmer, Feb. 25 1852

#### Valuable Property for Sale.

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

The above Property is within eight mi'es of Bytown, and will be sold cheapone late of the purchase money will be required flown, and a liberal time given for the remainder.

Apply to the Subscriber.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean, Jan'y 1854.

#### WANTED.

A N Apprentice to the CARPENTER and JOINER business, a lad of 15 or 16 years of age. Application to be made at this Office, or at the house of the Subscriber, near the West Ward Market.

WILLIAM PALEN Bytown, January 31st 1854.

#### 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.

Bytown, December 30th, 1853.

Castlebar House

THE Subscriber hegs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Kemptrille and surrounding 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, afford—his Stables are large and commodious, and attentive and obliging Ostiers.

Ile therefore would most respectfully solicit a

call from the travelling public and judge for hemselres.

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

ORANGE CERTIFICATES For Sale at this Office.

#### JOHN CAMPBELL.

BEBEVELANT TAILOR, 193, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

EES to inform his friends and the Public By 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 tavared with, with neatness, and on the shortest

OVER COATS of every style and pattern.

DRESS, FROCK COATS, PANYALOONS, and VESTS, reidy-ande, and 10 per centlower than any other Establishment of the kind in the city. The garments are well made, and not to be surpassed.

Destroy in want of good and Chean Clothing

Parties in want of good and 'Chesp Clothing will find it to their advantage to give a call as ahove.

May 3rd 1853.

#### New Grocery Establishment.

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

#### UPPER BTTOWN

Opposité to Mr. Alex. Graham, Auctioneer, with a new and well selected stock in the abovo live, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and by seriet attention he trusts he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all allo may favour him with their Custom. R. ніск. 🕻

Bytowr, December 8th 1853.

#### North Amer. Hive Kusurance Co BRANCH OFFICE PRESCOTT

Mutual Principle, and is divided into two departments.—Farmers & Commercial. Property taken in one is in no wise subject of Losses in the other.

Deniegeones.

C. H. PECK, B. WHITE, ESQUIRE, PRESCOTY. JOHN FERGUSON,

JAMES ROSAMOND, CARLETON PLACE

# V. R. KNAPP, General Agent

#### RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the December Sessions, 1853, of the Municipal Council of the County of Cartelon-

OVED by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Garland, and Resolved, - That in the opinion of this

Council the scale annexed to the 4th, 33rd and 35th sections of the Act of last Session, to nmend and consolidate the assessment laws of Upper Canada, is fraught with injustice, giving the rich and proprietors in Towns and Villages the rich and proprietors in Towns and Villages a decided preference, at the cost of the rest of the community. And although, we believe it is the bounden daty of each County Council in Upper Canada to petition the Legislature to revise these sections, so as to do equal justice of all concerned, we have but little hope, so long as the House of Representatives is composed of the Grutlemen who studied and massed these sections and who are themselves. passed these sections, and who are themselves resident proprietors of Fowns and Villages; 28 resident proprietors of Fowns and Villages; #8
in clearly appears they were studied for their
benefit and other large capitalists. Therefore,
it is an imperative duty of each County Councit to use all their influence to return a resident
Farmer for their respective Counties at the
next general Election, so that the agricultural
interest may be fairly represented.

Resilved,—That the Oltanz Citizen, Ryleva
Costile and Oranze Lillu be requested to insert

Goette and Orange Lily be requested to assert the above; and that the County Warden trans-mit a copy of these Resolutions to each County Warden in this Province .- Carried unanimously

# HURRAH FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

THE Subscriber desires to inform the Lodies and Gentlemen of Prescott and its vicinity and the public generally in the adjacent Townand the motine generally in the adjector townships, that he has recently commenced business in the large stone building in Main Street a few doors from Leatch's Hotel, and on the corner of the street leading direct to the Ferry; where he will keep constantly on hand a General 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 us cheap, if not cheaper than any other House in

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

WILLIAM LEVIS.

Prescott, Nev. 19, 1853.

#### CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bytown and the surrounding country, that he has now for sale a large collection of paintings, consisting chiefly of Scenes on the Ottawa, all of which he is prepared to dispose on reasonable terms.

Flags, Banners, Sign, and every other description of Ornamental Painting executed on the shortest notice.

te Co- Residence, next door to the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas G. Burns Lower Betown.

B; town, Feb. 15, 1853.

#### CORD-WOCD.

RITTEN lenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to the 3nd instant, for supplying the Protestant Hospital with Cord-Wood for one year, one half to be seasoned, the other half green, to consist of equal portions of bireb, beech and maple, to be full four feet long between point and scarp, and the whole to be delivered during the month of February next.

RODERICK ROSS,

Secretary.

Bytown, January 2nd, 1854.

#### LOST.

N FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, between Bytown and Mr. Richard O'Connor's an Orange handkerchif with black flow-er border, containing a Deed of the half of Lot No 5, in the 5th Concession of Goucciter, Ridean frost, together with other papers that can be of no use to any one but the owner. Any person finding said handkerchief with conons, and leaving the same at the office of the Onava Railway & Commercial Times, will be eacably rewarded. ELIZA CLIFFORD. Bytown, 13th Jan'y 1851.

#### TO BE LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive written applications until the 18th day of Septem-Lapplications until the 18th day of September next, for the leaving of his land and premies in the Township of Nepean, heing Lot No. 23 in the second concession of said Township. The land is in a high state of cultivation, preparations are now making to sow 15 Acres of Fall Whest, and if required, a long term of years will be giren and if required, a long term of years will be giren and the person renting the premiess can possession on the first day of November 6-xt.

Present desirous of renting the above Farm

- Persons desirous of renting the above Farm r n obtain all the information they may require
y making application to the Subscriber on the
temises. Applications by letter, or mail, must
e Postpaid.

ROBERT STANLEY.

Nepean, July 15th, 1832.

#### FOR BALE.

A Steum Engine (50 Harte power,) Boilers &c. MHE Ay'mer Mu und Sterm Mill Company A having determined to wind up their almirs, will on WEDN'SDAY the FIRST of FEBRUARY next, sell by Public Auction in Aylmer, the following valuable property:—

1st—the ground on which their Aim stood

- The ground on which their Aim stood hetere the Fire, comprising upwards of an acre of fand in the Vilinge of Aylmer, on the shore of the Ottawa River, together with the ruins (still sunding) of the Grist

2nd—The Engine (50 Horse power) Boilers, and most of the machinery connected therewith, the whole in an exection state

of preservation.
-About 400 feet of substantial Booms, Chains, &c.

In the hands of an emerprising individual the above materials, with fitte additional expense, would be amply sufficient to construct a first rate establishment, on one of the most describe points of the Ottawa River.

Terms, -Cash, on deavery.
The Secretary will show mending purchasers over the property on application at his Office.

(By order,) II. A. ) OUNG, Secretary & Trensurer

Aylmer, January 10th, 1854.

The Bylown Gazette and Ottowa Railway & Commercial Times, to pulvish until 1st Feb y and send their accounts to the See'y and Trear,

WATCH, CLOCK-MARING AND ENGRAPING,

(Rideau Street, opposite hurgee's Hotel.)

EGS leave to acquaint his customers, and thepublic 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 mest reasonable terms.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted. Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver,

De Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

ANNUAL MEETING,
PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

THE Annual Meeting of the subscribers to
the County of Carleon General Protestant Hospital, will be held in the Directors Room,
on Twesday the seventh day of February next
at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to receive the
Annual Report and to elect six Directors—
Meeting open to the Public.

W. H. Transport

W. H. Thompson, C. A. Beider, DAWSON KIMB JAMES PEACOCK. J. MACKINSON, RODERICK ROSE Trustees.

Bytown, January 2nd, 1854.

#### NEWSTORE& NEW GOODS

Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a NEW STONE in Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, and that he has on hand an Ex-tensive and Varied Assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected at the bes Houses in Montreal and New York.

AL10,-An excellent assortment of Ladies Gentlemens and childrens

Boots and Shoes

from New York. Having purchased for Cash he has I ad every advantage in laying in his Stock at a cheap rate, and can therefore affind to sell as low as any

Establishment in Bytown.

Tho Public are respectfully invited to wall and examine the Goode .

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, EDWARD HICHCOCK, M. D., L. L. D., &c.

M. D., L. L. D., &c.

J. C. Ayrs. Str.: I have used four UHER-RY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-sequed bronchuts, andom satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable competind for the relief of Iryogal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper— EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Antherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this propa fration as the best known to them for affections o

ration as the best known to them for affections o

ration as the best known to them for affections of the lungs are:
PROF. SILLMAN, Yale College.
PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, New-York.
PROF. CLIEAVELAND, Bondem Med. College.
PROF. BUTTFRFIELD, Olio Sied. College.
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MED. SCIENCE.
BOSTON MED. & SURG. JOURNAL.
GHARLISTON, S. C. MUDICAL REVIEW.
NEW JUNEYA MEDICAL REPORTER. NEW JEESLY MEDICAL REPORTER. HON HEARY CLAY, U. S. Senator. HON. GEO. P. MARSH, Am. Ambassader to Turkey.

GEN. LMANUEL BULNES, Fre ident of Chili-Rt. Rev. Ed. Pol. &R, Luid Bishop of Toronto. Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklin New York. Anonsismor Punckel, of Cincinnati, Olio-Also, many emment personages in foreign coun-

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medi-cine for occasional ove, it is the safest, pleasant-

est and best in the world. PREFARED BY

J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Massachusetts,

Sold by John Robert's Wholesale and retail. Rineau Street, Lower Bytown.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

or F EDWARD CORNEIL, a native of Tandriger, County of Armagh, Ircland. It is thenty-seven years since be 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 irrade; and about five feet nine inches in height, not kennelled, durk armatering and about five by irade; and sout the tectume inches in height, potk-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 Lereaved and heart broken wife, "Jank Connen, Stewartstille, Kingston, Canada West. Toronto, August 23:d, 1853.

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

#### CARD.

MACOB GRUSEN begs leave to information the public, that he is prepared to smoke Hams, Beef, Fish, and Bacon, with the greatest care, and in the very best manner, at his Establishment next to Beauchamp's Hotel, Sussex. street, Lower Lytown.

# NOW'S THE TIME,

FOR CHEAP

GROCERIES, LIQUORS

# CROCKERT 18

TETHE Subscriber offers for sole a general assortment of the above articles, and would call perticular attention to his stock of TEAS, SUGAIS, TOBACCOS, & LIQUORS all of the best quality.

The Subscriber is determined to carry out the principle of small profits, quick returns and ready sale.

Henry Burrows. WELLINGTON STREET, . UPPER BYTOWN. LOST.

N Tuesday evening last, at the Westevan Missionary Tea Meeting, a MINK BOA. Any person returning the same to the subscriber, will receive his sincere thanks.

WM. PALEN. Býtown, February 11th, 1854.

GEN ERAL IMPORTERS, (Opposite the British Hot 1)

SUSSEX ST. LOWER BYTOWN.

AVING completed their FALL and WIN-TER Purchases in the British and New York Markets, offer for sale an extensive and varied stock of

# dry goods

Which will be sold at very low Prices to meen the well understord wishes of the people i

GROCERIES.

300 Chests Hyson Twanky direct from China Ships.

do. Fine do. do. Old Hyson. 50 do. Old Hyson 100 Boxes Tobacco.

50 Hade. Porto Rico Sugar. 50 do. & Tierces Molusses.

Coffee, Rice, Brooms, Pails, ಹಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಲ್ಲ

Dark Brandy, Pale Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamacia Rum, Scotch Whicky, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Champagne, Beat Brands. East India Pale Ale, Loudon Porter and Mederia Winnes. Our Linguist and well known as the Wines. Our Liquors are well known to be genulue and all werranted.

IM PROVISIONS:

1000 Barrels Mess Pork. 1000 do. Prime Mess. 200 do. No 1 Herrings. 200 do. No 1 Herrings. 200 Quintals Dry Cod Fish. 200 Barrels green Cod Fish.

We would again tender our sincere thanks to our numerous friends in the town, and throughout the different part of the country, for their yery liberal and constant support. Continued effort will be used in order to make our goods sritable in quality and prices to all purchasers and can without doubt offer a Stock of groceries for sale, mure extensive, better quality, and lower prices than any other House in Livioun, all having heet purchased in the Direct Markets for CASH only.

The Goods will bear inspection. We re-

specifully invite a call from a discerning public

who will judge for themselves.
100 Buffalo Robes, cheapest in Town ! Bytown, December, 6th 1853.

#### CAUTION.

ANY person or persons found trespassing on the North half of Lot No. 10, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew, or on the west haives of No. 10 and 11 in the 13th Concession of the aforesaid Township, will be Presented according to the State of the State o said Township, will be Prosecuted according to

N. B .- Part or the whole of the above land will be sold. Application to be made to the anbecriber, at Bylown.

WM. P. LETT.

June 7th, 1853.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BRYSON STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER. MAS removed to the new frame building two in doors east of Sussex Street on Rideau Street, and next door to Mr. Alex. Mukati's Clothing Establishment, and nearly opposite the store of doors L. Cambell; Eng. Bylown, 18th May, 18th

HARDWARE,

all of which he is prepared to dispose of onlie most reasonable terms. His stock consists in lo ited

Tweeds Canadian and American Cloths, Clocking, Motoskins, Pustians, Twilled Serge, Woollen Secke, Mittons and Gloves, Tartan Cambiet. Rushlen Shawis, and a good assortment of Calicoca, Velvels, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Coburgs, Figured and Plain Orleans, Coshiners, Red and White Flamels, Grey and White Cotton, Fur Caps, Se. &c.

#### FRESH TEAS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, SALT, PICK-LED AND DRY CODFISH, HERRINGS, TOBACCO, CORN BROOMS, &c., comprising altogether a good and chesp stock, to which he invites the

attention of the l'ublic.

GEORGE STORY. Bytown, 10th Nav., 1852.

#### CHEAP CASH STORE.

Vork Street, Lower Bytown,

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sin-cere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencing business near the Centre Ward Market, would respectfully inform them that he has just received from the Montreal and New York Markets, a large and varied assortinent of.

DRY GOODS, GREGERIES, CROCKERY AND

#### ORANGEISM.

FEW Copies of the UNITED EMPIRE A MINSTREL, by William Shannon, are expected at this Office in a few days.

This is a selection of Orange Sungs, Poems,

Toasts, Historical matter, &c., crimicated with the British Empire, apostecies of Popery, History of Orangelsm, and Lives of the Popes of Rome, from No. 1 down to the year 1853.

PRIUFE .- 3s. 9d-and 5s., according to style, of binding.

Persons wishing to subscribe will please leave their names at once, at this Office.



# PECTORAL

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BROXCHITTS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND -CONSUMPTION.

"-7-d by the river, upon the bank thereo! shall grow all trees for meat, whose leuf shall not fade and the fruit thereof skall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds now proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature control of art. Of all the matadies we suffer from, none has carried more vic-time to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary Complaints, in all their larms, may be removed by CHERRY PECTORAL

Space will not permit to to publish here any

proportion of the cures it line officied, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, tree, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers : road and judge for yourselves.

# FOR INFLUENZA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

NASHYILLE, TENN., June 26, 1851. Sir: I have repeatedly used your CHERRY PECTORAL for Winceping Cough and Influenza and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a cymand nave no nestration in pronouncing it a sym-pleic remedy. Four of my children have been-splicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pactoral has always afferded almost in-stant rebsf.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. McGINTY, ED. Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMFRMAN, Druggist.

#### FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 25, 1851. Dear Sir :-- For three years I have been af-ficied with a Cough, so distressing that I frerecently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as ny conghewould sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,

JAMES M'CANDLESS. This is one of the numerous cures of ASTITINA which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1818.

Da. Aven, Lowell. Dzen Sia: I have ears been afflicted with Astlinia in the wora form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in m to here the for a large part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great man medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY Prescribed, as an experiment,

At first it seemed to make me worse,; but in leas than a neck I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had naver expected to enjoy. GEORGE S. FERANT.

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

#### Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS at the foot of the Chandiero Shiles in Bytown are now offered for sale. This property is situated between Wellington Street and the Ottawa River affording the only easy access to the latter for the projected thank, and Railway. It adjoins an Ordnance reserve, which is the head of deep water mavigation below the Chaudiere Falis. For Manufactories of any kind, - but more perticularly for Steam Saw Mills,—the position is unrivaled, and its value as an investment may be interred from the fact of its being at the out of the future Canal and Water-power from the head of the Chaudiero Falls, as well as being the last terminus for any Railway connecting with the Ottawa river in Bytown.

For forther particulars upply to Joan Mac-Kinnon, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. Keeren, Esq., Burrister, Prescott.
Bytown, Dec., 24th 1853.

Take Notice.
The Subscriber hereby forbids any person
To persons TRASTASSING OF CUTTING
TIMER on Lot No. 27, in the Second Concessica of the Township of Negean, Ottana Front, as any ce raon found doing so, will after this notice, be prosecuted according to Law.

ROBERT HARE.

Nepsan, Nov. 28th, 1853.

ORANGE SASH RIBBONS; As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good an the Hest, at the OLD STAND at the foot of the hift. Ridora Street, L Bytown Dec. 5 1849

# MUTUAL ENDOWMENT FOR CHILDREN.

N order to afford to Parents and Guardians an opportunity of making adequate provision for Children on their attaining the age of 21, on terms as moderate as the true Rate of Mortality and interest will justify, the Board of Directors of the CANADA LIFE As-SURANCE COMPANY have determined to open two Classes, (A and B), upon the following plan:-

Class A shall consist of Children under 6 years of age; and Class B of Children from 6 to 10 years of age, inclusive.

Upon entry of a Child's name in either Class while any multiple of the sum of \$10 will be received in his or her name, the sum of \$10 is required to be paid.

The funds so received will be accumulated at compound interest, upon a system simiar to that of the Mutual Branch in the Company, and divided at the end of 18 and 14 years, respectively, amongst such Members as may survive the term or the Class to which they may belong, and in proportion to the sums originally deposited in each name.

The division will be made within three menths of the first of May in the year in which each Class terminates, and the survivors, on the 1st of May in that year, will be the participators in the division.

The result will be that the survivors of Class A will receive from \$50 to \$55 for each \$10 paid in ; and of Class B from \$30 to \$35.

Those who desire to retain the control of the Endowment, can do so by holding the Bond themselves until maturity; while those who desire to make an absolute gift to Childrep or others, can as readily assign the Endowment Bond, either on subscription or subsequently or take it out at once in their own names. The information required on entry is little more than a certificate of birth or age.

The foregoing is one of the many useful branches in which a LYFE ASSURANCE Com-PAHY can offer its assistance to the public. and it certainly is a most efficacious method of enabling Parents to provide Endowments for their Children on their attaining an age, when, in all probability, money will be of most service to them: as thus, a Parent deposits on account of his Child, now aged three years, ten or twenty pounds; for which his Child, on attaining the age of twentyone years, will be entitled to some £60 or £120, as the case may be. It may therefore be regarded as a sort of Savings Bank, of which the Directors of the Company are Toistees and carefully manage the funds entrusted to them, finally dividing such funds, with their accumulations, among those ontitled to receive them, - the survivors of the number on whose account the Deposits had been originally made.

But this is not the only advantage which the system is likely to subserve. Data will he furnished thereby, on which to form Tables of Mortality among Children this in country—the absence of such Tables rendering it impossible for any Company to undertake Assurances on the lives of Children with that degree of certainty which should always characterize Life Risks, while the rates for Endowment (necessarily based on English data) will doubtless prove in the result to be materially too high.

The Classes will be kept open until the close of the current (the 6th) year of the operations of the Company. Intending Assurers in the MUTUAL BRANCH will hear in mind that, in order to participate in the Dividend to be declared in August 1854, Proposals for

30th April, prox. the period from which the annual valuations of the Company commence.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary.

Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, March 10, 1853.

HEMORANDUM.	
Number of Policies in force	810
Amount Assured,	£350,000
Present Annual Income exceeds .	

Amount A Present Ar Accamulated means exceed . . . . £30,000

PLASTER OF PARIS. BARRELS Plaster o Paris, now on hand, and for sale by JOHN ROBERTS,

Druggist. Lower Bytown, 21st Dec. 1852.

# Just Receivd

Hhds Bright MUSCOVADO SUG AR

Qr. Casks OLIVE Oil,

For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG. August 23rd, 1853.

GEREN MOUNTAIN HEALTH ASSOCIATION Office Bytown Canada West, RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

FIRST TABLE -- Fractional parts of a weekexcepted.

BETWEEN 15 AND 50 Per Year. Per Week \$2.00 draws \$2,00 3.00 3,00 46 4.00 4.00 5.00 \*\* 5 00 \*\*\*

6,00 6.00 PETWEEN 50

THE PERSON NAMED OF					
Per Year.		Per Week.			
\$2,50	draws	\$2.00			
3,75	+6	3,00			
5,00	65	4.00			
6.25	64	5.00			
7.50	**	6.00			

\$1,50 Admission Fee will becharged in addition to the above the first year only, and must be paid at the time of making application. OFFICERS .-

GEORGE H. DOWE, President, E. B. WORTHEN, Secy. & Treasurer.
J. B. MONK, Assistant Secretary.

#### DIRECTORS :-

HORACE MERRILL, J. B. MANTION. J. M. BLASDELL, J. B. MONK, GARDINER CHURCH. G. H. Dowa,

S. H. WAGGONER, E. B. WORTHEN. JAMES INCLEE, G. CLARKE, D. H. WILSON, JAMES ROSAMOND.

It is the determination of the Board of Directors, by a just, judicious, economical management of its affairs, to render this Association every way worthy of the confidence and patrounge of the public.

#### REFERENCES :-

Rev. S. S. Strong, Bytown.
"Thos. Wardrope, Alex. Spence, Dr. S. C. Sewell, J. E. Robichaud. E. B. Read, Smith's Falls, Charles Rice, Perth. J. C. Poole, Carleton Place. Dr. Church, Aylmer. Thomas Waison, Aylmer. F. A. Moor, Burritt's Rapids.

All communication . should be directed to the Secretary, Bylown, Canada West, post-paid. TO. R. H. WILFORD. Dear Sir-Confidence Assurance must bear date on or before the which you are the Agent, and gratitude for the

payment of my claim for sickness since Nov last, induce me thus publicly to acknowledge my thankfulness, and to recommend this Association of the favorable consideration of all classes of men and women who depend on their own labor for support.

AMABLE BELONA.

SMITH,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER. Next Door to A. Foster, Esq. York Street. EGS leave to solicit a Share of the Patron-age of the Inhabitants of Bytown and its

WATCHES of every description accurately re-aired. A variety of Jewetry, Watches, Clecks, c. &c. Jewellry neatly repaired. (7-1f.) (7·u.)

Environs.

#### LOST.

SMALL Note drawn in favor of the un-A dersigned for the sum of £6 7s...64d, for balance of wages, signed Ruggles Wright of Hull, dated June 30th 1853. Any person leaving the same at the Office of this paper will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS MARAH. Hull, January 2nd, 1854.

N. B.—The above note is of no use to any one, as I have stoped the payment of it.

THOMAS MARAH.



# J. MAMOLD.

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot. No. 1034 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

OULD respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hard 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 pirchasing elsewhere.

Montreal, May 7th 1853:

JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP 185, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

BEGS 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 constantily 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 crins.

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

# ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

EGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends of Bytown, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage he had received .--Begs to inform them that he continues to devote his time to the above business; from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the same, he hopes for a continuation of that patronage always bestowed upon him.

All Consignments, Auction Sales, &c., pinead in his hands will be carefulle attended to, with that promptness and dispatch, which the above business requires.
Bytoma, 22nd Feb'y, 1802.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

#### Sixta Volumo Oν

THE ORANGE LILY.

In presenting to the Patrons of the Orange Lify 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 sixtern pages. We have been induced to make this alteration in comparance with the repeated solution tions of many of our subscribers - and others desirous of becoming subscribers-who wish to have the Lity 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 the more readily comply with their solicitations. To do this in the present care, 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 | unite with each other in the determination to east 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, £1 7 6, or Ss. 9d. cach-7 10 0, or 75. 6d. each. Twenty Copies do., Thirty Copies 9 7 6, or 6: 3d. each. do., do., 10 0 0, or 5. 01. each. Forty Copies 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 n 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 Ameriea, devoted to its interests; nor was there any Journal in the Province to come forward and defend Grangeism against the attacks of its enemics, or relute 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 hes always battled feariessly for the Orange carise. 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 ap proving of our efforts in behalf of our noble Institu ion, and wishing us every success in our officer .--Since our advent as an advocate of Orangeism, two or three Protestant journals have been established in different sections of the Province; not one o which, however, was exclusively devoted to the in terests 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 flinched not from the ensonator; 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 it now more numerous in mem. bership than it has ever been in this country.

We liail our Protestant contemporaries with de-Ight, as co-morkers and auxiliaries in the Beld, 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 torth all her energies, and girding herself for the contest-determined, 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 beinous his crime or how clearly proven may be his guilt, if a fellow Romanist happens to be on the Jury he is sure to se 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 minor political differences to the winds. Let them determine to maintain chil 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 con. tain 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 Grange Lily, not only a good Protestant paper, but also a paper that will be interesting to the general reader.

The We have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this Circular to numbers of our friends taroughout the crovince, New Brunswick, Nova Sentia. 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 remuttance, according to the terms mentioned abova 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

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-

OHANGE LILY OFFICE, Bytown, C. W., Nov., 1853.

#### REMOVAL.

TH ECORNER HARDWARE

s removed to J. Forgie's Old Stand, facing MeARTHUR'S (BRIFISH) HOTEL, and the Old Market Place, Sussex Street Lower Bytown.

LOOK FOR THE BIG AUGER.

MCARTHUR & McDOUGAL. Bytown, Nov. 1832.

#### BLANK DEEDS

AND

MEMORIALS.

Æ.

## CITY HOTEL.

GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

LINDSAY, 1 Garden St., Upper Town Quebec, having refitted the above central and Commodions 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 Stemmboats, 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 Quebre, respecting the journey, whether they be passing to the United States or any part of the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEREC.

> FALLS OF MONTMORENCY. NATURAL STEPS. INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONU-MENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN.

Woter. CITADEL. (\*)
GOVERNOR'S GARDEN. DURHAM TERRACE. GRAND BATTERY. FRENCH CATHEDRAL. SEMINARY. House of Parliament. LAKE ST. CHARLES. LAKE BEAUPORT. FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

N. B .- The above mentioned Lakes are famed for Trout asning, and are within two hours' drive

[10] Permits to visit the Citidel may be had on Application at the Town Major's office.

#### HATS! HATS! HATS!

MAIIC subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that the Montreal and New York Spring Fashions of best Satin Hats have just been received and requests gentlemen to call and inspect the same at his establishment in Rideau Street.

JAMES PEACOCK.

Bytown, March, 1853.

# FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY in Georg Street, Louer Bytown, well known as BURKE'S BREWERY.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 5th, 1853. (23.)

#### THE ORANGE LILY.

Is printed and published at the Office in Rideau S reet. Lower Bytown, every Saturday, by Daw-SON KERE.

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

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tions.
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