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hand, every officer had one varlet in attendance, who had not forgotten the legitimate flask of brandy, wherewith a glass of good grog was severally brewed. Sugar there was no lack of; limes, odorous and acid, grow plentifully in the Kolhatar's garden; and our desert was composed of some delicious Carissa berries, ripe, black, subacid, and juicy—plucked in the jungle—with a bunch or two of good plantains. It was my first Christmas dinner in India. At that age enjoyment does not depend upon soups, and stews, and roasts, nor was there any one of us who did not merrily retire to our mats and *charpaees*—bedsteads—with a contented mind.

Next morning beheld us on our return to Chanda. We might have advanced half way thither, when some accident which happened to the litter in which Boodun-bee and her double charge were being conveyed, compelled the bearers to set it down in order to repair it. I happened to be in charge of the rear guard, and rode back unattended to hasten the process. I found the task completed, and was on the point of turning my horse's head, when a wild and haggard man, half naked, turbanless, his long black hair waving dishevelled down his shoulders, sprang from the jungle that skirted the road; and, as the bearers drew back in alarm, rushed towards the litter, whence with a sudden grasp he seized the little foundling, and amidst the shrieks of the terrified Mussulwoman, was bearing it away, when I dashed my horse towards him, having no time to draw the useless sword, with which it pleased the Honorable Company at that period to supply its officers by way of defence. Fortunately for me my steed swerved as it reached the bush behind which the fellow lurked, by which chance a spear levelled at me missed its mark, leaving the leveller defenceless, as I imagined. I sprang from my charger, and picking up the spear pursued him through the low but thick brushwood, when, with a fearful yell, stooping to the ground, he picked up a huge stone and flung it with all his might at me. It hit me on the left shoulder with such force that I fell, but the next moment a section of the Nagapore troopers were with us; the child was forsaken as suddenly as it had been seized, and, dashing with the facility of a panther through the jungle, the man escaped. The wailing infant was conveyed once more to her protectress, who in the assailant recognized a stern and gloomy attendant of the robber chieftain's wife, who seemed to hold some inexplicable but important office amidst the band, which to a man obeyed his behests and shuddered at his frowns. Upon inspection my shoulder presented a very decided but ingloriously received wound. The sharp heavy stone had cut through my jacket and inflicted a deep ugly gash, which bled freely. I must frankly own that it caused more mirth than sympathy amongst my messmates.

II.

My story now takes a leap over sixteen years of many changes; but the monotonous routine of military life, apart from such duties as concluding in adventures that can be classed no otherwise than as oases in the desert, once more brought the regiment, in which I now bore the title of Captain, into the territories of the Rajah of Nagapore. We were stationed at Seetabuldee, under the command of Major Woolfe—the same officer who, then holding only a company, had directed the attack on Amceerkote. The orphan daughter of the Pindaree sirdar, for so we chose to suppose her, had grown

up to rare grace and beauty, under the fostering care of Boodun-bee. That worthy dame, contrary to the usages of high caste women in those days, had formed a friendly alliance with Mrs. Wolfe, the kind wife of our commandant, who had thus frequent opportunities of judging of the disposition and character of the lovely Nargisi, whom she described as possessing the most endearing qualities, linked with a share of personal charms seldom equalled. The son of Yooet Khan, reared with her in that "behind the *parda*," or curtain, intimacy which befits brother and sister, had soon learnt to distinguish her by an ardent affection by no means fraternal, to which she happily responded; and the parents looked with pleasant eyes on a passion so pure and promising.

The youth himself, by name Hafez Khan, had recently been promoted to a Naigeshup in my company,—a rank which may be named "corporal" in English. He was, in truth, a fine young fellow, a great favorite of the regiment, to every member of which, since earliest boyhood, he had endeared himself by an earnest attention to his duties, a gallant conduct on several important occasions, and a bright cheerful manliness of disposition, which never deserted him. He was a handsome youth, too, with a strong dash of the poet and the musician in his nature, for he became celebrated in the ranks as the author of sundry *rekhtas* and *roubaees* (odes and sounds), that soon became popular, and which he sung in a clear musical tenor, to the accompaniment of his own *rina*. He spoke and wrote the English language with a fluency seldom attained by the better class sepoy, who are generally indisposed against any exhibition of an acquisition that is too frequently—or was, in those days—confined to low caste menials and Paria drummers. Indeed Hafez was of so superior an intellect that it was with no common interest we heard that finally the great festival of betrothment had been held, which affianced him to Nargisi, the foundling Amceerkote. His father, now far advanced in years, and some twenty summers the senior of his wife, had recently subsided on the pension list; and as about this time the regiment was ordered "down country," to Bangalore, old Yooet Khan—a native of that place—resolved to accompany us till fairly out of the Nizam's territories, where solitary travelling might subject his family to perils from which the Company's districts are free. Once beyond the boundaries, he determined to precede us, thus avoiding a dilatory march with troops, the fair *Doolhun*, or betrothed, forming of course part of his goods and chattels.

It so happened that a few weeks previous to our departure from Seetabuldee, a guard of honor was despatched from the battalion, to accompany General — to Secundabad, and in compliance with the formula of the roster Naigee Hafez Khan was detailed for this duty. It was not then his fortune to be with us when we marched, but as our route led through Secundabad, he would probably be detained there our arrival. What was still more unfortunate, however, was that his father was unable to fulfil his intention of starting with us, having been seized with a sudden illness, which rendered delay indispensable: it was not, therefore, until ten days after we left the cantonment that he was able to begin his journey, and consequently he had not the advantage of being accompanied by any guard; resolving, however, to make long stages that he might overtake us, which he could easily do, as a march-

ing regiment, in times of peace, is obliged to halt every fourth day, so that the baggage cattle, etc., may not be knocked up.

We had passed the Kistna river, and were now in the territories of the Nizam, within a march or two of Hyderabad, when one evening at a halt tidings reached us that Soobadar Yooesef Khan had arrived at Balconda, the village we had left the morning before, in a pitiable condition. He had been attacked by *looties*, plundered, and his daughter slain! The tidings were conveyed to us by a messenger from the old native officer, who had made a statement of the case to the Potali, or Headman, of the village,—a very active native official, by whom it had been reported without delay to the nearest British authority capable of rendering assistance in the way of pursuit of the plunderers.

Colonel Wolfe could do no more than aid in helping forward the afflicted family, and as the village where they were now detained was but a dozen miles distant, several of the officers obtained leave to ride back and see how matters really were; for we all felt great concern to hear of the death of poor Nargisi. As to myself I had somehow got to consider her as more peculiarly belonging to me, seeing that I was, as it were, the first who set eyes upon her, when yet an infant she had never yet been beheld by a white man. As usual, however, on our arrival at Balconda, where we found the Soobadar and his wife in great sorrow, we discovered that report had magnified misfortunes which, in themselves, contained a sufficient amount of calamity to cause anguish to all concerned. Nargisi had been carried off, but no lives had been endangered, and the circumstances were as follows: On the solitary road leading to Balconda, where the battalion had been so recently encamped, the covered *garee* or wagon, which contained Boodun-bee and her adopted child, with a young female attendant, was suddenly attacked by a body of ill-clad men, who paying no heed to the goods and baggage, which lay at their disposal, succeeded in forcibly carrying away Nargisi, after having gagged herself, her protectress, and the servant. The Soobadar who followed slowly on a tattoo (*pony*) came up just in time to hear the crushing leaves in the jungle beneath their departing footsteps. His efforts to follow them up for even a few paces were useless; they had disappeared as if by magic, in the deep fastnesses of the forest. From the waggoner and his son, who had crouched down amongst the bushes until the robbers had departed, he learned what had occurred; and on releasing the terrified females from the galling bonds with which they had been roughly manacled, hand and foot, Boodun-bee assured him that Nargisi appeared to be the sole object of their cupidity.

"You remember," cried his wife to me, as I attempted to soothe her, "the wild-looking scoundrel who tried to force away Nargisi from us at the Pindarees' fort, and so nearly being the cause of your death. Well, Sahib, upon my head and eyes be it, he was the leader of the crew; I knew him at once, though he was disguised as a Fakker; wore the usual dress of that order of mendicants; and, of course, looked older and more haggard, for his hair is now white, and his skin smeared with paint and powder. Oh, I am sure that my child is in his power. He will not slay her, but she will die of despair, and what will become of my poor Hafez?"

What indeed could be done more than to represent the affair in the most terrible manner to the civil and military authorities at

Secundrabad, nor was any time lost in forwarding statements of the case, with earnest requisitions for such prompt assistance as was desirable in a predicament so rare.

On our arrival at Secundrabad we found that our destination was altered. We were to remain there; and as I had long been entitled to a holiday, I solicited and obtained a month's leave of absence, professedly to go on a shooting excursion. My plans, however, were kept private; for I knew that if made public, measures might be taken to change my purposes—which were to seek the solitudes of Ameerkoote, where I had a presentiment that tidings of the unfortunate Nargasi would be obtained. The suggestive whispers of the imagination are seldom dealt justly with by the uninterested, and I carefully abstained from mentioning the romantic fancies that had impressed me with an idea, that might nevertheless prove an idle fallacy. That a certain amount of danger necessarily belonged to an excursion into territories that were beyond the actual control of the Company, I knew; but I was also aware that there was peace reigning between us and all influential authorities beyond the Kistna, and that bodies of marauders were rarely known to attack an European officer, travelling solely for sporting purposes, without wealth or baggage, and avowedly ranging the jungles as a huntsman. But not only had I been stimulated to this determination by my own imaginings; the state of frantic grief into which the abduction of Nargasi had plunged Hafez was so terrible, that for some days he was threatened with insanity. By degrees I got him to enter into my views, and at last he became more sanguine than myself of discovering her in that part of the country where first she had been found. It was then settled that he should procure leave to accompany me; and well armed for all the encounters with the denizens of the woods, we left head quarters one fine morning, nor halted till we had ridden some thirty-miles; for I had supplied Hafez with a horse, and sent on several days before a few trusty servants, with a small one-poled tent, a table, a camp-stool, and other absolute necessities.

A week passed; we had crossed the Kistna, and traversed a considerable extent of country—now halting amidst prairies and woodlands, quivering with game—now passing through towns, fortified villages, and cultivated valleys; but though we had as many ears as harvest, we could hear nothing of the missing bride; and the gloom and anxiety which overwhelmed Hafez, and which, indeed very considerably impaired my interest in the sports of the field, at length increased to such a degree that he requested permission to proceed alone, disguised as a pilgrim, towards Chanda; faithfully promising to meet me there on a given day. He imagined that by secretly and solitarily making his way, he was more likely to obtain intelligence of her he was in search of, than was possible when accompanied by an European officer and his camp followers. I agreed; and on the afternoon he left me, taking my fowling piece, and unaccompanied, I slowly sauntered into a jungly piece of country, said to be well-stocked with game, from lordly bustard to lowly quail. I had walked a considerable way and with more success than I felt inclined to take advantage of; for being unattended, I did not choose to overload myself with an extra burden, nor did I care to waste my ammunition for the mere love of destruction on the numberless hares and pea-fowl, and green pigeons that crossed my path, hovered ever the rank reed-grass, or swarmed

amidst the brush. I began to think it time to turn towards, when, as I approached a magnificent banyan tree, that stood in the glady opening of the forest, I saw that at its base a figure was extended dead or asleep. Certainly not the former, for at the sound of my steps, as they fell on the withered leaves, the gaunt, almost naked form of a Fakcer slowly upreared itself, as if from heavy slumber, with eyes scarcely opened from reviving repose.

"Salaam!" cried I, as I drew near. I shall never forget the spectral appearance of the haggard and fearful looking creature, who gazing at me wildly, as it dubious whether I was indeed substantial or only a thing of shadows, tardily arose from the ground, with an ejaculation of wonder, which I knew not whether to interpret into an imprecation or a welcome. The man might have been six feet high; almost entirely naked, his tank and attenuated body seemed that of a skeleton, over which a thin skin of glittering brown had been tightly drawn; long grey hair fell down over his shoulders, circles of white pigment surrounded his large piercing eyes, and a face of singularly marked expression—recalled to my memory the Pundaree of Ameerkoote. Nor was the recognition confined to me. It was mutual, and I was considering whether a renewal of hostilities was likely to mark our unexpected meeting, when he accosted me. I will endeavor to translate his words as best I can, without interlarding them with the customary amount of Hindostan expressions that could only serve to prolong the narrative.

"All-hoond-ool-illa!" he cried, clasping his hands, and reverentially looking towards heaven. "All praise be to Alla, who has sent me help at my need."

"Can I succour you, my friend?" demanded I, not sorry to have our *tert-a-tert* begin so amicably.

"You can help me, Sahib, if Alla chooses," was the answer; "but as Alla forgives us, so, you, must you forgive me."

"What have I to forgive?"

He shook his head. "It needs not that you should try to assume an ignorance which does not exist. The Sahib remembers me even as I remember him. The heedless youth has become a man, and the associate of robbers has turned a wandering penitent, who exists by what he begs, not by what he steals; but neither of us have forgotten."

"Agreed," I exclaimed; "all is forgiven, forgotten, provided you tell me where that poor girl is now concealed—our dear Nargasi?"

"Nargasi!" he said; "you call her Nargasi, and you have named her well. Alas! alas!" and a burst of passionate grief followed, which, indeed, was most painful to witness. When the paroxysm had subsided, he spoke again, and a condensed statement of his narrative will suffice.

(To be continued)

From the Globe.

LETTER FROM MR. NICHOLS.

To Ogle R. Goran Esq.

Sir,—I am desirous of putting a check to the broad-cast slanders contained in the report of the semi-annual meeting of your Grand Lodge, holden at Perth, county of Lanark, in October last.

You have, Sir, in said report, stated that George Nichols is a hired slanderer, and that the reason why you do not prosecute him to conviction is, that he is a man of straw, and all you would gain would be the privilege of paying your own costs. From your own testimony, it appears you have at last advanced the first step to reformation and amendment, by tacitly admitting that your character is not worth the cost

of defence. Be that as it may, I estimate, none so low as to believe that dollars and cents, and as you have engaged me with having fabricated and published slanders against you, when my poverty and irresponsibility allow me to do with impunity, I hereby give you public notice (as I have heretofore, through your friend, Richard Dempsie, Esq., given you private notice, with a view up to this time disregarded) that I have by a professional gentleman, created de la and handed to one of your most solvent and respectable friends—Mr. H. Peatman, of Bramford—twenty-five pounds, subject to your order, should you prove any one of the resolutions, which I confidently published in the name of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, a fabrication. And that you may have every advantage of proof, I declare I published them by and with the consent of the proper officers of the Orange Institution of Ireland, who adopted them and passed them with the express purpose and intent of their being communicated to the Orangemen of British North America. Should I fall in what I affirm, the money is at your service. The only condition to which this arrangement is subject, is, that you deposit an equal amount, lest you might turn out to be the man of straw, and the privilege be mine to pay the costs. Believe me, Sir, it is no enemy towards you which drives me to take this course; it is that I have no other means of defence against a wide-spread accusation, which many have heard, and no doubt some believe. As to being the paid agent of some persons or persons to slander you, it is sometimes difficult to prove negative. But will be to him that evil speaks. There is no man here to offer me such employment, without receiving from me, in return, an expression (at least) of just scorn and indignation. I defy the breath of malice to name a person or circumstance to justify such a ridiculous story. There is another object I hope to gain—namely, a union of all the Brethren, which I know cannot be effected while a part of them—in consequence of their honest, easy credulity—are good natured victims of that falshome praise of yourself which flows from the degenerate Patriot.

In conclusion, I wish to inform the Brethren in reference to your having received from the Earl of Enniskillen a reply to your very disingenuous letter—which has caused some wonder, as his Lordship's name is conspicuous among those who published your unworthiness and moral unfitness for even membership in the Institution. However, it will cease to be a wonder, when it is known that the present Earl was a boy, in his teens, at school, and consequently knew nothing of the matter in question. The greatest wonder is that you published his Lordship's letter, as it contains but one sentence, which is—A determination on the part of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, to have nothing to do with you.

I remain, with due consideration, your obedient servant.

G. NICHOLS.

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

FRANCE.

Scandalous Affair at Lyons.

A very scandalous affair occurred at Lyons last week. A young girl, scarcely turned 17, in a humble but respectable class of life, was found by her parents to be *enrante*, and on being questioned, stated that the parish priest was the author of her misfortune. The parents expressed themselves incredulous, but the girl persisted in her story, and proposed, in order to verify the truth of what she said, to hire a lodging, where she would invite the priest to visit her, placing her friends in ambush to see what passed. The stratagem afforded the most unequivocal evidence of the young creature's veracity? and some of her relatives, rushing from their hiding place, so beleaguered the priest with their cudgels that his roars attracted an immense crowd round the house, which swelled, before the row was over, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000 persons. The papers, both in Paris and Lyons, have been forbidden to mention the matter.

Embarkation of Troops from Liverpool—Incidents.

(From the Times of the 23d April.)

The embarkation, yesterday morning, at Liverpool, of the gallant 88th, was marked with even more enthusiasm than were the preceding occurrences of the same kind.

The regiment, composed of about 850 men rank and file, left Preston at 9 45 a. m. in a train consisting of 43 carriages, drawn by two powerful engines, and arrived at the Tithe-barn street station of the East Lancashire Railway at 11-10 a. m. The morning was extremely fine, and the men in exuberant spirits, there being but one drawback to the general enthusiasm. A number of women, the wives and sweethearts of the men, were taking their adieux, and it was most painful to witness their straining grief, and the efforts of the men to comfort them. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the order was given to march, the band playing several bars of St. Patrick's Day, and the multitude cheering heartily as they set out. In deluging thro' the streets there was a far greater display of popular enthusiasm than at the embarkation of the 25th, a fact which many accounted for by the popularity of this regiment among the Irish, who form a large proportion of the lower population of Liverpool. Old men, women, and young boys, jostling each other, and struggling for the honor of shaking hands with the troops, who were greeted with good wishes from all sides. The troops were conducted to the Exchange area, where they remained at ease, formed along each side of the square, for a short time; they proceeded thence to the great landing stage, where they were speedily embarked on board the steam-tenders Satellite and Jackall, and two capacious barges, the Monkey and the Badger, belonging to the Comar Company, used for conveyance of cargo and baggage on board the Royal Transatlantic mail steamers. The salt-water baths at St. George's pier itself, the great landing stage, and the approaches thereto, were densely crowded while the emigrant vessels in the river were covered from stern to stern by the passengers. During the embarkation, the band of the regiment, which was stationed at the south end of the landing, playing "Patrick's Day," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and other airs, concluding with the national air. When all the men were embarked, the tenders were released from their moorings, and each with a barge alongside, steamed rapidly to the Niagara, which lay at anchor in the Stoyne. As they passed the emigrant ships Africa, (for Australia,) Winchester and Break of Day, (United States,) those vessels dipped their colours, and enthusiastic cheering arose from the crowded decks. Although leaving the Old World for their adopted countries, the emigrants do not leave behind them the *amor patriæ*.

The Niagara will sail by break of day for Malta.

About seventy volunteers accompany the regiment from the 82d, 26th (Cambrions,) 36th and 45th. Two companies are left at Burnley which has been the head quarters of the regiment.

Yesterday morning the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chester, numbering 25 officers, 950 rank and file, and 14 women, left their quarters in Portsmouth Garrison to take the railway at Landport for conveyance to Southampton, and thence to embark on the Royal West India Mail Company's steamship Trent, for the seat of War in the East. The Regiment quitted the Clarence Barracks at a quarter past 7 o'clock, played out by the bands of the 42d and 79th Highlanders, and accompanied by a vast concourse of inhabitants, who expressed their

farewell good wishes in loud and hearty cheers. The fine goat presented to the regiment by her Majesty gravely led the way as the gallant Fusiliers took their departure. Their colonel-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Sir George D'Agulair, K. C. B., accompanied them to the railway terminus, and Major-General Simpson and staff preceded them to Southampton to see them safely embarked. Their embarkation at Southampton was effected with the greatest ease and without the slightest confusion, the regiment having marched into the docks from the railway station, and the Trent being moored alongside the wharf, the troops were enabled to go on board the fine steamer prepared for their reception. The arrangements for the comfort of the officers and men on board appear to be most excellent, and reflects great credit on the parties entrusted with that task. But one accident occurred to mar the general facility with which this gallant corps got on board, and this arose from one of the non-commissioned officers (a sergeant) having broken his leg while leaping from the paddle box of the steamer to the dock wall. The splendid band of the regiment was drawn up on the quarter deck of the ship, and performed a number of airs during the proceedings. At two o'clock the Trent left the docks, amid great cheering from the spectators on the Dock-head, her band playing the national anthem. She has anchored in the stream for the night, and proceeds to sea this morning.

From the Seat of War.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIANS.—CAPTURE OF HIRSOVA.—RETREAT OF THE TURKS IN GOOD ORDER.—IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ON VARNNA.—SUSPECTED TACTICS OF THE RUSSIANS.—ADMIRAL NAPIER COME TO ANCHOR NEAR COPENHAGEN.—RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HIM.—A LETTER FROM THE CZAR.

On the 26th March, Hirsova, was taken by the Russians, who also made themselves masters of the strong position of Babadah, and are consequently in entire possession of the Upper Dobrujscha. The Cossacks patrol as far as Kostendje, and, according to the *Freunden Blatt*, the fort of Isakitchi was taken by the Russians on the 27th. Imperfect accounts that are at hand say Hirsova was taken after three days assault. It will be some days ere reliable statements can be received.

As soon as Gortschakoff had established himself in the Dobrujscha, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants similar to that which was published in Moldavia and Wallachia. In connection with Gortschakoff's movements, it is mentioned that five steamers towing barges containing 4000 men had left Sebastopol for the western (Turkish) coast of the Black Sea. If this be true they run a chance of meeting with the ships of the allied fleet now cruising along that shore.—Prince Paskiewitch was to set out about the 30th instant from Warsaw, for the seat of war. The Emperor will not himself go to the Principality.

There is no doubt that the Russians have lodged themselves in the force stated, namely, 50,000 men, on the Turkish bank of the Danube. Opinions are, however, divided as to the importance of this movement. While some view it as a great triumph to the Russians, others profess themselves unable to see what advantage the invaders expect to gain by it. They, (the Russians,) are not yet in Bulgaria, nor on the route to Constantinople, —but in the Dobrujscha, an immense marshy plain, without any point d'appui, and deprived of communications. Behind them is a Turkish force of 25,000 to 30,000, and be-

fore them a line of fortresses such as Silistria, Kostendje, Varna, and Shumla, between them and the Balkan. It is true that in 1828 the Russians entered the Dobrujscha by Hirsova, as they have done now, and proceeded on to Varna and Silistria, but then the sea was open. Omar Pasha, too, who is not given to vain boasting, has said in a dispatch published at Constantinople, that if the enemy would but cross the Danube, it would render a great service to his plan of operations! That we are on the eve of some important event there can be little doubt, and the result of the movements on the Anstran frontier, and the next operations of the Russians on the right bank of the river, are awaited with much anxiety.

The British steam frigate *Inflexible* was employed in conveying Turkish troops from Constantinople to Varna. A portion of the British fleet was also near Varna, with the intention of watching the new and unexpected movements of the Russians.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The circumstances under which the passage of the Danube appear to have been effected were these:—On or about the 15th of March, Prince Gortschakoff received orders from St. Petersburg to secure, within ten days, a position on the right bank of the Danube, opposite to Brailow, similar to that which the Turks maintain at the other extremity of the line of operations (Kalifat). Gortschakoff immediately left for Brailow, where he completed all his preparations, and on the 23d, commenced to cross the river at three different points. The left wing of a corps of 35,000 men under the Gen. Ouschakoff, forced a passage at Tultscha opposite Ismail; the second under Gen. Luders, crossed without meeting opposition from Galatz; while the right wing, under the immediate direction of Prince Gortschakoff, was forcing a passage from Brailow.

By the *Soldaten Freund* we have accounts of the way in which matters were managed. Early on the morning of the 23d the Russians, under cover of twenty-four 12 and six 18 pounders, began to form a pontoon bridge from a spot near Brailow, across the island to Gedschid, on the right bank of the Danube. As the Turks offered no serious opposition, the bridge was completed by 1 o'clock, and at that hour the Russian columns began their march, which continued without interruption until late at night when the men lighted their watch-fires and bivouacked between Gedschid and Matschna. At the same time Gen. Luders constructed a second bridge between Galatz and the opposite bank, which there is free from morasses, and in the course of the day two regiments of chasseurs, and two of the line, crossed. On the same day, the left wing, under Gen. Ouschakoff, forced a passage above Tultscha, and in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the Turks, got possession of the redoubt which had been constructed on the right bank. Eleven guns and 150 prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians. Concerning the additional news that has since come by telegraph to the effect that Hirsova and Matschna had been captured—no details are yet to hand. As soon as the intelligence of the passage by the Russians reached Omar Pasha, he sent reinforcements to the troops posted at Trajan's Wall between Chernavoda and Kostendje. When Minstapha Pasha, the Turkish commander, found the Russians were in too great force he retreated at first upon Matschna, and subsequently upon Babadah. His force in the field is not more than 20,000 men, exclusive of garrisons. Success in the present operations would give the Russians complete command of the mouth of the Danube. They

have already drawn chains across the Sulina Channel.

THE FLEETS.

Admiral Napier's fleet came to anchor off the Island of Moen, and having been considerably augmented since its departure from England, now numbers twenty-two ships, carrying 1,252 guns, and 12,500 men. This fleet will soon be further increased by the St. George, 120 guns; James Watt, 91 guns; Caesar, 91; Nile, 91; Majestic, 80; Bosca-wen, 72; Odin, 16; Miranda, 14; Rosamond, and several other steam-sloops.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL., April 4, 1854.

Tallow has receded 2s. to 3s.
Cloverseed is unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—A further improvement in flour has been established, but the demand has slackened at the advance. Wheat has become very irregular, and must be quoted 6d. cheaper. Indian corn receded 40s., but to day recovered 2s. of the decline.

ROBERT PROCTOR'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL., April 4, 1854.

We have this week heavy arrivals of wheat, flour, and Indian corn. The exports to Ireland and coastwise continue to be on a liberal scale, flour being the prominent article.

During the week the business in our Grain market has been of a moderate character, at gradually advancing prices. The demand for the leading articles has been mostly for current consumption, the millers and dealers having allowed their stocks to run low. Speculation for the present is checked by the high prices which have been again attained, remarkably fine weather and the prospect of stringing money affairs. The improvement in price from Tuesday to yesterday may be called 6d. per bushel on Wheat, 3s per bbl. on Flour, 2s per qr on Indian Corn, 1d per bushel on Oats, and 1s per load on Oat meal.

The Corn Exchange this morning opened with apparent briskness, but the country demand not proving so good as last week, the trade closed with moderate transactions at fully the prices of Friday, making the advance since this day se'nnight 4d to 6d per bushel on Wheat, 2s to 2s 6d per bbl on Flour; 1s to 1s 6d per load on Oatmeal; 1d to 2d per bushel on Oats; and 1s per quarter on Indian Corn.

The body of the young man, McIntyre, has been found at the foot of the slide near Pembroke, on the breaking up of the ice. No marks of violence were found, and the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of "accidental death by drowning."

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Furniture, &c., to take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, at the Exchange Hotel, from which Mr. Wood is retiring. The furniture in question is all very good and in excellent order.

We have some curiosity to know how it is that the English mail is so long in reaching Bytown. We received on Tuesday morning Toronto papers of Saturday last, in which are full details of the dinner given to Lord Elgin in London; these details were brought by the *Asia's* Mail, of which not a sight has yet been had in Bytown. Truly it is a great shame and the Postmaster General ought to attend to it.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE BY THE RUSSIANS.

Despatches from Vienna state that, on the 23d, the Russians, under command of Prince Gortschakoff, crossed the Danube near Ibraila. They met with no resistance.

It is estimated that the Russian force thrown across the Danube, under General Luders, must amount to nearly 50,000 men. Every exertion will be made to forward the French auxiliary army to the East.

Omar Pasha was continuing his tour of inspection. Probably in anticipation of an attack, the garrison of Matchin has received a reinforcement of 6,000 men, and that of Isatcha 3,000.

Defeat of the Russians.

The Russians have been defeated in their attempt to pass a second *corps d'armee* over the river at Turtukai. The news reaches us thro' the Vienna telegraph, and must therefore be received with some caution. It appears that, by advices from Belgrade of the 27th, Prince Gortschakoff attempted to occupy the Island of Mokbanon, opposite to Turtukai, and between that place and Oltenitza. His troops already covered the bridge which they had established, when the fire of the Turks brought it down, and it was carried away with all the men on it. The loss of the Russians was estimated at 2,000 killed and drowned. The loss of the Turks was insignificant.

VIENNA, TUESDAY EVENING.—There is no doubt of the passage of the Danube by the Russians in great force. Besides the division which crossed from Braila, Gen. Luders passed from Galatz with the main army, without meeting any serious opposition, and with very slight loss.

4,000 Turkish troops are in Preveza, and as many in Janina.

What the motive of the Russians may have been in crossing the Danube is not very clearly understood. Perhaps the Czar wishes to bring Austria to the test, or it may be that he takes this method of disproving the current rumour that, should the Russians cross the Danube, the Austrians would cross the Carpathians. Well, the former have crossed, and occupied Geschid, the operation being protected by General Luders, whose reputation stands high. The force is only 18,000; but how has the act affected Austria? Competent military authorities regard the movement as rash and hasty, being inspired, as they surmise, by the desire of the Russians, in anticipation of the advance of the French and English, to strike a blow against the Turks before their allies come up.

Defeat of the Turks.

The *Fremden Blatt* states that on the 23d a Russian detachment under General Gortschakoff forced the passage of the Danube above Tulksa, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the Turks, and that some redoubts on the right bank of the river were taken.

The loss of the Russians was considerable, that of the Turks terrible.

Eleven guns and 150 prisoners were taken by the Russians.

Tulksa was occupied the same day.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Since the foregoing lines were written another telegraphic despatch from Vienna has arrived, which gives the following version of the affair on the 23d inst., by which it will be seen that the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 3,000 men:—

VIENNA, THURSDAY.—"By a Turkish despatch which has reached Vienna, it appears that on the 23rd the Russians, under Prince Gortschakoff, crossed the Danube from Oitenitza in great force. Whether they attacked the Turks, or the Turks attacked them, does not appear, but a sanguinary battle ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed, with a loss of 3,000. The Turks then retired into their entrenchments, but it is not clear why they retired if they were victorious. It seems certain that the Russian force maintained itself in Bulgaria."

The two statements being so contradictory, we leave the matter until further accounts shall

enable us to clear up the discrepancy, and place the facts before our readers in their true light.

Russian Preparations for Battle.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* has a letter from Odessa, which mentions that a portion of the Russian fleet which had been laid up at Sebastopol had left that port and gone boldly forth for a cruise upon the Circassian coasts. Extraordinary diligence and energy were shown in carrying on the works for strengthening Sebastopol. A steamer is perpetually cruising outside the port, to give notice of the approach of any strange vessel. No ship of war was at Odessa. The strand and harbour batteries there were urged on with all haste.

Private letters from Stockholm, state that the Russians were making the greatest preparations for the defence of Elsinore and Revel. The works at the former place have been executed under the superintendance of the Grand Duke Constantine in person, who has been for the last fortnight at Elsinore; 27,000 men are said to be at work at Revel, which place is protected by enormous batteries, consisting of pieces of ordnance of the largest calibre. It is generally believed that the first collision between the Russian and English forces will take place on the island of Oesel, which as it were forms an out-work of Revel. Sveaborg is so well protected by heavy batteries, sand-banks, and cliffs, that an attack by sea is hardly possible. It is considered that the Russian fleet, which lies there at anchor in full security, might greatly harass and damage the English vessels in the event of a retreat of the latter. All the lighthouses, buoys, and beacons in the Gulf of Finland have been taken away, so that even the native pilots are hardly able to steer clear of the numerous dangers in those treacherous seas. The fleet at Sveaborg has been completely got out of the ice, which extended to a distance of only one and a half miles from the shore. Letters from St. Petersburg affirm, contrary to the opinions expressed by British seamen, that Cronstadt can only be taken at the sacrifice of the major part of the English fleet. Great stress is likewise laid on the so-called *Schoonenflotte*, in harbour at Sveaborg, which has been alluded to above. It is alleged that the ice in the Gulf of Finland, which extends far out into the sea near Cronstadt, does not allow of navigation before the month of April; nevertheless, a hope is expressed that the fleet at Cronstadt will likewise be got out of the ice before the commencement of operations; but this decidedly seems to contain some contradiction. The fortress of Cronstadt is stated to be fortified on the most gigantic scale. The island is connected with the mainland by means of a mole, which forms one continuous series of batteries, consisting in all of 500 pieces of ordnance of the heaviest calibre, besides three parks in reserve.

Landing of French Troops at Malta.

MALTA, MARCH 24.—Last night, before dusk, the *Christophe Colomb*, French Government steamer, having on board Lieut.-General Canrobert, Lieut.-Gen. Bosquet, Lieut.-Gen. Martimprey, 45 officers, 800 men, and 50 horses, and the French transport *Mistral*, with 27 soldiers and 40 horses, in tow, hove in sight, and ran into the grand harbour of Valetta, about 6 o'clock. As she passed St. Elmo, the artillerymen and men of the 3d Ruffs and 62d Regiment manned the walls, and gave a thundering round of cheers, which were returned by the gallant allies. The French soldiers, indeed, continued cheering all the time the vessels proceeded up the harbour whenever a boat with a red coat in it came in sight. These vessels left Marseilles on the 19th, and conveyed the first portion of the French contingent. It is understood that at least one steamer will arrive here on each alternate day till the whole force has passed. Gen. Canrobert, so well known as one of the most daring and energetic leaders of the *armee d'Afrique*, landed in the course of the evening, and was received by the authorities with all the respect due to his rank and mission. He went to the opera, and was the object of much observation. An order has been issued for the brigade of guards to parade on the Floriana at 11 o'clock to-day, and the Rifles are also to be present. General Canrobert and staff will attend; and, indeed, it is on their account the

review takes place. The steamer and transport with all on board, sail at 4 p. m. this evening. Their destination is Gallipoli; and Gen. Canrobert says, that not only the French, but the English army will disembark at that favoured spot.

The New Treaty with Turkey.

The treaty of alliance which was concluded between England, France, and the Porte on the night of the 12th of March, consists of five articles, by the first of which France and England engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace which shall secure the integrity and independence of the Sultan's rights and dominions. The Porte engages not to conclude a peace without the consent of its allies. The Allied Powers promise to evacuate after the termination of the war, and the request of the Porte, all those parts of the empire which they may find it necessary to occupy during the continuance of hostilities. This treaty remains open for the acceptance of the other great Powers of Europe; and, lastly, it secures to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, complete equality before the law. This last and most important provision is to be further carried into effect by several protocols annexed to the treaty for the regulation of the rights of the Christian and non-Mussulman population of the Turkish empire.

Intelligence from the Fleet.

The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, Captain Gordon, with the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B. with the fleet under his command, arrived at Kiel on Monday last, from Wingo Sound. They proceeded by Nyebourg, up through the Great Belt, passed Langeland Point at eleven o'clock in the morning, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the Duke of Wellington had anchored at Kiel, and the other ships of the fleet were then coming up. The number of men of war is given as 23. If this is correct, Rear Admiral Corry must have joined the first division. Doubtless a squadron will be stationed at Moen Point, and the fleet will soon be cruising further northward. It has been reported that the Boscawen, 70, Captain Glanville steering to N. E. and five smaller vessels, apparently steamers, also heading to the eastward, were passed on Sunday last, Texel Island bearing E by S 14 leagues.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.—This morning, at 9 a. m., the ships of the English fleet, which had not yet passed the Great Belt, passed in front of Nyborg, led by the flag-ship, with Sir Charles Napier on board. All these ships were making for Kiel, to join the vessels whose passage before Nyborg has already been signalled.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.—The whole English fleet is at anchor in our roadstead. It will put to sea again to-morrow.

Letters have been received from the fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, dated Wingo Sound, March 18. From one of these we make the following extract, which gives some idea of the first of the coming events:—"I am now writing to you from Wingo Sound, where we arrived after a pleasant passage of six days. Many of the vessels separated from the main body in a fog, that lasted for nearly two days; but we found them all collected here without accident. We are lying at anchor about four miles from the town of Gottenburg, waiting to complete coal and water, before starting for the Island of Aland, which we are to take possession of, if the Russians are not before us. It is not so cold as we expected to find it, but they say the Russians are still shut up by the ice at Riga and other ports. The good people here obtain all their news from England, and seem to be quite in the dark as to what the Russians are doing; for they gave us an English paper of the 12th, as containing the latest news. Boats have to go for water five miles, the thermometer nearly at freezing point."

Further Reinforcements.

In addition to the above the following have been despatched:—

St. George...	sailing	120	Capt Eyres, O. B.
Prince Regent...	sailing	90	Capt. Scott, C. E.
James Watt...	screw	31	Capt. G. Elliot.
Magicienne...	paddle	15	Capt. Fisher.
Hecla...	paddle	6	Capt Hall.

St. George, 120, and Hecla, 6, received immediate orders to sail for the Downs on Monday evening en route for the Baltic, and they got away on Tuesday from Spithead soon after daylight.

Prince Regent was paid advance at Spithead on Tuesday morning, took in stores and ammunition, and at 5.30 p. m. got under weigh with a light breeze from W. N. W.

James Watt was paid wages at Plymouth Sound on Monday, sailed at 4 p. m. under orders to proceed direct for the rendezvous, but from some defects in her machinery, she was obliged to put into Portsmouth. She arrived at Spithead on Tuesday, under steam. She is a very powerful and noble-looking ship throwing the Prince Regent entirely in the shade.

Magicienne, having taken in her full supply of coal, went out of Portsmouth Harbour to Spithead. She then took in her powder and shells, and received on board several cases of Colt's revolvers, which are sent out for distribution at the discretion of the commander-in-chief. She got under weigh from Spithead at 6.10 p. m. on Tuesday evening.—Nile will, in all probability, be ready for sea by the 10th. Orders have been received to place additional hands on her, and to work extra hours.—Hannibal will be a month in hand by dockyard and engineers, and it will be that time before she will get a decent crew, unless men come forward more rapidly.—Desperate will be ready to leave as soon as her new captain has read himself in.—Prometheus is to proceed round the coast to raise seamen for the Baltic fleet.—Horatio has arrived at Hull to enter and instruct seamen.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Stratford News* gives the following detailed statement of the expenditure of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company since the commencement:—

For masonry, grading, and bridges.....	\$629,219 29
Iron rails, freight and insurance...	494,630 75
Superstructure, as track laying, spikes, chairs, ties, &c.....	172,893 47
Right of way, land for building, fences, and damages.....	70,364 20
Interest and discount on bonds and shares, brokerage and commission Office, travelling, law, parliamentary and other expenses.....	123,074 40
Engine and machine shops and other buildings.....	27,478 59
Docking at Fort Erie and Black Rock.....	48,826 63
Ferry Boat and rent of ferry.....	10,549 47
Telegraph line.....	35,813 28
Machinery and Implements.....	2,500 00
Locomotives and cars.....	2,560 71
Railroad from Black Rock to Buffalo	169,804 72
Cattle guards and road crossings..	8,177 84
Engineering and surveying expenses	3,707 56
	49,675 15
	\$1,849,978 16

The following is an abstract of expenditure and liabilities:—

Total amount expended on road..	\$1,849,978 16
Amount for iron rails in England and freight and insurance on the same.....	400,000 00
Cash in hands of certain parties to disburse for purposes Company	51,310 48
	\$2,301,188 64
Total amount, expenditure and assets.....	\$2,301,188 64
Funded debt payable in 1872 and 1873.....	945,632 09
The stock account shows amount of stock subscribed.....	1,193,390 00
Amount now paid up.....	1,024,426 35
Leaving balance to be collected..	168,953 65

The first issue of bonds amounted to £125,000 and the second issue to £180,000.

The company have transferred £30,000 stg. of their second issue of bonds in part payment of iron purchased in England to complete the road from Paris to Gederich, and have appropriated £180,000 bonds, which are now on sale in England, to the payment of the balance of

the purchase money of iron, and the floating debt of the company, which amounts to \$295,443 17. It is estimated that the proceeds of the bonds will meet the entire cost of the iron, pay freight and insurance, &c., and the floating debt of the company, and leave \$24,556 83 for the general purposes of the company.

The cost of the whole line, including a complete equipment of rolling stock is.....	\$3,500,000 00
Amount already expended on road and iron.....	2,301,188 64

Required to complete the work.. \$1,198,811 36
The greater part of the foregoing financial statement we gather from a report of a committee of the County Council of Brant, appointed to examine into the affairs of the company; and that the examination was satisfactory, the concluding portion of their report will show:—

"To provide for this deficiency, three modes must suggest themselves,—1st, the sale of stock, 2nd a further issue of Bonds, and 3rd, a Loan from the Municipalities benefited by the undertaking.—The present unsettled state of affairs in Europe, which renders English Capitalists unwilling to invest their funds in any enterprise beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, puts an end to the hope that any further issue of bonds or shares could for some time to come be disposed of in the English Market, at any but ruinously low rates. The company have consequently abandoned the hope of providing means otherwise than by the aid of the Municipalities which have been largely benefitted by its construction. Your committee have endeavored to satisfy themselves of the security of such an investment, and are of opinion that the large amount of paid up capital already expended on the work, together with its low first cost and eligible route for doing a large and increasing traffic form a security which will amply guarantee the county against loss in making a loan to the company of, say £150,000. They recommend that this amount should be raised by the county on the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, and advanced to the company upon the execution of proper bonds, guaranteeing the payment of all sums required to meet the instalments and interests of the Loan, as they fall due to the Receiver General of the Province. As an inducement to the people of the county to aid the undertaking, the company proposes to give a bonus, of 5 per cent. equal to \$20,000 in stock, on the proposed loan. In so doing, the company, will be gainers as they will obtain the money without incurring expenses for Brokerage, Discount, &c., which commonly exceed 5 per cent, when negotiations are even made on the most favorable terms in England.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—We are happy to learn that Messrs. Sykes, DeBergue & Co. have obtained the contract for the North Shore Railway, between this City and Quebec. We understand the price is to be £1,000,000 stg., one-third payable in Municipal Bonds or cash, and the other two-thirds in Bonds on the road.

BY TELEGRAPH!
ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

HALIFAX, April 25th, 1854.
The *Arabia*, Liverpool, Saturday 16th, arrived here this morning. The *Pacific* arrived out on Friday 14th, at 9 A. M.

MARKETS.—Business for the week ended active. On Thursday evening, the following day being Good Friday, business recovered from the depression of the previous week; and at the close showed an advance of 1s. on Flour.

Western Canal quoted 37s. 6d. a 39s. White Wheat quoted at 12s. 3d. Corn, good qualities, for white 42s.; yellow, 43s.

Consols closed at 87½. Cotton had advanced 16s. a 18s.

The news by this arrival presents no feature of striking importance. No fighting had occurred either by sea or land. The Russian and Austrian governments are carrying on active correspondence.

It is reported that the Russian Expedition to Japan had succeeded in opening the Ports of that Empire.

THE BALTIC.—Admiral Napier's Fleet left Kiog for Gothland; it being reported that some of the Russian Ports were open, and that the Russian Squadron was off Forah, April 2nd.

It was reported that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic with stores for the Russians, and an English steamer had been in search of them. There was but little ice in the gulf of Finland.

A decree of the Senate of the Chamber of the 10th, forbids the export of articles of war. Similar decrees have been issued at Liebeck and Bremen.

BLACK SEA.

All the Allied Fleets, excepting the Cherlemagne were at Konama Bay March 16th. Eight French line-of-battle ships, and six Steamers are anchored off Varna; further East were seen ten English line-of-battle ships and six Steamers.

All the Marines of the Fleets were to land at Varna.

Admiral Dundas had signalized his cruisers to lake, burn and destroy everything. His Fleet was in company with a Turkish land force.

PRINCIPALITIES.—Prince Paskienitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th of April. Gortchakoff retains command of the army, but subject to the orders of Paskienitch. The latter is invested with the same power as he had in Poland.

On the 30th March an important rally was made from Kalafat, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours duration took place. The Russians were routed, and pursued a considerable distance.

From March 30th to April 2nd there were engagements of greater or less severity.

It was reported that an important battle was fought near Kersova, April 3d to 4th, with unknown results. Some fighting doubtless did occur; but details are totally wanting.

The Cyclops British War Steamer from Malta 7th, brings important news. The Turks purposely gave free passage of Russians to Hirova, then attacked them in the rear, and after a hard fight, one half of the Russians were cut to pieces; the remainder retired across the Danube.

The Turks have evacuated the Fortress of Czenaroda in the Dobrudska, which was sheltered by the Russians. It was further stated without date, that 3000 Russians had crossed at Galatz without opposition.

Accounts of these occurrences are very confused.

From Malta 7th, it is stated that an English Brig of War from the Danube when in tow of the Preston Steamer, was fired into by the Russians. Another English Brig, name unknown, was sunk by the Russians; Danube battery.

General Crauroboit with 3,000 French troops arrived at Constantinople, April 3rd.

The Declaration of War by France and England was known in Turkey, and caused immense enthusiasm.

It is reported that the French Colonel Mien was killed in a reconnaissance. He was a meritorious officer on the Staff of Omar Pasha.

St. Petersburg was illuminated and *Te Deum* sung for the passage of the Danube.

GREEK INSURRECTION.—Accounts from Sanina of the 3d, announce that the Greek Insurgents had been repulsed. Amico has been surrendered.

A Turkish reinforcement had arrived at Theres and Bala. The Insurrection makes no progress; and an Austrian note of remonstrance has been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek Government liable for all mischief arising from the Insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Being the holidays everything is still. Parliament is not in session.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th was to be a national Fast Day.

Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong is dead. He served in Canada and India. Admiral Lowe is dead.

An important inquiry had been going on for some days in London; subject—the town dues of shipping, which are considered oppressive by the trading community.

Two marine engines for Russia were seized at Napier's works on the Clyde.

The weather is very dry, and farmers are complaining.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and the English Staff arrived at Paris on the 11th, and were cordially received by the Parisians.—Napoleon gave them a grand Review of 25,000 men. The Duke carried a friendly autograph letter from Queen Victoria to Napoleon. The English Staff had embarked from Marseilles for the East.

A farewell dinner was given at the *Trois Evres Provinceaux* to Mr. Sandford of the Exchange at Paris; over 100 Americans were present. Consul McCrea presided, with Messrs. Murceo, Morr, and others of the Diplomatic corps, were invited.

From Madrid, it is stated that Mr. Soule received instructions to demand satisfaction for the Black Warrior affair.

On the 5th and 6th the Spanish Government made the needful apology and recompense, besides blaming the Captain-General for his conduct in the affair.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail is received, *via* Marseilles, at Bombay. March 14th, it was reported that Dost Mahommed was threatening to oppose the Russians and Persians.

The news from Burmah is unfavorable. An Insurrection had broken out at Bassin owing to the native holiday.

The general trade and money market was dull.

China dates are from Hong Kong to Feb. 15th, and Shanghai to the 7th.

The Russian Steamer Vistock arrived at Shanghai on the 10th February, from Nagosakay, and returned on the 11th. The Vistock reported that the Emperor of Japan had consented to negotiate, and had sent Ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral.

The Japanese ambassador positively announced that they will open their ports but require time.

The American Squadron had arrived at Nagosakay. The Vistock left February 3rd.

More ship supplies had arrived at Woosung from Sootchee.

The insurgents had evacuated Kauchan on the North entrance of the Grand Canal.

The Imperialists had occupied Tolde. The Crestion House had been established at Shanghai, and the Kontac was expected to maintain its position. Fighting was going on in the Russian territories.

Latest by Télégraph.

COPENHAGEN, April 13th.

Four Frigates and Admiral Plumridge are detached from Napier's Fleet, and sent into the Gulf of Finland.

The British Frigate Impercuire had chased a Russian Corvette into Sweeburgh.

Prince Barclay de Solly proceeds to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, April 9th.—Till now, no battles had been fought, either Silistria or Kursova in the Dobrudska.

OFESSA, April 2.

All French and English vessels have been sent out of port.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the reserve battalions have built out a second battery for each corps.

The Daily News, dated Friday Evening, April 14th, says that the British Frigate Amphim is ashore near Diago; and all attempts to get her off have proved fruitless.

The *Post* from Hamburg 14th, reports that Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumridge that 18 ships of war were wishing to gain the Port of Ravelle, was making to attack them.

The English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thessaly have orders to search all vessels suspected of having munitions of war on board; and to seize those in which such may be discovered.

Ionian vessels having no passports are also to be seized.

Ruin and Decay.

The total of the imports into Canada from Great Britain, the other North American Colonies, the West Indies, United States, and other foreign countries, in the year 1849, was £3,002,599 12s. 4d.; in the year 1853, these imports amounted to £7,995,257 9 9;—the excess of import is greatly in favor of the mother country; the difference even between 1852 and 1853 being 80 per cent in favor of England, while it is only 40 per cent in favor of the United States.

We have by us no table of the exports for the year 1849, but we find that the exports to Great Britain, the B. N. A. Colonies, United States, and other countries, were in 1850, to the value of £2,669,998 0s. 9d.; while in 1853 they had increased to £5,504,725 18s. 3d. The exports have more than doubled in four years, and here again the increase is in favor of the mother country, the difference between 1852 and 1853 being about 75 per cent.

We do not believe that any part of the United States is actually progressing at a faster rate, than are these Provinces, though we do not gas over it so much.

The Members of the Quebec Bar have had a meeting and passed certain strong resolutions in regard to the conduct of the Montreal Judges, Mr. Justice Rolland and Mr. Justice Aylwin; with respect to Mr. Driscoll. Still stronger amendments were proposed, but not carried. These resolutions have not yet been published, but we believe were to appear in the Quebec *Gazette* of Thursday last. Our editorial confreres of the Quebec *Chronicle* obtained a copy of the Resolutions, but they were abstracted from his office, by one of the Court-house functionaries!

The Montreal Bar have also taken up the matter.

The *Mercury* states that these resolutions must lead to the impeachment of Judge Aylwin.

A man named Louis Theberge, discharged from the Penitentiary only last summer, has been arrested for the murder of the woman, Gauthier, near Three Rivers. He was caught at L'Islet, after a display of rather more than usual activity and sagacity on the part of the Quebec Police.

Professor Wilson, one of the most eminent of the Literary men of our time, so long known as the principle writer in, and Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, died at midnight, April 2nd, at Edinburgh. He was born in 1785.

The Army in India is at present thus constituted:—Europeans, 49,000; Natives, 240,000; or 289,000 men. Besides this, there are contingents furnished, under treaty, when required, by the quasi-independent native powers.

Since our last publication another candidate has appeared in the field for the representation of Bytown, in the person of our friend Dr. Beaubien.

His Honor, Mr. Justice Richards, opened the Assizes on Monday week, at Perth. There was only one criminal case, a man committed for Larceny.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, APRIL 29, 1854.

Orangeism.

The Regular quarterly Meeting of the Bytown District Lodge was held in the Orange Hall, in this town, on Monday, the 24th instant.

Beyond the ordinary routine of business, very little of importance was brought before the officers of the Lodge. Notice, however, was taken of an Advertisement which appears in various of the Provincial journals, calling a Meeting of the "Grand Lodge of British North America," and signed by George L. Allen, in the capacity of Grand Secretary. Among the resolutions passed, is the following, in reference to the above unexpected and extraordinary advertisement;—

"Resolved,—That we, the members of the Bytown District Lodge, in regular quarterly Session assembled, look upon the advertisement of the time and place of meeting of what is termed "The Grand Lodge of British North America," by George L. Allen, the Secretary of the Lodge presided over by Mr. Ogilvie R. Gowan, as directly manifesting on the part of Mr. Gowan's party, a determination to prevent any reconciliation taking place amongst the Orangemen of British North America."

The meeting was largely attended and the above resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

In relation to this arrogant and unwarrantable proceeding of Mr. Gowan, nothing further was done, beyond the expression of surprise and indignation at the extraordinary course which Mr. Gowan has seen fit to pursue.

We believe it was generally understood and agreed upon by all well-wishers of Orangeism in Canada, that the settlement of the unfortunate differences, which, unhappily, have divided Orangemen during the past year, was to be left in the hands of the County Masters, who, as a body, would naturally constitute the fairest and most legitimate representation of the Orange body. All sincere and zealous Orangemen were satisfied to await the decision

of the County Masters, and receive that decision as a final adjustment of the difficulty. The conduct of Mr. Gowan and his friends is a sufficient proof that they are determined to prolong an injurious and anti-orange agitation, notwithstanding the fact that they are acting in direct contravention of their obligation as Orangemen.

We have good grounds for saying that the Orangemen on both sides of the question relating to the Grand Mastership, were willing to leave it to the decision of the County Masters; our opinion, therefore, is, that Mr. Gowan and his friends will have few supporters in their incorrigibly tortuous course.

More Popish Intolerance.

By the following article taken from the *Railway Times*, it will be seen that another attempt has been made in Quebec to stifle liberty of speech and crush the freedom and right of discussion.

The miserable farce enacted by the authorities of Quebec in the shape of a trial of the lawless desperadoes who attacked Chalmers' Church on the 6th of June last, during the lecture of Gavazzi, has given encouragement to ruffianism; and may yet lead to the most disastrous results,

The *Quebec Colonist*, a rebellious Papist print tries to gloss this matter over, and to prove that the crowd assembled at the Church were not Roman Catholics, and that they had no intention to commit a breach of the peace.

It is not very likely that the people thus congregated were Protestants, as they would be much more likely to be found inside of the building than outside on such an occasion.

That the riotous assemblage was composed of Papists we firmly believe, notwithstanding the attempted extenuations of the *Colonist*, and that they were there for the purpose of disturbing the congregation and attacking the Preacher we consider no less certain; and the fact that they committed no serious act of violence when they found that the expected person did not occupy the pulpit, is no guarantee whatever that they would have acted a peaceable part had their cherished tenets of belief been exposed and dilated upon as was thought would have been the case.

If the Government does not take some decisive measures to put a stop to such Church attacking, the people,

themselves, will be obliged, in self defence, to make examples of any ruffians who venture to commit such outrages in future:—

"Some disturbance took place on Sunday week at Quebec. It appears that on the previous Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Carden, a Clergyman of the Church of England, had preached a sermon in St. Matthew's Chapel, in which he attacked some of the peculiar doctrines of the Romish Church. A mob of rowdies gathered about the Chapel on the evening mentioned, with the intention it is said of committing violence on the Rev. Gentleman, but finding that the services were being conducted by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, they contented themselves with climbing up to the windows and indulging in dismal groanings.

How long is this sort of thing to be tolerated in Canada? Are there to be certain cities in which it is openly acknowledged that religious freedom, the right to worship God in Protestant churches, in peace, exists no longer? We see but one remedy for this; an Act must be passed to deprive the corporations of Montreal and Quebec of the control of the Police, and the Government must take the affair into their own hands, as is the case in Ireland.

If the Administration could only be brought to understand how much odium they are bringing on themselves by their apparent indifference to these perpetual assaults on Protestant Churches and Preachers, they would take the matter up in earnest. We can assure them that it is a question which will be taken up at the hustings pretty generally at the forth-coming election."

The Madman.

Since our last we have had the melancholy satisfaction of reading John Mitchell's address to the Young Men of Ireland, in which he exhibits himself in as genuine madman style as ever he did in the columns of that defunct *ignis fatuus* of Irish treason the *United Irishman*.

This concoction of folly, falsehood and insanity has been endorsed by Journals in Canada, at least by one, the *Quebec Colonist*; still the Editor of that print rates the recreant Pikeman soundly for his folly in imagining that his countrymen in Canada would have anything to do with a rebellion against the Government of the country.

It is not our intention to quote from this manifesto, which may be called a *strong* infusion of froth, mock-heroism and bombast combined. The reader can form an idea of the recklessness and ultra-insanity of a writer who calls "famine and pestilence" "British Institutions," and the Union Jack a "thrice accursed pirate flag."

It is pitiable and sickening in the extreme to hear an escaped and run-away felon, whose worthless neck had been saved from dislocation by the

leniency and impolitic mercy of a liberal Government, in a foreign land, at a safe distance, vomiting forth from an ambition-fevered brain and deranged intellect abuse as lying as it is vulgar and foolish.

Who is this John Mitchell? that an address should be demanded from him by the exigencies of the times, to the men, or rather to the disaffected of a nation. Who is he that dares to counsel his countrymen to rebellion and piracy? We answer he is a man who has never done one single farthings worth of good for Ireland, while ten thousand lives, such as his, would not atone for the amount of injury he has inflicted on the land which was dishonoured by his being born in it. To sum up his qualifications and titles to a position which his overweening impudence has led him to assume; he is either a miserable madman—a finished idiot or a consummate and mercenary knave: certainly he may join in the song

"True Patriots we for be it understood
We left our country for our country's good.

Pike John, unfortunately did not get a chance to leave his country: he was carried out against his will, though double as guilty, in the eyes of strict morality, than the *worthies* whose heads so long decorated the Courthouse of Wexford as reminiscences of the memorable year 1798.

Interesting.

The New York *Crusader* informs us, that on the suppression of the Capuchin Nuns and Sisters of St. Clara, at Turin, in Sardinia, the Police discovered in the Convent of the former, an addition, not provided for by the *external* rules of the Order, of three *little nuns*, of only a few months old, while some of the chaste Capuchin Sisters were found to be in quite an interesting situation!

Such a discovery as the above,—though the position of affairs, our contemporary asserts, is very common in conventual establishments,—created a great excitement and uproar in Turin; and the people asked from the government the total suppression of all convents in the Kingdom "as Establishments dangerous to morals and insulting to the religion of Christ."

We have so little faith in the vows of chastity of Nuns of the Romish Church, and so little belief in the morality of Romish Priests, that we cannot doubt the correctness of the above

statement. It is our opinion that Nuns in a general way, are far more motherly than sisterly; and that Priests often are entitled to the paternal title in others than a spiritual sense.

Libel Case.

In the libel case brought by Mr. White, M. P. P., against Mr. Brown of the *Toronto Globe*, the Jury could not agree, and were consequently discharged. Although the verdict has not been given in this trial, the victory is virtually on the side of the defendant.

Promotion.

The Queen of Spain has invested the Virgin Mary with the order of the "Golden Fleecce." This is the most singular piece of intelligence we have ever heard; and no doubt the "Queen of Heaven"—as pious Papists call the Virgin Mary—will feel highly honored by the distinction.

In addition to being appointed patroness of Ireland by Her loving worshippers, the Papists of Ireland, this new honor from the good and truly pious Queen of Spain will quite overwhelm the spirit of the Virgin.

Supposed Suicide.

The body of a man named Martin Voshburgh, was discovered suspended to a tree, a short distance above the toll gate on the Aylmer macadamized road. It was suspended by the neck, by a red sash, to a sapling which was bent downwards, causing the hands and knees to touch the ground. When discovered, the feet and one of the hands were frozen to the earth, the eyes picked out, and the rest of the face much disfigured and eaten; most probably this was done by the crows.

All we can learn concerning this unfortunate individual would lead us to the conclusion that he destroyed his own life. It appears that he was working in the neighborhood; and that late last fall, before the snow fell, he left home for Bytown, and has not since been heard of till the discovery of his body. The only wonder in connection with the affair, is, that the body was not entirely devoured by wild animals.

The attention of the lovers of Vocal and Instrumental music is directed to the Advertisement of Mr. Fraser's Concert.

Bytown.

Since we last adverted to the candidates in the field for the representation of Bytown, in addition to Messrs R. W. Scott and FAIRL, others have made their appearance on the scene of action.

A Requisition, the Citizen of last Saturday affirms, has been got up, calling upon Dr. BEAUBIEN to come forward.

To use a common and much hackneyed expression, the coolness of this proceeding is extremely refreshing,—well it is.

We should like to know what claims a perfect stranger like this blood-letting son of Galen, has upon the constituency of Bytown. If the call upon him is not a good joke similar to that once practiced by the electors of Bytown upon our worthy departed friend, JOSEPH MASS, we are at a total loss to account for the affair.

It is currently reported, and so far as we can learn, with sufficient foundation for the rumor, that ANDREW PORTER, Esq., of Sussex street, will also be a candidate for the representation of Bytown. The claims of the latter gentleman to the notice and support of the electors here, if not better, are quite as good as those of any other candidate in the field.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday morning we received the English letters and papers by the Royal Mail Steamer *America*, and we have also received telegraphic despatches announcing the arrival of the Collins' Steamer *Arctic* and the Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, which will be found in another column. We have given elsewhere ample details of the news brought by the *America*.

There has been no fighting yet between the Fleets either in the Baltic or Black Sea. The Baltic Fleet at the latest dates was anchored in the roadstead of Kioge, which is not far from Copenhagen, where we suppose the Admiral was waiting the intelligence of the declaration of war, and the rest of his ships under Admiral Corry; long ere this he will have been joined by four French ships of the line, and by three others from England, so that, we suppose, his fleet will muster altogether about 2,800 guns.

The Black Sea Fleet is supposed to have sailed along the western coast of that sea to the neighbourhood of Varna, which place was stated to be in danger of attack from the Russians.

It is rather difficult to give any intelligible account of the military operations on the Danube. Nothing appears absolutely certain but the fact that the Russians are across that River in force. It would seem that they attempted the passage in three places, at Oltenitza and Turukai, where they were defeated in the attempt, and at Ibraila, a town situated near the forks of the Danube. This passage has thrown them into the flat country called the Dobruska,

which is stated to be marshy and ill calculated for military movements, and directly in front of them lies a chain of fortified towns. By other accounts the Russians have maintained their ground in Bulgaria after crossing the Danube at Ottenizta. The statements are so contradictory that we can make but little of them. One thing is certain, that the left flank of the Russian army in the Dobruška is exposed to be assailed by the English and French forces, landing at Varna, which is a strong fortress, well garrisoned.

All the first divisions of the English forces have arrived at Malta and were to proceed directly to the rendezvous at Galkpoli, where about 4,000 French troops have already arrived, and about 25,000 are on their way.

It is currently reported that the English auxiliary force will be raised to 50,000 men, and we notice that two or three more Regiments of Cavalry are under orders for foreign service. The duties in England will be done by the militia. The whole of the armies, French and English, were expected to be in the Bosphorus about the 18th of this month. The Egyptians were preparing another force of 20,000 men to send to the aid of the Sultan.

With these momentous affairs occupying attention in Europe, but little notice is taken of another vast but quiet preparation going on in a far distant part of the world. It was rumoured that Russia was intriguing with Persia, and with the Affghans, with a view to an attack upon our Indian possessions: some people laughed at this, while others thought more seriously, but for some time we have heard but little of the affair in any shape, when by this mail we learn that a splendid army of 100,000 men, with an artillery train of 250 guns has been quietly and unostentatiously collected along the banks of the Indus, ready to receive all coming invaders. The sepoys are in the best possible spirit, and say, "we beat the Sikhs and we will beat the Russians, and as for the Affghans, we shall only be glad to have an opportunity to revenge our brothers, whom they massacred in Cabul." Never was India more contented than now, and never was there less chance of successful invasion, or domestic insurrection against the Government.

It is now beyond question that the Greek insurrection has been directly aided, if indeed it was not primarily originated, by the King of Greece, his Queen and Count, but the puppet monarch has been distinctly told that the Allies will tolerate no such proceedings, and that they will use force if reasoning is of no avail.

The following is the text of the message sent by the Queen to both Houses of Parliament:—

"VICTORIA REGINA,

"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with His Majesty

the Emperor of all the Russias have terminated, and that Her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression.

"Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is a consolation to Her Majesty to reflect that no endeavors have been waiting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and Her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The *Official Gazette* also contains a longer document in the form of a declaration, in which is given a summary of the causes which led to the rupture with Russia, convicting the Emperor of deliberately falsifying the chronology of the negotiations, in order that the odium of provoking the war may be thrown on France and England. The Queen then appeals to the loyalty and courage of her people, and trusts that Divine Providence may prosper their efforts to bring about a peace on a safe and solid foundation. Every one seems both pleased and satisfied with the spirit at last shown by the Government, always excepting the Cobdenite faction.

The recent appointment of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a rampageous Puseyite, to the vacant Bishoprick of Salisbury, has given intense dissatisfaction among the more moderate men of all parties at the Church of England; this preferment is said to be owing to the influence of Gladstone and Sidney Herbert, both of whom belong to the "nummery" school.

One of the blood-stained Holy Roman and Apostolical Despots of Italy, the Duke of Parma, has come to a fitting end. It appears that the ruffian went into a low wine-house, and saw there a soldier reading a paper: the man recognized him, rose and saluted him, and again sat down; the Duke asked him "what he meant by sitting down in his presence?" The soldier replied, "that as the Duke had come in incognito, he thought he would be better pleased at not being noticed;" the Duke flew into a violent rage and struck the soldier a severe blow across the face, on which the soldier drew his short sword and stabbed the Duke in the bowels, and immediately fled, and it is said, has not yet been arrested. This was one of the very worst of the petty tyrants that have been making beautiful Italy a perfect hell upon earth for the last few years. He declared his duchy in a state of seige in 1816, and the state of seige continues to this day. He closed every college school, and seminary in 1848, and the youth of the duchy have ever since been denied all education either at home or abroad. He used the public monies to any extent, and at any time it suited his purpose; he fixed no limits to the civil list, and gave no account of either revenue or expenditure.

He allowed no security for life or freedom. He submitted young men of good family and blameless conduct to arbitrary arrest, flogging, and the greatest inhumanities—without cause, without trial, without redress.

The King of Prussia has met with a slight accident; it seems that he was walking in his garden at night, when he struck his face against the branch of a tree and inflicted a slight wound, which has thrown him into a low fever. The best of the joke is that the accident is attributed to the King's short sightedness, whereas it is most probable that he was drunk, "as is his custom of an afternoon." What between one vice and another, cruelty, meanness, shameless lust, tyranny, drunkenness and folly; the European Sovereigns are a nice set of persons. Our own Queen, the Kings of Holland, Sardinia and Belgium, are the only ones even decently respectable.

We see by the latest accounts that the 86th Regiment has been sent to Kurachee, in the Persian Gulf, from Bombay, and that besides the 100,000 collected on the Punjab, a Reserve force of 20,000 more is stationed at Ludiana and Ferozepore, in their rear.

The *Official Gazette* contains several Royal Proclamations relative to the war; one, in which the Admirals, &c., are ordered to make reprisals by capturing all Russian ships and merchandize and bringing them for adjudication before the Admiralty; another by which all English vessels are prohibited from clearing out for Russian ports, and an embargo to be laid on all Russian ships in English waters. But the Queen has allowed all vessels now in port six weeks to complete their cargoes and clear out. A Third proclamation lays down regulations for dividing the Prize money among the officers and sailors of the Fleet.

It is announced that for the present at least the Queen will not issue letters of marque and reprisal to private armed ships, and that Russian produce, provided the ship in which it is belongs to a neutral nation, carries no despatches of the enemy, and nothing contraband of war, will not be seized; no neutral vessel will be suffered to break a blockade. Every thing that England does in this matter has been concerted with France, in which country orders have been issued to the same effect.

An English vessel has been seized in the Tlames laden with saltpetre and sulphur, destined for a Russian port, and the shippers will be punished; another vessel has been seized laden with arms for the Greek insurgents.

We believe that the articles commonly considered contraband of war, are cannon, arms, lead, powder, and the materials for making it, military equipments of any kind, ship building timber, and the materials of steam machinery.

The most amusing piece of news is that the "pious and chaste" Queen of Spain has created the Virgin Mary a "Knight of the Golden Fleece"!!!

Admiral Napier had sailed from Kiogo to the Eastward. A short but characteristic address made by him to his seamen is published, in which he tells them that they are going against a powerful and resolute enemy, but that they will beat him; they must trust to the rapidity and precision of their fire, and then to their sharp cutlasses.

Three war Steamers with their engines, built for the Russian Government at Northfleet, have been seized by the English authorities.

The Black Sea fleet had sailed to Yarna. The Hon. Mr. Hincks, and Mrs. Hincks, were not to leave London till early in May.

The very latest telegraphic intelligence which we find from England states, that the Banquet given to His Excellency Lord Elgin by the Canadian merchants in London came off in splendid style, many of the most eminent men in England having been present thereat.

Since the preceding article was written we have received English papers, the *Morning Chronicle*, and *Illustrated News*, in which there is a report of the speeches at the dinner given to Lord Elgin; this report we have determined to give at length, and this will account to our readers for our non-appearance at the usual time, and for the exclusion of much other interesting matter. The speeches of Lord Elgin and Mr. Hincks will be read with intense interest in Canada.

The Banquet to the Earl of Elgin.

London, April 7th, 1853.

The Banquet to Lord Elgin had a most glorious success last night. Everything went off in a most perfect manner. Lord Elgin made a speech of superior excellence; which was every way most effective. That of Mr. Hincks was equally good. Canadians have the greatest reason to be proud of the demonstration made in favor of their governor general. All the arrangements worked extremely well. The ornaments and decorations of the tables were superb. The gallery was fitted up in a beautiful style for the reception of the ladies; of whom about 50 were present. The seats of honor were reserved for Lady Elgin, who, with the Dowager Lady Elgin, was accompanied by a party of a dozen ladies. Mrs. Beswick, Mrs. George Pemberton, Mrs. Glynn, Mrs. Wollaston Blake, Lady Ronay and Mrs. Poto were present. Each lady, on her arrival was presented with a very beautiful bouquet; that for Lady Elgin—double the size of that offered to any other lady—consisted chiefly of the rarest exotics, amid which the initials of her name, M. L., were woven in white violets. Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P., George Car Glynn, Esq., Samuel Laing, Esq., were Vice Presidents, sitting at the bottom of the three tables. They were immediately surrounded by first-rate merchants and gentlemen of the city of London. Great interest is awakened in favor of Canada; and the feeling will not diminish. The prime minister is received with honor wherever he goes in this country; and the general respect shown him proves him to be worthy of the position he occupies.

After the dinner, the usual loyal toasts were duly honored.

LORD J. RUSSELL said—Gentlemen, I cannot but feel it a great honor that I should now be called on to propose to you in the presence of so many gentlemen who have been connected with the official administration of the colonies of this country, and in the presence of many merchants of the City of London connected with the trade of Canada, the health of the noble lord who has presided with such distinguished merit over the government of our Canadian colonies. [Cheers.] I rejoice also to have the opportunity of speaking in the presence of the representative of that great republic of the west, whose sons are derived from the same stock as ourselves, who speak the same language, and own the authority of the same ancient laws as ourselves.— [Cheers.] Gentlemen, although it may perhaps take up some portion of your time I may perhaps be permitted to allude to those periods which have marked the term of our colonial government. There was a period when the colonies of this country—the colonies to which our people had emigrated—were like children allowed to stray where they listed without protection or shelter, taking their chance of falling down the neighboring Craig or being lost in the surrounding wilderness. That period has passed, but it did not pass without imparting to many of our young colonies that vigor which enabled them afterwards to grow up into great and free communities. But it did pass away, and we arrived at a period when, by petty commercial restrictions, and by undue exercise of imperial prerogative, we endeavored to derive those advantages from our colonies, which we only ought to have expected from the most perfect freedom of intercourse. It was once said by a statesman, who was a wit as well, that the American war was caused by a secretary of state, who bethought himself, after many years, of opening his despatches. What was meant to be conveyed by that was, that directions were sent out from this country cramping the commerce of the colony, imposing tax upon its community, and tending only to its alienation, which would never have been proposed had the Secretary of State carefully read the despatches which he had for years been receiving from America. Even the fatal reverses of the American war—reverses which we incurred by our delays—did not open the eyes of government; and the same system was for many years continued. No greater instance of the folly of such a course of proceeding can be offered than the case of Canada, respecting which we endeavored by parliamentary legislation to prescribe rules and laws for the people who had a separate religion, separate language, and separate customs. Such a system tended to produce only bickerings and disputes, and to make our governors themselves only the tools of a mischievous and injurious system. [Hear, hear.] But that time I trust has likewise passed away. [Cheers.] With regard to Canada, at all events, we have tried, and are now trying, the system of allowing a people as capable as ourselves of discerning their true interests, to promote those interests without our continual vexatious interference. [Loud cheers.] Able men have pointed out the way in which we should go and have also pointed out to Canada the wisdom and policy of uniting that which had been unwisely separated, but still the system itself was so new, the system of paying attention to the colony, of aiding its prosperity, and yet not endeavoring to mar that prosperity by restrictions,

that it required no ordinary ability and temper to carry that system into effectual operation. Such then was the field for the development of such abilities as are possessed by my Lord Elgin. [Loud cheers.] It has been his duty to act the part of a constitutional king over a province which has been continually prospering and increasing under his care, which has risen from little more than a million to two million of revenue, which increased in a short time from 600,000 to 1,200,000 population, and the imports and exports of which have shown year by year the symptoms of increasing trade and improving industry. [Hear.] I am not going to weary the assembly with details, or even to allude to the great events which occasioned the difficulties of the noble Lord's administration. We have had our times of difference in this country, and they have had their differences in Canada, but through all these difficulties the noble Lord was assisted by an excellent Prime Minister, who, I am glad to see, is present on this occasion.—[cheers]—and with his aid the noble Lord has successfully coped with the difficulties of his position.—The results have been that we have now secure in loyalty a province inhabited by as excellent and intelligent a people as any in the British empire. [Hear, hear.] Well gentlemen, I say that it may be a matter of natural pride to us if we have at last succeeded, after the two periods of ignorance and neglect, and of narrow minded interference, in establishing a new system which will never prescribe interference, except when the people themselves would admit that imperial interests and British honor were concerned; and which, on the other hand, allows with the utmost liberality free scope to public opinion as regards institutions which may differ from our own, but of which the inhabitants of the colony are, I should say, the best and the only judges. [Hear, hear.] But, again, I say, admitting all this, that it requires no small portion of judgement and forbearance to know how to administer government in such a country, and even beyond these qualities of judgement and forbearance it requires high and rare gifts to enable a man wisely to rule over a people divided by many different religions and by different parties, and to preserve an even mean between his duty to his sovereign on the one hand and the wishes of the people over whom he presides on the other. [Hear, hear.] This is a sufficient reason why we now behold so many persons assembled in this room to do honor to the Earl of Elgin. [Loud cheers.] I have already said that I do not wish to trench upon any great political question; but still I may be permitted to say, with regard to myself, that I am one of those who have continually agreed with the Governor-General in the policy he has pursued. I am not afraid or ashamed of avowing that conformity of opinion; and I only hope that in future times, whatever may be the fate of that magnificent province, whether it shall wish to remain connected with us in loyalty to the same sovereign, or whether other views may actuate the majority of the population, the friendly feelings that have hitherto subsisted between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Canada may be continued to be maintained, and that men like the Earl of Elgin may always be found ready to govern with such temper and such skill as have hitherto distinguished the noble Earl's administration; I trust that whatever may be the turn of events, the people of Canada may be either the most attached of our fellow-subjects, or at least

the firmest of our friends. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I shall not detain you longer than by proposing the health of the Earl of Elgin. [Loud cheers.]

The Earl of ELGIN was received with loud cheers. He said—My lords and gentlemen, it is really very difficult for me—I am sure I speak very unaffectedly when I say it—to find words to express what I feel on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord (Lord John Russell) commenced his speech by suggesting that he felt it to be an honor to be called upon, in the presence of so many persons connected with official life—so many distinguished merchants of the city of London, and so many individuals connected with Canada, to address such a company as is now here assembled. Then, what must be my feeling when I recollect that all these persons have met together to do honor to so humble an individual as myself? (Hear.) It has been said, and upon high authority, too, that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; but I cannot help feeling that the abundance of the heart sometimes tells all the other way, and that when the heart is very full with the many thoughts that throng for utterance, it is more than usually difficult to find words in which to clothe them. I am exceedingly grateful to the gentlemen connected with Canada, and to the friends who have done me the honor to invite me to this sumptuous entertainment, and to the noble lord who has not only sanctioned this mark of their regard and consideration by condescending to take the chair on this occasion, but has added to that favor by expressing in terms so generous—so far beyond what I was entitled to expect from his hand—his approval of my humble services. (Cheers.) I feel all the peculiar value which attaches to expressions of approval coming from one so eminent in position and character; and as a public servant who has long been employed in the colonies, I am the more sensible of them; because, although I have not had the honor at any time of serving directly under the noble lord as Colonial Secretary, I have had ample opportunity during my official career of knowing how strong a claim the noble lord established on the gratitude of the colonies when he held the seals of that department, and how numerous are the monuments which he has left behind him of a wise and beneficent administration of colonial affairs. (Cheers.) He has been good enough to give me credit for certain qualities of judgment and firmness in the discharge of what I believe to have been my duty; but I think that before I can appreciate to myself these praises it is only just and right that I should ask whether the mere fact of serving under the noble lord does not greatly detract from any merit which may appear to attach to the possession of these qualities. At any rate I remember an instance. I should not allude to it on the present occasion—I should carefully avoid even alluding to it were it not so ominously characteristic of the noble lord, and so illustrative of the secret of that influence for good which he is so able to exercise over honorable men. I remember the case of a public servant, certainly not a person of any great ornament or authority, not a person certainly whom there would have been any great difficulty in throwing overboard at any time, more especially when the waves of adversity were running high, and seemed to eaten to close over his head, but who at that moment was engaged in the discharge of very onerous and responsible duties, and was endeavoring, not by the exercise of any brilliant talents, God knows, but by the application of patience and an earnest, and I will say, self-denying spirit, to solve a problem in Government

which had baffled the skill of far abler men; and I remember how, when that individual was made the object of attacks (of which I will now say nothing, because they were natural enough under the circumstances)—I recollect, I say, how the noble lord provoked a burst of chivalrous sympathy in an assembly of English gentlemen, of which he is the fitting representative and organ, by the use he made of these simple words:—“We should be the basest of men, if, believing Lord Elgin to be in the right, we were to desert him in his difficulty.” (Cheers.) I should be the most ungrateful of men (and that is a character to which, at least, I can lay no claim) if I were to forget those words, or the circumstances in which they were spoken. (Hear, hear.) From this high arena I can look back in my career in Canada, extending now over a period of seven years—a long time, considering the rapidity with which events succeed each other in new countries, and in proof of which I may mention the fact that five of my predecessors in the office of Governor-General have hardly filled that situation for a more extended term—I can look back in retrospect and reflect upon the progress which the colony has made, and to the changes that have taken place, not in its outward form and structure, but in the practical working of its political institutions—upon the shock—the inevitable shock—which these changes have given to feelings and prepossessions for which I candidly confess that I feel a sincere sympathy, and I might be greatly tempted on this opportunity to enter into some explanations and details which might serve to throw light upon past transactions, and to remove doubts from the minds of those whose good opinions I desire to secure.—But upon reflection, I have resolved to resist that temptation, because I feel that the time at our disposal this evening is very precious, and that we have other and far more important matters in hand. I must say for myself that which is chiefly gratifying to me in connection with this re-union, and far more gratifying than any bearing which this assembly may have on my personal interests and prospects, is that my humble services, if you will, should have furnished an occasion for bringing together so many influential persons in the centre of this busy metropolis, and induced them to bestow upon Canada a few hours snatched from their ordinary cares and other occupations. (Cheers.) For I cannot but think that it is greatly to be regretted that little attention is apparently, at least, in the usual course of things, bestowed upon this class of subjects. This seeming indifference has not only a tendency to chill the feelings of the colonists by producing a corresponding feeling in them, but it induces the people of this country to set a lower value than they ought to do upon the colonial interests. (Hear, hear.) I have had the good fortune within the last two or three months to be present twice at great banquets held in this very room in honor of governors of East India presidencies, and attended by many distinguished persons in this country. I confess that when I listened to the glowing pictures of the prospects of India submitted to these audiences, and duly spread over the country through the instrumentality of the press, I could not help feeling something of jealousy and regret that no similar opportunity was given for calling the attention of the people of this country to that great western dependency, which though it is no doubt inferior in wealth and importance to India, and though its condition in many respects even contrasts strikingly with the condition of India, is not inhabited by native tribes, but by a population drawn from the most energetic and active races, English-

men, Frenchmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, and is bordered not by effeminate and decayed empires, but by a youthful and vigorous republic, whose distinguished representative has honored us with his company this evening, and between whose country and the people of Canada generally, give me leave to say that nothing but feelings of mutual respect and gratitude are entertained. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, your great kindness to me personally has provided just such an opportunity, and I believe there are very few persons in this country, without the walls of this room, who form any adequate conception of the magnitude of the question with which we are dealing, when we talk of the interests and the future of Canada. (Cheers.) This Canada, of which we speak glibly, is the great heart of British America, and the greater part of the northern continent of America is still British. True, a large portion of that region is barren and inhospitable, but as to Canada—and I may join with it the sister provinces—it is notorious that it contains a territory capable of sustaining many millions of inhabitants, and is inferior in salubrity, fertility, and everything that can make residence desirable to persons of our race to no part of the American continent. (Cheers.) And as to its being the more northern part of the continent, I am obliged sometimes to say to our Canadian fellow-subjects, when with that modesty and diffidence which distinguishes them, they vaunt of the great qualities of their southern neighbors that in England, when we say that a man is too far north for another, we do not mean to say that he is not likely to be his match—(laughter);—and that if the Canadian people only make the best of their great resources and advantages, this proverb will be become quite as significant in America as it is in Britain. (Cheers.) This magnificent country, the noble inheritance of the British people, and which is now brought by the agency of steam within a week's distance of our shores, is at this moment in a condition of prosperity altogether unexampled, and is affording, to an extent to which its previous history furnishes no parallel, a profitable field for the investment of English capital, and a congenial home for the subjects of her Majesty of all ranks of life. (Cheers.) I can add also, in confirmation of what the noble lord said, that a spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Queen pervades all classes of the colonists, whose institutions, as far as circumstances will permit, are now happily a faithful imitation of those of the mother country. (Hear.) The people of Canada divided as they are into different races and religions, and notwithstanding their party disputes, yet recognise the fact that the common interests which unite them are greater than the causes of division. (Cheers.) This is no doubt a very different picture of the condition of Canada from what used to be sketched by those who formerly vied with each other in the contrasts they drew between the wretched state of our provinces and that of the adjoining republic, and, therefore, I may be asked what are the causes which have produced the results that have recently been witnessed in Canada? Now, nothing could be more absurd than to ascribe the present prosperity of those provinces to any one single cause. Canada has largely participated in the prosperity which has prevailed all over the commercial world. I believe that she suffered severely in the first instance from the removal of protection; yet, although the consequence of the collapse in the artificial trade of the St. Lawrence was serious, I have no doubt but by energy and self-reliance Canada will be able to repair the loss which recent legislation occasioned. (Hear.)

hear.) But above all these causes, there were causes, I think, in the old system of colonial government which were very unfavorable to progress; and something has been done of late years to remove those obstacles. Formerly there were always two parties in the colony, one of which was self-styled the imperial and the other the colonial party—they took opposite sides on all disputed questions—the one looked for support to the authority of the home government, and the other called for colonial independence; the strife between the two was interminable. It has been said that the new system of responsible self-government which has happily taken the place of the old system, gives a triumph to extreme opinions; but my belief is just the contrary of this, and if the new system is made permanent, I think a more temperate tone will prevail amongst colonial politicians than has hitherto existed, and will by and by take possession of the colonial press likewise. (Hear, hear.) I have often warned my Canadian friends against doing anything to lead the people of this country to suspect that they were capable of abusing the powers confided to them, and pointed out to them that if they do not pay the same scrupulous regard to the rights of property as the people of England, they will bring a blight upon the land, and cause the fair flower of their prosperity to wither to its root—(cheers)—and what is more, that they will bring a scandal to one of the best causes entrusted to a people, because I believe that on the success of our Canadian experiment not only the liberties of many other colonies depend, but to a far greater extent than many suppose, the future greatness and happiness of the mother country. (Hear, hear.) I will only add a word or two with regard to the sympathy of the United States of America for Canada. The sympathy of the United States was the sympathy of a noble and high-minded people and government—a sympathy towards a youthful and kindred people who are endeavoring, with steps not so unequal as many persons imagine to march side by side with them in the career of moral and material improvement. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Ellesmere had been honoured by a command from the chair to propose the toast—the health of their guest, "His Excellency James Buchanan, the American Minister" (cheers.) Whenever the President of the Republic of the United States was about to allot the offices of honor in the State, he was never without a large and distinguished field of candidates from which to select. But it did so happen that, occasionally, however well known and honored the parties selected for foreign ministers were in their own country, they were unknown to the people of the country in which they were to represent the Government. That, however, was not the case with their friend, his Excellency James Buchanan as he was favorably known in this country from having been engaged in establishing, in conjunction with their friend the Governor General of Canada, amicable relations between that important colony and her colossal neighbour the Republic of the United States. He had special gratification in having to propose this toast, as it gave him an opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the friendly reception which he had received from all classes of society on his visit to the new world. That was not a lecture-room, and he therefore should not trouble them with any lengthened description of his travels amongst that people, to whom they were bound by the strongest ties of unity of blood, and language, and kindred institutions—a people with whom, he trusted, he would never live to see the bonds of friendship interrupted. He had floated in the mighty steam palaces of the Hudson, and traversed the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and he had seen the results which were arising from the ability and perseverance of his noble friend the Governor General. There was a moment when,

in traversing the mighty river of the St. Lawrence, they took on board the Indian pilot to carry them over the last rapids, which could not be regarded otherwise than with anxiety. So also had there been a time in the government of his noble friend, of difficulty and apparent danger—a difficulty and danger which he had overcome, so as to merit the gratitude alike of the colonist and of the mother country. He would not further allude to his travels, excepting to say that whenever he had been in the United States, he had met with the most friendly reception, and to express his belief that there was a feeling existing between the great Republic and the colony of Canada but friendship. To all those who had the time to spare, he would say, "visit Canada," and to those whose time was too valuable to go themselves, to send their sons or their daughters (laughter); for sure he was that no person could visit it without being enriched by the contemplation of the transatlantic scenery, divested of prejudice, and assured that there was a bright future in store for it. He might be allowed to observe that in the great contest into which they had just entered, he felt assured they had the moral support and approbation of their American brethren, and though they could not expect them to jump over the foot-lights, and take part in the contest, they might reasonably expect to receive from them occasional rounds of applause which would give spirit to those engaged in carrying out the contest. He had great pleasure in proposing to them the health of their distinguished guest his Excellency James Buchanan (loud cheers.)

Mr. BUCHANAN then rose and said: My Lords and Gentlemen—In the name of my countrymen, I thank your Lordship most cordially for the kind sentiment which you have proposed in favor of my country, and myself, as its representative; and my gratitude is due to this large and distinguished company for the enthusiasm with which that sentiment has been received.—This honor will be justly appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. If my countrymen themselves could have selected the individual by whom such gracious and kind words should be spoken, I am persuaded their choice would have fallen upon the noble earl. He has been amongst us—he has seen us at home, and has been

"To our virtues very kind
And to our faults a little blind."

There are thousands on the other side of the Atlantic who will respond to the universal sentiment of approbation in this country, when they learn that his Sovereign has conferred upon him one of the highest and proudest marks of distinction which it was in her power to bestow (hear). May he long live to enjoy it! Certain I am that the penalty denounced by the motto of the garter will never reach either his head or his heart. And here I ought, perhaps, to stop. We have been taught that after dinner speeches are dangerous, and prudence might on ordinary occasions, dictate that I should proceed no farther. If, however, at a public dinner given to Lord Elgin, as Governor-General of Canada, I should make no reference to his merits, I should expose myself to the condemnation of my own countrymen. Under his enlightened government her Majesty's North American Provinces have realized the blessings of a wise, prudent, and prosperous administration; and we of the neighboring nation, though jealous of our rights, have reason to be abundantly satisfied with his just and friendly conduct towards ourselves (hear). He has known how to reconcile his devotion to her Majesty's service with a proper regard to the rights and interests of the kindred and neighboring people. Would to heaven we had such governors-general in all the European colonies in the vicinity of the United States! His Lordship has solved one of the most difficult problems of statesmanship. He has been able, amidst many difficulties, to administer a government over a free people. (Hear.) This is an easy task where the commands of a despot are law to his obedient subjects, but not so in a colony where the people feel that they possess the rights and privileges of native-born Britons. And now what shall I say in reply? Had I not imagined that my own humble instrumentality might contribute in some small degree to remove existing causes of dissension between the two countries,

and to confirm and perpetuate their mutual friendship, I should not have enjoyed the privilege of addressing you this day as the Minister of my country. (Cheers.) It is my most earnest desire that the two nations, kindred as they are in point of blood, should be equally kindred in each other's affections. And why should they not be? We have many free principles in common, which it would be tedious to enumerate, we speak the same language, we read the same books, and we both enjoy a free press, without which liberty in any country would soon become an empty name. We claim your old masters to be our property as much as yours, and, thank God, our people are able to read and appreciate them. Every child born in most of our states has the same right to receive a good and useful common school education as to breathe his native air, or to drink from his native fountains. Why, then, should any jealousy exist between us? There have never been two nations on the face of the earth whose material interests are so closely identified. (Hear.) Commercially speaking, the progress of the United States has proved nearly as beneficial to Great Britain as to ourselves. The extension of our possessions on the continent of America, from the purchase of Louisiana to the present moment—an extension which has been accomplished, whatever may be said to the contrary, upon principles of honor and justice—has in the very same degree extended British commerce and manufactures. Tho' not blessed with a poetic imagination, I look forward with confident hope to the day when the English language, which is the language of christian, civil, and political freedom, will be the language of the larger portion of the habitable globe. No people speaking this language can ever become the willing instruments of despotic power. These great results, in the destiny of the future, are to be peacefully accomplished by the energy, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance of the British and American races.—I do not confine myself to the Anglo-Saxon race alone, because a large, respectable, and useful portion of the population of my country, have sprung from the Irish, the German, and other European stocks. I am myself, whatever may be my merits or my faults, the son of a native-born Irishman, and I am proud of my descent.—With your indulgent patience, I shall advert to one other topic before I take my seat. I cannot suffer this occasion to pass without expressing my gratification with Her Majesty's wise and liberal declaration in favor of neutral commercial rights during the existing war. It was worthy of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and worthy of the best constitutional sovereign who has ever sat upon the proud and powerful throne of Great Britain. The time will arrive when war against private property upon the ocean, will be entirely proscribed by all civilized nations, as it has already been upon the land, and when the gallant commanders of the navies of the world will esteem it as great a disgrace to rob a peaceful merchant vessel upon the seas, as the general of an army would now do to plunder the private house of an unoffending citizen. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Harroway had been requested to propose what, on some occasions, might have given rise to a splendid address, but under present circumstances, the whole spirit was allowed to evaporate, inasmuch as he was asked to propose the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, and not to touch upon politics. (laughter.) Had he been allowed to touch upon politics, he could have said something against the Ministers and something for them, and between the two he might have said a great deal. (laughter.) He, however, could propose his toast without touching upon politics, because he felt that they were met to do honour to a man who had been trying a great experiment by giving liberty and independence to the colonies without loosening the ties between Canada and the mother country. The noble lord accepted the principle of self-government without trying to connect it with any dominant party. He believed the probability of good government would be equally well solved throughout the whole world if Sovereigns would adopt the same noble and single-minded principle upon which the noble earl had always acted. (cheers.) He had been asked to connect with this toast the name of the Duke of Newcastle, and he had great pleasure in doing so

feeling sure that a greater and more sincere friend to the cause of independence in the colonies had never existed [cheers.] The noble duke most worthily filled the office with which he had been entrusted by Her Majesty, and wishing the noble duke the utmost health and happiness he begged to propose to them "Her Majesty's Ministers and the Duke of Newcastle" [Loud Cheers.]

The Duke of Newcastle said if his noble friend in proposing the toast had felt some difficulty on account of the neutrality in which it had to be brought forward, he felt this difficulty much more in replying to the toast, inasmuch as it was the only one on which neutrality could exist, as everything connected with doing honour to the noble earl, whom they had met that evening as their guest, must be of a positive character.—Her Majesty's Ministers fully felt the difficult position in which they were placed by recent events, and were not unmindful of the great obligations devolving upon them in the present emergency. He could not help, in acknowledging the compliment of his health in connection with the ministry, recollecting that he was the representative of a long line of colonial secretaries whom he saw present, including Sir John Pakington, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, and the oldest of them all—Lord Montagu, and he felt assured they all felt the greatest interest in the prosperity of the colonies and the success of the government of his noble friend, Lord Elgin. [Cheers.] There he stood to return thanks for the representatives of colonial government, and to do honor to the merits of the Earl of Elgin. He and his noble friend stood in the position of a colonial coalition Government [laughter], the whole of the members of which felt the deepest interest in the prosperity of the colonists, and all of whom were happy in uniting to do honor to the Earl of Elgin. They were assembled, however, not only to do honour to the noble earl, but to express a sincere regard for the colony over which he presided. He had the honor of knowing his noble friend for very many years—he was almost afraid to say how many [laughter]. His noble friend in the chair had spoken of Lord Elgin in the highest terms of estimation, and the noble gentleman who represented the distinguished republic of the United States had also spoken of him in terms of friendship and interest, in which he cordially sympathized. Some of those present had known the noble earl on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but he had known him before that time on the banks of the Thames in a public school, and had always appreciated and admired his talents and his virtues. The honorable gentleman who represented the United States had spoken of the inhabitants of that country being descendants of the British—he would not say Anglo-Saxon—and he was sure they would do all honor to the country from which they were descended. His noble friend had spoken of the war in which England was now engaged. How had the despot against whom they were opposed commenced that war? Why, by declaring his distant provinces under martial law, whilst in England they had appealed to the country for support—an appeal which had been responded to throughout: the land—and sure he was, if required, not only would the colonists call upon them to draw the troops from the colonies, but would offer contingents in support of this noble—this righteous war. [Cheers.] He had great pleasure in greeting his noble friend (Lord Elgin) on the present occasion, and he trusted that this country would long go on in the utmost prosperity, aided and supported by that noble colony with which Lord Elgin's name would, he rejoiced to say, forever be connected. [Cheers.]

Earl Grey proposed "the health of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Prime Minister of Canada."—They were met to do honor to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and it was impossible for him to see so large a company gathered for such a purpose without feeling gratified that the difficulties which he (Earl Grey) had to counter along with Mr Hincks and the Governor-General in 1849 had been successfully removed. The success of the Earl of Elgin's administration was greatly owing to the judgment and ability of Mr. Hincks. Canada now enjoyed internal peace and prosperity, with party spirit mitigated, and all classes uniting for the common good—[Cheers.] All that remained to hope

for was, that as she had shown patience in adversity, she would now exhibit moderation suitable to her present good fortune.

Mr Hincks (who was received with loud applause) said My Lord John Russell, my lords and gentlemen—Believe me, I feel deeply sensible of the high honor which you have conferred upon me. It is a source of much personal gratification that this toast should have been proposed in such complimentary terms by a noble earl with whom I have had the honor of holding official intercourse, and who from his first entrance into public life has devoted so much of his attention to colonial subjects. I feel at the same time that the compliment is not so much paid to the individual, or to any measure of colonial policy of which I am the advocate, as to the position which I have the honor to hold as an adviser of the Crown in Canada. But, my lords and gentlemen, much as I feel the honor which has been paid me personally, I feel, in common with every Canadian in this room, sentiments of the highest gratification at the success of a demonstration, the importance of which it is scarcely possible to overestimate. It is not in Canada that I look for great results, though if time permitted I might dwell on the satisfaction which will be experienced there at the compliment paid to your noble guest; but it is in this country, it is in this great metropolis, in every part of the United Kingdom, that the success of the great demonstration will be felt. When I look around this table, and see the distinguished statesmen who surround it, including those who during the last quarter of a century have directed the colonial policy of the empire—when I see the eminent capitalists, and the representatives of the great commercial interests connected with Canada—I feel how important is the sanction which you have given to those principles of government under which, without the slightest abatement of devoted loyalty to our Queen, or of attachment to our mother country, we are enabled to enjoy all the privileges of an independent State. As your distinguished guest has already stated, the people of this country have little time to think about colonial affairs, and the fact is that the great changes which have been made during the last ten or twelve years have hardly been noticed by those not actively engaged in public life [hear, hear.] Nothing has grieved me more during my occasional visits to this country than to find how lightly the severance of the connection between the parent state and the colonies has been spoken of. There is not, my lords and gentlemen, I venture to say, an individual in this room who does not share in the feelings of indignation which pervaded the country when the news was disseminated that a great northern potentate had, under the plea that his neighbor and ally was sick, and in imminent danger, been compassing in his mind how the territory of that neighbor could be parcelled out for his own advantage. And yet we have had too many among ourselves who joined in the cry that the colonies were sick even unto death, and who were ready to abandon these immense territories to whatever fate might happen to befall them. Most fortunately, such sentiments prevailed but to a limited extent in Parliament, and I entertain a strong hope that the demonstration of this evening will entirely dissipate them. The principle of governing your great dependencies on those same constitutional principles on which this country has been governed since the revolution of 1688, is no longer an experiment, for our meeting this evening is a recognition of its entire success, and the happy consequence must be, that instead of being looked on as in a state of transition, we must be considered by the world at large as having political institutions as stable and as permanent as any independent power either in Europe or America. The doubts which have prevailed regarding the stability of our institutions have done us incalculable injury. Like our neighbors in the United States we have had extensive public works to construct, and we have been, and must continue to be, borrowers of money: I believe that nothing has tended so much to damage our credit as the prevalence of the opinion that there was no stability in our institutions. The meeting this evening will be of great importance in removing such distrust. There is, however, another circumstance to

which, in the opinion of some of those round this table even more importance may attach. Last Saturday was the day on which the first loan ever contracted for Canada fell due. I recollect well the predictions made a few years ago that our bonds could not be paid without our obtaining a fresh loan. On that day, however, I am happy to say, these bonds were paid out of a surplus revenue, and in another year a similar amount will be paid from the same source. This money was expended in the construction of ship canals, which are the admiration of all who visit them. They are now paying a considerable revenue, but they have long since, by reduction of freights and the increased value of property, paid for themselves tenfold. We are now engaged in constructing railroads. Within a few weeks one great line—the Great Western of Canada—has been opened, and already its traffic returns have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. In a few weeks about 390 miles of the Grand Trunk of Canada will be in complete operation, and we shall then have direct communication with the Atlantic from the great commercial cities of Quebec and Montreal. It is idle to talk of the present returns from these roads, for, mightily remunerative as they may be, such is the increase of population and of the products of the soil, that what is remunerative to-day will in five years be immensely profitable. I trust, my lords and gentlemen, you will excuse me for seizing this opportunity of referring to our great internal improvements, and of endeavouring to show how important it is to your provincial credit that full confidence should be placed in the stability of our institutions. If such confidence has been established I believe that to your distinguished guest we are indebted for it; and I have no hesitation in affirming that the success of his lordship's government has been caused by his strict impartiality [hear, hear.] His lordship had only been a few days in the province when, in answer to the first congratulatory address presented to him, he announced the principles on which he would administer the government, and from those principles he has never swerved in a single instance. During his lordship's government our province has had to pass through many trials. We had severe commercial distress; we suffered fearfully from the disastrous immigration of 1847; we have not been without our political excitement; but throughout all these trying times, as well as during our period of prosperity, the Earl of Elgin and his amiable countess have been to her Majesty's Canadian subjects all that her Majesty has been to the people of the United Kingdom [loud cheers.] I would say here that, though I shall not occupy your time by repeating what has been already so much better said, I entirely concur in all the sentiments expressed regarding the United States by your noble guest, and by the noble earl (Earl of Illesmere), and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. The Canadians entertain towards their brethren in the neighboring republic the most friendly feelings, and I know well that those feelings are reciprocated. My lords and gentlemen, a high honor has been conferred on me in giving me permission to propose the health of our distinguished chairman, the noble lord who is one of the representatives in Parliament of this great metropolis. It would be wholly out of place on such an occasion as this to refer to the public services rendered to his country by the noble lord, and, even were it otherwise, it would be most presumptuous in me to attempt to enlarge on them. But, as a Canadian, I may in connection with the cause of our meeting, remind you that it was during the period when the noble lord held the seals of the Colonial department, that the great measure of the union of Canada was determined on and carried, and that it was in his lordship's despatch of 1840 that the first indication was given of the new system of colonial government that was to be carried out. [Cheers.] If his lordship entertained any doubts as to the success of the great experiment, which he had determined on trying—and as a wise statesman he must have had some doubts—how gratifying to him must be the proceedings of this evening, and the complete success of the policy which he was instrumental in carrying out. I am sure that his lordship would think me guilty of ingratitude if I did not on this occasion refer to

the services of a deceased statesman who co-operated with him, and whose loss we must ever deplore. The honorable gentleman concluded by proposing "The health of the noble Chairman." (Drunk amidst loud cheers.)

The Chairman rose to respond to the toast. He begged to return his grateful thanks for the honor which had been done him. On the question of colonial policy he did not feel himself called upon again to speak, as the subject had been already commented on. He now begged to propose the health of Lady Elgin, whose kind influence and amiable character were fully appreciated by all who knew her, and he begged to couple with her ladyship's name the ladies of Canada. (Drunk with three times three.)

The noble lord then left the chair, and the company separated at half-past twelve o'clock.

We understand that in addition to the Montreal escapade, Mr. Justice Rolland has declared that he will not sit on the Bench with Mr. Chief Justice Lafontaine. Mr. Rolland is in his dotage and ought to be pensioned off at once.

Rumor says that Lord Elgin will be succeeded in the Government of Canada by the Marquis of Chandos, at no very distant day.

It appears that the contracts for the North Shore Railroad from Quebec to Montreal have been given to a Mr. Baby, and not to Sykes, De Bergue and Co., as was at first reported.

The first United States mail through Canada over the Great Western railroad, left Detroit on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, and arrived at Buffalo in the evening.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. K. Creighton, on the 19th inst., Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, to Miss MARY YOUNG, both of the Township of North Gower.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, April 29.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, 4/ bbl	39	0	@	40	0
Farmers', 1/ 126 lbs	35	0	@	37	6
Wheat—Fall 4/ bushel, 60 lbs	7	6	@	8	0
Spring do.	7	0	@	7	6
Oatmeal, 4/ bbl, 126 lbs	57	6	@	0	0
Rye, 4/ bushel, 56 lbs	3	3	@	3	6
Berley, 4/ bushel, 48 lbs	3	0	@	3	3
Oats, 4/ bushel, 34 lbs	4	0	@	4	3
Peas, 4/ bushel, 60 lbs	4	4	@	5	0
Beans, 4/ bushel	5	0	@	6	0
Corn, 4/ bushel	4	3	@	5	6
Potatoes, 4/ bushel	3	6	@	0	0
Hay, 4/ ton	30	0	@	100	0
Straw, 4/ ton	60	0	@	60	0
Onions 4/ bushel	4	0	@	5	0
Apples, 4/ bushel	3	6	@	3	9
Butter—Fresh, 4/ lb	0	14	@	0	10
" Tub do.	0	8	@	0	9
Eggs, 4/ dozen	6	0	@	9	0
Pork, 4/ 100 lbs	30	0	@	42	6
Butt, 4/ 100 lbs	25	0	@	30	0
" 4/ lb	6	0	@	0	0
Walton, 4/ lb by the quarter	0	4	@	0	5
Beans, 4/ cwt	0	4	@	0	5
Yellow, 4/ lb	0	0	@	0	7
Red, 4/ lb	0	0	@	0	5
Pigs slaughtered, 4/ 100 lbs	20	0	@	22	6
" do 4/ pair	2	3	@	2	6
Pork, each	3	9	@	5	2
Hickens, each	1	3	@	1	8
Geese, each	1	8	@	2	0
Ducks, 4/ pair	2	0	@	0	0
Wood—Hemlock, 4/ cord	7	6	@	0	5
Hardwood, " "	10	0	@	12	6

DIED.

In this town, on the 28th inst., CARRINE, wife of Mr. Thomas Kirk, aged 71 years and 9 months. At his residence, at Fairfield, in the township of Oxford; on the 13th instant, after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude and dious resignation, GEORGE DOWNEY Esq., aged 73 years. Deceased was a native of the County of Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1823, and has been a resident of the above Township ever since; and the large and respectable concourse of persons who attended his mortal remains to their last resting place, Merrickville, on Sunday last, testified in what respect he was held by his neighbors.—Communicated.

CONCERT

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

By Mr. JAMES FRASER, Teacher, encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon him on a late occasion, begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bytown and vicinity, that he intends giving another CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 10th OF MAY,

IN THE

WEST WARD MARKET HALL.

The place will be comfortably seated and well lighted for the occasion.

Mr. Fraser will be assisted by several AMATEURS, who have kindly offered their services in the performance of a variety of the most popular music of the day.

Doors open at 7 P. M.—TICKETS of Admission 1s. 3d.—To be had at the door.

Bytown, April 27th, 1854. (16)

NOTICE.

It is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Bytown Royal Scarlet Chapter, for the election of officers and other business, will be held in the Orange Hall, on Monday the 15th of May next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order,

FRANCIS ABBOTT,
Scribe, B. S. C.

(16)

(CIRCULAR.)

Mathie, Robertson & Co.

DESIRE to inform their Friends and the Trade, that they have now received, via Boston and New York, a large portion of their IMPORTATIONS from GREAT BRITAIN, to be followed, at an early date, by further Shipments.

By MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH INSTANT, their Stock of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS will be complete, at which time they expect to be enabled to offer an Extensive and Varied Stock, suitable for the requirements of the early Spring Trade of the country.

Brockville, C. W.,

April 10th, 1854. (15-2m.)

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollet Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.

Paints & Painting.

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.

Daly Street, Lower Bytown

JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP

125, 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 constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, of good material, and best of workmanship, which will be found on inspection equal to any in the trade, and on as moderate terms.

J. P. respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

Montreal, August 12, 1852.

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, Signs, and every other description of Ornamental Painting executed on the shortest notice.

Residence, next door to the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas G. Burns Lower Bytown.

Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

THE BRITISH HOTEL,

RE-OPENED.

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

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

D. MPARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean, Jan'y 1854.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BRYSON,

STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER.

HAS removed to the new frame building two doors east of Sussex Street on Rideau Street, and next door to Mr. Alex. Morvat's Clothing Establishment, and nearly opposite the store of John L. Campbell, Esq.

Bytown, 19th May, 1852.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Sixth Volume
OR
THE ORANGE LILY.

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

Ten Copies to one Address, £1 7 6, or 8s. 9d. each.
Twenty Copies do., 7 10 0, or 7s. 6d. each.
Thirty Copies do., 9 7 6, or 6s. 3d. each.
Forty Copies do., 10 0 0, or 5s. 0d. each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



J. HAROLD,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Foot.
No. 103 1/2 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

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

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

WATCH, CLOTH-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,
WILLIAM TRACY

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

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

Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.
Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

John's Saloon
SUSSEX STREET
LOWER BYTOWN.

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

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

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

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



GEORGE LEATCH,
AGENT FOR THE ORANGE LILY,
PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL
MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.

MR. GEORGE ROBBS,
AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY."
ARMAGH INN, KINGSTON.

BLANK DEEDS
AND
MEMORIALS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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

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