

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, OCTOBER 24, 1854.

NO. 38.

## EDITH CLIVE.

BY CALMARINE BARTON.

### PART FIRST.

"I tell you, daughter, she will never do for a governess," said the elder Mrs. Wallingford to her daughter-in-law.

"I shall make the experiment at all events," replied the younger lady. "The children have had enough of Miss Crofton, so I am determined to try something entirely different."

And Mrs. Wallingford, junior, took up a book, her usual way of ending a discussion with her mother-in-law.

The old lady's indignation knew no bounds, but as Constance preserved a rigid silence (that said answer to violence,) she at length saw all further effort vain, and drawing herself up to her utmost height, (which was very high indeed,) left the room.

Mrs. John Wallingford, the elder lady, was a woman of some strength of character, but more imperiousness of will, joined to an unbending love of sway.

She had successively ruled her husband, her son's first wife, and to a pleasure his second wife also. But in the latter case she found a strong opponent in the grandson, Edmund Wallingford, who, detesting her with all the strength of a boy's dislike, was the more inclined to return to his father's house, and availing himself of the privileges of an only son, took forth as her champion on every occasion.

Mr. Wallingford loved his wife with all the fervor of a younger lover, but he was of an open unsuspecting temper, and he made for this art of his mother, whose unwearied endeavor was to have Constance do the share. He would have been agonized at the thought of her suffering from any physical want; he could not endure to have her absent; was frolic and impatient when she was away, but he never asked himself how he treated her as the mistress of his house could have been treated; whether he owed her that respect before others, which could have compelled it from them. His mother had the art of raising a wind about whatever she undertook, however small a matter it might be. The act of placing a tin towel in its proper place, setting a chair in a straight line, which had before been in a diagonal position, wiping a tea-cup with a flower, called forth a degree of energy which perfectly astonished all beholders, for the great mass of people seldom remember that happy mental always is the loudest.

Constance, whose love for her husband was far stronger than her natural inclination, usually accomplished twice as much, but not being possessed of the art of lying, found herself overlooked, and in a mere cypher in her own house.

Another, you will attend to such and such things, it's not worth while to trouble Constance about it," was a remark which often she would hear, while it filled the old lady's triumph. On these occasions Edmund's envy was most keen to Constance, and the affection which grew up between them, like that of an only mother and her son, addressed and strength, while Mrs. John Wallingford learned to dread the sarcastic

tone and piercing glance of one, who, tho' so young, was no clear-sighted.

After a marriage of ten years, and when Edmund had attained his twentieth year, Mr. Wallingford died. His last sigh was breathed upon the bosom of Constance, and his last words were a blessing for her gentle, untiring love. After his death, his mother continued to reside in the family. A rich, fair, and young widow (Constance was thirty) needed a chaperon, and she filled the office of dragon to perfection. Constance was fondly attached to the memory of her husband, and had her mother-in-law contented herself with warbling off undesired suitors, she had been a most welcome inmate; but Constance, in the first violence of her grief, had abandoned every thing to her direction, and when she at length roused herself to action, she found the sceptre wrested from her hands. It is easier to resign than to remain, and she, tho' succeeding five years, she never secreted any title for authority, but she would probably have done so, had she not been so much attached to her affection for her children, and the reputation of Edmund, which she had inherited, was so concerned. The young ladies, who were a governess, and the grandmother's selection, but Edmund having discovered that when their mother was absent, the children were treated with a severity which destroyed both spirit and temper, insisted upon her dismissal, and she accordingly received.

It must be confessed that the new governess, Edith Clive, was as unlike her predecessor as possible. Instead of forty-five she was nineteen; instead of being tall, thin, perpendicular and hard-featured, she was rather below the middle stature, but so exquisitely proportioned you could scarce deem it a fault; eyes of which no mortal could ever determine the color, they seemed to change from black to blue, from blue to hazel, but in each change most beautiful. A complexion which is often misnamed fair, of that rich hue whose transparency shows emotion, by the quick varying color which mantles underneath, from the delicate peach-blossom to the deeper tint of the crimson rose, and dark-brown hair which (brush it vigorously as she might, to make it lie smooth and orderly as that of a governess should do) would curl in short, in coquettish-looking curls on her finely rounded forehead. And then her voice, her laugh, no "lute's soft tone" could ever have bewitched you one-half so much. What wonder that Mrs. John Wallingford thought her a very improper person for a governess.

And yet she had been educated for that very vocation. She was the orphan and only child of a clergyman, who left her to the guardianship of an uncle, with the direction that the sum he had saved from a country clergyman's scanty living should be appropriated to her education. She was accordingly educated with a view to her own support, and her first essay in governessing was made in the Wallingford family.

"Well mother," said Edmund Wallingford, who had been absent a few weeks on a aunt to "The Falls," and in a accompanying you through Canada, "how do you

like your new governess? The selection was the great subject of interest when I left home.

The mother's voice was drowned by the united expressions of approbation from his three little sisters, who were crowding around him with delight at his return, while little Lucy (who, being an infant at the time of his father's death, had always been Edmund's particular pet) unclasped her arms from his neck, and clapped her hands; as she drew a child's quick comparison between Miss Crofton and Miss Clive, and springing from his knee, declared her intention of bringing down the ladder from the school-room, that he might himself see the difference without delay.

"Do not be in such a hurry, Lucy," said her mother, "Edmund will see Miss Clive at tea," and Lucy was kept quiet by stories of some little Indian girls her brother had seen when away, and an examination of the presents of quill-work he had brought them all.

Tea time came, but Wallingford forgot his appetite, which he had just before declared to have, all a traveler's vigor, noticed not the stern glances of his grandmother, or the half-suppressed smiles of Constance, as he gazed on the face of Edith Clive. Still when she played and sang her sweetest songs, at the request of Constance, (who took a pleasure in pleasing the old lady,) the enchantment was complete. He had considered Miss Crofton as an embodiment of the species governess, an evil to be endured, and his only interest in the matter had been the happiness of his sisters, but before the evening was over, he felt his own happiness was at stake with the young governess.

Long after he retired to rest that sweet face was before him, and when he fell asleep (for lovers will sleep like other mortals, in spite of witching reveries,) he dreamed she was a spirit, a fairy, an angel; and when the early sun peeped in through the blinds, a rich strain of music broke upon his ear. He rubbed his eyes. Was he awake? He could scarcely tell, till having hastily dressed, he half opened the blinds and looked into the garden, which was just below his window. There were Edith and her sisters gathering flowers to adorn the drawing-room and choice little boudoir, which was Constance's sanctum, for Edith soon learned that nothing pleased Constance better than fresh flowers arranged with taste. While thus employed, she was singing a morning hymn in which the children joined.

Softly breathes the morning air  
O'er the flowers with dew drops bright;  
While the early sunshine throws  
Gladness in its glowing light.

Darkness, gloom and night have fled,  
And our Father's loving care  
To his children brings the dawn,  
Rife with all things sweet and fair.

Thanks, kind Father, for thy love,  
Thus our grateful hearts would pray;  
Ever may thy sheltering care  
Guard us both by night and day.

Ever, while life's path is long,  
Sull may we thy children be,  
And all gloom and danger pass  
Lead us up to light and life.

Wallingford folded his arms on the window-ledge, and listened with his whole heart to the sound. The spell was broken by little Lucy, who had succeeded in getting off Edith's sun-bonnet, and twisting a rosebud in her hair, but during the operation, the whole array of her thick tresses became loosened from the comb that confined them and fell in disorder over her neck and shoulders. Edith laughed and shook her finger at the mischievous child, who sprung round her neck and drenched her with kisses.

"O look, Miss Clive, there is brother Edmund laughing at you," said Isabel, the eldest of her pupils, for Wallingford had unconsciously thrown the blind wide open. Edith glanced up at the window, and then, covered with blushes, made her way into the house with all possible speed.

At breakfast Wallingford looked for her in vain. "Does not Miss Clive breakfast with us?" he asked.

"She breakfasts and dines with the children in the school-room, and it would be more proper if she took her tea there also," replied Mrs. John Wallingford, drawing herself up, as she always did when angry. He offered no reply to the remark, but resolved that she should throw no impediment in the way of his intercourse with Edith.

"Come in," said the sweet voice of the latter, as he knocked at the school-room door previous to his departure to New York, which was within an hour's sail of the residence of Constance and her family, and thither his professional duties called him daily.

"Have you any commands for the city, Miss Clive?" he asked, as she looked up from the copy she was writing for his sister Helen.

"None, I thank you," she replied, blushing slightly as the scene in the garden came to her mind.

Wallingford was punctuality itself. He was never known to be in the house beyond a certain time, but now he lingered till the voice of Constance was heard calling, "my dear Edmund you will be too late for the boat;" and her smile brought the color into his cheek, as she hoped he had been improving his time in the school-room as well as his sisters had done since they had been under the care of Miss Clive, and he hastened away, more to escape her railery than to avoid losing his trip to the city.

He had only performed a simple act of courtesy from a gentleman to a lady, but acts of courtesy and words of kindness had been almost strangers to poor Edith since the death of her parents. For the last seven years she had been a dependent drudge in her uncle's family, and nothing but a most happy and buoyant temperament, aided by deep religious principle, had sustained her; but she had learned to gather life's flowers and tread lightly on its thorns. The simple question, "have you any commands for the city?" at first excited her unbounded surprise, and then came the thought, "how kind, and how like his sweet mother!" and the tone and look with which she thanked him arose in his mind, amid law-papers and clients, during the whole day.

And day after day passed by, and Edith Clive won the hearts of all the household with the exception of Mrs. John Wallingford. To Constance, who, as I have said, was somewhat indolent, she became perfectly indispensable.

"My dear Edith, (for she soon dropped the more formal appellation of Miss Clive,) will you see that the spare bed-room is in-

order. My friend, Mrs. Howard will be here to-morrow." Or, "Edith, dear, will you see everything arranged for our guests this-afternoon. A note from Edmund informs me that a perfect host of unexpected company will be here by to-morrow evening. The south, west, and little corner rooms will be in requisition" and Edith, (who had been accustomed to perform the same services in her uncle's family, but without the smiling thanks that rewarded her here) would have all that related to the comfort of every one in perfect order. Fresh water and flowers in every room, while the bed-linen would be fragrant with the perfume of lavender and sweet-scented grass, which she scattered in that salutary, the linen-closet, over which she now reigned supreme. Then Betty, the cook, would say, "Miss Clive, would you mix up some cake this afternoon? Your cake is so much lighter and delicater than mine,"—and Edith would good-humoredly relieve her of the trouble of cake-making, till Edith's cake became the only kind which could be eaten in the family. The landlady would come to her to learn how she planted, and so nicely, and even the gardener, who seldom brooked any interference in his sphere, would ask her to select the flowers which were to adorn the drawing-room.

The children perfectly worshipped her. How they improved! No one could explain, for the merry voices, and peals of happy laughter were heard at all times from the school-room, but improve they certainly did, in a degree that astonished every one. Isabel, at whom her Italian music-master had groaned in despair, soon learned to play remarkably well for a girl of eleven, under Edith's tuition. Helen, the second daughter of Constance, had been pronounced a complete duce by Miss Crofton; but now showed as much fondness for her studies, as she had formerly manifested aversion; "dear Miss Clive was always so kind and good, and took so much trouble to make her understand all she studied;" while little Lucy, who had hated the very sight of A, B, C, with her whole heart, was now deep in the mysteries of the art of reading. They were no longer the shy, nervous, reserved children who distressed their mother by their awkward ways, and were dull and uninteresting to strangers; but their spirits being allowed free play, and their energies enlivened and well-directed, the difference was felt by both their mother and her friends, and by the former in a way which bound her heart to Edith Clive. And Wallingford began each day to grow more and more impatient for the hour of his return home, and when Edith was visible he was always at her side; no walk or drive was endurable unless she made one of the party, and the little bunch of myrtle and geranium which fell from her bosom, was pressed to his lips, and hoarded like a miser's treasure. Yet dearly as he loved her, and much as he longed to tell her so, he feared to lose her friendship in the effort to gain her heart. And yet he was proud. He knew well his own advantage of wealth, station and person, and he knew well that more than one fair hand would willingly have belonged to him. But what were all these advantages compared in his own mind to Edith Clive?

## PART II.

"My dear daughter," said Mrs. John Wallingford, "I do beseech you not to make Miss Clive and yourself both ridiculous, by pushing her forward on that occasion."

The occasion in question was to be given by Constance on Edmund's 26th birth-day, and Edith had just left the room to execute an order of Constance, when the remark was made.

"I shall let things take their own course," was the reply. "I shall neither push her forward nor keep her in the background. I shall not do so unjudicious a thing as to call for admiration of one whose own loveliness will be sure to attract it, nor will I try to throw her in the shade."

"Your infatuation, and that of Edmund, is a matter which is perfectly unaccountable to me. I presume I shall be told, before long, that I must prepare to receive her as a granddaughter."

"Nothing more likely," answered Constance, as she followed Edith out of the room.

"I will see if I cannot prevent that," thought the old lady, as she fanned herself with no little vehemence.

We honor old age, when, as we have seen it, it looks quietly forward to that world to which it is so soon to belong, with a heart disinterested from the interests of earth. We honor old age which can still sympathize with two hopes and wishes of the young, though with pulses calmed by oblation and time, and thought. We can feel for, and gladly soothe the fretfulness of old age, when wearisome infirmities make life a pain; but we can neither love nor honor old age, when the evil passions of former years still sway the heart which should be filled with thoughts of heaven. Then, alas! the hoary head is only a crown of shame!

The eventful evening of the party arrived and Edith, in a simple dress of white muslin, with no other ornament than a wreath of geraniums in her hair, looked her loveliest, and Constance could not repress a glance of triumph at her mother-in-law, as Edith was beset by so many invitations for her hand in the dance. But the wrath of Mrs. John Wallingford was at its height, when Mr. Elmore, the most distinguished looking man in the room, asked for an introduction to Miss Clive, while a pang passed through the heart of Wallingford as, after a few words spoken by Elmore, he noticed the smiles of Edith gave place to a flushed cheek and tearful eyes, while Elmore spoke in an earnest animated tone.

"I think you must acknowledge that our young friend is somewhat versed in the art of flirting," observed Mrs. John Wallingford, as Edith raised her eyes to the face of Elmore, with an expression of feeling unusual to her when conversing with a stranger.

In a fit of jealous petulance Wallingford approached them.

"Excuse me for interrupting you, Miss Clive, but I believe you are engaged to me for the quadrille which is now forming," said he with an irritation in his voice and manner, which the subject did not seem to warrant.

"Miss Clive and myself are old friends," said Elmore, as he resigned her to him. "I had the happiness to have her excellent father for my tutor and friend, before I became your classmate at Harvard, and I well remember the mischievous little sprite who hid my books and pencils, and was sure to be forgiven, do what she would. My friend will scarcely forgive me for making you so grave on the present occasion, my dear Miss Clive," he added, turning to Edith, "My reminiscences had been better deferred till a more fitting time." As

drawing and smiling, he joined a group at the other end of the room.

Frederic Elmore had boarded in the family of the Rev. Henry Clive, the father of Edith, while his pupil, for three years, and the regard he felt for his estimable tutor was fully returned by the latter, who Edith had been his pet and playmate. After an interval of ten years, he had recognized the child in the woman, the woman he entered Mrs. Wallingford's parlor, while she knew not the boyish, laughter-loving student of eighteen, in the matured man of twenty-eight, with his name and the sound of his voice brought back to her mind her happy childhood, her father and her mother. And he spoke of her parents, of the dear old parsonage, of the little village church half hidden by the elm trees, and all the well-remembered scenes of former years, till she forgot where she then was, as he drew these pictures of the past. He had recollected her as the loveliest child he had ever known, and after a long absence from his native country, endeavored to obtain from her uncle's family some clue to her present abode. But Mrs. Clive, her aunt, belonged to the class of match-making uncles, & having her own views on the rich and agreeable young bachelor, had no idea of throwing her niece in his way, and merely evaded a direct reply. "Mr. Clive, who was absent had the direction of Edith's location; she herself did not exactly remember it." Much disappointed, he had given up all hope of seeing her, and the meeting was, therefore, equally unexpected and pleasant to both.

She was silent and abstracted during the dance which followed; her mind was with the past, and Wallingford observed that Elmore watched her every movement with undisguised interest. "He cannot but love her, and she will love him, for he has all the advantage of early friendship and association with the past, and my dream of happiness is over," he thought as he led her to a seat, and Elmore was instantly at her side.

At length the evening, which had become intolerably long to Wallingford, came to an end; the last guest had departed, and as he made some casual remark to Edith, she started at the melancholy tone of his sweet voice.

"Are you ill?" she asked with unconscious anxiety.

"Only heart-sick," he replied with bitterness.

She raised her eyes to his, with a look of sorrow and surpris. He could not stand that look, and bidding her "good night," left the room.

"What is the matter with Edmund?" asked Constance of Edith, when Mrs. John Wallingford retired. "If you have been unkind to him, Edith, I shall never forgive you."

"I have not been unkind to him. How could I be so, when he is so kind and considerate to me?"

"Nonsense. You must know what I mean. He loves you, you know he does, and you must love him in return, for Edmund is dear to me as my own son." And Constance bent over her coaxingly, and kissed her cheek again and again.

Edith's face crimsoned, then turned deadly pale.

"My dear Mrs. Wallingford, you must not say so. The suggestion may make me miserable."

"I will say no more, Miss Clive. The occurrences of this evening have changed your feelings I see. I will press Edmund

Wallingford for no one's satisfaction. He is worthy of the hand of any woman."

And bid her her a cold "good night," Constance went to her own room, provoked beyond measure at Edith, for her attachment to her step-son made her unreasonable.

Poor Edith's pillow was wet with tears that night. She felt unaccountably by all, and yet would not have explained her real feelings for weeks. She had not dared to confess to herself how much she had learned to love Edmund Wallingford. He was proud—proud of his station, his name, his family, and well might he have been proud of his own talents, and the estimation in which he was already held in his profession; and Edith soon discovered this trait in his character. But his pride was different from the ordinary pride of ordinary minds.

Above all things else he loved to do homage to mental and moral excellence in whatever rank or degree of life he found it, and his heart soon discovered Edith Clive to be all he had imagined of female loveliness. Sometimes when his dark, earnest eyes were fixed upon her face, she had dared for a moment to hope that he loved her, but the thought was always put quickly away. "No, I will not indulge in a chimera which will destroy my peace," was his mental reply to the suggestion, and she would occupy herself more vigorously than ever, with the discharge of her various duties. Idleness is the food of hopeless love, but Edith gave her love no such sustenance, and her reward was perfect peace with herself and others.

But after this unromantic party, all seemed changed. Mr. Elmore became a constant visitor at Mrs. Wallingford's, and each successive visit charmed him more and more with Edith, and she always welcomed him with the warmth of an open, frank heart. She was not one of those young ladies who see a lover in every mere friend, and not suspecting the nature of his interest in herself, gave free expression to the pleasure she felt at seeing him. To her he was a remnant of the past, the friend as well as pupil of her father, the favorite of her mother, one who could sympathize in her love and regret for the departed, but nothing more. Had she not loved Wallingford, she probably would have loved Elmore, but her heart was preoccupied.

Mrs. John Wallingford watched this game of hearts with a keen eye. She alone read Edith's feelings aright, but she determined no one else should. Frederic Elmore might marry Edith Clive and welcome; he was no grandson of hers, Edmund Wallingford never should if she could prevent it, and accordingly, she took good care to point out to the latter every proof of Edith's supposed attachment to Elmore, and her desire to please him. Constance forgot her usual amiability in her sorrow for the suffering of him who was to her as an own son, and grew cold and even repellent to Edith, while Wallingford, though still polite, maintained a formal reserve and distance, which contrasted with his former attention and even tenderness of manner, wounded her deeply. While to Elmore, who had once been a favorite college friend and classmate, he found it difficult to behave with decent civility. Poor Edith! Only the children remained the same to her.

"Miss Clive," said Mrs. John Wallingford, as Edith sat alone in the school-room, (the children being out with their mother,) "I will take an old lady's privilege of saying a few words to you, for your own sake."

Edith bowed and looked surprised at the sudden interjection in her conversation by Mrs. John Wallingford, and the old lady went on:

"You must have observed the strange manner in which Mr. Wallingford's manner to you, of late. He has discovered your feelings with regard to himself, and wisely adopted a course of conduct calculated to put an end to any ambitious hopes you may have formed. I know that my daughter-in-law has foolishly encouraged you in the idea that your sentiments were reciprocated; but she was mistaken, for Mr. Wallingford's whole mind on the subject is known to me, and now as to her, as you see she has changed her mode of proceedings. It remains for you to decide whether it is consistent with the delicacy of a modest young lady to remain here under such circumstances, as you cannot but see your presence is a restraint upon us all."

She ceased speaking, and fixed her eyes on Edith to mark the effect of what she had said. The poor girl made a violent effort to control herself, indignation had dried up the tears which, at first, had been ready to flow, but she sat quietly to the end of the speech, and then, thanking the old lady for her advice, begged to be left alone.

When alone she gave way to a burst of grief. What had she done? How had she exposed herself to Mrs. Wallingford? were questions she asked herself again and again. But it made no matter how: she was exposed; Mrs. John Wallingford was right, and she must seek another home. But where was she to go? Her uncle would be enraged beyond measure at her losing so desirable a situation, and Elmore, her only friend, had been called suddenly away on business the day before, and even had he been at hand, how could she satisfactorily explain her sudden departure from so pleasant a home? "O, my father, my mother!" she exclaimed, "would that the same grave had closed over your child!" But the feeling of despair was checked as her eye fell on her father's last gift, a pocket-bible. She took it up and read with a new interest the oft-perused sentence written by that benighted father, on the blank leaf, "for my child's use in after life." And then followed a selection of passages to which he wished her to refer in time of sorrow, and times of joy. She turned to the passages thus noted, and read till she became composed and even happy. "I have still youth and health, strength unimpaired," she thought, "and though I will love him, and pray for the blessing of Heaven upon him, all the days of my life, the fulfillment of my duties in some other home will bring me peace, and I will again be happy in making others so."

She was much absorbed in her own reflections that she knew not how the time passed, till she was startled by Constance rushing into the room in a state of alarm.

"Edith, where is your son Lucy?"

"I have not. I was not aware you had returned from your drive."

"We have been home two hours, but I was detained in the parlor by company, and Lucy, it seems, has been missing nearly all that time."

Edith entreated her to be calm, as she hastily threw on her bonnet, and calling to Isabel, (who was thoughtful and considerate beyond her age,) she directed her, in a whisper, to send some of the servants to the Mill River Rock, if she did not return in a few moments.

To be Continued.

Latest from the Seat of War.

## FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Menshikoff, with the shattered remains of his fleet, barricaded the inner harbor, and refused to surrender. Six hours were allowed him. It is reported, but not officially, that he had surrendered.

On the 25th Fort Constantino was invested by sea and land, and after a very obstinate defence it was carried by storm.

The Allies bombarded the city and fleet. Ten Russian ships of the fleet were bombarded and sunk.

The other forts were carried one after another. 100 guns were silenced, and 22,000 prisoners taken.

The Russian loss in dead and wounded is estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sebastopol alone.

Menshikoff with the remains of his army, retired into the inner harbor and threatened to fire the town and blow up the rest of his ships unless the victors would grant him honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity gave him six hours for consideration. The last despatch says he has surrendered, and the British and French flags now wave over Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russian land forces on the heights of the Alma contained 50,000 men, and numerous artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet after 1 1/2 hours hard fighting.

No general officer of the British was wounded.

M<sup>r</sup>. St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

General Thomason, [French] tho't to be fatally wounded, and Gen Canrobert wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement on the plains of Kalantai lasted several hours, and was very sanguinary; it ended in the total defeat of the Russians who were pursued to the entrenchments before Sebastopol.

Despatches state that the garrisons of Sebastopol were offered free withdrawal, but surrendered prisoners of war.

The despatches as to Sebastopol are very conflicting, and one dated Berlin 3d, says; "a telegraphic despatch has been received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that Prince Menshikoff has telegraphed under date of Sept. 25th, that he has withdrawn his troops unmolested from Sebastopol towards Vaktshiser, where he will await reinforcements. He adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th.

A despatch from Berlin of the 29th, says that the return of the French fleet from the Baltic had been countermanded and a despatch from Kiel dated 2d says the fleet left that harbor that day to join Napier in the Baltic.

Napier was before Revel on the 23d. Bucharest, Sept. 30th.—It is again asserted that there are 50,000 Russians in the Dobruddela and Gen. Luders is constantly receiving re-inforcements.

Omat Pasha was only waiting Marshal St. Arnaud's orders to make an attack on Bessarabia.

All the engagements of the Turkish army indicate the suspension of the Russian campaign. The Russians are concentrating in the neighborhood of Ismael. Details of the Sebastopol news were not expected by the British Government before the 6th.

The Turks were hastening through Bul-

garia by forced marches to the sea coast. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris called on M. Drouyn de L'huys to express his satisfaction at the success of the Allied army.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, says, it is rumored that a joint note has been sent by England and France to the Cabinet of Washington requiring an explanation of the engagements entered into between the United States and Russia, especially as to the nature and conditions of an acquisition said to have been made by the United States of Russian possessions in North America.

### THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—Disturbances have broken out at Burgos, in Spain.

Nothing further as to the capture of Sebastopol, but the various accounts are confirmed.

The Turkish Ambassador presented to the London *Times* a copy of a despatch sent to him from Constantinople, and says there is no doubt of the truth of the published accounts.

Via Vienna the statement comes that Menshikoff has surrendered the remains of his fleet.

Six Russian Ships escaped from Sebastopol.

There has been a trifling difficulty between the Turks and Montenegrins.

One French and three Russian Generals have arrived at Constantinople slightly wounded.

### The Battle of Kalantai Plains.

#### SECOND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the allies, at the Alma, on the 21st, we infer that their success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the Heights. At all events, Prince Menshikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 23rd September, gave battle to the advanced forces in the Plains of Kalantai, on the River Katscha, but his forces were repulsed after a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours.

The Russian party in Vienna, do not disguise that the Russian armies have met with signal reverses in the Crimea.

Accounts from Odessa, say that several battles had taken place in which the artillery of the fleets shared.

Prince Menshikoff has fallen back from the Alma towards the Heights of the Katka, where he was joined by General Chumattoff with 6,000 foot.

On the 23rd, there was a battle, in which the Russian loss was considerable. One General and two Colonels were killed. Gen. Chumattoff was wounded.

The publication of these despatches, was to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

It is stated on the authority of the German Journals of Frankfurt, that the English Cabinet has brought forward an overture to revise the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this new element will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* publishes a decree forbidding the export of Corn to Austria.

(From the London *Times*, October 2.)

The great and glorious events which were confidently anticipated, when we last addressed our readers, have not only justified but surpassed our expectations; and the day, which had been set apart by the Crown and the Nation, for a Thanksgiving for the abundant natural gifts of Providence, has caught from the distant theatre of war, the first shout of victory.

Despatches of the 23rd September, were re-

ceived on Saturday, by the Government, from H. M. Ambassador at Constantinople, by way of Belgrade, stating that the entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with numerous artillery and cavalry, on the Heights of the Alma, was attacked by the allied troops at 1 p.m., on the 20th, and carried by the bayonet in an hour-and-a-half, with the loss of about 1,400 British troops, killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the part of the French. The Russian army being driven into full retreat.

In the course of yesterday, a further despatch was received by the Duke of Newcastle, direct from Lord Raglan himself, confirming this intelligence, and stating that the Heights above the Alma had been carried, after a desperate battle, by the valour of the allied forces.

Lord Raglan estimates the main body of the enemy at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry; and adds, that two Genl. officers and two guns were taken on this occasion by the English army.

Thus far, our intelligence is positive, and the battle of the Alma may be ranked with the most brilliant achievements. The two valiant armies which met and fought for the first time side by side, on that field of battle, and this exploit—gallant and momentous as undoubtedly it is—seems to be already surpassed by the magnitude of its immediate consequences.

Telegraphic despatches of a less certain and official character, but nevertheless of high probability, have been received by way of Vienna and Bucharest, stating that the fortress of Sevastopol itself surrendered on the 25th to the Allied armies, together with all the vast stores of war it contains, the fleet and Russian garrison.

It will be scarcely possible to receive the official confirmation of this intelligence through Constantinople and Belgrade for a day or two, but it purports to have been conveyed to Varna by a steamer which met at sea the steamer conveying the news to Constantinople, and from the rapidity with which communications of less importance have twice been received from the seat of war, it is by no means impossible that such an event as this could be known in the time. We are enabled to say that it is regarded with great confidence in the highest quarters; and when the same despatch reached the Emperor of the French, he instantly announced to the troops that Sevastopol had fallen.

It is now known with certainty, that Prince Menshikoff fought and lost a battle on the 20th instant, and the plan of campaign he adopted is sufficiently clear. He chose the passage of the Alma as the strongest position, and the Russian army was entrenched on the heights which form the left bank of that stream, in a fortified position, which, as Lord Raglan expressly states, was fortidably defended by a numerous artillery. On this point 50,000 men were concentrated, which must comprise by far the most important part of the Russian force in the Crimea. The Russian General appears to have preferred an entrenched position of this nature to an action in the open plains of the Crimea. He, therefore, stakes his defence on the passage of the Alma, and even renounced the attempt to oppose the landing of the allies, yet after all this preparation, with a muster of the best troops of the Russian Empire, with all the advantages which nature and art could supply, the boasted soldiers of the North stood only for about an hour and a half before the fury of the French infantry and the deadly energy of the British bayonet, and then were driven from the field. The forces of the two armies must have been about equal, every local advantage was on the side of the Russians, yet the attack, which began at one o'clock, ended an hour and a half before sunset, and the military strength and pride of Russia received a blow more severe than in the loss of those hardly contested fields fought with Napoleon. An army which has lost a great battle, and been driven ignominiously from a fortified position, is ill prepared to defend a great maritime fortress invested by sea and land. Moreover, all we have learned of the Russian army in the course of this war shows that the troops are wanting in that indomitable spirit which will hold a desperate position to the last.

After the defeat of the Alma, four days must have sufficed to bring the allied army to the walls of Sebastopol, and if the place was to be taken at all by a coup de main, everything depended on

the promptitude of the operation. One account states, that the place was taken after a combined attack by sea and land; another implies that it surrendered without any great resistance. On these points we can, at present, furnish no further light; but there is the strongest reason to anticipate that the grand achievement has already terminated this portion of the conflict.—Enough is already known with certainty to justify the exultation of the people of England. Almost every stage of the operations has been accompanied by circumstances of the most auspicious character, and in spite of the momentary gloom which sickness and suspense threw over the arrival at Varna we have no doubt that the delay which took place contributed to the completion and perfection of those vast preparations, to which the success of the enterprise is mainly attributable. But if the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol be confirmed, ten days will have sufficed to terminate the campaign of the Crimea.

### BY TELEGRAPH!

By *Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line.*  
(Reported by Messrs. Dodge & Dickson.)

QUEBEC, 14th Oct., 1854.

Captain Luce of the ill-fated *Arctic*, and seven or eight of his passengers, and five of his crew were picked up from a raft by the *Barque Cambria*, Captain Russell, and arrived last night.

The Railway office at Point Levi was broken into last night, and robbed of £4000.

### FURTHER NEWS OF THE "ARCTIC." (CAPTAIN LUCE'S NARRATIVE.)

The *Arctic* sailed from Liverpool on the 20th September, at 11 o'clock, a. m., with 233 passengers, and about 150 of the crew. Nothing of special notice occurred during the passage until the 27th, when at noon we were on the "Banks," Lat. 46, 45, N. and Long. 62, W., steering West per compass. The weather had been foggy during the day; generally a distance of one-half to 1 of a mile could be seen, but at intervals of a few minutes a very dense fog followed—but sufficiently clear to see one or two miles! At noon I left the deck for the purpose of working out the position of the ship.—In about fifteen minutes I heard a cry of "hard-a-starboard," from the officers of the deck. I had just got out, when I felt a crash forward at the same moment, I saw a steamer under the starboard-bow, and the next moment she struck against our guards and passed a-stern of us. The bows of the strange vessel seemed to be literally cut or crushed off for full ten feet, and seeing that she would inevitably sink in a few minutes, (believing we were comparatively uninjured) my first impulse was to save the lives of those on board the strange steamer.

This is from Captain Luce, arrived here in the *Cambria*, from Glasgow, bound to Montreal. He sank in the *Arctic*, rose again and caught a spar.—A piece of timber fell on his son, and next moment he heard him lifeless on the surface of the sea. Only three of the *Arctic's* passengers were saved with Captain Luce—not 7 or 8 as reported before. The following are the names:—George F. Allen, Mr. Smith, of Nississippi, and Ferdinand Hayer, a Frenchman who was on board the *Vista*.

The above is reported by the Montreal Telegraph Line. The following is the B. N. A. Telegraph Line Report.

### ARRIVAL OF CAPT. LUCE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14th.

Captain Luce arrived this morning on board the *Cambria*, Captain Russell. After the collision, when Captain Luce found that the *Arctic* must go down, he with the passengers, for by this time all the seamen had gone with the exception of one—that was the 3rd officer, lost no time in lashing spars together to form a raft. The life-boat was the only one left at the time, and to get the raft constructed, it was necessary to get this boat into the water, but the oars were left in the *Arctic* to prevent the life-boat from being taken away from the ship. Captain Luce happened to get the women and children safe into this remaining boat; but the alarm was given that the ship was sinking—when the

life-boat was taken off hurriedly without oars or anything else to help themselves with. When the boat had got off about one eighth of a mile the *Arctic* sunk. This was about a quarter to six, p. m.—Captain Luce took farewell of Mrs. Collins, son and daughter just as the vessel was going down. He found himself soon after on the surface with his own child in his arms, but found himself immediately impelled downwards. By this time he reached the surface a second time, and was so exhausted that he was about giving up all hope, and had nearly lost the grasp of his child. Immediately after, a large piece of a paddle-box came up beside him with awful force, grazing his head and struck with all force on the breast of his dear child. In a moment after he saw his child a corpse on the surface of the water. Captain Luce with some eleven others, got on the top of this piece of a paddle-box, and finding it to sink, some of them with Captain Luce got on another piece of the wreck and were very soon alone, having lost sight of any others who had succeeded in getting on spars of the wreck. Captain Luce and party were up to the knees in water, and suffered severely from cold. They were in this position about 50 hours. On the morning of the 29th, at day-break, they saw the light of a vessel, and all on the wreck summoned up their remaining strength to hail the vessel but to no purpose, the mist not having cleared off and they were not noticed. Early on the same day the mist having cleared away considerably we saw a vessel far away. This vessel proved afterwards to be the "*Cambria*" bound from Glasgow to Montreal. The mate of the "*Cambria*" saw at a little distance from his vessel a man on a raft and plunged overboard with a rope to the man who was a Frenchman and had come alone on a piece of the wreck. He gave particulars of the wreck and then Capt. Russell looked out for other pieces of the wreck and about five o'clock that afternoon Capt. Luce and party were taken on board the "*Cambria*." Capt. Luce intends going to New York to-night and leaving by steamer at 8 o'clock for Montreal. Mr. Allen, of the firm of Brown Bros is with Capt. Luce of the party who arrived here. J. F. Allen of the Norcity Works New York, Mr. Smith of Jackson & Co., and a German named Ferdinand Hayer were passengers by the "*Arctic*." The others belonged to the French steamer.

QUEBEC, Saturday night.

The 14 persons belonging to the ill-fated steamer "*Arctic*" who were taken in with by the *Barque "Huron"* bound to this port arrived yesterday. The Asst. Engineer who is one of the rescued has detailed a narrative similar to that already published from which it appears that the collision occurred exactly at noon on the 27th ult., and that the vessel went down just 4 hours afterwards. The boat in which he was, was the last to leave the *Arctic* and had been 25 hours at sea before being picked up by the *Huron* on the morning of the 29th ult. A raft constructed of spars here in sight, a boat having been despatched to it from the *Huron* returned with the only surviving passenger of 75 who had been barked on the raft. Capt. Luce of the "*Arctic*" surrounded upon the poop of his vessel immediately before she sank, five of the passengers and 13 of the crew picked up by the *Huron* were transferred to the *Lebanon* from Harro to New York. Those who arrived here yesterday were provided by the American Consul Hon. B. Pemberton with clothing and money to take them to their destinations. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Walls and the crew under his command for their humane and kind attention. Indeed the gratitude of the survivors who have reached this port in safety is unbounded and at their request we publish the following expression of thankfulness.

### To Capt. Walls, of the Barque "Huron."

SIR.—We the undersigned survivors of the "*Arctic*" lost off Cape Race, on the 27th ult., 14 in number, beg to offer our heartfelt thanks to you and crew of the *Barque "Huron"* for your humanity in receiving us at a time when in the words of the Psalmist "the waters of the sea had nigh covered us and the proud waters had well nigh gone over our souls."—We cannot

find words to express our gratitude for your kind attention to us while on board your vessel. We know however that though we are unable to reward you as you merit, you will always have the satisfaction of knowing that through your efforts 32 human beings have been saved from a watery grave.

Signed in behalf of the survivors,  
THOS. WILSON,  
Asst. Engineer.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, 13.

Last night the debate continued for a long time on Mr. Solicitor General Smith's motion for an enquiry into the alleged corruption of the late Ministry, after which the committee was ordered to be named by the House. The following members were then nominated:—Solicitor General Smith, Smith (Northumberland) Robinson, Lemieux, Dorion, (Montreal) Crawford and Brown.

To-night on motion of Mr. Merritt, a committee composed of Messrs. Hucks, Young, Mullins, Stevenson, Carter, and Ferres, was appointed, to enquire into the commercial relations of the Province.

Mr. TACHÉ introduced a Bill to regulate the pilotage below Quebec.

Mr. Moux moved for a call of the House on the 27th, to take into consideration the Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. J. S. McDONALD moved in amendment to the effect, that the call be on the 1st; for the consideration of the Clergy Reserves as previously announced by the Ministry. A bitter personal debate followed, which is going on as the Report leaves.

QUEBEC, 16th.

Attention was called to a resolution passed on Thursday last, in reference to an Educational Grant; and after some conversation the resolution was ordered to be rescinded as irregular.—On motion of Sir A. McNab on the ground that it ought to originate in Committee of the whole. The resolution has passed through the House without notice. On motion of Mr. Fortier, a return relative to the Rideau Canal was then ordered. Mr. Dorion of Montreal introduced a Bill to amend the law in relation to tavern licences, and more effectually to suppress intemperance. Mr. Donon introduced a Bill to avoid doubts in respect to the charter of the Montreal & N. Y. R. Co. Mr. Dorion of Montreal introduced a bill to incorporate the British & American Friendly Society of Canada. Mr. Cayley stated in answer to Mr. Ferres that Government had under consideration an enquiry into the circulation of the country relative to copper coins. Sir Allan McNab said in answer to the same member, that the Government had not made any arrangements with reference to the establishment of Deaf and Dumb Institutions, but they had the subject under their consideration. Mr. McKeenzie introduced a Bill to provide for the public printing and advertising. A Motion of Mr. Stevenson containing instructions to the standing Committee on printing was carried. In answer to Mr. Ferres, Mr. Cayley said the Government had not yet paid Messrs. Mackey, McLarty & Co., any money on account of their line of steamers, but as the Reporter understood the subject was under the investigation of the Government. Sir Allan stated in answer to Mr. Atkins, that the Government did not intend taking any steps in regard to the expending the £2000 voted for the new Gaol Buildings in Toronto, until after the call of the House on the 7th. He added that plans and specifications had been obtained, and that the cost would be doubtless more than that sum. On motion of Mr. Larwill an address was ordered relative to the affairs of the Elgin Association. Mr. Morin said in reply to Mr. Thibodeau, that a Bill would be introduced for the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure. Mr. Sol. General Smith, moved for papers &c., for the Committee on alleged ministerial corruption in reference to the Bowes case, Point Levi purchase and Grand Trunk Stockholders. Mr. Bowes introduced a Bill to confirm to the City of Toronto the possession of the island opposite to it.

### The Works at Sebastopol Executed by Our Countrymen.

When our troops enter Sebastopol as conquerors, they will find a just cause of pride in the fact that the greatest and most useful works to be seen at that place were executed by their own countrymen. The admirably constructed dry docks, the extensive fitting basin, the aqueduct of eleven miles, by which the water of the Black River is conveyed into that receptacle, and the quays of solid and durable masonry—these are some of the most striking evidences of English skill which will greet their eyes as they look from the heights which command this formidable arsenal of Southern Russia. It is, perhaps, fortunate for our soldiers that the industry of their compatriots, when enlisted in the service of the Czar, has usually taken so peaceful and beneficial a turn. If we were told that the stone-work of Fort Constantine had been constructed by English masons, our confidence in its speedy demolition would be materially lessened. Happily, however, the military works of the Russian Government have generally been confided to the men of other countries than our own, who, whatever may have been their skill, felt that the primary business of their official lives was to enrich themselves by fraud. Hence it was that the walls of Bomarsund trembled to pieces so rapidly under the fire of our cannon; and the capture or destruction of the fleet lying in Sebastopol will only anticipate, by a very few years, a loss certain to ensue from inherent causes of decay. To this inveterate corruption of Russian officials, is also due the miserable condition of the soldiers, who are systematically neglected of the meagre allowances designed for their support, and whose comfort and well-being, whether in health or in sickness, are utterly neglected. As a general rule, every functionary in the Empire who has opportunities for peculation holds himself bound, not only to make his own fortune, but to provide liberally for his subordinates, who, having fewer facilities for plunder, might possibly turn conscientious unless admitted to a share in the spoil.

### A Night Attack at Astrachan.

With aching brain and burning body I sought my wretched bed, and struggled through that long night, endeavouring to shake off the idea that a thousand living things were crawling over me, an idea which I thought was but the offspring of a heated imagination. The morning came, and with the light evidence that what I had opined to be fanciful horrors, and which had been magnified by the fever already commenced, was really the effect of the presence of a multitude of various insects, the rightful owners of the bed in which I was but an intruder. First came a light troop of skirmishers, in the shape of fleas, then regiments of earwigs; battalions of wood-lice, succeeded by an army of Prussians—(cockroaches, called Prussians, from having first made their appearance about the time of the return of Cossacks from the Seven Years' War.) Nor were the camp-followers wanting; a solitary spider marched over the battle-field; followed by motley crews. Ugh! I am not a grumbler. No man should travel who cannot put up with inconveniences which must arise. I once slept in an Arab house in Palestine, composed of one apartment, in which were three companions and myself on the floor; an Arab family, and some mule drivers on a kind of large shelf, beneath which were three or four horses, a donkey, and some

swine, while a cat prowled about at discretion. In a few hours of that night, an experience of fleas was gained equal to what is usually spread over the lifetime of an ordinary man. Yet by comparison it was but a trifle to any one of those spent at Astrachan. In vain did we wrap ourselves in the chamouis leather sheets we had with us; all was of no avail against such fierce assaults."

Throughout the present campaign in different parts of Europe—at Orontiza, at Cistate, at Bomarsund, at Sebastopol, and wherever the Russian forces have come into collision with the enemy, they seem to have fought without spirit or confidence; and though in some instances they have shown traces of dogged courage and steadiness for which the Russian army was once renowned they have entirely failed to seize the initiative, and have generally retired before a spirited attack. They fight like men not in earnest, who are ready to accept the first decent pretext to lay down their arms or to escape from the field. There is scarcely a regiment in the Imperial service which does not contain men notoriously disaffected to the Government—Poles eager to join the French, against whom they are expected to serve, and men of other races equally hostile to the power which has compelled them to take up arms. Even the Russian serf, brutalized by the tyranny of the conscription and the sick, brings into action no genuine enthusiasm or patriotism, and is alike insensible to those heroic impulses of honour and duty which are the watchwords of the French and English soldiers. The invasion of Russia in 1812 did, undoubtedly, awaken the strongest feelings of the Russian nation. The enemy was marching into the heart of Holy Mother Russia, and no sacrifice was too great to burn out an invader who would have entered in the Kremlin. But in the foreign dependencies and conquests of Russia, such as the Crimea, the Aland Isles, the Circassian coast, or even the kingdom of Poland, no such patriotic zeal can be awakened. The Czar has not had much success in persuading his people that they are fighting for the diffusion of orthodox Christianity, and, in short, both his officers and men behave like troops who would gladly learn that the war is at an end. As for the population of the countries which have been invaded, whether in the provinces of the Danube, on the Finnish islands and coasts, in Circassia or in the Crimea, it is evident they hail with delight the overthrow of the Russian Government. Nowhere has the State received any support from its independent subjects; everywhere intimidation and terror have been used as the only means of supporting the authority of the empire over the inhabitants. General Karley is a solitary exception to this remark; but there the inhabitants were routed because their property had been injudiciously threatened and destroyed. In the Crimea there is great reason to suppose that if the inhabitants are kindly treated, paid for their produce, and made to understand the object of the expedition, they will be more ready to sympathize with the invaders than to assist their former masters. The Turkish division of the army will serve as a link between the Mahomedan population and the European forces; for, although nearly 70 years have elapsed since the Turks were compelled to evacuate their last positions in the Crimea, the country has not lost its Tartar character, and it was thought by no means impossible that with a little assistance from the other side of the Black Sea

the population would be disposed to rise against the Russian yoke. Some of these Tartar chiefs have been incorporated in the bodies of Cossacks formed by the Russian Government from the different tribes which inhabit the vast steppes between the Don and the Sea of Azoff, but even the rude rights of these children of the desert, such as the choice of their Hotman and the government of their villages, have been jealously watched and curbed by the Government, and, although the Cossack will fight whenever there is plunder and raki to be had, he is bound by very slender ties to the Government he serves. The truth is that, in spite of the absolute authority of this Russian system, the action of the Government necessarily becomes extremely feeble at immense distances from the capital, on remote races connected with the empire by mere conquest, and over provinces whose Seythian barbarism is at least allied to a sort of Seythian independence. Whether governed from Rome or from St. Petersburg these tribes have ever been hardly amenable to positive authority, and they add as little to the strength of Nicholas as they did to that of Trajan. The real obstacles to be surmounted by our expedition are the regular forces which may be arrayed in the interior of the Crimea, and the regular means of defence which have undoubtedly been accumulated in Sebastopol. What they are can as yet hardly be conjectured, and can only be known with certainty when they have been put to the proof; but everything confirms the suspicion that the nearer we approach to the consummation of this enterprise the less formidable does our antagonist appear, and that even his strong places and his casemated batteries will not long defy the power of a resolute assailant.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

A REAL GHOST STORY IN LONDON.—The London letter of the *Cork Examiner* (written, it is said, by the proprietor, Mr. Maguire, M. P.) gives the following strange story:—"I shall now wind up with a ghost story!—Yes, a real ghost story, as improbable and as incomprehensible as ever made the heart beat, or the knees knock against each other. For my part, I am of that stubborn and incredulous nature, that I must see before I believe, and never believe what I hold to be beyond the ordinary limits of nature and probability. But I assure you I have as good authority for what I state as it is possible to have for a thing so extraordinary, and I will add, beyond credibility. It seems that the dormitory of a debtor's prison of this metropolis has been, for the last three months or so, visited by a fearful spectre, as terrible as Mrs. Radcliffe in her wildest women's ever painted. Its visits commenced with the establishment; and up to the present moment he is the apparent object of its horrible intrusion. It is repressed as fully the freight of the doorway, clad in white robes, the visage ghastly and bloody—the description being 'with a bloody head.' When it enters, which it invariably does on Friday nights at 12 o'clock, it fills the room with light, and makes direct for the bed of the object of its painful attentions. On the first occasion several of the sleepers in the room were awakened by the noise of a scuffle; and the story is, that this gentleman was seen in fierce encounter with this awful figure. For a time, it was regarded as a practical joke, which some wag was playing off; and a complaint was made to the governor, who was very indignant, and threatened to punish its author with severity if it were further

continued. But it was continued week after week, and frequently night after night to the alarm and horror of the prisoners; and the serious attention of the authorities having been at last excited, a number of the warders watched on Friday night week, and with distress of its appearance at the usual time; on which occasion it tore the clothes from the bed of the same person whom it had from the first marked out as the sole object of its visits. This may rest as a monstrous absurdity; but I assure you that a gentleman of credit and integrity, whose kindness to a friend placed him for a short time in a position of difficulty from which he is now free, declares that he saw this nocturnal visitant fully a dozen times, and that he never can forget the horror which its appearance inspired in his mind. Another gentleman, who merely paid a visit of sympathy to one of the confined, heard the same story from numbers of the inmates, who can talk of nothing else. The person who is the apparent cause of this extraordinary departure from the known laws of nature, is remarked by his now deeply interested companions in misfortune, to betray the utmost agitation, amounting to agony, as the midnight hour approaches, while in the day time he turns the matter into a jest. Of course, the belief is, that he can tell all about it, and that he alone has the power to put an end to a cause of the most serious annoyance. To render the thing more absurdly unaccountable, it is said that the outer gate, the hinges of which creak discordantly, was heard to open and shut a moment before its first appearance, and that a strange sound invariably denotes its presence in the building; but that it passed clean through the door of the dormitory, notwithstanding that a knife had been driven into the hinge of the lock, and was found undisturbed on its departure. One would be inclined to laugh in the face of the man who ventured to tell such a story as this; but when the person who tells it bears an appearance of the liveliest horror as he does so, one can only think that it is monstrous, and say that it is unaccountable. I would not venture to occupy three lines of your space with a story of the kind, were I not convinced at least of the integrity and sincerity of those through whom I have just derived my knowledge of it. But now that I have given an account of this modern rival of the "Cock-lane Ghost,"—this awful prison spectre,—I shall try to hear more of his spectreship. I may say, in conclusion, that the governor has been heard to say that he will place a watch in every part of the prison, in order to discover the cause or author of this horrible, nocturnal disturbance.

### An Adventure with Rattlesnakes.

I noticed a "sketch" in the *Courier* a few days since, entitled "Taugkanoo Mountains," that recalled to my mind an incident that occurred to me on those mountains some 25 or 30 years ago. I was at that time a resident of Sheffield. At the time to which I refer, I formed one of a party of young men who made an excursion to the summits of those mountains, to hunt partridges, &c. There were, or were, at that time, places there so infested with rattlesnakes that it was dangerous to approach them. To avoid these abodes, we relied on the acquaintance of one of our party of their locality. After chasing over the hills six or eight hours, we were tired enough to think of returning to our homes. We were proceeding along in an "Indian file," through a defile some four rods wide, one side of which was a mountain, the other some 40 feet high, composed of loose ledges that were overgrown with ivies, when a rattlesnake was heard that sent a chill to our hearts. The foremost of our file saw the reptile just ahead of him, and without thought

raised his gun and fired? As the report of the gun echoed along the crags a most hideous rattling and hissing arose on all sides.

We were in the midst of the "den." Each rock and bush seemed populous with rattlesnakes, and we could see them descending from the higher crags. We stood still, not knowing what to do. To go back would be as dangerous as to advance, and to remain where we were, as perilous as either, for several were moving in the bushes near us. The slightest touch of a fang was certain death, as we were too far from any habitation to enable us to reach it before the deadly virus would have taken effect. We feared to stir, lest we should attract their attention sooner than if we remained quiet. What passed in the minds of my companions I know not, but I remember that my own thoughts were of no very agreeable nature.

At this juncture, one of us perceived a large flat rock, some three rods from us, and proposed in a whisper that we should make for that.

Having ascertained that none of our assailants were between us and it, we made a rush for it, and gained it unscathed. Our last movements noticed our creeping foes of our whereabouts, as well as to irritate them more, and they made for our position.

Our weapons of defence were four guns, two pistols and an axe. We were then so situated as to be able to defend ourselves, in some measure. We cut a couple of very splendid sprouts that grew close by the rock, stationed ourselves in the centre, and as the snakes came within the edge of our citadel we killed them. Only five or six made the attempt, and we pitched their mangled carcasses back to their comrades. It was evident that so long as we remained on the rock we were safe; but how to escape was more than we could predict. If we could have killed all of the reptiles on one side, with our guns and cut-grogs, we should have encountered more in scaling the ledge.

We remained quietly on the rock, and, in a short time, the rattlesnakes ceased their attacks, but on our making any movement, they commenced hissing again. These snakes emit a disagreeable odor when disturbed, and the air was filled with it. We had noticed a tall tree growing close by us, and one of our party proposed to cut it, so as to cause it to fall against the top of the ledge, and thereby form, if it did not break, a way by which we might extricate ourselves. We instantly commenced cutting it, keeping a sharp look out for the spotted rascals, who were now doubly enraged by the resounding blows. The tree fell with its top against the summit of the ledge, and we ascended its trunk and we escaped. Before we left, we just took a farewell glance at our baffled belligerents, who had then taken possession of our rock, and were engaged in snapping a handkerchief dropped by one of us. We formed a line, and shot at them, and then left.

Fatal as is the bite of a rattlesnake, yet there is a weed growing in our meadows, which being properly applied, renders it harmless. Many persons are not acquainted with it; indeed very few are. I have known persons who, knowing antidotes for this poison, refuse to disclose them.

The weed to which I refer grows from 12 to 18 inches high, one stalk, leaves narrow, and grows singly from the stem from one to two inches apart. This weed is surmounted with small bluish blossoms that have five leaves; three or the lower portions and two above. I see one now growing a short distance from me, which I enclose. If this weed be bruised in cold water and applied to the bite is harmless.

**BELLECHASSE ELECTION**—The election for this county terminated on Saturday in the return of T. Fournier, Esq., Advocate, of this city, who was elected by a majority of 196 over Dr. Fortier, of St. Germain. We congratulate the inhabitants of the county on their choice.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The *Montreal Gazette* of Tuesday says: early yesterday morning there was a fall of an inch or two of snow, the first this season. It was all gone however by noon.

### Arrival of the Africa.

Sabbath Week, 20th Oct. 3 P. M.

The Africa has arrived.

Great sensation prevails throughout the whole of Europe.

Sebastopol has not been taken.

The report of the destruction of the Russian fleet is false.

The surrender of Manschikoff is false.

Fighting continued unintermittedly and Sebastopol was formally invested.

Omar Pacha's pretended despatch proves to be a forgery.

At the last dates the Allies were investing Sebastopol.

Official Extra Gazette publishes the following from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Lord Clarendon:

Constantinople, Sep. 30. 3 P. M.

The allied armies established their basis of operations at Balaklava on the morning of the 26th, and were preparing to march upon Sebastopol without delay.

The Agamemnon and other vessels of war were at Balaklava, where there are facilities for disembarking the battering trains.

It is said that Meuschenoff is in the field with 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements.

The fortifications of Anapa have been burned by the Russians, and its garrison is marching to the scene of action.

The French Ambassador at Vienna telegraphs to the minister of foreign affairs:—

"The intelligence said to have been sent to Buchares, for Omar Pacha as contradicted. It is an exaggeration of the battle of Alma."

The Austrian Consul at Odessa writes: The struggle re-commenced on the 25th and continued uninterrupted when our courier left on the 27th."

Omar Pacha had ordered part of the army to be ready for embarkation for the Crimea.

The allies were in communication with their fleet, and commenced the approach to Sebastopol.

It is doubtfully rumored that the second line of defence is carried.

Austria intimates that she will consider the Czar's refusal of the peace conditions as a *casus belli*.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour in falt request Western Canal 32s to 33s, Baltimore 33s to 34s, Ohio nominally 36s.

Corn—White and Yellow 59s to 40s.

London Markets generally unchanged, with moderate business. Consols closed at 94½ to 95½.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, 13.

Last night the debate continued for a long time on Mr. Solicitor General Smith's motion for an enquiry into the alleged corruption of the late Ministry, after which the committee was ordered to be named by the House. The following members were then nominated:—Solicitor General Smith, Smith (Northumberland) Robinson, Lemieux, Dorion, (Montreal) Crawford and Brown.

To-night on motion of Mr. Merritt, a committee composed of Messrs. Hincks, Young, Mattice, Stevenson, Cartier, and Ferris, was appointed to enquire into the commercial relations of the Province.

Mr. TACHÉ introduced a Bill to regulate the pilotage below Quebec.

Mr. MORIN moved for a call of the House on the 27th, to take into consideration the Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. J. S. McDONALD moved in amendment to the effect, that the call be on the First, for the consideration of the Clergy Resolves as previously announced by the Ministry. A bitter personal debate followed, which is going on as the Report leaves.





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, OCT. 24, 1854.

### Popish Politics.

We are indebted to Mr. William Lommon, of this town, for the *Belfast Commercial Chronicle* of the 21st of September, which contains an account of the atrocious attempt to massacre about 700 Protestants on the Derry Railway, about 9 miles from Enniskillen, on the 15th ultimo. As our readers are, doubtless, aware, the party of Orangemen and Protestants were returning from Londonderry, where a grand Orange festival had been held, to Enniskillen. Among those who were on the train were Lord Enniskillen, Grand Master of Ireland, and many of the most distinguished men in the County in which the affair occurred.

At a well chosen spot for the black and diabolical purpose (a place where the rails ran over a road twenty feet high,) three stones, one 29 by 18 and 9 inches thick, another about a foot square, and a third 41 inches by 21 and 11 inches thick, weighing 6½ cwt., were placed upon the track, and, as the train passed in the night, we have no doubt that the desperate concoctors of the Romish plot felt certain that it would be completely successful.

Notwithstanding the apparent prospect of success which attended this desperate plot, by the interposition of Providence, its intentions were frustrated and the Protestant party escaped with, comparatively speaking, a small amount of injury. The train was most fortunately going at a very slow rate at the time when the part of the road was reached on which the Romish obstructions had been placed, otherwise a most terrible and melancholy loss of life must have occurred. Lord Enniskillen had a very narrow escape: a poor fellow who was standing beside him died from the injuries he received. We believe that some suspicions were entertained by those on the train that foul work was intended by the Popish party; the consequence was that the pace was slackened and the Orange party were thus preserved from a terrible destruction.

Since the Gunpowder Plot, and the burning of Scullabogue, a more damnable and fiendish attempt to murder Protestants by wholesale has not been made by the *milid* and *tolerative* sons of the Pope. Where

are the mistaken fools who would dare to class Orangeism and Ribbonism under the same category? No one acquainted with the past history of Popery, or the bloody and treacherous midnight path of Ribbonism, can be at all surpris'd at this latest attempt on the part of Irish papists to earn a free pass out of Purgatory. It is Popery, Popery, and nothing else, that can plan and attempt to execute such cursed and bloody conspiracies.

If the plot had been successful, and the heretics had got a good exterminating, the event would most certainly have been celebrated at Rome as was the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It failed, like the fire called for by the Prophets of Babel, and the rejoicings of the *faithful* will, of course, be turned into sorrow.

### Trial by Jury.

In many cases, trial by Jury is little better than a solemn farce; and we often wonder, in these days of improvement and amendment, that something is not done with the jury law to make it more just and rational.

As an evidence of the total inefficiency, not to say complete absurdity, of the present jury law, we instance the trial of Tobin, Baskerville, and Clarke at the late assizes held in this town.

As our readers are aware, these men were tried before at the Queen's Bench for the same offence, and through the bigoted obstinacy of a single jurymen, who refused to agree with the other eleven, in a verdict of guilty, they for the time escaped. They were then liberated on bail, and have again been tried at the Assizes held here last week, with precisely the same results.

The prisoners, it may be as well to observe, are all Roman Catholics. Niall and his wife, the persons assaulted are Protestants; and in each case the jurymen who singly opposed the evidence, the charge of the Judge and the voice of their fellow jurymen, were Roman Catholics. From these data we can draw our own conclusions; and the reader we make no doubt can draw his.

The old Scotch law where a decision is arrived at by the majority is most in accordance with reason and justice. In the present age of the world, when change for the better is marking the progress of all public institutions, more or less; it is nothing short of perfect humbug that a law should be in existence which allows one man who may be actuated by bigotry, friendship, party spirit, or hatred, to control the voice of eleven, and thereby often defeat the ends of justice, and allow crime to escape unpunished.

We believe, in the case before us, the evidence was pretty clear and conclusive against the prisoners. they were fully identified by the witnesses; notwithstanding all

of which they were not convicted. The jury could not agree. Of course they could not! Who ever expected them to agree? We would not give a brass farthing for the pretended conscientiousness of any man who believes that a Priest can forgive sins.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We copy from the *New York Crusader* of the 14th of October, the following interesting items of sacerdotal intelligence, trusting that our friends with the long black petticoats will pardon us for thus exposing some of their little frailties.

Priests, generally speaking, of the Romish Church have no real religious feelings, consequently we often find them wandering from, what few of them ever tread in, the path of virtue.

### Priestly Criminal News.

*Frascarola, Sardinia, Sept. 12.*—A poor workman died here of cholera yesterday. The people of the village called on the curate to have the dead man buried with Christian obsequies, but the Rev. Lord refused to comply with the demand, stating that as he had not been called in time, and not knowing whether the departed died as a heretic or a Mahomedan, he would not give him in the Catholic cemetery. This is precisely charity.

*Candensco.*—Our parish priest, as soon as cholera appeared in this town, abandoned his flock and took to his heels.

*Novara.*—Our Lord Bishop has gone to other parts of the State, praying for the victims of the cholera perishing in our midst. The population ask from the government to have this uncharitable prelate removed.

*Messina, Sicily.*—All our priests and friars have run away for fear of the cholera. Thirteen thousand persons died without any religious assistance. So much for the philanthropy of Catholic ecclesiastics.

*Parma.*—A Catholic apostolic priest has been condemned to five years in the State prison for crimes against female modesty.

*Borgomanero.*—An orphan girl having died of cholera, and having no relations or friends, the parish priest entered her room, and seized \$600 in money, and all the articles he could carry with him. The police arrested the Rev. robber, and had the dead girl buried with decency.

### The Grand Lodge.

As may be seen by an advertisement in another column, the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution, for the Province of Ottawa, will be held in the town of Perth, on the 25th of October.

In order to carry out to the best advantage the new arrangements, it will be necessary that this meeting should be well attended by representatives from every Lodge in the new division. Certain improvements and alterations for the better have been made in the Rules and Regulations, which it is believed will benefit the working of the Order; it will be requisite, therefore, that all should become acquainted with the new Order of things. It is also important that the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge should be attended with as imposing an effect as possible: to this end, a large meeting of the Brethren will be necessary.

## Let us See it Done!

Let the good and Loyal Citizens of Bytown—the sons of France and the offspring of the British Isles, give to Canada an earnest that they feel an interest in the mighty achievements of the Allied armies, who are contending for the liberties of Europe against the fierce and frigid despotism of Russia.

A great victory has been won—on one of the strongest holds of Russian might, after a series of the most spirited and brilliant exploits, the tricolor of France, the red cross of St. George and the crescent of Turkey, are waving in undisputed dominion! Where is the true born son of England or of France whose breast does not swell with emotion when he contemplates the glorious fact that his countrymen of to-day are not unworthy representatives of the best and bravest among the gallant spirits of yore? Where is the man, say we, not ready with a cheer for the heroic souls who taught they would be ruler of the world, that there are barriers in the shape of cannon and bayonets ever which barbarous and despotic ambition cannot leap?

Citizens of Bytown let us see that patriotism is alive among you, by a demonstration in honor of the victory of the Allies over Russia, which will be honorable to yourselves and the glorious occasion.

## Steamer Burned!

## TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

The new and splendid steamer *E. K. Collins* took fire, on the night of October the 8th, on her way from Detroit to Cleveland, and before she could be driven on shore, was completely enveloped in flames. We regret exceedingly to learn that 23 persons were burned to death and drowned.

This ill-fated vessel came out as a new steamer last October: she cost one hundred and five thousand dollars, and was insured for thirteen thousand dollars only.

The fire took place on the boiler deck, and so fearfully rapid was the progress of the flames that the passengers and crew could have nothing except the clothes they wore. Those who were saved from the wreck owe their deliverance to the promptitude of Captain Langley, of the Propeller *Fontry*. The few who reached shore from the spot where the vessel grounded were in a state of entire exhaustion; notwithstanding which, it is said that some mean and avaricious wretch robbed one of them of the sum of \$80.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, near Aumont and Turgeon's new steam saw-mill, in honor of the glorious victory gained by the Allies at Sevastopol. Mr. Turgeon's cannon were employed, and we believe the expense defrayed by that patriotic gentleman.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The English letters and papers were delivered at our Post Office on Sunday morning.

We stated in our last that the Army of England, France, and Turkey had landed at Eupatoria, but we now learn from late and more authentic accounts that the disembarkation did not take place at Eupatoria, but at a place called the "Old Fort," about 30 miles North of Sevastopol, and nearly 20 South of Eupatoria. The Allied fleets arrived off the "Old Fort" at day break on the morning of the 14th of September, and immediately commenced to land; nearly all the Infantry and part of the Artillery were ashore before night-fall; on the 15th a heavy swell considerably impeded the operations, but still something was done; on the 16th and 17th every thing was lauded, and on the 18th or 19th, the armies advanced, taking the coast road to Sevastopol, their strength being about 60,000, 4000 horses, and from 80 to 100 field-guns. None of the English heavy Cavalry was present, and not much of the French, as they were to follow with the reserves, for which the transports were sent back to Varna. When they have arrived the Allied forces will consist of about 74,000 men, and more reinforcements are on their way from France, England and Egypt.

Not a single Russian appeared to dispute the landing, which was accomplished without a single accident, the admirable skill of the Naval Officers eliciting the greatest praise from the Commanding Generals.

The inhabitants seem to have received the Allies in the most friendly spirit, and to have volunteered supplies and means of transporting stores and baggage. It was even reported that 12,000 Tartars had joined the Allied armies.

We imagine that the mouths of the croakers in England must be pretty well stopped by this time. The English like croaking; it is a national amusement; they croaked throughout all the Peninsular war, and they croaked while Nelson was hunting the French fleets across all the seas of the world.

No event in the history of the world has a more astounding significance than this. Larger armies than that now landed in the Crimea have been gathered together for invasion, but never before did such an armament sail across a stormy and treacherous sea to land in a comparatively unknown country, to assail a gigantic fortress, whose means of resistance were imperfectly ascertained; yet the deed is done; in 900 vessels, many of them of gigantic size, 60,000 troops, whose equals in courage, skill and equipment, exist not on the earth; with 4000 horses, 100 cannon, and every material that modern science and money can furnish; guarded by a convoy of ships of war, themselves a world's wonder in efficiency and power, have landed without an accident in the Russian territory! A fearful and gorgeous apparition.

Since these lines were written, we have received the glorious and heart stirring intelligence, that Sevastopol, the great fortress, has fallen; the Union, the Tricolor, and the Green banner of the Prophet, are floating triumphantly on the ruins of its shattered walls and the mangled remnants of the great fleet sheltered within its armed ports! The great Southern bulwark of Russian greatness, and ambition, a master piece of engineering, skill, defended by an army at least of 50,000 men, has fallen in an eight days' campaign: who shall say now that forty years of peace have unnerved the arm and lessened the spirit of England's warriors, and that the glory has departed from our House? The history of Sevastopol will teach the world a lesson of England's might, and show what her children can do, when their old mother buckles on her armour in a just cause. It might be well for Jonathan to reflect, as he seems to be seeking a quarrel with us about the Greytown affair, that in one month the stupendous cit in the Baltic will be driven out by the icy storms of winter, and that in 20 days after its arrival in Portsmouth, the cannon that crumpled up the walls of Bomarsund may be levelled at New York.

The news of the fate of Sevastopol reached England eight hours after the *Europa* sailed, and reached us by the *Baltic*, of the Collins line. It will be found under our telegraphic head.

Twenty-five thousand Turks are marching upon Ibraila, and in Asia it is said that Selhamyl and Daniel Bey have united their forces to attack Teflis. The occupation of the Crimea by our armies, cuts off completely the Russians in Asia Minor; not a soldier, not a round of ammunition can reach them now; attacked on all sides by the Turks and Circassians, they must surrender or be destroyed. In eight days the labor of years, the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and human lives, has been as utterly swept away, as if it had never existed. The prestige that played around the Russian bayonets have vanished for ever.

The town of Kola, the capital of Russian Lapland has been destroyed by the *Miranda* Steamer.

From the Baltic we learn that the British and a portion of the French fleet was anchoring in the Bay of Revel; it was reported that the Czar had collected 70,000 infantry and 8000 horse to protect the place; all perfectly useless against cannon that throw shells 3 miles. We hardly think that Revel, which we imagine to be comparatively undefended by fortifications, is a point of attack; the telegraph says that there is a rumor that Cronstadt will be attacked before the Fleet leaves the Baltic, and late English papers mention a flying report in London that important secret despatches had been sent off to Sir Charles Napier. Part of the French fleet had sailed on its return to France.

FRANCE.—The Empress Eugenie is now at Boulogne. A Police, exactly after the English fashion, is to be established in Paris.

It is still confidently stated that Napoleon will visit England in November.

ITALY.—His Holiness the Pope has borrowed from Baron Rothschild £840,000 to stop the financial gap to which we alluded in our last. It is a bad sign, we fear, when the Head of the Infallible Church is obliged, "to go to the Jews;" in England when a young fellow "goes to the Jews," it is considered a pretty certain sign that he "goes to the dogs" not long after. We should like to know what security the Jew has obtained; perhaps he has taken in pledge those terrible Keys, that we hear so much of; if so, Saints may cease to pray and sinners to tremble, for the Jews will certainly lock up the door of Heaven and of the t'other place too.

SPAIN.—Nothing new, except that the Queen is said to be *enceinte*.

SICILY.—The Cholera has been raging fearfully in Messina; 12,000 souls had died out of a population of 50,000. All these Italian countries are so steeped in filth, moral and physical, and in such gross ignorance that it is no wonder they are ravaged by these epidemics, when even in England, with all the care taken in sanitary reforms, the disease cannot be prevented from spreading.

ENGLAND.—Cholera slowly retreating from London. In the three last weeks of September there had died of Cholera, 2050, 1549, 1284, persons, respectively.—The public mind was greatly excited by the death of a young woman of evil repute at Portsmouth, caused as was reported, by outrages committed on her on board the *Dauntless*, Steam Frigate, by some of the officers. It appears that this girl and another met two officers in the street; went with them to two public houses, drank brandy and water, and afterwards went on board the *Dauntless*, where they had more to drink in the Ward-room, several officers of the Navy and Marines being present. The girl who afterwards died, got hysterically drunk, and fell off her chair kicking and screaming; she was then carried into an officer's cabin and put on his bed, and the other girl left the ship. Some hours after the unfortunate girl was put into a boat and landed on the Common Hard, when she was given to a Policeman, who took her home. She appeared to be in dreadful agony, screaming frightfully; her hair was all tangled, her clothes torn to pieces, and her face and person much bruised; she died in a few hours and a Coroner's Inquest was summoned. It was proved that the death was caused by the rupture of an important internal organ, and the Jury gave a verdict accordingly, adding that it was caused by the treatment she had received on board the *Dauntless*. Coming on the heels of the 46th, this brutal business has excited the greatest indignation. The officers have all been placed under arrest, and a Naval Court of Inquiry is sitting, while the Civil authorities of Portsmouth have also

taken the matter up. If our Naval and Military officers still show the ancient courage of their race before the enemy, their morals seem to have deteriorated most awfully.

### The Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers, that the location of the Railway which is to establish our communication with Montreal, is now definitely made—and that the centre line is traced on the whole length. Yesterday the line was taken across the Rideau, and nothing therefore remains to be done beyond continuing it to the terminus selected.

We have already described the route of the road which, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway at Vaudreuil, follows as direct a route as it is possible to do. The distance will be 95 miles from the passenger terminus in this city, which added to twenty-four miles, the distance from Vaudreuil to Montreal, will make the line of communication 119 miles long,—a ride of from four to five hours.

The Line crosses the Rideau opposite to Mr. Sparks' lot, and will pass into the city over the high ground—so as to cross the Rideau Canal on a high level bridge—avoiding the dangers and risk of a draw-bridge.

The site of the Passenger terminus is not yet determined, but we presume that as this locality—west of the Canal, is in every way appropriate—it will be in this neighborhood—and as the scope for choice is not limited—it will in no little depend on the manner in which the requirements of the Company will be met by proprietors—for Railway directors having learned the great benefits accruing to property from the establishment of a terminus are not careless in throwing them away.

The road will be of first class character. The curves are nearly all upwards of two mile radius;—what are known as half degree curves have been introduced when practicable, and where the ground would not admit of their adoption one degree curves have been introduced of 5730 feet radius; in only one case has a two degree curve been laid down of 2865 radius, and then only for a quarter of a mile. The maximum grade is fifty-two feet to the mile—or one foot in a hundred, and the amount of such grade is about six miles going west, and the same quantity going east; all the bridges are proposed to be built of iron—a tubular or girder according to the width of the span.

Every thing is now ready for the commencement of the work, and we do not doubt but that it will be carried on with the energy and fidelity with which all the Grand Trunk operations are conducted.

Hitherto the operations of the Company have been somewhat restrained owing to the fact of their Charter requiring modifications—but which alterations, without doubt, will be obtained during the present Session

—and it is no little ground on which to base our confidence in this Company, that even before such modifications are obtained, they have made such extended preparations for the immediate commencement of the work—not that there was ever any risk of a refusal of the alterations demanded, for the interests affected were too strong to admit of opposition—the Corporation of this City taking the initiative in petitioning for the Road. But it is some slight warrant that the parties interested are really in earnest, and that the work will really go on at once—and certainly we needed some such guarantee with the recollection of our own Prescott Railroad fresh in our minds—and of all that has been said about an eastern line—now we may surely regard it as a *fait accompli*.

The Assizes came to a close on Tuesday evening, having been in session for several days.

The principal criminal cases disposed of were as follows;—The Queen against Tobin, Baskerville and Clarke, for assault upon Niall and his wife.

After a patient investigation of this case which continued all Monday, the Judge delivered his charge which was unfavorable to the Prisoners, at great length. The Jury, after being shut in nearly two days, could not agree, and were consequently discharged. The Prisoners were remanded, and to find Bail to appear for their trial at the next Assizes, at which the witnesses in the case were also bound over to appear.

The Queen against Howe, on an indictment for Forgery. The Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

The Queen against Mohr, for receiving stolen goods; found guilty and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

The Queen against James Balbirne, for negligence in allowing a prisoner whom he had in charge to escape; found guilty, and fined in the sum of three pounds.

A true Bill of Indictment was found against Joseph Turgeon, for an assault upon James Mathews. This case was sent down to the Sessions.

There were one or two interesting civil cases disposed of, a report of which we shall endeavor to give in our next.

### Bazaar.

Public attention is directed to the Advertisement of the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Mechanics' Institute, which a number of the Ladies of Bytown intend holding on Thursday, the 26th of October.

When we consider the laudable object of this Bazaar, we feel confident that it will be completely successful.

The Toronto Grand Jury has brought in a Bill against Ogle R. Gowan, the Proprietor of the *Patriot*, for a libel on Mr. George Nichols.

### The Tribune:

Our town contemporary, the *Ottawa Tribune*, of last Friday, contains an article on the Assizes, which animadverts strongly upon the conduct of Mr. Lyon, who in his capacity of Crown Counsel, challenged a large number of the Jurors,—called for the trial of the prisoners Tobin, Baskerville, and Clarke, for the assault on Niall and his wife.

It is all very well for our contemporary to exhibit a certain degree of virtuous indignation at what he imagines to be the persecution of "Catholics." This is expected from him by his supporters, and we do not wonder at it: but we do wonder at the uncalled for attack upon the character of Mr. Lyon. The case of those prisoners was not a new one; it had been tried before here, and quite sufficient evidence had been adduced to establish the guilt of the accused.

Notwithstanding the powerful impressions of the certainty of the guilt of the prisoners existing in the minds of all, it was not the intention of the Crown Officer to have challenged the jury. He was, however, set the example by the Council for the prisoners, and was obliged to challenge to secure anything like a fair trial.

In acting thus, we consider that Mr. Lyon did perfectly right, and no more than his duty. The opinion of the *Tribune* as to the extreme and superior conscientiousness of Roman Catholics is certainly amusing. We wish to go no further than the two trials of the case before us, for very strong reasons to doubt this theory of Popish superiority. We are reluctantly obliged to believe, that there are very many Roman Catholics who could not be trusted on their oaths as Jury-men in cases in which the fate of one or more of their co-religionists is concerned.

We are sorry that our contemporary also, broadly insinuates that the Judge in this interminable case, acted with partiality. His insinuation is pretty witty, quite novel, and extremely racy in its way. However, we beg to differ with him on this point. We do not believe that Judge McLean or any other of the Judges in Canada would act partially under any circumstances, leaving out of the question the perfectly ridiculous idea that the former would compromise the honor and dignity of the Bench—of which he is deservedly a distinguished ornament—and swerve from the path of rectitude and impartial probity, to affect for either good or ill the fate of such small fry as Tobin, Baskerville and Clarke, whom the *Tribune* is endeavouring to manufacture into martyrs of the holy mother church.

Our contemporary talks quite confidently of "counter-evidence," and "extenuating circumstances." There were neither in the case. The evidence was direct and conclusive against the prisoners; and it is no wonder if the Judge, duly impressed

with the outrageous enormity of the offence of which they stood accused, charged according to the nature of the clear testimony given:

We are very much surprised that our contemporary—from whom we expected better things—should, even indirectly, allow himself to be made the apologist of men upon whom strong and lucid testimony has affixed an outrage of so brutal and cowardly a nature.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Andrew Porter (late of the well known firm of Messrs. J. & A. Porter) who has opened an extensive wholesale Establishment in Central Bytown.

Mr. Porter is erecting a splendid building opposite his present stand, which, when finished will be a credit to the town. As he is too well known for his enterprise and public spirit to require any lengthened notice at our hands, we shall just wish him the success which he deserves, and direct those who want goods of a superior quality, at a cheap rate, to give him a call.—See Advertisement.

In justice to the Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Aylmer, we insert the following communication, which as the reader will perceive, gives satisfactory reasons for his presence at the Romish Examination. We gave the statement which we made as we received it, without the slightest desire to injure the character or reputation of the Rev. Gentleman; and we are glad to learn that his appearance at the examination in question (which we deprecate under any circumstances) was the result of accident.

To the Editor of the ORANGE LILY.

AYLMER, OTTAWA, Oct. 19th, 1854.

Sir,—In your paper of the 14th August last, you inserted an article to the following effect:—"That you were informed I was present at an examination of the pupils of the Roman Catholic College of Bytown, that I sat on the right hand of the Bishop, and was chosen to crown the successful candidates for the honors of learning with laurel." In your number of the 17th instant, you re-assert the same thing. I deem it right to correct this mis-statement. I was not at any time present at any examination of the students in the college referred to, nor have I on any occasion sat at the right hand of the Bishop. As misrepresentations of this kind may have a tendency to produce impressions injurious to me, in my position, as a minister of the Gospel of Christ, in the Church to which I belong; it may not be out of place here to explain, that the only instance in which I have been present at the examination of any public or private school in connection with the Church of Rome, during my fourteen years residence on the Ottawa, was in consequence of the following circumstance:—Driving into Bytown one day, about the latter end of July, or beginning of August last, with a member of my family,—we called on the way at the house of a friend, who requested a seat in our carriage—as the person alluded to was going into town to witness the public examination of the Convent School. With this request I complied, and having left our friend at the door of the building in which the school was kept, I returned back into the town to attend to my own business. I was detained longer than I expected, (at least 2 hours) when fearing that I had kept our friend waiting for me, I hastened back to the school-room; but on arriving there, found that the examination had not concluded, so I went in with the hope of seeing and inducing the individual alluded to, to return—wish me before the close of the examination. On approaching the door of

the school-room, I found that our friend was in the centre, or nearly so of the room, which was full of people, and could not therefore make an exit. Whilst waiting a few minutes in the doorway, a little child came up to me (as I am informed the others had done to almost every one accessible in the room,) with a small wreath in her hand, which she presented to me to put on her head. I did so, and in a few minutes afterwards left the place altogether. My appearance in the school-room at all, was therefore the mere result of the accidental detention of my friend; and not even an intention on my part to witness the examination, or take any part in it whatever. Now, all this bears a very different aspect and interpretation from your statement—that I was at the examination of the Roman Catholic College, sat on the right hand of the Bishop, and was chosen to award the prizes to the students. For what purpose so gross a misrepresentation was fabricated is best known to him who did so, and to the Searcher of all hearts; but if the intention was to injure my standing as a minister of the Gospel, I sincerely hope that to every honest and unprejudiced mind, the attempt will be as abortive as the statement is unjust. In conclusion I would beg to say, that I have no inclination whatever to sacrifice one iota of those principles in the conscientious conviction of which I took upon me the solemn and binding vows and obligations of a minister of Christ's Gospel in the church to which I belong,—and if in carrying out those principles I cannot fall in with every opinion of my neighbors, and every idea new or old, which each one learned and ignorant, well-disposed or otherwise, may see fit to propound as most likely to advance the cause of true religion—I only ask that liberty of conscience, which I am willing to accord to others. As it regards my Roman Catholic neighbors and fellow citizens, I have, I trust, always endeavoured to pursue one course i. e., firmness in the maintenance of the principles of my church, & the exhibition of kindness and good-will to them in body and soul. I have never yielded one point, nor sacrificed one principle that I considered belonging to my faith as a sound protestant: but I am, I confess it, very anxious that both myself and my fellow protestants should shew them that our religion teaches us, while we maintain with unflinching resolution and perseverance what we believe to be the truth in protestantism, that, incorporated with that truth and an essential element of it, is the exhibition of courtesy and christian charity towards those who differ from us.—It is one feature that particularly pleases me in the Constitution of the Orange Society—that it enjoins upon every member the duty and obligation of offending no man because of his religion, and of exercising forbearance and kindness towards all. That it repudiates every act of wrong to our neighbor, either in his person, his property, or his reputation.—That he shall be temperate and just in all things.—That he shall reverence the name of the Almighty, and hold fast to the precepts of the bible. I am willing to, I cheerfully accord praise to this, or any other Society, as far as I think it deserves it. In my opinion, however, the Gospel of Christ and the Institution of his Church on Earth take precedence of all other Institutions or Societies of men; and, while within the pale of that church, will be found men who belong to those manifold and varying societies—I look upon that as the most proper position for the minister of Christ and his Church to occupy, in which he is free from the conventional bonds of any and all these minor institutions—alike, and in an equal degree bound to the members of them all in the sole bonds of the Church, and of the Gospel.—That his position should be regarded by all as being free from the obligations of party—free to be equally the friend, the counsellor, and the guide of all. I hope that the foregoing statement will have the happy effect of allaying the anxiety of your zealous informant, and of teaching him the salutary lesson, not to make sweeping charges against his neighbors, until at least he has better evidence than in the present instance—that they are founded in truth.

I remain, Sir, Editor,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN JOHNSTON.

**Grand Jury.**

The Grand Jury at the late Assizes closed their duties by the following Report, which we copy from the last *Bytown Gazette*. It is highly creditable and satisfactory, in so far as the peace and prosperity of this county are interested. A Carol without prisoners, is certainly a pleasing evidence of the correct state of public feeling in a community; and we hope that our County Prison may long remain in such a desirable position:—

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } The Jurors for Our  
County of Carleton, } Lady the Queen in  
To Wit: } bringing their labours to  
a close for the present Assizes, beg leave to report, that according to customary usage they have visited the Jail of the County, and it gives them unqualified pleasure to be able to state, that they found the Prison devoid of Prisoners, and the Debtor's wards empty, being a convincing proof not only of the great decrease of crime, but also of the general prosperity of the County.

The Grand Inquest feels the highest satisfaction in making so favourable a report, inasmuch as at no former period since the formation of the County have the Prison and Wards been otherwise than occupied.

The Grand Inquest, however, feel it their duty to report to your honourable Court, that the Cell in which prisoners under sentence of death, or who are in a state of intoxication, are, or would be placed, in consequence of the want of ventilation, sends forth such an intolerable stench as would endanger the lives of all persons placed therein,—and the Grand Jurors are inclined to hope that the Court will call the attention of the proper authorities thereto. With this sole exception the Jurors are happy to report, that they found the Jail in a satisfactory state.

The complaint to which former Grand Jurors have for several years been calling the attention of the Court, from the want of air and exercise to the prisoners, they are pleased to say has been removed, by the construction of a good and sufficient stone wall around the Jail, thereby adding to the comfort and security of prisoners confined; and to the more imposing appearance of the building.

It has given the Jurors the greatest pleasure in the discharge of their important duties, to have been able to ignore several bills of a frivolous nature brought before them, causing a saving of the valuable time of the Court, and also of the great expense that would be entailed on the County.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SCHEER, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,  
14th October, 1854.

**Civil Cases.**

The subjoined report of Civil Cases disposed of at the Assizes we take from the *Gazette*.

McINTYRE vs CARLTON, et al.—Assessment; damages assessed for plaintiff, £30 15s. Robert Lees plaintiff, Alexander Ross defendant's Attorney.

DAVISON vs CAMERON.—Assessment; damages assessed for plaintiff at £67 0s 0d. Lees for plaintiff; Powell for defendant.

FITZSIMMONS vs KEALEY.—Ejectment; verdict for plaintiff. Lees for plaintiff; Powell for defendant.

LYON vs CUNNINGHAM.—Ejectment; verdict for plaintiff. Lyon for plaintiff; Lees for defendant.

PETRY vs CORCORAN.—Ejectment; verdict for plaintiff. Lyon & Gibb for plaintiff; Lees for defendant.

PATTERSON vs PERKINS.—Assessment; verdict for plaintiff £25. Powell for plaintiff; Lees for defendant.

LASSARGREMIER vs MARTINEAU.—Assumpsit—issues. Verdict for plaintiff, £30 3s 4d. Clegg for plaintiff; Lees for defendant.

LEAMY vs DALEY.—Assumpsit—issues. Verdict for defendant. Lees for plaintiff; Powell for defendant.

McDONNELL vs MCCORMIE.—Action of trespass to recover the value of a quantity of saw logs, cut by plaintiffs authority on defendants land, under a sale by him to deceased husband of plaintiff, and which defendant had taken possession of and refused to give up. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 damages, Powell & Lees for Plaintiff, Lyon & Gibb for defendant.

MOON vs GOUDRAY.—Action on the Case for verbal slander. The declaration in four different counts charged the defendant with having at different times in presence of divers persons used words in effect stating that deft. was guilty of larceny, varying in the different counts the words said to have been uttered. The pleas on the record were two, Not Guilty, and a plea of justification. The plaintiff proved the words spoken as laid in the fourth count, but failed to establish them as stated in the other counts. Witnesses were called on the part of the defendant, to substantiate the plea of justification. The jury after being out all night, rendered a verdict for defendant. Lyon & Powell for plaintiff; Gibb for defendant's Attorney.

McCREA vs STRANGEN, et al.—Assumpsit—issue and assessment; Verdict for plaintiff, £63 13s 7d Lees for plaintiff.

DALEY vs LEAMY.—Action on the case for malicious arrest. This arose out of action previously tried between the same parties in which the present defendant was plaintiff. Both plaintiff and defendant resided in Lower Canada, and defendant Leamy followed plaintiff to Upper Canada and had him arrested there on the usual affidavit, swearing to a large amount being due to him. The original action resulted in a verdict for defendant, the jury having been of opinion that no debt, as sworn to, was due by Daley. The present action resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, and damages, £150. Powell for plaintiff, Lees for defendant.

DOCHERRY vs LEWIS.—Action of debt for balance of account. After plaintiff's counsel had addressed the jury in opening the case, at the suggestion of the Court, a verdict was agreed to be taken for the plaintiff, £150 damages, subject to be increased or diminished &c., by the award of certain arbitrators then appointed.—Lyon & Gibb for plaintiff; Powell & Lees for defendant.

MILLER vs FONSVILL.—An action of ejectment for a portion of Lot No. 11 on North side of Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. Plaintiff claimed it as part of his lot under original survey of that portion of the town made by directions of Col. By, and defendant as forming a portion of Lot No. 10 under a more recent survey made under the Board of Ordnance; Verdict for plaintiff, and £3 15s damages. Gibb & Clegg for plaintiff; Lyon & Lewis for defendant.

FOSTER vs BUNKE.—Ejectment—to recover possession of seven feet of land which plaintiff claimed under a title derived from defendant, as part of Lot No. 23 on north side of York street Bytown, and which defendant alleged, formed a portion of adjoining Lot No. 22. It appeared in evidence that there was not enough of land in the block to allow 66 feet in breadth for all the lots, and plaintiff's counsel contended that each lot in the block should lose an equal quantity. The substantial matter to be tried was whether or not the defendant's adjoining lot contained a breadth of 66 feet. It was proved by the testimony adduced on behalf of the plaintiff that all the lots in the block according to the original survey contained a breadth of 66 feet, excepting Lot No. 26 the last in the range, which had 50 feet. Cumberland street was also proved to have been laid out originally at a breadth of 60 feet, which left the full complement of land for the lots as intended on original survey. After going through with the evidence plaintiff's counsel were non-suited, the defendant thus coming off victorious. Lyon & Lewis for plaintiff, Gibb for defendant.

CONSTOCK et al vs SCHEER.—Assumpsit, issues; verdict for plaintiff, £63 4s 2; Scott for Plaintiff, Lewis for defendant.

FORD vs MCGOY.—Assumpsit; issues.—Amongst other pleas, defendant pleaded statute of Limitations. Defendant's counsel urged that although the action had been commenced within

sufficient time, the writs after the first one, had not been returned or issued, as prescribed by the statute, to defeat the statute of Limitations. This point was reserved for the consideration of the Court above, and a verdict subject to it was rendered in favor of Plaintiff for £96 13s 8d. Scott for Plaintiff; Lees for defendant.

2. MUNRO et al vs GRAY.—Ejectment to recover possession of 18 acres of Lot No 16, in 1st Con., R. F., Nepenn. Plaintiff Munro, claimed as husband of Grace Munro, Assignee of Lilly Fraser, the original patentee. The other Plaintiff Helmer, claimed under Munro, but no evidence of his title was given. Defendant claimed as vendee of the late Stephen Collins, who purchased the land in dispute, in 1837 at a sale, by the then Sheriff of the District of Bathurst, for taxes.—Verdict for Plaintiff Munro. Lyon for Plaintiff; Gibb for defendant.

HEATH vs CUNNINGHAM.—Verdict for Plaintiff, £300. Lyon for Plaintiff; Lees for defendant.

McLEOD vs GOUDRAY.—Action on the case for deceit, in selling Plaintiff timber on two lots in Torbolton. Verdict for Plaintiff £35. Lees for Plaintiff; Gibb for Defendant; Ross, Defendant's Attorney.

**BIRTH.**

In this town, on Sunday, the 15th Inst, Mrs WILLIAM P. LEE of a son.

**MARRIED.**

On the 24th ult., at the Bishop's Palace, Bytown, by the Rev. P. Daudrand, JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., Contractor, to JULIA, eldest daughter of the late John Brophy, Esq., Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department.



**ORANGE ASSOCIATION.**

A MEETING of the District Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, on Monday the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock P M  
THOMAS LANGRELL,  
District Master.

Bytown, October 11th, 1854.

**LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.**

**Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa.**

THE first meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa, will take place at the Town Hall, Perth, on WEDNESDAY the 25th OCTOBER, inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, when business of importance to the well-being of the Order will be brought under consideration.

By order of the Provincial Grand Master of the Province of OTTAWA.

JOHN MORRISON,  
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Kingslon, Oct. 10, 1854.  
Orange Lily, Perth Standard and Belleville Intelligencer, to copy two posts.

**A B A Z A A R**

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE Bytown Mechanics' Institute & Athenaeum.

—WILL BE OPENED IN THE—

LOWER HALL OF THE WEST WARD MARKET,

On THURSDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER a ELEVEN o'clock A. M.

All persons intending to Contribute will please forward their DONATIONS on or before the Evening of the 25th instant.

TABLES will be held by—

Mrs. FRIEL,	Mrs. LEE,	Mrs. ROSS,
Mrs. ARMSTRONG,	Mrs. VAN CORTLANDT,	
Mrs. SKWELL,	Mrs. MASSE,	
Mrs. CHAYTER,	Mrs. RUSSELL,	
Mrs. CASSEY,		
Mrs. MOORE,		

Bytown, 13th Oct., 1854.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

IN RETURNING THANKS to his numerous Friends and Customers for the very liberal support he has received since he became the PURCHASER of the STOCK and GOOD WILL of the CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, belonging to the Heirs of the late FRANCIS THOMSON, would take this opportunity of informing the Inhabitants of the Valley of the Ottawa, that he is still further ENLARGING HIS PREMISES and trusts that by unremitting attention to business, always keeping on hand, the Newest and Very Best Articles in his line, and employing none but the most competent workmen that can be found in this or any other country, to merit a continuance of those favors which has rendered the enlargement of his premises necessary.

**Always on Hand.**

SHANTY, CAJUN and SODA BISCUIT, in Biscuits and Boxes, Sweet, Plain, Jenny Lind and Boston CRACKERS, and all kinds of Fruit in the Season.

A. SCOTT.

Bytown, Oct. 13, 1854.

Town papers to copy for three weeks.

**New Confectionery Establishment, Rideau Street, Bytown.**

WILLIAM PRORDERICK, Brother-in-law of the late FRANCIS THOMSON, having returned to Bytown, takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received when in business in Central Bytown, and begs to inform Old Customers and the Public in general, that he intends to re-commence business in the NEW STONE BUILDING of Mr. John Wade, in Rideau Street, on an extensive scale. The Establishment will be opened on SATURDAY, 1th October, when he will introduce

**CONFECTIONERY,**

entirely new to the Bytown Public. He will also keep on hand all kinds of SYRUPS, and every other article, usually kept in a General Confectionery Establishment.

**Wedding and Christening Cakes MADE TO ORDER.**

MRS. PRORDERICK, who conducted the business of her brother, the late Francis Thomson for Six years, in resuming business again in Bytown, desires to state, that nothing will be wanting on her part to merit the support of the Public.

Lower Bytown, Sept. 28th, 1854.—(30)

**REMOVAL**

**SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING:**

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to all the Citizens of Bytown, and all other interested, that he has removed his

**HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT**

to the premises lately occupied by the Messrs. Graham, next door to the Store of Messrs. Brough, Heron & Co., where he is determined to bear the public to the best of his ability, and, if possible, go ahead to the satisfaction of all.

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John and George Lang, Painters is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, who are authorised to settle all debts due to and from the late firm.

GEORGE & JAMES LANG.

Bytown, August 10th, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of Parliament for a charter for a Joint Stock Company to be organized for the purpose of erecting a Hotel on the Hill between Upper and Lower Bytown viz—on Lots 14, 15, 16, on the North side of Sparks Street, and on lots 14, 13, 16, on South side of Wellington street.

Bytown, August 1854.

**CROWN HOTEL.**



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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854.

**JUBILEE WEEK IN THE CITY OF THE OTTAWA.**

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the GRAND DIVISION of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE of Canada West, will be held at BYTOWN during the Fourth Week of OCTOBER.

**A DEMONSTRATION**

Of the strength of the Temperance Organizations in the Ottawa Country, will take place in Bytown ON WEDNESDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

THE PROCESSION will move from the Grand Division Hall (West Ward Market Hall) at 12 o'clock, Noon, and proceed through the principal Streets of the Town.

**A SPACIOUS TENT**

Has been procured, capable of accommodating a large assemblage of people, which will be pitched in a commanding position, in view of the magnificent scenery of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, the Chaudiere Falls, Hull Mountains, &c. &c.—The REV. J. B. RYERSON, G. W. P., of St. Catherine's, and the REV. J. CORDNER, of Montreal, two of the most eloquent speakers in Canada, and others, will address those who assemble there.

**ADMISSION FREE TO ALL**

Suitable Music will be provided for the occasion. Arrangements have been made with the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, by which persons desirous of participating in it, witnessing the festivities will be conveyed from Prescott to Bytown and back again for 51, and the Proprietors of the Ottawa Royal Mail Line have generously agreed to convey passengers from Grenville to Bytown and back again for a like sum of 51.

During the Evenings of the week Addresses will be delivered by Eloquent Speakers in some of the best situated and largest Halls in the place.—Admission Free.

**The acts of Temperance**

contemplatg having a SOIREE on a grand scale on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

All Sections of the Temperance Organization are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

Grand Division Regalia can be procured in Bytown.

By order, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Secretary to Committee of Arrangement.

**PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!**

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

**Wholesale & Retail.**

GEORGE H. PRESTON  
Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, }—(21-45)  
May 29th, 1854.

**PRIZE CHEESE.**

2,000 LBS. prize cheese at the store of the Subscribers.

JUST received a new supply of TURKEY CURRANTS—Fresh COFFEE and TICKLING SALMON.

Pure Liquors in variety—Brandy, Gin, Whisky, &c.

Intending Purchasers are solicited to call and examine the articles.

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN.

Rideau Street General Grocery, }  
4th October, 1854.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the Citizens of Bytown and its vicinity that he has now on hand—and intends keeping constantly—an *Extensive Stock* of Lady's and Gentlemen's *really made* BOOTS and SHOES, of every STYLE and QUALITY. He has now on hand, a quantity of excellent

**HAIR OVER SHOES,**

to which, with his other well assorted stock, he solicits the attention of intending purchasers.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Wellington Street, }  
Upper Bytown, }  
Oct. 9th, 1854.

**BYTOWN**

**AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.**

After Saturday the 9th inst. and till further notice, regular

**PASSENGER TRAINS**

Will run between a Prescott and Kempsville as follows—

Leave Prescott at 10.30 a.m., stop at Spencer's and Oxford Stations, and arrive at Kempsville at 11.45 a.m.

Leave Kempsville at 3 p.m., stop at Oxford and Spencer's Stations, and arrive at Prescott at 4.15 p.m.

For the present passengers for Bytown can proceed via Beckett's Landing, by the Rideau STEAM BOATS, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

CARRIAGES will be in readiness on the arrival of the CARS at Keokville to convey passengers to Beckett's Landing.

PASSENGERS FROM BYTOWN by the Steamboats will find Carriages ready at Beckett's Landing to convey them to Kempsville, in time for the Train to Prescott.

R. HOUGH,

S. B. & P. Railway.

Sept. 30th, 1854.

**500 LABOURERS WANTED.**

WANTED, for the CHILTS CANAL immediately, 500 good DRILLERS and QUARRYMEN, to whom constant employment will be given, at the best wages; also a number of CARPENTERS and STONE-CUTTERS, such as have been previously engaged on Public Works.

Men with families will be preferred. This locality is one of the most healthy places in Canada, and good comfortable buildings have been already erected for the accommodation of the above and a greater number. The work will continue for three years. There is steam navigation from Bytown to the foot of the Canal.

A. R. McDONALD, & Co.

**NEW STORE.**

MR. HENRY LAROCQUE desires to announce to his Friends and the public, that he has opened a General Store on Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, in the store formerly occupied by Charles Sparrow, where will be found a new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

Bytown, August 6th, 1854.

Before The Public Once More!!

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

ANDREW PORTER,

FORMERLY OF THE

Firm of J. & A. Porter, Sussex Street, Lower Bytown.

IS AGAIN IN THE FIELD for Commercial Treaties.

He would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, both in the Country and the Town, that he has now OPENED A WHOLESALE PACKAGE WAREHOUSE in Sparks' Street, directly opposite the TELEGRAPH OFFICE. For the present his office is in Heney's Buildings, one door East of Robinson & Heubach's, and next door to the Quebec Bank, where he can always be found to attend to the Calls of those who may be pleased to honor him with their Custom.

IN STORE FOR SALE.

100 Chests Twankay Tea at Montreal prices, saving to the buyer Expense and Freight.

100 Chests fine Hyson Twankay Tea.

200 do. Superior Brands and Qualities.

Tobaccos, 5's, 8's, & 10's.

Porto Rico Sugar in Hogsheads,

Barrels, Batts,

Muscovado Sugar,

Barrels Privatized,

Crushed Loaf Sugar,

Bags Green Coffee,

Barrels Roasted do.

Carolina Rice,

Bags Soft Shell Almonds,

Spanish Nuts,

Wall do.

Button Blue,

Starch of various kinds,

Patent Pails,

Brooms of all kinds.

OILS,

Casks Refined Machinery Oil,

do. Olive do.

do. Lard do.

do. Elephant do.

do. Solar Sperm do.

LIQUORS and WINES of Superior Qualities and Brands.

Hogsheads Dark Brandy,

do. Pale do.

do. DeKuyper & Son's Gin,

Pipes and half Pipes Hunt's Superior Port Wine.

HIGH WINES,

Casks Sherry Wine,

do. Madeira do.

Breshets Champaigne.

Liverpool Soap,

Montreal do.

Tallow and Sperm Candles,

Candle Wick and Shoe Thread,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Bags Liverpool Salt,

Mess Pork (Montreal Inspection),

Prime Mess Pork,

Table Codfish,

200 Sides New York Sole Leather (daily expected.)

Having recently returned from New York, Boston and Montreal Markets, where he has made extensive purchases, he will at all times be able to sell GOODS of SUPERIOR QUALITY and at a Low Price to suit the

views of all Buyers. All Orders from the Upper Ottawa and Country will be strictly attended to.

October 14, 1854. (38-1/2.)

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS at the foot of the Chaudiere Slides in Bytown are now offered for sale. This property is situated between Wellington Street and the Ottawa River affording the only easy access to the latter for the projected Canal and Railway. It adjoins an Ordinance reserve, which is the head of deep water navigation below the Chaudiere Falls. For Manufactories of any kind, — but more particularly for Steam Saw Mills, — the position is unexcelled, and its value as an investment may be inferred from the fact of its being at the outlet of the Junco Canal and Water-power from the head of the Chaudiere Falls, as well as being the last terminus for any Railway connecting with the Ottawa river at Bytown. For further particulars apply to JOHN MACKINNON, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. KEEFER, Esq., Barrister, Prescott.

Bytown, Dec., 24th 1853.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY in George Street, Lower Bytown, well known as BURKE'S BREWERY.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 23.

TO UPHOLSTERERS,

WANTED immediately an Upholsterer — one who thoroughly understands his business — to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required.

Apply to E. WOOD.

Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE PLANTAGENET WATER DEPOT is removed to the New Establishment of the Subscriber, in Mr. Sparrow's Stone Building, Sussex Street, where FRESH SUPPLIES of this Mineral Water are received DAILY from the Springs.

H. LAROCQUE.

Bytown, 19th July, 1854. (17)

PONTIAC HOTEL.

MRS. COLTON would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bytown, and vicinity, and the travelling community generally, that she is now prepared at her New Establishment, two doors from Rideau Street, in the avenue leading to the Market, — to receive and entertain Boarders and transient visitors, in its good style as can be met with elsewhere. Comfortable stabling can also be had at a reasonable rate.

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854. — (34)

A CARD.

THE Subscribers are prepared to TENDER for the construction of TELEGRAPH LINES on an improved principle, and at moderate prices. Incorporated at other Companies desirous of having a well built line, would do well to address the undersigned. The motto of lines built under their superintendence is "RAVOUR ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE," and the motto is a truthful one in all weathers.

For terms &c.,

Apply to

DODGE, DICKENSON & Co

Telegraph Office, Bytown, c. w.

Bytown, Oct. 11th, 1854. — [38-3m.]

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Martha Green, has left her bed and board without any just cause or provocation, Notice is hereby given that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her in any manner whatsoever.

THOMAS GREEN.

Township of Fitzroy, Sept. 7th 1854.

D. DENISBERRY.

T. W. Smytho, M.D.

HAS arrived at Bytown — May be consulted at Mr. J. I. Campbell's for a few days. Bytown, Sept. 25th, 1854. — (31n-34)

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. William Murray from Scotland, desires to inform his friends and the public that he commences his Dancing Class, in Mrs. Colton's House, the Pontiac Hotel, on Monday Evening next, the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening. Bytown, October 4th 1854.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER, ANDREW PORTER.

Witness, R. W. Scott, w. April 26th, 1854. (19)

CAUTION.

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

FEIX METTAE. 3 in

Bytown, July 10th 1854.

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDUGAL.

Bytown, Feb'y 18th 1854.

NOTICE.

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

J. EAGER, R. B. EAGER.

Richmond, May 24th, 1854.

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'y 15, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOT No. 30, in the ninth Concession of Gen'l burn, within four miles of Bell's Corners, Nepean, containing 200 Acres. The land is of good quality, and in an eligible situation, being only 14 miles from Bytown. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

JAMES ABBOTT.

Nepean, October, 1854. 3-lu.

To Journeymen Cabinet-Makers

WANTED immediately three or four first rate Cabinet-Makers, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required.

Apply to E. WOOD.

Bytown, 15th July, 1854. 27th



## NOTICE TO LUMBERERS

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

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

Crown Timber Office,  
Bytown, 5th April, 1854. }

## NOTICE

TO

## LUMBERERS.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

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

## New Grocery Establishment.

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

## UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK.

Bytown December 8th 1853.

## HATS! HTAS!!

### Notice to Lumberers.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate that he is prepared to execute orders to any amount for FELT HATS,—the best ever offered in this Market. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine samples.

The New York and Montreal SPRING FASHIONS in BLACK SATIN and DRAB BEAVER will be opened on the 20th instant.

Regalia of all descriptions manufactured, and Regalia trimmings in gold and silver, kept constantly on hand.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Halter and Furrier.

Rideau Street.

Bytown, March 14th, 1854.

(10-ff.

## THE GREAT OTTAWA

### BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York selecting New Stock) wishing to make room for fresh Supplies, is prepared to dispose of his present large and well assorted stock at very much reduced prices, and offers the following inducements to purchasers, viz: all purchases (Cash) from \$1 to \$20 a discount of 10 per cent; on purchases from \$20 upwards 12½ per cent.

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

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

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

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

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HELY.

New York, March 14, 1854. 12

## NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS CLEWOW.

Bytown, May 24th, 1854.—(20)

## ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND For Sale, at Low Prices, and on favorable terms,  
Mess and Prime Mess Pork of undoubted inspection.

Superfine Flour of favorite Western Brands.  
50 O. P. High Wines, Port Hope, Prescott and Kingston distillation.

Whiskey, a superior article, and well flavored.  
Teas, Tobaccos, &c. &c., of various descriptions and qualities.

FRANCIS CLEWOW.

Bytown, 13th June 1854.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the South East half of Lots Nos. 26, and 27, in the 3d Concession of Nepean, Rideau 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.

## Bytown Branch Bible Society.

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

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

JAMES COX,

Secretary.

BYTOWN 21st March 1854.

## CHELSEA HOUSE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Chelsea, May 27th 1854.

## Private Bills.

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

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY,

Clk. A'by.

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1852.

## ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

All Consignments, Auction Sales, &c., placed in his hands will be carefully attended to, with that promptness and dispatch, which the above business requires.

Bytown 22nd Feb'y. 1853.

## NOTICE.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies,

Crown Timber Office,  
Bytown, April 5th, 1854 }

(14.)

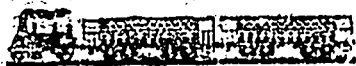
## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will attend to entering Goods at the Custom House here for parties who may require duty performed.

FRANCIS CLEWOW.

Bytown June 13th, 1854.





BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

DIRECTORS

- JOHN R. FORSYTH, Kingston; WILLIAM FORD, Jr., Kingston; THOS. W. ROBISON, Kingston; DAVID ROBLIN, Nipawic; HAMLTON SPENCER, Elmira; WM. F. MEUDELL, Toronto; WAL. MATTHEE, Brockville; JAMES ROSS, Belleville.

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

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

- S. C. BIRBY, 10 Court Square, Boston; JOHN ROBERT, India Street, Portland; D. DEFORREST 58 Grt St James St Montreal; F. J. LOGAN, St. Peter Street, Quebec; D. & J. McLAHLIN, Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.

A Messenger will leave Montreal for Bytown every Monday and Thursday at half-past 8, P. M. Leave Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 5, A. M.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN C. CLARK, Superintendent. E. W. PALMER, General Manager. KINGSTON APRIL 8th, 1854.

CITY HOTEL, GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN QUEBEC.

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

BREAKFAST is always ready off 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 and down from Quebec, respecting the journey, whether they be passing to the United States, or any part of the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

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

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



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

Straw Bonnets, French Lace, &c., &c. Straw, Lophorn and other Bonnets cleaned, pressed and trimmed in the best style and on the shortest notice. Wellington Street, Upper Bytown, March 14th, 1854.

WATCH MAKING AND ENGRAVING & CO.



WILLIAM TRACY.

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Guard Chains, Brooches, Rings, Plated Ware, &c., &c., which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted. Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver, &c. Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice. Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP 103, 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, Aug. 12, 1852.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 193, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church)

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

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

Parties in want of good and Cheap Clothing will find it to their advantage to give a call at above. May 3rd 1854.

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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

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