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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

EXTOWN, JUNE 3, 1854.

NO. 21.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

1. *The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice.* By W. Gouge, M.A. 2nd edition. London: 1853.
2. *Discourses on the Controversies of the Day.* By W. F. Hook, D.D. London: 1853.
3. *Means of Unity.* A Charge by Archdeacon Haax. London: 1817.

(Continued from our last.)

Notwithstanding the merits of this party, we have seen that its teaching involves, in some degree, the vague assertion of two principles—Apostolical Succession, and Church Authority. These may, it is true, be made to mean but little; and, veiled in a graceful mist of words, they may become an ornamental and dignified appendage to a system essentially Protestant. But they may also be made the basis instead of the superstructure, and a fabric may be built upon them at which the Anglican stands aghast. In this latter method they were dealt with by those bold essayists who re-quired, twenty years ago, the tithe of the Land. Their earlier and more moderate statements of doctrine found ready acceptance among the clergy, and they speedily were at the head of a large body of adherents. But they pressed recklessly to the front, and soon led the mass of their troops far behind them. Yet still they hurried on towards the goal of their logical ender, and abandoned, one by one, the traditions of the Anglican divinity from which they started. Meanwhile, after they had advanced beyond the High Church camp, they continued for nearly ten years members of the Church of England, and formed a new party, which took from their writings the name of Tractarianism. The doctrines of this party are regarded by themselves as necessary developments of the Anglican principles.—The foundation of their system is Apostolical Succession, which they hold essential to the being of a true Church. The Bishop duly consecrated is by virtue of this succession the representative of the Apostles. The Presbyters on whom he lays his hands, are thereby endowed with supernatural powers, which enable them to change the Eucharistic elements into the body of Christ. They are also a mediatorial Priesthood, ordained to offer prayers and "autoly sacrifices" for the people. By their hands, moreover, the Church exercises "a power which places it on a level almost with God Himself—the power of forgiving sins by wiping them out in baptism—of transferring souls from Hell to Heaven." The efficacy of both Sacraments depends only on the *opus operatum* of their external acts. Hence these writers deplore the impotence of the Anglican Communion Service, as a "judgment upon the Church," because it admits no miraculous power to the work of consecration. Again, in the Baptismal Service, the Church requires a profession of faith to be made in the infant's name, before it is baptized, or (if it has been previously baptized in *articulo mortis*) before it can be received into the Church, thereby testifying that the blessings bestowed are conditional on moral qualifications. When, as our Remainsing divines teach, that the baptismal rite, even if performed in just,

would so change the nature of the child that its post-baptismal sins would be excluded from the benefit of the Attonement. Thus Christianity become a system of magical forms and incantations, tending to the exaltation of the sacerdotal rite. We are called upon to believe these doctrines upon the infallible authority of the Church. But if we ask where this authority resides, and who is empowered to embody this infallibility, these teachers are more puzzled for an answer than even their Anglican predecessors. And in their attempts to reach a firmer ground, notwithstanding all their struggles against the force of logic, they are borne down by an irresistible current to the chair of Peter. The foremost of them soon perceived the goal whither they were tending, and at first got over their difficulties by declaring that they acknowledged the authority of the Roman See, and held all Roman doctrine, and that they could renounce the English Articles to the Papal creed, by interpreting them to a 'non-natural sense.' They openly abused the name of Protestant; they allowed that, if cut off from the Roman Communion, the Church of England must be schismatical; but they maintained that the two Churches were not really separated, and that their mutual excommunication was the result of a misunderstanding which time would clear up. This view, however, was too contrary to common sense to be long contended, even by its inventors. They soon acknowledged their error, and their leader, renouncing for ever the Anglican allegiance, passed over the Rubicon, and rushed into the heart of the Italian territory. But not all who advanced to the fatal frontier had courage to cross with Cæsar; the rabble of his army remained shivering on the brink. And now they are taunted by the indignant sarcasms of their former captain, as he assures them by every principle they hold sacred to come over and help him. He proves that their present position is untenable. He proves that while professing to repudiate all private judgement, they are in fact standing on the point of the loneliest pinnacle which private judgement ever reared. He overwhelms them with those arguments which proved irresistible to himself; the arguments which forced him to renounce the dreams of ambition and the reality of power, which tore him from his Oxford horae and his devoted friends, and drove him into exile among strange scenes and uncongenial men. But his reasons and he appeals in vain: "Those whom he calls have stopped their ears against the voice of the charmer. Their only answer is, 'Here we were, and here we will remain.'"

* These were the published words of Mr. Ward and Mr. Oakley, some time before they left the Church of England.

† See the Oratorian Lectures of Father Newman, on Anglican difficulties, delivered in London in 1850.

‡ It must be remembered, that we are speaking of those who still adhered to the Tractarian opinions after Mr. Newman's secession. But many of his followers, frightened by his desertion, fled back in the opposite direction, and entrenched themselves in the Anglican fortresses which they had abandoned. These are now distinguished among the Anglican party by the

Yet we must not hastily accuse all the waverers of dishonesty. Some of them there can be no doubt, are men who would sacrifice, not their preference only, but their lives, in the cause of duty. But they feel that although the logical consequences of their principles thrust them forward, yet there are moral and religious difficulties which raise insuperable obstacles in the path. There are points in the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome which seem irreconcilable with Christian truth. If, only, they could get over these stumbling blocks, gladly would they follow their captain's steps. But till then they remain where Providence has left them; halting between two opinions as to their position; and still hoping almost against hope, that the Church of England may be a true branch of the Church Catholic. These are the best of the Tractarian party; but they are few. The bulk of it consists of young and silly partizans, who have joined it more for the sake of amusement and notoriety than for any other reason. They are guiltless of insincerity, in not publishing strong opinions to extreme consequences; for, in fact, they have never formed any opinions at all. They have but learnt by rote a set of phrase for which they shout. If guilty of dishonesty at all, it is only in pretending to decide on theological questions, while conscious that they are destitute of the simplest judgments of theological knowledge.

The manner of such a pretender is highly characteristic. It is marked by supercilious silliness and latuous conceit, assumed to hide the depths of his ignorance. It is sometimes difficult to maintain one's gravity, when one hears such a neophyte affecting the tone of a Doctor Seraphicus, and volubly pouring forth theological polly-syllables which he would be puzzled sorely to render into English. One is tempted to remind how few years have passed since he was nearly plucked for his degree, and to ask how long it is since he has acquired the power of construing the Greek Testament, wherein he was then so volubly doctelent.

To describe the costume, the phraseology, and the ritual of this party, would be a waste of time. Their peculiarities have been made familiar to all, by the pen of innumerable satirists. Who does not recognise, when he meets them in the roadway or the street, the clipped suit-collars, the stiff and tie-less neckcloth, the M. B.* coat and cassock waistcoat, the cropped hair and unwhiskered cheek? Who does not know that the wearer of this costume will talk of "the Holy Altar," and "the Blessed Virgin," of "Saint Ignatius Loyola," and "Saint Alphonso de Liguori"? And that he will do his letters on "the eve of St. Chad," or "the Morrow of St. Martin"? Who has not seen the youthful Presbyter bowing to the altar and turning his back on the people? Who has not heard him intoning the prayer, and preaching in his surplice on the "holy obedience," due from laity to priesthood? Who is ignorant that he reads the offertory after his sermon, and sends round his bags at the end of long poles, which are

hitterre . . . hostility to the Church of Rome.

thrust in the faces of the worshippers to extort their contributions? Who has not noticed the gaudy furniture of his church, the tipped altar, the candles blazing at noon-day, the wreaths of flowers changing their colour with feast or fast, the medieval emblems embroidered on the altar-cloth? After all, these are but harmless fopperies, only mischievous if they stir up the wrath of the people. But the Tractarian mode of celebrating the Communion deserves graver censure. In the first place, continual bowings and genuflexions are introduced, without the authority either of the republic or custom. Secondly, the elements are placed, before consecration, upon a peculiar piece of furniture, a side-board, called a *prothesis* or *credence-table*, although the use of this has been adjudged by the highest Ecclesiastical Court to be positively illegal.— Thirdly, in the reception of the consecrated bread, a novel usage is adopted, which has excited scandal, and even caused disturbance, in the administration of the eucharist.*

Still more perilous to the peace of the Church is the attempt recently made by some Tractarian clergy to innovate upon the burial service. Under pretence of a rigid adherence to the Rubric, they have insisted on pausing in their office, after the coffin is lowered, till the whole grave is filled up. Meantime the mourning relatives (including, perhaps, sickly women) are compelled to stand shivering in the rain or snow; while the solemn impressions made by the majestic pathos of the service are effaced by anger, and tears of grief changed into tears of rage. The disregard thus shown for human sorrow makes this an instance of heartless folly, almost inconceivable in our tender-hearted age. Yet the refusal of the same party to bury those who have been baptized by Dissenters, shows a similar triumph of bigotry over compassion. There might be some excuse for this, if one could believe that it arose from a conscientious obedience to the Rubric. But that is impossible; for the very men who affect this scrupulosity are themselves violators of the most precise directions of the Rubric. If there be one Rubricual enactment more important than another, it is that which prescribes the *daily* celebration of Morning and Evening Prayer in every Church. Yet this is not obeyed by one Tractarian out of twenty. We entirely sympathise with the answer given by a well-known Bishop to a Romaising clergyman, who wished for permission to preach

in his surplice, and pleaded that his conscience, bound as it was to Rubricality, forbade his officiating in his gown. 'Of course, then,' said the Prelate, 'as you are so scrupulous in your obedience, you celebrate Morning and Evening Service daily?' The clergyman confessed that he did not; it would encroach upon his other duties, and so forth. 'Then I really think, sir,' replied the Diocesan, 'that in future the less you say of your Rubricual conscience the better.'

This inconsistency is felt by some who yet are unwilling to impose upon themselves the burden entailed by their principles. They wish to have daily service but do not wish to perform it. We had an advertisement from one such Incumbent who appeals to the public to help him in raising 'a fund to maintain the services of a Curate to perform daily service;' and tells us that no would gratefully accept aid from 'any pious Christian who feels disposed to assist in such a work.' The following exhibits a singular mode of dealing with such embarrassments:—*The Incumbent and Deacon of a poor district on the S. W. coast, who are endeavouring to bear witness to the truth of Catholic principles, and opposition of the most decided character from those by whom they are surrounded, venture to hope that some CATHOLIC PRIEST, blessed with independent means, will come forward and help them for a few years, in their attempt to set the Church fully and fairly before the people. MONEY IS URGENTLY NEEDED for the expense of the Choir, &c. &c.*

The Tractarian, whose conscience allows him to dispense with daily service, is not much troubled with his spiritual duties during the week. He sets his face against most modern plans of parochial benevolence as Protestant inventions. He does not patronise the secular education of the poor; for nothing would induce him to take a step as to put his school under Government inspection; which is (generally speaking) the only way to make it efficient. He doubts the propriety of pastoral visits to his poor parishioners, unless they are sick; because the Church has appointed no special office for that purpose. He is willing, however, to attend a death-bed when summoned; and he sometimes gives special dignity to such an errand, by marching through the village in his surplice. Moreover he has perhaps a few female penitents, who come to him occasionally for

particular confession. But these employments do not take much of his time. His principal energies are devoted to the task of opposing 'Puritanism.' And as he knows that a practical protest against error is always the most effectual, he may display his repugnance to Puritan heresy by attendance at balls and races. In fact, the frequentation of these amusements may seem as essential a part of the one creed as their renunciation is of the other.

But ball-going and race frequenting, though the most effectual, are not the only modes in which Tractarian clergy combat heterodoxy. They also amuse themselves with a chronic agitation, which has for its object the safety of the Church. The quiescence of this agitating spirit is concentrated in the 'Church Unions.' These are clerical associations (including sometimes a few laymen) which meet together at intervals, usually once a month, to make resolutions concerning things in general, and their own neighbourhoods in particular. Besides these periodical debates, there are other occasional opportunities for indulging in the history of ecclesiastical warfare. We have lately seen the obsolete form of choosing Proctors for Convocation galvanized into unexpected life, to give such partisans the excitement of an electioneering intrigue. Then there is sometimes a petition to be got up against Government education; sometimes a protest to be circulated against the Judicial Committee; sometimes a mandamus to be sued out, forbidding the consecration of an heretodox Prelate; and if nothing else be stirring, an address against that great fawner of heresy, the Archbishop of Canterbury, will fill up the vacant time.

The noise made by all this astonishes those who know few, are the makers of it. Provincial newspapers are always ready to print the proceedings of any local meeting, without too close a scrutiny into the attendance. There are also several London journals willing to fill their columns with accounts of any demonstration which seems to support the party that they advocate. In this multiplying mirror, the image of a single Tractarian is transformed into an assembly of divines; and a little knot of ambitious curates pass themselves off as the leaders of ecclesiastical opinion.* It has been said that the parties, like snakes, 'are guided by their tail, not by their head.' But perhaps it would be better to say that the wagging of the tail is thought to indicate a motion of the more important members when they are really quiescent. In the instance before us this mistake is fostered by the circumstance that the journals generally supposed to represent the High Church party, really represent its extreme section only. This, indeed, is equally the case th the Low Church side. For quiet and moderate men (whatever be their party) will seldom fear themselves from their daily duties to get up newspapers, to agitate against agitators, or to protest against protesters. Thus the High Churchman laments the violence of his 'Chronicle,' or his 'Guardian,' and the Evangelical groans over the absurdities of his 'Record.' But finding no other paper free from similar faults, they continue grumbling to talk in the offending prints.

* Every one knows how this name was accidentally disclosed to a Tractarian customer by a tailor's orders to his foreman; and how the artist was forced reluctantly to confess that it was an abbreviation for 'Mark of the Beast.'

† Some of the party have even rebaptized the days of the week, as appears from the following advertisement in the 'English Churchman':—*'WHAT IS THE GOELP? NOT PROTESTANTISM BUT THE PRAYERBOOK. This work shall be brought out regularly at F. Gilmours, High Street, Sarum, every Ascension Day (heavenly called Thursday), and will be in the hands of the London and Oxford Booksellers every Passion Day, dedicated idolatrously by all Protestants to the Heathen Goddess Friga.'*

† See the judgement of Sir H. J. Fust on the Stone Altar case. The contempt shown by the Tractarians for this judgement is the more remarkable, because they profess such reverence for the same judge's decision on the Gorham case. The number of churches now possessing credence tables is considerable enough to make the manufacture of credence cloths a regular branch of trade, as appears from the advertisements in the 'Guardian' Sep. 'Guardian,' Feb. 9, 1853.

* The palm of the hand is held in a peculiar posture, that the bread may be dropped into it. This practice caused a disturbance lately at one of our fashionable watering places. A Low Church Incumbent was administering the communion, when a young Tractarian, conspicuously arrayed in the costume of his sect, knelt before the rails. Suddenly the congregation was startled by the voice of the Incumbent repeating the words of administration, 'Take this,' in an emphatic tone. On looking up they beheld the recipient with his palm held in the above-mentioned attitude, but not extended in the usual manner to 'take' the bread from the minister. Six times did the officiator repeat the admonition, each time louder than before; but still the recipient obstinately persisted in his passive attitude. At last the Incumbent passed on, desiring the curate not to give the cup to the recusant. It is hard to say, in such a case, which of the two parties were guilty of the greatest profaneness, the one who suffered the solemnity of the most sacred rite to be violated, rather than give up a silly custom; or the other, who took notice of such a folly at such a time, and punished it by virtual excommunication.

* Guardian, Sept. 8, 1852.

† Guardian, Nov. 24, 1852.

* In one case a 'Church Union' consisted for some time of a clergyman, his curate, his churchwarden, and his schoolmaster; and the resolutions and proceedings of this important body regularly filled several columns of the 'English Churchman.'

† Fourteen Russian vessels have been captured in the Black Sea.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Market Prices.

April 15th, 1854.

White Pine—Quebec, & cubic foot..	1 10 a 2 2
St. John's, New Brunswick...	2 2 a 2 5
Miramichi and Bay Chaleur...	1 10 a 1 11
Richibucto,	1 9 a 1 10
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, 1	6 a 1 9
Red Pine—Quebec, & cubic foot...	2 4 a 2 6
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia 1	9 a 1 10
Ditto, Ditto, Spruce,	1 6 a 1 8
Oak,	3 0 a 3 3
Elm,	2 6 a 2 9
Ash,	1 4 a 1 6
Birch—St. John, & C, New Brunswick 1	10 a 2 0
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island 1	8 a 1 10
Masts—Yellow Pine, & calliper,	2 9 a 3 6
Red do,	3 6 a 4 0
Poles or Spars, N.B. and N.E. Spruce 1	2 a 1 4
Dealers' Planks, & standard hundred	
Quebec White Pine, 1st,	£18 0 a 17 0
do. do. 2nd,	£14 0 a 15 0
do. do. 3rd,	£12 0 a 13 0
do. do. Spruce,	£12 0 a 12 10
N.B. & N.E. Pine & Spruce & std. £12	10 a 11 10
Hardwood Planks,	0 3 a 0 4
Boards, Fir, & ft. of 1 in,	0 1 1/2 a 0 1 1/2
Staves, Quebec std. 1 1/2 qual. & std. M £50	0 a 60 0
Middling & inferior £40	0 a 45 0
do. W.O. Punched, 1st qual. pr. M £23	0 a 24 0
Middling & inferior £15	0 a 18 0
do. R.O. Punched,	£11 0 a 15 0
do. W.O. Barrel,	£ 9 0 a 12 0
N.B. & N.E. Red Oak & Ash Hhd. £ 6	10 a 6 10
Lathwood, 4 ft. pr. fath.	£ 4 10 a 5 10
Handspikes, Hickory, pr. dozen..	£10 0 a 12 0
Qars, Ash, pr. run, ft.	0 2 1/2 a 0 4
Fir,	0 1 a 0 1 1/2
Wheat—Can mix'd & red, pr. 70lbs	10 0 a 10 7
White, do. 3rd,	11 0 a 11 6
U. S. red,	10 6 a 11 3
do. white,	11 3 a 12 0
Pearl—Canadian, pr. qr.	55 0 a 57 0
In. Corn—Am. white, pr. 480lbs..	41 0 a 43 0
do. yellow,	41 0 a 42 0
Flour—Can. sweet, per bbl. 196lbs.	38 6 a 37 6
Western Canada, sweet,	37 0 a 37 6
U. S. and Canada, sour,	32 6 a 34 0
Ohio,	37 6 a 38 6
Wheat—Montreal, Pot, now per cwt	34 0 a 35 0
do. old,	32 0 a 33 0
do. Pearl, new,	35 0 a 36 6
Salt—Rough common, per ton..	0 0 a 11 0
Fine common,	9 0 a 9 6
Extra rough,	6 0 a 12 0
Lard—U. S. good, per cwt.	53 0 a 53 6
do. ordinary to middling	49 0 a 50 0
Butter—Canadian, fine, per cwt.	63 0 a 70 0
Tallow—North Amer. per cwt..	70 0 a 0 0
Iron—British Bar, per ton,	£ 9 10 a 9 15
Rods,	£10 10 a 0 0
Hoops,	£11 10 a 12 0
Sheets,	£12 10 a 13 0
Scotch Pig, nett cash,	£ 4 13 a 5 0
Russian Bars,	£15 10 a 0 0
Swedish Bars,	£12 10 a 0 0
Lead—Pig, English ton,	£23 0 a 0 0
Tin—Bancas, in bd. per ton,	£122 0 a 0 0
Straits,	£119 0 a 0 0
Common Block,	£125 0 a 0 0
Tin Plates, 1 C, per box,	£ 33 0 a 0 0

There have been no arrivals of either Baltic or Colonial timber during the week. One cargo of St. John pine, of small average girth, has been sold from the quay at 2s. 9d. per foot, with Birch, at 22d. One cargo of deals has come up from St. John, N. B. which is now being landed and yarded for importer's account. The transactions in this article have not been extensive, the pressing cargoes being all cleared off. Those remaining in first hands are held for higher rates, present prices being much below cost of importation. The stocks in dealers' hands are becoming very much reduced, and to supply orders high prices have to be paid for lengths.

The Iron trade exhibits great firmness, and there is a large demand. At the quarterly meeting held in Staffordshire this week it has been determined to keep prices the same as last

quarter. Orders are still much in arrear with many of the makers. Present quotations in Liverpool:—Merchant Bar Iron, £9 16s; Hoops £11 16s; Sheets, £12 15s; No. 1 Scotch Pig, £5.—*W. Palmer & Smith.*

Liverpool, 29th April, 1854.

The rain which fell last week and promised to be so beneficial, has been followed by cold north-east winds, unfavourable to vegetation, and at the same time continuing to keep out supplies of grain, &c., from the south and west to this port. There are however large arrivals from the Mediterranean at Falmouth, and Queenstown, for orders.

At our Corn Market on Tuesday the demand for wheat was languid, and only the superior qualities supported previous price. There was an extended consumptive demand for flour, but few large sales made however, and a decline of 6d to 1s per barrel was submitted to. Indian corn was in little demand at its decline.

At to-day's market there was a very small attendance and transactions few, wheat was sold rather lower, and low qualities of flour were sold at 3d decline since Tuesday. Indian corn was 6d. lower.

We are not in possession of the Gazette returns of sales of wheat this week, but the country markets indicate a tatter supply from farmers, and lower prices in some cases.

The supply from sea at this port is hindered by contrary winds, there is however in week ending 24th instant, imports to extent of 13,733 qrs wheat, 4226 qrs other grain, beans, &c. 14,655 qrs. Indian corn, 4106 sacks oatmeal, 3993 sacks and 16,096 barrels flour.

The exports by sea in same time are 1722 qrs wheat, 17,095 qrs Indian corn, 722 sacks and 5363 barrels flour.

There is no improvement in the demand for Ashes, and Pearls are rather lower.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

Canada Wheat mixed to white, 11s 3d to 11s 9d	
Red	10 5 to 11 0
Flour No. 1 Superfine, 37 0 to 38 0	
Extra	39 0 to 40 0
Sour	32 0 to 33 0
Western Canal Flour, 37 1/2 to 38 0	
Peas	55 0
Oatmeal	31 0
Yellow Indian Corn, 40 0	
Pot Ashes,	34 0 to 34 6
Pearls,	31 0 to 31 6
Quebec Yellow Pine,	1 10 to 2 1
Red	2 2 to 2 4
Elm,	2 6
Oak	2 6 to 3 0
Pine Deals, 2d & 3rd, £12 0 to £13 10s	
Puncheon Staves,	20 0 to 25 0
Pipe	55 0 to 60 0

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

Quebec, May 20th, 1854.

White Pine, 60 feet average,	0 7 a 0 8
70 " "	0 8 a 0 9
80 " "	0 9 a 0 10
Red Pine, 37 a 40 feet average,	1 4 a 1 6
Elm, do. do,	1 2 a 1 3
Oak, Lake St. Clair,	2 10 a 3 0
Staves, Standard, Merchantable,	£55
Do. W. O. W. I do,	£17 10s. a £18.
Deals, Pine, floated,	£15 10s. for 1st
.....	£10 10s. for 2nd
.....	£ 7 for 3rds
Do. Bright	£16 for 1sts
.....	£11 for 2nds
.....	£ 7 for 3rds
Do. Spruce,	£ 8 10s for 1st
.....	£ 7 for 2nds
.....	£ 6 for 3rds

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

The stock of lumber in the city at present for building purposes, with the exception of two or three kinds of boards, is adequate to the demand, but before there can be any arrivals of magnitude there will probably be a very short supply.

The prices of most descriptions do not vary much, however, from those current at the corresponding period of last year. The market is very firm. Box boards are particularly scarce, and sell at \$16 50 per thousand, being twelve shillings over last spring's rate. This is the retail price. Whitewood planks are scarce, and retail at \$60 per thousand, which is nearly 50 per cent higher than they were last year. Such whitewood which retailed last spring at \$25, is now \$30. Tally lumber is in short supply. Pine worked planks bring 20 to 24 cents each, and dressed pine boards 20 to 30 cents. Spruce planks rough, 30 to 21 cents; Spruce 1 1/2 inch 20 to 22 cents, and boards 17 to 19 cents in the rough. Spruce planks dressed, are 24 to 22 cents each. Hemlock joists sell at 14 to 16 cents, wall studs 10 to 12 cents, live oaks whitewood, \$18 to \$26; black walnut \$50 to \$70 per thousand. Clear pine lumber is \$40 per M, which is about the same as last year's prices. At Albany, pine box lumber ranges from 2.6 to 2.7 per M, select do. \$20 to \$22, fourths, \$23 to \$25, and clear pine, \$35 to 35 per M. These Albany rates are the wholesale prices. At present the market for building lumber is considered dull. The high rates of freight are severely felt by many dealers, but should there occur no financial derangement this season, the prices of lumber will be highly remunerative. The scarcity in prospect will be particularly relieved by Canadian lumber, of which we understand there is a considerable amount awaiting transportation to this market. About the usual quantity is expected to be shipped from this port but it is possible that a foreign demand may rise out of the European difficulties. The quantity of lumber prepared during the winter, on the line of the Erie Railroad coming West, was about half the supply on that route the winter previous. This falling off is in consequence of a want of convenience, the railroad being constantly employed in the transmission of culms, teighs, which paying better of course must neglect lumber. However the Company are inclined to give this branch of business more attention, and will, as soon as they can get the necessary number of trains in operation, commence bringing lumber to the city.

We have been favored by Messrs. John Anderson & Co., with the following quotations from the Circular of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co., of London (11th April), relative to the trade in which our port is interested, viz:—

TIMBER PRICES.

Quebec to London, 53s a 54s	
" Hull or Grimsby, 53s a 54s	
" Yarmouth, 55s.	
" Ipswich, 52s 6d a 53s.	
" Newhaven, 55s.	
" Portsmouth or Southampton, 52s 6d	
300 tons.	
" Falmouth or Truro, 51s.	
" Exmouth, 52s 6d.	
" Gombwich Hill, 55s.	
" Newport or Cardiff, 50s a 51s	
" Bristol, 51s a 52s 6d.	
" Sharpness, 52s 6d.	
" Cardigan, 55s.	
" Carmarthen, 55s.	
" Llanelly, 55s.	
" Dublin or Belfast, 52s 6d.	
" Leith, 55s	
" St. Andrew, 55s.	
" Swansea, 55s.	

Mills in the St. Lawrence to London, £7 10s bright deals.

We learn that the Steamer City of Hamilton has been purchased from Messrs. Bethune & Co. by a company who intend running her on the Bay of Quinte. The price to be paid for her, it is said, is £6,000. The Highlander has been chartered to take her place, and will go on the Hamilton route to-day or to-morrow. The Railway laborers employed by Messrs. McDonald and Reid, Railway Contractors of Hamilton are at present on a strike. Their objection is to working eleven hours a day of a dollar.

The Marriage of the Emperor of Austria.

The following (copied from *Galignani's Messenger*) are some details of the ceremony of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Duchess Elizabeth:—

"The church was fitted up with rich hangings, the part near the altar being hung with crimson velvet and gold, and the other part with ivory, representing subjects of Austrian history. Rich carpets covered the floor, and the church was lit up with 100 lustres, and 10,000 wax lights. Over the high altar was placed a rich canopy of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and in front were placed 'prio dieux' of white velvet and gold, for the bride and bridegroom. At the left of the altar was erected a magnificent throne for their reception before the ceremony was to begin. The clergy wore ranged close to the altar at each side, and the nave was reserved for the Court, the great dignitaries of the empire, the generals and superior officers, the diplomatic corps, and the persons invited. The marriage took place in the evening; and at six o'clock nearly all the various personages, who were to be present, had taken their places, pre-terred a *coup d'œil* of great magnificence.

"The imperial cortege did not leave the palace until half-past seven. It was opened by the great officers of the court, and the representatives of all the great families of the Empire, in the richest costumes, in magnificent equipages; then came the imperial pages; and after them the Archduke; the Archduke of Tuscany and his sons; the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria; then the Emperor, wearing the uniform of an Austrian Field-Marshal, with the grand cordon of the Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria; escorted by his aides-de-camp; after him came the bride, accompanied by the Archduchess Sophia, and having the Duchess Louisa of Bavaria on her left, and the Imperial Princesses.

"The bride wore a white satin dress, embroidered with gold and silver, a long train, and a rich large veil; on her head was a rich diadem of diamonds, presented to her by the Archduchess Sophia, who had herself worn it at her marriage, and in her girdle was a bouquet of natural roses. The ladies of the Court, in their richest dresses, closed the procession. The arrival of the Emperor at the church was announced by a flourish of trumpets and cymbals. The Prince Archbishop of Vienna, who officiated, received the Imperial couple. The archbishop, accompanied by his clergy, then led the way to the altar, and after all had taken their seats, the bride and bridegroom being on the throne, the religious ceremony commenced.

"The Emperor and the Duchess then placed themselves on the 'prio-dieux,' and after the Archbishop had pronounced a short address, he asked the questions prescribed by the church, and then taking rings from a golden cup, presented them to the august couple, who reciprocally placed them on each other's fingers. They then held each other by the hand, and the Archbishop pronounced the nuptial benediction. At that moment (eight o'clock) salvoes of artillery were fired from the bastions, military music sounded a flourish, and all the bells sent forth a joyful peal. Their Majesties then rose and quitted the church, the cortege withdrawing in the same order that they had come, with this difference that the Emperor and the Empress returned to the palace side by side."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following description of the bride:

"Her features are neither classical nor perfectly correct; but she has a very pretty face, a charming expression of countenance, and a fine figure. Neither on her first arrival, nor on her landing did the Princess betray any want of self-possession, but she smiled and bowed to her future subjects as if every separate face on which her eye rested belonged to an old and valued friend. Some straightlaced critics would have preferred a more dignified and reserved deportment; but what has a young girl of 16, whose heart is overflowing with love and kindly feeling, to do with dignity and reserve? The imperial bride was perfectly natural and graceful, and produced a singularly favorable impression on every person who witnessed her arrival."

Rescue of a Man Buried Alive for Nineteen Days.

The people of Lyons, and indeed of France, have for 19 days been kept in a state of constant excitement regarding two men who had been literally buried alive by the falling in of a well at which they had been working. One died, while the other, with the body of his dead comrade pressing on him, held on with extraordinary fortitude, supported by provisions which were let down to him at all times through gaps formed by the transverse-beams, which fell in such a manner as to form a screen over his head. From the nature of the soil, great fears were entertained that all efforts would fail. We find the following details in the Lyons journals of the 3rd:—"A considerable fall of earth again took place two days ago in the well of Boule, and it was for a moment feared that the adit was completely filled up. Thanks, however, to the indefatigable zeal of the workmen, the mischief was promptly repaired. The prisoner on Saturday received a visit from Marshal de Castellane, who brought him a bottle of Madeira, which he appeared to receive with as much gratitude as satisfaction. On Sunday evening Giraud made a substantial meal, composed of a cutlet and some glasses of Malaga. His diet is regulated by the military surgeon, who visits him several times a day, and will not allow anything to be given that can injure his health. Altho' familiarized with the presence of the dead body, Giraud does not the less suffer from it. The body, which lies on an inclined plane, is sliding under him; and every day incommodes him more and more. On Sunday the Procureur Imperial visited Ecully, in order to obtain information from Giraud relative to the circumstances attendant on the catastrophe. The declarations of the victim necessary for the examination of the affair were received by Capt. Robinet, who, having descended some yards into the well, transmitted the questions to Giraud, and received his replies. This kind of interrogatory continued about a quarter of an hour. The poor prisoner appears to have made up his mind to all the consequences of his situation. He will scarcely allow any one to speak to him of the hopes entertained, or to point out the probable day of his deliverance. He says that he is aware that every exertion is making for his release, and on which he has such firm reliance, that so long as he maintains his strength and courage, a day more or less is of little consequence. The interstice through which the wire of the bell passes, and through which his food is conveyed to him is not more than about 7 inches in diameter. The decomposed body of Giraud's companion having begun to attract the flies, it has been found necessary to close

the opening with something which shall prevent their entrance, without intercepting the air and light which reach the prisoner through that office." The *Presse* thus announces the final success of the efforts made for the delivery of the hero of this extraordinary event:—"We hasten to communicate to our readers a gratifying piece of news which reached us just as we are going to press: Giraud was delivered from his subterranean prison at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, in a most satisfactory state." As the well fell in on the 14th ult., Giraud had been in his dreadful place of confinement 19 days. So great was the interest excited in high places, that the Empress received, by order, a telegraphic despatch every day. Her Majesty has granted Giraud a pension of 6000*l.* a-year.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The reduction that has taken place in the Irish military establishment, in consequence of the war, amounts to about 9,000 men; of these the 9th, 14th, 17th, 36th, and 89th regiments, have gone to Gibraltar and Malta to supply the place of the 30th, 41st, 44th, 47th, 49th, and 55th regiments, ordered to join the Eastern Expedition.

Two regiments, the 33rd and 50th, have gone direct to the seat of war, and depots of 200 men each have gone to strengthen their respective corps to the war establishment. One infantry regiment, the 46th, has come over to England, and three cavalry regiments, the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 11th Hussars, are about to proceed to the East.

The present force consists of five regiments of cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and 16th Lancers; six regiments of infantry, the 21st and 63rd, ordered on "special service;" the 27th and 90th under orders for India, the 12th about to embark for Van Diemen's Land; and the 91st, which is the only battalion not under orders for foreign service. There are, besides, 27 regimental depots, making altogether, exclusive of artillery, a force of 14,700 men.

Review of French Troops at Gallipoli.

FRATERNIZATION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

For the first time the inhabitants of Gallipoli have had the spectacle of a review of the French troops. General Canrobert was busied for not less than four hours in making the men manoeuvre, and they could not have made a more satisfactory appearance on the Champ de Mars of Paris. When the general and his staff passed in front of the English camp, the soldiers, washed out of their own accord, placed themselves in an instant in line, and, saluting the officers in the usual military manner, cheered them loudly as they passed.

Steam to Montreal

We understand that there is every prospect of an opposition line of steamers to Montreal at no very distant date, a most desirable consummation; for fare and freight by the present line are much too high, and it is ever a notion with us, that opposition is the life of trade. We believe that somewhere about £10,000 has already been subscribed towards this undertaking, and that an eminent railway contracting house is disposed to forward the undertaking. If the new steamers are put on, we hope that we shall see our old friend Capt. Slater placed in command of one of them.

Romanism and the Clergy Reserves.

The secularization of the Clergy Reserves continues to engross almost exclusively the attention of the Roman Catholic press of Lower Canada. As they are divided among themselves on the merits of the measure, they take different sides, and discuss the question in no modern language. Thus far, however, only two of these papers have declared themselves against secularization—the one is the *Journal de Québec*, and its articles are easily understood, when it is known that it has been for some time an anti-ministerial paper, opposing constantly every measure of Government, and as the secularization of the Clergy Reserves is prominently on the ministerial programme, that paper, since it became anti-ministerial, has espoused the opposite side of the question. The only other Roman Catholic paper in the Lower Province opposed to the secularization, is the *True Witness*, which seems to have taken its stand, not from factious opposition to a ministry to which it must feel how much the Church of Rome is indebted, but out of pure Jesuitism; because it is the interest of Popery that Protestantism be weak and divided, and that keeping the Reserve question in abeyance is thought an excellent means of doing it. Other papers, such as the *Mercure*, the *Freeman*, the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe*, and the *Canadien*, although well known as devoted to the interests of the Romish Church, and somewhat organs of its clergy, have remained faithful to the ministry, and advocate the secularization of the Reserves. The rest of the French press, without being ministerial, seems also in favor of secularization as a matter of justice, but take little part in a discussion which does not interest them.

We have no desire to go into the particulars of that discussion as found in the Roman Catholic press, for indeed a good portion of it consists of personal abuse and recrimination; and the arguments adduced on both sides seem to us of little weight. But we have one general remark to make on that discussion as conducted by our Romish contemporaries, namely, that it is placed almost altogether on the ground of expediency, and not upon that of justice. It is highly indicative of moral prostration in the Romish Church, that its organs in Canada cannot discuss a great question of principles on the merit of those principles, but leaving justice and principle alone, must look only to the advantages likely to result hereafter to their own religious or political party, from this or that settlement of the case. This will explain, also, why many of the arguments brought into the discussion must have little weight with a candid mind. The secularization of the Reserves is clearly a question of principle; we would be unwilling to advocate it on any other ground, and as such, it is a very simple one. It is only this: whether it is just to support the Church of a few, at the expense of all, even of those who belong to different Churches—whether the people are to be taxed to support a creed which is not their own; and to which perhaps they are adverse; or what comes to the same, whether the common property of the country will be applied to the sustenance of this or that sect? It is generally granted that the Government has the power to legislate on the Reserves, and to secularize them, which power was expressly intimated in the Act which created the Reserves, the only point at issue is therefore one of right and wrong; essentially and undeniably a question of principle; and it certainly argues a deep moral degradation to see the organs of Romanism use a language tantamount to this—"Never mind whether the secularization of the Reserves, be right or wrong; let us examine only what result is most hurtful to Protestantism, and test for the interests of Popery, and then advocate this however unjust it may be!"

True, the *Mercure* said it was not honest to make of the Clergy Reserves a mere question of Romish diplomacy, and to use them permanently as an apple of discord to divide and weaken Protestants. The *Freeman* also felt a little shame at discussing the measure on the mere ground of expediency, and thought this was unjust, but the *True Witness* tries to help his conscience out of difficulty by stating that it is well

enough to treat the question as one of principle; but that no principle can be good that works against the interests of the Church. The *True Witness* comments as follows on the *Freeman*:

"And it is—'unjust,' argues our contemporary, to oppose 'secularization,' because, in doing such a measure may possibly 'operate against Catholics.' Were the writer a Catholic, he would know that all that operates, or may, by any possibility, operate, against Catholic interest, is evil, and therefore of the devil, and therefore most justly to be opposed."

This is expediency turned into principle, the great principle which should actuate a Roman Catholic. We have scarcely ever seen such a barefaced avowal of the worst Jesuitism.

It has often been asserted and denied that the code of morals of the Jesuits was summoned up in the maxim that 'The end justifies the means.' It was reserved to the *True Witness* to show us that the Jesuits now a days are just the same as those upon whom Pascal brought the crushing indignation of the Roman Catholic world, and whom the Pope himself felt then constrained to disown.

Nothing in what we have said should be construed as if we admitted that on the ground of expediency the interests of Romanism demand that its votaries oppose the secularization of the Reserves, for on the contrary we believe that justice in the long run, is the best expediency; that the "wicked is snared in the work of his own hands," and that nothing will degrade and consequently destroy the influence of the Romish Church in this country more effectually than its entire subserviency to Jesuitism, and its open abandonment of the common principles of morality and honesty, while the insidious attempt to divide Protestants, when once well understood by them, will have the excellent effect to unite them against Rome.—*Montreal Witness*.

The first account which came to hand respecting the bombardment of Odessa conveyed, as it now appears, a very imperfect, and no doubt a purposely distorted version of that affair. It came through Russia, a source so polluted that the smallest amount of truth was not allowed to transpire. Last night Lord Clarendon read, in the House of Lords the telegraphic despatch received on the subject from the Pacha of Belgrade, from which it appears that our fleets destroyed the land batteries in the Lower Sound, the outer mole, and all the ships within the outer mole,—the town itself being spared. The Pacha's despatch speaks of the towing up of the great powder magazine, which must have been, of course, attended with terrible destruction. It is gratifying to find that the city itself has not been injured, an important element in the affair. Our loss in the transaction was comparatively small, eight men killed and eighteen wounded. The *Daily News* of yesterday says, speaking of Odessa:

"There is scarcely anything that is Russian, except the officials and the soldiers. There is the splendid Opera House, without a corps at present, no doubt. There is (or rather was, for it is said to have been destroyed by the bombshells) Count Woronzow's palace on the cliff, conspicuous from the sea, with its groups of marble columns. The Count is a good man (for a Russian,) and we must hope he was not there, to have his fine mansion knocked about his ears. There, there is the statue, also within reach of our projectiles, of the magnanimous Richelieu, who made the place, no Russian; for he quitted office so poor, he carried with him only a portmanteau with his old uniform and two shirts. He could not take money as Russian-governors do, and what money he earned he gave away to alleviate the miseries which wring the good man's heart under despotism. If that bronze statue goes down, it will be in superstitious eyes an evil omen to Russia, showing how all the good and noble fall from her side. Then, there is that enormous staircase down the cliff—a portentous work—to the imagination of the stranger like the staircase in Puranes's dream, or like that intermediate one in the ballet of *Ruski*, which it frightens children to see. Like most things in Russia, that staircase began to go to pieces before it was

finished; and it may be now a mound of ruins. There, and the empty quarantine station, and the passport office, and the ships in the harbour, are the Russian part of Odessa at this time. Odessa itself is backed by the steppe, immediately, and for hundreds of miles. No troops can come, if the town be materially injured, for none can lodge or subsist on the steppe, nor even arrive, in the face of any opposition, because there are no roads. It is noticeable that there is no fresh water in Odessa itself. The entire supply is brought in carts from places several weeks off."

The "Post-Ampt Gazetteer," of Frankfort has a letter from Odessa, dated the 25th ult. which says:—

The greater part of the outer batteries were considerably damaged, and those at the north angle of the fort were dismantled. The Russians, who fought with great energy, had 200 men killed and 300 wounded, more than half of whom will henceforth be unfit for service. Six warehouses have become their prey of the flames.

The town has comparatively but little suffered, but some of the more exposed buildings, and especially the palace of Prince Woronzow, have been burned down. The appearance of Odessa is totally changed. The terrible cannonade has broken all the windows. Several chimneys have fallen down, and some church towers have been damaged.

Letters from Teheran, in the Journal of Constantinople, announces that Count Kanikoff, Russian envoy extraordinary, had sent from Eris an ultimatum to the Persian government, giving it two hours to declare which side it would take. The Shah answered by giving orders that 50,000 men, under Mehemet Khan, should immediately repair to the Turkish frontiers, and the Shah intends demanding from Russia the restitution of the provinces wrested by her from Persia on different occasions.

Dearth of Provisions and Tricks upon the British Soldiers.

Provisions are dear at Gallipoli, but in sufficient quantity, for the country begins to feel the pressure of the demand from without, and the Pashas are indefatigable in providing for the wants of the army as far as possible. Every day long strings of caravans laden with skins of coarse strong wine, raki, and other may be seen stalling along the dusty roads and filing thro' the dingy bazaar, and wild-looking countrymen with droves of little sluggish ponies troop in after hour to sell the produce they carry and the beasts that bear it. They are corrupted already and have quite lost the simplicity of their mercantile notions. Instead of piastres they begin to demand lire, shillings, pounds, and Napoleons, and they display ingenuity in the art of selling horses, and doctoring them, that would do honour to Yorkshiresmen. The coarse brown bread of the country is to be had at the bakers' shops early in the morning by those who are not so fortunate as to have rations, and after a little preparatory disgust is not quite unobtainable. Wine, which was formerly two or three piastres (43 or 53) a bottle as an outside price, is now sold for 1s 6d or 2s. Meat is bad and dear, the beef being very like coarse mutton, the mutton is rather better, but is very lean. Eggs are becoming scarce and high priced, in consequence of the razzias of the army on the producing powers. Milk is an article of the highest luxury, and only seen on the tables of the great, and the only attempt at butter is rancid lard packed in strong smelling camel's hair bags. It is really wonderful that no Englishman has had sufficient enterprise to come out here with a stock of creature comforts and camp necessities. One man has set up a shop, at which bad foreign beer is sold as English ale for 1s 6d a bottle; a hard old Yankee ham fetches about 20s, brandy is very dear, scarce, and bad; bacon is not to be had, except by great good fortune and large outlay; and Dutch cheeses are selling at 8s each. The bazaar, which is a narrow lane twisting and turning through the town, presents a curious scene from an early hour in the morning till sunset. The lane is lined on each side by wretched wooden houses, with the "front parlours" open to the street; overhead

there is a covering of loose planks and staves of wood about 12 feet above the ground, and thro' the chinks and holes in this roof the sunlight falls brightly in patches, on the variegated crowd below. So numerous are the holidays of the Greek church, which rivals in this respect the liberal arrangements of its Latin competitor, that on an average three-fourths of these parlours are closed every day, so that the number of shops open is comparatively few. Around those who are in a condition to carry on traffic there are assembled in their picturesque costumes most motly groups of camp followers, Jews, Armenians, Greeks, of the islands, Zouaves, Africans, riflemen, sappers, chasseurs, artillerymen, and soldier-wives, engaged in varied purchases and intricate monetary arrangements. As change is very scarce, there is great difficulty in obtaining articles of small value, and I have seen a sum of 19s made up in piastres, half-piastres, gold pieces of 5, 10, 20, and 50 piastres each, francs, soldi, lire, half-pence, sixpences, and zwanzigers, collected at several shops up and down the street. Imagine Mr. John Robinson, Patrick Casey, or Saunders Macpherson, of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, suddenly plunged into such a mass of cheats and sharpers, who combine the avidity of the Jew with the subtlety of the Greek, and trying to purchase some little article of necessity or luxury with his well-saved sovereign, and you may guess how he suffers. "I expect at last they'll give me a handful of wafers for a sovereign," said a disconsolate sapper the other day, as he gazed on the dirty equivalent for a piece of English gold which he had received from an Israelite. The French by their tariff save the pockets of the men very considerably. We have no such arrangement, and suffer accordingly. Towards evening, when raki and wine have done their work, the crowds become more social and turbulent, and English and French may be seen engaged in assisting each other to preserve the perpendicular, or toiling off to their camps laden with bags of coffee, sugar, and rice, and large bottles of wine. At sunset patrols clear the streets, and take up any intoxicated stragglers they may find there or in the cafes, and when the brief twilight has passed away and darkness has set in the whole town is left in silence and in darkness, except that the barking and yelping of the innumerable dogs which lately it wake up the echoes, and now and then the challenge of a distant sentry, or the trumpet calls of the camp fall on the ear. The little bay is alive with French shipping and boats.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'ASIA.'

New York, June 1.

The *Asia* arrived at her wharf about 5, P. M., left Liverpool 20th ult.
Cotton declined 1/4; sales 6,000 bushels.
Flour advanced 2s. to 2s. 6d. during the week, but fell off again, closing at 1s to 1s 6d advance.
Western Canal Flour 39s to 40s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 40s to 41s.
Wheat advanced 2d to 3d, closing dull.
Corn closing dull; White and Yellow 29s to 40s.
Money in good demand; Consols closed 89 1/4.
Trade dull.
It is rumoured that Revel has been bombarded and taken.
Russia has assumed a threatening attitude against Prussia.
The Anglo-French army contemplate an invasion of the Russian territory.
It is said that the Russians have met a severe check at Silistria.
The Russians have been defeated at Nicopolis, with the loss of 1,500 men.
Col. Saliman Bey had also defeated the Russians at Buzoyov.
It is currently reported that the Russians expected a very severe check at Silistria.
Vienna, Tuesday.—The *Gazette* states that in consequence of the great concentration of troops over the North Eastern and Eastern frontiers of Austria, 95,000 troops will be raised.
This must be considered as an open declaration of the resolution of Austria not to be bullied by Russia.

A new Vienna Conference is to be renewed on the basis of new Anglo-French and Austria-Prussian treaties of alliance.
The general depot of Russian artillery and stores at Port Chancy had been burnt by the inhabitants from a feeling of revenge. The loss was immense.
400 houses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople on the 4th.
Prince Napoleon and his officers worked to extinguish the flames.
20 Russian ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.
King Otho of Greece had sent three generals to defend his northern frontier.
One American and 2 Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation is now considered open.
The American ship had her cargo waiting for her.
Great surprise has been expressed that Odessa has not been blockaded. Ships were building and unloading.
A large fleet was taking in produce at Archangel.
London.—Late news from Galzka thate that Sebastopol had been bombarded by the allies for four days.
The combined Swedish and Norwegian fleets arrived at Elfsnaden on the 15th.
The King went on board and witnessed a great manifestation of hostile feeling on the part of the crew against the Russians.
The English fleets had met some terrible storms on the Baltic and weathered them all.
The London *Ames* strongly urges the appointment of a minister of war.
A great quantity of French Artillery and four squadrons and sappers had reached Gallipoli.
A Station letter of the 15th May says the Russian fleet had left Helsingford in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt.
A constantinople letter says, it is believed to be the intention of the Commander-in-chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East, to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circassia as soon as Souken Kalch, and Redout Kalch on the coast of Asia Minor shall have been bombarded by the fleets, and to land a body of 20,000 troops near Sebastopol, which would at the same time be bombarded by sea.
The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Emperor of Russia has had a relapse of illness.
The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are obliged to find quarters for the troops.
There are in the environs of the city 20,000 Cossacks.
The Russian Government, it is said, have insured the Greek Government a subsidy of 1,000,000 drachmas per month, and the Greek Government has granted letters of marque to the Pirates who now infest the Archipelago and Levant.
The ratification of the treaty of the Triple Alliance has been executed at Constantinople.
A manifesto has been published at St. Petersburg, ordering new levies for the fleet and armies.
A general rising was expected in Montenegro in favor of Russia.
600 Montenegrins had made a foray into the Turkish territories, and killed a number of the inhabitants.
The Government of Greece is to be required by the allied powers to give its adherence to the protocol of Vienna.
The rebellion at Arta is almost totally crushed. 15,000 Turkish troops had arrived there.
8,000 muskets destined for Greece had been confiscated at Malta.
The French troops at Gallipoli are preparing to march to Adrianople. A division had left for Gazul.
The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia had failed.
5,000 Russians are on their march from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.
18,000 Russian troops are in the hospitals from the epidemic of the Dobrudcha.
Napier's fleet was seen on the 31st, 23 miles from Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun-boats.
Prussia has ordered a levy of 100,000 men

Great scarcity of money is felt at St. Petersburg.
The French taking care of Themselves
There seems to be a general impression among the French soldiers that it will be some time ere they leave Gallipoli or the Chersonese. They are in military occupation of the place. The tricolor floats from the old tower of Gallipoli. The *safe* has been turned into an office—*Direction du Port et Commissariat de la Marine*. French soldiers patrol the town at night and keep the soldiery of both armies in order; of course we send out a patrol also, but "the regulations of the place" are directly organized at the French head-quarters, and even the miserable house which served as our *Trois Freres* or London Tavern, and where one could get a morsel of meat and a draught of country wine for dinner, is under their control. A notice on the walls of this *Restaurant de l'Armee Auxiliaire* inform the public that, "par ordre de la police Francaise," no person will be admitted after 7 o'clock in the evening. Officers arriving at a certain post on the quay are obliged to dismount by the sentries. Strict as these regulations are there is a good deal of drunkenness among the French soldiery, though perhaps it is not in excess of our proportion, considering the numbers of both armies. Several complaints of outrage and assault have been preferred against them on the part of the inhabitants and others, and the delinquents have been severely punished. All though their quarter of the town you see the best houses occupied by their offices. On one door you read "*Magasin des Liquides*," on another "*Magasin des Distributions*" M. l'aumonier de l'Armee Francaise resides on one side of the street; l'Intendant-General, &c., on the other. Opposite the commissariat stores the other morning I was rather amused to see a score or two of sturdy Turks working away at neat little hand-mills marked "*Moulin de Cafe—Subsistance Militaire. No. 1, Compagnie B., &c.*" and roasting the beans in large rotatory grena—these Mussulmans, thus with their usual gravity, preparing this refreshing preparation for the infidel Franks; and the place selected by the latter for the operation being a burial-ground, the turbaned tombstones of which seemed to frown severely on the degenerate posterity of the Osmanli. In fact, the French appear to act uniformly on the sentiment conveyed in the phrase of one of their officers, to whom I spoke about the veneration in which the Turks hold the remains of the dead—"Mais il faut rectifier tous ces prejuzes et barbarismes!"
London—Times.—The wood market has been very quiet during the holidays. The full quotations are attainable by private sale as opportunity offers, but goods do not bear the pressure of sale by auction without suffering some reaction. Baltic freights, though, a trifle lower, are still so high as to make an importation difficult, and the rates now fixed for Canada are equally so.
The Albany Lumber Market
The following were the ruling prices in the Albany Market for the week ending May 17:
Clear Pine.....\$35 00 a 36 00
Fourth quality..... 25 00 a 26 00
Pine floor plank, good..... 21 00 a 27 00
" " 2nd quality 16 00 a 20 00
Spruce floor plank..... 11 00 a 17 00
" " 2 inch..... 22 00 a 24 00
Pine tally boards, good..... 15 00 a 18 00
" " 2d quality..... 11 00 a 14 00
" " culls..... 7 00 a 9 00
Jemlock Boards..... 8 00 a 10 00
" joist, 3 by 4..... 10 00 a 10 1/2
" " 4 by 6..... 19 00 a 22 00
" wall strips..... 7 00 a 7 1/2
Ash..... 23 50 a 25 00
Black Walnut, good..... 40 00 a 50 00
Shingles, 1st qual. shayed Pine 5 00 a 5 50
" Shwed..... 3 00 a 4 50
But little Lumber has yet arrived; and that mostly from the Champlain Canal. One load has been received from Elmira, and others will soon follow. From Buffalo and Oswego considerable has been shipped and will soon begin to come in.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

OF THE ATTACK UPON THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ODESSA BY THE COMBINED FLEETS.

BRITISH FLEET, OFF ODESSA, APRIL 25.—The English official declaration of war reached the fleet, then anchored at Fish Bay, near Varna, on the 9th of April, upon which the steamer Furious was sent to Odessa to bring away the English Consul. With a flag of truce flying at her masthead she hoisted, and sent in a boat, also carrying a flag of truce, to demand the Consul. There was some delay in returning an answer, and the Lieutenant in command of the boat, though at right to return to the Furious, upon which the Russians opened a fire upon the boat and in the direction of the steamer. Six or seven shots were fired, but fortunately, without effect. On the 17th (the French official declaration of war having arrived), both fleets sailed for Odessa, before which place they anchored on the afternoon of the 20th. An explanation was demanded of General Osten-Sacken, the Military Governor here, as to his reasons for outflagging a flag of truce, always held sacred by all nations professing to civilization. This demand was also sent in under a flag of truce, but the boat when backed by the fleets was not molested.—The General returned an unsatisfactory and untrue answer, declaring that he did not fire upon the boat, but upon the Furious, which, not heeding customary signals, was steaming up the bay for the purpose of examining it, whereas she was motionless. Upon this the Admiral sent in a demand for the delivery of all the shipping in the port, and, in the event of no answer arriving before sunset of the 21st, declared that they would punish this outrage on the law of nations. On the morning of the 22d the steamers of the combined fleets attacked the Imperial Mole at Odessa, and during the day completely destroyed it and most of the Russian shipping within it.

Here it is necessary to endeavor to give the reader some idea of Odessa. It has often been compared in general aspect to Brighton, but the line of cliffs on which the town stands has a slight curve towards, forming a shallow bay, with a radius of some three miles. These cliffs face the north-east, and towards the north they sink into low sandy mounds and flat endless steppes. Stretching out from below them, at the lower or south-easterly end of the town, runs a long fortified mole, at the end of which is a lighthouse. This is called the Quarantine Mole; and shelters a great crowd of ships of all nations. Their crews are never permitted to go into the town, but are strictly imprisoned within a small walled-in and strictly-guarded quarantine district at the foot of the cliffs, even if they should happen to be detained there for six months at a time. Under pretence of preserving themselves from disease, the Russians have made the hateful political tyranny. At the time of our visit this mercantile prison of all nations was very crowded, and on the morning of the 22d each vessel had her colors at the mast-head, as if appealing for succour and protesting against cannon-balls intended for the Russians. The attacking force had orders to give this mole as wide a berth, as possible, in order to be out of reach of its fire, and so to avoid the necessity of returning the fire and injuring any of the neutrals within. The following was the attacking force.—(French,) MOUADON, VALBAN, DESCARTES, OTOX; (English,) SARRISON, TRARISSE, TICER, ARTHURTON, FORNON, and a detachment of rocket-boats under Commander Dixon. The Sanspareil and Highflyer acted in reserve. This force proceeded to another similar mole at the northern extremity of the cliffs called the Imperial Mole, enclosing a mass of Russian ships of all sorts, and some large stores or barracks. Both moles had a formidable array of embrasures and there was a battery between them at the foot of the cliffs, but, as far as we could learn, they were badly off for guns. We pointed over 70 embrasures. The steamers had orders to go as far as possible to the shore, so as to take and destroy the Imperial Mole and shipping, but to avoid firing upon any part of the town, or upon the shipping in the Quarantine Mole. About 20 minutes to 7 they began the cannon leading in most gallantly. From the large ships,

about 3½ miles off, it was a most curious sight. When within about 2,000 yards each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then whirled round in a circle of about half a mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession. Thus they kept whirling and wheeling about like so many waltzers, without ever touching, or getting into contact. The guns in the morning answered steadily, and in the course of an hour the Vauban came towards the fleets on fire from red-hot shot, and riddled in several places. Happily, the fire was got under, and she returned to her post. For a long time the terrific fire from the steamers did not silence the mole. At length it became slow, though regularly answering about once every two minutes, and towards one o'clock a shed at the back of the tongue battery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole of that part blew up. The steamers continued plying the ships with shot and shell, and they were on fire and sinking throughout the mole, when suddenly, from behind some sheds on the low sandy shore near them, a battery of six horse artillery guns opened out upon the rocket boats, which were at the moment within musket shot. Happily, no one was hurt, though a perfect shower of balls fell around them, knocking the crews about and plunging the water up all around them. Upon this the rocket boats and steamers opened upon them, and soon sent them scumpling. A few minutes after the sheds behind which they sheltered themselves burst out into a furious fire. The steamers kept up their fire till about 5 o'clock. In the early part of the day, while they were so engaged, Her Majesty's steam frigate ANTICIPA was ordered to attack the southern side of the Quarantine Mole battery as a diversion, for its guns had frequently been troublesome. Nothing could be prouder than the way in which she stood in, hoisted, and delivered her fire, filled, tacked, and again delivered her broadside. Shortly after the breeze freshened, and she deliberately reefed her topsails, though under fire, and was then recalled by the Admiral. During the several English merchantmen slipped out of the Quarantine Mole. Two poor fellows are very thankful to have escaped. Altogether the punishment was very severe but appropriate. Russian property was destroyed, and much of it must have belonged to Government. The town and neutral ships were spared, though completely in our power, and it cannot be contended that a place with so many batteries on a sea-board was defenceless. Some of the steamers are a little damaged, but nothing of any consequence. But one Englishman was killed, and eight or nine wounded, none of them severely. No officer has been laid up.

Reported Appearance of the Russian Fleet at Sea—Admiral Napier's Order for Battle.

A stirring rumor has reached London by telegraph. It declared that a division of the Russian fleet, which had been lying frozen under the guns of Sweaborg—being at last liberated from the ice—had ventured to creep out, and that Admiral Napier, on receiving this intelligence, had hoisted a signal to make ready for sea immediately. Could any reliance be placed on this story, we might look for immediate news of some decisive blow having been struck. The rumour has, however, all the characteristics of that numerous class, which at present are born and die daily—appearing, like bubbles on the water, but to burst. There are, however, features in the more reliable news of recent date which at this moment draw the eyes of men irresistibly in the direction of the Gulf of Finland, notwithstanding the report that the combined fleets on the Black Sea, after leaving Odessa, sailed in the direction of Sebastopol. Of the two camps of reserve which the French Government has resolved to establish at Malakoff and St. Omer, the latter is now ready to go forth in a view to the Baltic. The simultaneous demand by the English Government for the means of raising additional armies, taken in conjunction with this fact, seems to indicate that the Western Powers are becoming conscious that land troops may be required to follow up any naval

advantages they may gain in the Gulf of Finland. This, and the accounts, that have been circulated respecting the strength of a Russian gun-boat flotilla, have turned the current of conjecture upon our naval prospects in the Baltic. The Russian Baltic fleet is estimated at 30 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 8 brigs and corvettes, and 19 paddle wheel steamers. The Emperor calculated also on having three screw ships of the line and three screw frigates,—but one of the ships of the line, with all its machinery, and the machinery for the other two, are now in possession of Her Majesty's Government, as all the world knows. One of the frigates is in the same predicament, another is just laid down, and the machinery of the third is incomplete. The ships of the line are said to carry 2,466 guns, but as about ten of these ships are mere hulks, this weight of metal must be abated—say by 740 guns. The united batteries of the Russian Baltic ships of all classes probably do not exceed 3,200 guns. Of this force eight ships of the line, one frigate, two brigs, and three paddle-wheel steamers, carrying in all 786 guns, have been laid up during the winter at Helsingfors—the remainder are at Cronstadt. It is highly improbable that this division can have ventured to sea with a view to meet the English fleet. As it has really left its anchorage, its object more probably is to work its way up the gulf to Cronstadt. If the ships at the latter place were free from the ice, and the two divisions were combined, possibly the Russians might make a dash at Sir Charles Napier's before the French fleet could come up. Even in that case, the number of screw steamers under Sir Charles Napier's command would go far to compensate for any superior weight of metal in the batteries of the Russian fleet. And if the Helsingfors division are really working their way up to Cronstadt, and our Admiral pursues them, he may overtake them before they accomplish the two hundred miles which intervene between Helsingfors and Cronstadt. In which case there can be little doubt but he will give a good account of that part of the Czar's possessions, at all events! There is only one ground for apprehension. The coast is low and rocky, studded with islands and (rocky reefs), with narrow channels between. The Russian crews are at home in the locality, while our men are utterly unacquainted with it, and at the mercy, in a great measure, of Russian charts (rarely remarkable for their accuracy) and foreign pilots. We have every confidence in the skill and combined boldness and caution of our seamen; but if in pursuit of the Russian ships they get entangled in the labyrinth of the narrow channels above adverted to, they may be separated and exposed individually to attacks from the hornet hordes of Russian gun-boats about which report speaks so loudly. The gun-boat flotilla had of late years been allowed to fall into disrepair, but last autumn eighty gun-boats were ordered to be added to the fifty previously kept on foot.—Along with these would co-operate some fifty or sixty small craft of various descriptions, and a squadron of row-boats to eke out which the vessels belonging to the Neva Yacht Club have been pressed into the service.

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

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

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

A gentleman praising the person of a woman of a very plain woman, and by no means handsome, a wag asked him, "and why don't you lay claim to such an uncomprehended beauty?" "What right have I to her?" said the other. "A very right by the law of nations, as the first discoverer."



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JUNE 3, 1854.

The Grand Lodge.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America—as may be seen by an Advertisement which we publish to-day—will assemble in Bytown on the 20th instant.

It is important that as large an attendance as possible should take place, as there never was a Session of the Grand Lodge upon which so many weighty results were pending. The Orangemen of this County should act decisively, and at the same time in an open and fraternal manner, in reference to the differences which have created division among the body during the past year. It is time that this disgraceful and unfortunate division should be brought to a termination, and the brethren of this County will have to do their share in the great work of re-uniting the members of the Orange Association.

We believe that, thus far, everything possible has been done by the friends of union to effect the desired reconciliation.—Sacrifices and concessions have been made which could only be induced by a desire for the welfare and prosperity of Orangeism; still, so far as we are able to judge by the words and writings of the enemies of the cause, calling themselves Orangemen, there is little hope that they will forego their ruinous and reckless course, or abate their wicked exertions which have so long been exercised to the injury of our noble Institution.

No man, but one actuated by the instincts of a perjured and mercenary spirit, can, as an Orangeman, after the obligations he has taken, forget and disregard the interests of Orangeism while he is prosecuting the promptings of his contracted personal ambition, to the manifest injury of the cause. We say again, as we have often said before, that that man is no true Orangeman who refuses to forget himself when the Protestant cause demands from him an act which may possibly be adverse to his individual views and contrary to his preconceived opinions.

The Orange Association was never instituted for the purpose of aggrandizing unprincipled, reckless, or ambitious men; why then do the Orangemen of British North America celebrate, for a single day, the

wicked and divisive machinations of a man, or set of men, who have been doing their utmost to overthrow the Institution in the country?

We tell the Orangemen of Canada that they are in duty bound to put down such unprincipled work, and cast without the camp, as incurable lepers, those whom neither reason nor the most solemn obligations can cause to act with rectitude.

We trust that the Brethren will come in strength to the Grand Lodge, with a firm determination to lend a helping hand towards accomplishing the great end which is now the desire and aim of every true Orangeman in the land,—UNION!

A Smart People.

Our friends, the Americans, are a smart people, an enterprising people, and almost everything, but the natives of a free country.

Notwithstanding their proverbial progressiveness, we hear the merchants of Bytown making many and loud complaints of the slowness, the extreme and snail-like slowness of some of their movements.

The complaint is, that Goods which were purchased in New York have been on the way between that city and Montreal since the 1st of May, and no account has been heard of them at the latter place.

We have heard merchants in Bytown saying that they can get goods from England in as short a time as they can from New York. How is this? Are our neighbors smart only in serving themselves, and culpably negligent and lazy when the interests of others are at stake, although they are well paid for attending to those interests. We hate that peculiar sort of Yankee smartness which chiefly consists in boasting.—We like people to prove their activity by their actions and not by their words; and if the merchants of New York expect the people of Canada to drive a trade with them, they must try and apply the spurs to their "iron horses," or, as they say "a spur in the head is worth two in the heel," give a touching up to the wooden heads under whose guidance they are.

Popish Prayers.

A correspondent has drawn our attention to the prayers lately imported from Rome on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty.

Our correspondent asks "who are the enemies of Queen Victoria and the British Government?" and answers the question appropriately by ranking amongst her chief foes the Pope, Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, Monks, and Nuns of Rome, not forgetting the judicial madman, Judge Mondelet.

Should these applications prevail what would become of the house of Popery?—"A house divided against itself cannot stand," and Rome praying for the defeat of the enemies of Great Britain supplicates for her own overthrow. It is a lucky thing for the Pope and his army of seraphic hypo-

crites that the prayers of the wicked do not avail.

County Meeting.

The attention of the Orangemen of this County is directed to the Advertisement of a Special County Meeting which is to take place at Bell's Corners, Nepean, on Monday the 12th instant.

As much important business connected with the approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge and the interests of the Association generally, will probably be laid before the meeting, as full an attendance as possible will be very desirable.

Orange Hall.

We are glad to learn that the idea is gaining ground that it is time that an Orange Hall should be erected in Bytown. Almost every town in Canada possesses an Orange Hall, and it is to be hoped that the Orangemen of Bytown will not be behind their brethren in other places in this particular. A lot could be easily obtained, and a good commodious building could be put up for about two hundred pounds, to answer all the purposes required.

The attention of the Orangemen of Canada, and the lovers of music generally, is directed to the Advertisement of Mr. William Porter, of this town, who has on hand a lot of "Big Drums" of the best description.

The Drums manufactured by Mr. William Porter, in steady hands, will stand fire, and are invulnerable to the attacks of Shillelahs. Persons requiring Drums will do well to apply immediately, as, in these warlike times, an order may possibly arrive from the Seat of War for the entire Stock on hand.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Francis Clemow, Esqr., who has commenced the Auctioneer and Commission business, in this town. The business qualifications of Mr. Clemow are too well known about Bytown and its vicinity to render necessary any commendation from us.—See Advertisement.

We direct public attention to the Advertisement of Messrs. Patterson & Blackburn, which may be found in another column. They have opened a splendid assortment of Groceries, &c., &c., &c., in the premises lately occupied by C. A. Burpee & Co., where we are certain, in merchandize, prices and attention to customers, complete satisfaction will be given.

High Prices.

We understand that a thousand bushels of wheat changed hands in Bytown on Saturday last, at nine shillings a bushel;—after this we trust that the farmers, at least, will not demur to fork up their newspaper subscriptions when "asked for."

Osgoode-Branch Bible Society.—Annual Meeting.—Explanations.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

DEAR LILY,—As the "Orange and blue" organ, ever since its existence, has advanced the interests of the Protestant cause, and promulgated evangelical views by confronting error and denouncing bigoted intolerance, I claim it as a medium to disabuse some minds of iniquitous assertions and jesuitical efforts to create incorrect impressions.

Circumstances connected with the organization of the "Osgoode Bible Society" have led some from anti-christian zeal and acrimonious spleen to misrepresent and libel the character of the Rev'ds W. M. Pattison and H. McDowell. These Clergymen have been charged with revolutionizing the Society; and in consequence of this some have impeached their honor and dignity.

Now, as this society, up to last October, was attached to the "Bytown Branch Bible Society," the Rev. W. Lochead and A. J. Baker, moved and seconded a Resolution severing it from the Bytown and constituting the Osgoode Branch Bible Society, of the Montreal Auxiliary, no officers being appointed, a Meeting was called, I think, in January, before which the following plan was laid by Messrs. Pattison and McDowell:—

That the following officers be appointed: D. McIntosh, Esqr., President. P. Dalglisb, P. McNab, and J. York, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, A. J. Baker, Esqr., Secretary and Treasurer.—Managing Committee; H. Hanna Esqr., Chairman; Messrs. J. Hanna, R. Heppinstall, J. Carson, R. McKeon, G. Jackson, A. Boyd, J. Ferguson, J. Campbell, D. McLaren, Thomas Carson, J. Wilson, Thomas York, the Clergymen of the different orthodox Protestant denominations, the Secretary and others, composing a committee of about an equal number of the different christian communities.

I have said this plan was laid before the meeting; it was not merely so, but it was descanted upon by the Chairman, who referred the meeting to former usage and gave his opinion "that he could see no impropriety in this way," remarking twice that "it was open to discussion." So satisfied was the meeting of the propriety and Christianity of the proposed plan that the resolution passed without a dissenting voice.—Wherein, then, have these Christian Ministers effected a revolution? Not surely in partaking of the same nature with the parent Montreal Auxiliary, nor in the Evangelical principle of extending an equality of official franchise to the Church of England, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist and Free Church members. However disappointed dignity and Clerical honor may be in consequence, while I respect the Clergy, I cannot nor will not do so at the expense of the intelligent laity, from whom flows the current of influence, which under God gives and sustains the existence of Bible Institutions in our world.

In conclusion, I would like to know how the Society has been revolutionized. He must be either a bigoted novice, or a puritan fool, who believes such nonsense.

Nemo me impune Lacessit.

Osgoode, May, 1854.

We believe that the contracts for cutting the Chate Canal have been signed, and that the work will go on forthwith.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In another column will be found telegraph reports by the *Franklin* and by the Royal Mail Steamer *America*. The letters and papers by the *America* were delivered in Bytown this morning.

We have at length the details of the attack upon Odessa, caused, as at first surmised, by a wanton outrage on the part of the Russians, on a flag of truce. It appears that the Admirals of the United Fleets determined to give a lesson, which would teach them better manners in future, while with most praise worthy humanity they abstained from destroying the property of non-combatants or neutral residents. The attack was made by eight steamers, three French and five English, at half-past six in the morning; four more steamers joined in at ten o'clock, and from this till five o'clock, when "cease firing" was signalled by the Admirals, a continuous shower of missiles was poured on the Batteries, Moles, Magazines, and Military Store houses. It is said that the Russian loss in killed and wounded is about 500 men, and that although the fire of the shipping was not directed at the town purposely, yet that some few houses and warehouses were destroyed; the terrible explosions destroyed every pane of glass in the town, and much injured several of the Church steeples, and the chimneys of the houses. It appears that after the firing on the flag of truce there were mighty rejoicings in Odessa—a *fête champêtre* was given on the Boulevard, at which the Princess Osten Sacken was present, and assured the people that there was nothing to fear from the Allied Fleets which had been destroyed by the Russian fleet from Sebastopol. The rejoicing was a little premature and was speedily changed into a howl of dismay at the dawn of the next day, when the Allied Squadrons were seen steaming rapidly up to the walls, and at the very first discharge the people began to fly from the City *en masse*, overpowering the the Barrier Guards and spreading over the fields in consternation. "So terrible was the precision of the fire," says a writer from Odessa, "that huge fragments of masonry and timber flew in all directions and in less than an hour the magazines were in flames, and two of them exploded with terrific shocks. Three days after the bombardment, the shops were not yet re-opened, and many of the inhabitants persisted in remaining in the gardens on the farther side of the City."

After the attack on Odessa, the whole of the fleets sailed for Sebastopol, the object being, it is said, to try the range of the enemy's guns; in this they did not succeed, as the Russian batteries did not reply to the few shot thrown in by the frigates; after this a portion of the fleet was detached to knock to pieces some works thrown up at the entrance of the Danube, and the rest sailed towards the Circassian coast. It is

not supposed that any attack will be made on Sebastopol until a land auxiliary expedition is ready. It is said that this is being prepared at Constantinople, where large numbers of English and French troops are being concentrated. That some operation is intended in which a siege may form a part, is evident from the fact that both the English and French armies are provided with heavy siege trains.

To conclude with the East, we may mention that Omar Pasha is bravely holding his own at Schumla, and will speedily be joined by the Allies; the Russians have been worsted at all points along the Danube, and it is said have been compelled to raise the siege of Silistria; their losses from sickness and the sword are said to be enormous, and they are fortifying their position in the Dobruksa.

Nothing has yet been done in the Baltic, but a few days before the *America* sailed all London was astir at the news that the Russians had sailed out of Helsingfor and that "Charley" was after them; the news has not been confirmed. Admiral Parseval with a heavy French Squadron has joined Napier, and the English government are preparing a powerful flotilla of steam gun-boats for the Baltic. It is supposed that a joint expedition of land forces will be sent to the Baltic, and that this is the object of the great camps which the French are forming on the North coast of France. Eighty thousand Militia are under arms in England, and it is said that a camp will be formed on the coast of Kent. The regular regiments of the line are to be raised to 1200 each, or 12 Companies, 4 for home and 6 for foreign service. The Secretary at war stated in the House of Commons on the 5th of May, that it was intended to add 62,000 men to the army during the present year.

A small English Squadron has been despatched to cruise off Archangel in the White Sea.

At the last dates there were 8,000 British troops at Scutari, and 15,000 at Gallipoli. 15,000 French are on their way to Scutari and 36,000 have arrived at Gallipoli, but troops are still being continually embarked from England and France. All the cavalry is off at last.

The difference between us and the *Citizen* is this; we noticed an item in the telegraph report, which we believed to be nonsensical, and said as much;—he published an equally nonsensical item from a New York paper, and did not quiz its nonsense as we did—truly to a certain extent in newspaper parlance, endorsing it. We did not think our contemporary would have taken the pet with us, for what we only meant as a joke. He need not go to Russia for particulars of her Royal Family; he will find the history of the whole royal families of Europe, in the *Saxe-Gotha-Almanac*.—*Railway Times*.

County of Ottawa.

If we are to judge of the feeling in this County, by what we hear, it is quite evident that neither of the Candidates now in the field, Mr. Ayles or Mr. Cooke, is the "man for Ottawa." After two public meetings, there was no expression of popular opinion in Mr. Ayles's favor, and seeing this we should imagine that he will not continue to press himself on the notice of the electors. It is quite apparent that the electors of this fine County have no desire to relinquish their claims on the services of their present representative, and time will prove this, if he should consent to meet the wishes of his friends.

It is quite amusing to see what a lot of unselfish, patriotic, disinterested beings are anxious to devote themselves to the parliamentary services of their country; we fear some of them will fall victims to their own fanciful illusions. The electors on the Ottawa are pretty wide awake and will not confide their interests to the hands of those who have no claim to their confidence politically or otherwise.

We regret to state that at the last meeting of the electors of the County of Ottawa held at Aylmer, on the 23rd, a disposition was shown to resort to violence, and persons were brought there who were not electors, with what intent was pretty obvious; the attempt was, however, checked at the very commencement, and we are glad that it was so. The free opinions of the yeomanry of the Counties must not be put down by brute force, and the Ottawa, having now gained the character for itself, of being the most orderly and law abiding part of Canada, must take care not to forfeit it. There is an excellent feeling here now, and all parties seem disposed to put down every thing like rowdyism. There was a time when a different state of things prevailed, but the actors in the violence of those days are not forgotten, and a watchful eye is kept over them; they may depend on it that they will never be permitted to play the same game again.

Lumber Trade.

Below will be found an account of the lumber which has passed through the Government slides at Bytown, up to the 26th of May, 1851:—

White Pine 4247 pieces.
Oak 102 do.

6493 Saw Logs passed thro' the Gallician Slides.

There was never yet known so backward a season as this in the history of the lumber trade, one in which so little lumber was on its way to market at so late a period in the year. We are happy, however, to be able to state that the water is very high, both in the main River and the tributaries, and there is every prospect that all the lumber made during the past winter will reach the markets, though we fancy that very little

timber from the Upper Ottawa will reach Quebec till well on in July. The first heavy timber, made during last winter, that will reach Quebec, will, in all probability, be two rafts made by Alex. Powell, Esqr., about 15 miles below Bytown,—these rafts are now in the Little River.

From every information we receive we augur that the prices now quoted in Forsyth & Roll's circular, and in the Albany trade reports, will be fully maintained during the summer, if they do not indeed rise much higher, as we expect they will, for lumber is scarce every where, and the demand for sawed stuffs in the United States increases at a most rapid ratio. We imagine that it is now hardly possible to conceive what will be the increase in the trade of Bytown when the Bytown and Prescott railway is completed, and we are happy to be able to say that the work is going on as rapidly as possible. In order to show what railways will do in increasing the value of lumber property we subjoin the following paragraph from an American paper:—

"The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* states that the Island Pond Lumber Company, have recently disposed of their interest in Island Pond, consisting of a steam saw mill, &c. and 13,000 acres of lumber land, for about \$70,000. The parties who have purchased have been among the most successful lumber operators on the Saco and Mirimack rivers. The *Portland State of Maine* alludes to this sale as an illustration of the influence and value of the railway in the production of wealth. Four years ago these forests were considered of little or no value on account of their inaccessibility. But the railway has changed the whole face of things. The lands would not sell for more than twenty-five cents an acre. The timber on them is now estimated to be worth \$10 an acre exclusive of the soil. Sawed lumber that would scarcely bring \$5 per M four years ago, sells now for \$16 to \$20 per M. and spruce and hemlock lumber that was not worth saying, brings from \$8 to \$10 per M at Island Pond. The Company have two steam mills in operation. One building is 50 feet by 100, and the other 30 feet by 100.

Sappers' Bridge,

A few days ago a contemporary directed the attention of the public to the state of this Bridge. The truth is that it is rapidly going to decay, and some one will ere long have to rebuild it. The bridge was built of "fossiliferous" or "Trenton limestone" and this stone will not resist the action of the weather; it crumbles away in layers under the combined influences of heat and moisture in summer, and of frost in winter. After the example afforded by the evidently perishable nature of this stone, in the Sappers' Bridge, it is not a little singular that precisely the same kind of stone should have been employed in the construction of the pillars and other stone work of the Suspension, or Union Bridge; yet such is the case, and the work of decay has commenced on this Bridge also. Be this as it may, the Sappers' Bridge is now perfectly inadaptable to the traffic of Bytown, and must be re-constructed. The miserable narrow board-walk at the side is absolutely dangerous for the transit of foot passengers, and is, or after wet weather,

inasmuch as that most miserable of all public Departments, the Board of Ordnance has never thought proper to drain the roadway, the mud is always about a foot deep and is splashed over the dress of every passer by. The whole concern is a nuisance, and it would be a good thing were it to tumble down to-morrow. The great thing would be to build a new bridge, with a roadway three times the breadth of this, and two side walks of, at least, eight feet each, while in order to give Bytown the finest continuous line of street in Canada, the present site should be abandoned, and the bridge built lower down the Canal, so as to make Wellington Street and Rideau Street as nearly as possible in one line. We would have the Bridge of cast iron, the cheapest and most elegant material, with piers of more durable stone than the Trenton lime-stone.

The snivelling gentleman of the *Montreal Pilot*, aping the *London Times*, the organ of the Czar-adoring imbecile, Lord Aberdeen, whines over the destruction of Odessa because it is a "commercial city"—talks about "carnage of unoffending citizens," "revolving aspect of war," &c., &c. The snivelling one appears to have forgotten the old saying, "*Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*"—or in other words, if the Czar will go to war with England, France and Turkey, his subjects are likely to suffer for it. This cant is sickening; a young officer of dragoons at Waterloo was seen picking up a fifth sabre, four having previously been broken in his grasp; "You are uncommonly savage to-day," said a brother officer;—"Oh! not at all, but the fact is we are here to kill the French, and he is the best man that kills most of them." Now knowing how entirely Russia is dependent on her commerce, and that the cessation of this commerce reduces her nobility to poverty and desperation, and particularly that Odessa contained a vast quantity of provisions necessary to the maintenance of the Russian armies in the principalities, we hold that it was a sound, wise and humane policy to knock it about their ears; as for the sufferings of the people, we have nothing to do with them; all that is a matter for the Czar and his people to settle among themselves, our business is to bring the war to an end, and the sharper the swords and the hotter and heavier the shot, the sooner is this likely to be accomplished; out for heaven's sake no shivelling!

We have been asked what will be the fate of the Officers and crew of the "*Grape-shot*," if she falls into English or French hands. The answer is very simple; if the *Grape-shot* has no letters of marque and reprisal properly granted by the Russian Government, she is simply a pirate, and every soul on board, if taken, and brought into an English port, would be tried by the High Court of Admiralty for piracy on the High Seas, and if found guilty would be

hanged. If possessing letters of marque, we believe that the law of nations requires that the Captain, at least, if not the other Officers, shall be a native born subject of the Power by whom the letters of marque are granted, and also three-fourths of the crew; if not the vessel is looked on as a pirate, and the crew liable to punishment as pirates. We will not, in the absence of any work to which we can refer, positively assert that this is the law of England, but we believe it to be so, and we are also pretty sure that if the crew of the *Grape-shot* are caught, and proved to have committed an act of piracy, every man of them will be swung up to the yard-arm of a Queen's ship. England is not just now in a temper to stand any atrocities of this kind.

The Queen's Birthday at Aylmer.

Exactly at 12 o'clock a Royal Salute was fired from the nine-pounders belonging to John Egan, Esq., in honor of this anniversary, so dear to every English heart, and at its conclusion three hearty cheers were given by the assembled townspeople. In the evening another Salute was fired, and an enormous bon-fire lighted up, and the whole proceedings were terminated by the discharge of a quantity of rockets and the display of some other beautiful fire works, given by Mr. Egan for the purpose. Her Majesty's birthday seems to have been kept with enthusiasm in every part of the Province.

Arrival of the "AMERICA."

HALIFAX, May 24th.

The *America* has arrived from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th inst.

Cotton had declined 1/8 in consequence of the Bank of England having advanced the rate of interest half per cent. Sales of the week 55,600 bales.

Flour has advanced 1s. Western Canal 3/8; Good Ohio 3/8s.

White Wheat 12s. Corn advanced 1s 6d; White quoted 3/8s.

Provisions unchanged.

War news unimportant.

The report of the ship *Baldour*, as to the steaming seen on the 21st April, received by the *Franklin*, is repeated, but with this important addition: The steamer was headed North, but altered her course towards the *Baldour*, and immediately disappeared. The *Baldour* approached the spot, and saw large quantities of biscuit. When the steamer was last seen, the bark was aloft, side of her, but the latter steered away South, and as no one was seen on board the steamer, it is surmised that the bark may have saved the passengers.

LATEST.

Negotiations for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sweden and the allied powers, is said to have progressed so favorably that they are on the point of being concluded.

It is also confidently stated in Paris that Spain, Portugal, and Piedmont, are willing to join the Western Powers; and, if necessary, to supply their contingent.

Hanover has declared against letters of marque. It is reported that Austria is about to "wise."

The Arab Chief, Fazel, with 1000 followers, has embarked for Turkey.

Admiral Dundas has proposed an exchange of

A new French loan of 250 million francs is talked of.

The Correspondent of the *London Times*, at Carlskrona, writes on the 4th, that the frigate "Amphion," Captain King, was reported ashore near Revel, and it was feared that her Captain and crew had been taken prisoners.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The Bourse was pretty firm to-day.

ODESSA, MAY 1st.—The inhabitants are beginning to return. Places of business opening again. The banks had removed to some distance from the town.

The Bank of England on the 11th instant, reduced the rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent; and on the same day the Bank of France reduced the rate to 4 per cent. Since February the bullion has increased in the Bank of France 4,000,000, and decreased the same amount in the Bank of England.

BLACK SEA.—Full accounts are now to hand of the bombardment of Odessa. As was surmised, the affair was far from decisive, being mere destruction without result.

The British accounts report the attacking force as the English steamers *Sampson*, *Terrible*, *Rigibition*, *Furious*, French steamers *Mogador*, *Yauban*, *Descartes*, and *Caton*; also detachments of English rocket-boats. The rocket-boats threw 24 lb rockets to set the town and shipping on fire. The steamers also threw red hot shot.—The Russians fought with extraordinary bravery.

During the action red hot shot from steamer *Terrible*, blew up the Russian magazine in the imperial mole and silenced the formidable batteries there. 3 Russian frigates in the harbor took fire and burned to the water's edge; also, 10 smaller ships and 2 ships of war building. The Rockets also set the lower part of the city on fire and burned for two days.

Three of the attacking steamers were disabled; and the *Yauban* was set on fire, but was extinguished. The British estimate their loss at less than 20 killed and wounded. The Russians estimate theirs at 25 killed and 60 wounded.

The British Admiral, after the action, sent a circular to the fleet saying, that he had inflicted retribution on the Russians for firing on the flag of truce.

The Russian accounts deny this. They say that on the 27th March, the British steamer "Furious," approached Odessa. Two guns without balls were fired from the batteries, and the "Furious" ordered not to approach nearer.

The steamer thereupon stopped and sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce. The boat was respected and allowed to land, when it was sent back to the "Furious," with the information that the British Consul had left.

The "Furious" again got up steam and approached nearer as if to survey, on which the battery fired several shots—not on the boat with the flag of truce, but on the frigate.

On the 2nd April two English steamers came to Odessa to demand an explanation. General Ostensacken expressed in writing his surprise that the Allied Admirals should imagine that the shots were fired at the flag of truce.

A LOVING COUPLE.—A newly married couple, some years since, took up their abode in Poplar street. At breakfast the next morning, after their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady, 'My dear, this is Poplar-street, and by putting a (you) in it it becomes popular.' And by putting us in it, promptly replied the lady, 'it will become populous.'

THE PRINTER'S KISS.

Print on my lips another kiss,
The picture of my glowing passion,
Nay, this won't do—nor this—nor this.
But now, ay, that's a PROOF IMPRESSION.

But yet, 'twould think it might be mended,
Oh yes! I see it in those eyes;
Our lips again together blended,
Will make the impression a REVIVE.

The Great Western Railway Company have very handsomely passed an order for the free conveyance of all Clergymen who travel on their Road. We hope this rule will be adopted on all Canadian Roads.—*Brentford Courier*.

The following is the conclusion of an article on the Popes, part of which was published some weeks ago in the *Orange Lily*. It is taken from the *Crusader*:

Complacency of some Popes.

PAULUS II. desirous to please Henry V. did not only invite him to arm and revolt against his own father, but he granted the apostolic benediction to this parriacidal rebel, and declared him freed by God himself of his filial duties to his father.

To please Arnolfo, Pope Formoso called him, with his German troops, to Italy, and after three years of plunder and desolation, he crossed a pool of Italian blood, and went and crowned this foreigner emperor of that country.

By an odious complacency towards Otton of Saxony, Pope Innocent III. declared him emperor, excommunicating and divesting of his rights the legitimate emperor Philip. Displeased afterwards with his favorite Otton, he excommunicated him, deprived him of his authority and elevated Frederic to the empire.

Pope Innocent IV. went so far as to make himself the complaisant tool of Sultan Melahadin, he formed an alliance with him, and called his armies against those of the Emperor of Austria. To win the favor of France and England, he proposed at the same time to the kings of both these countries the purchase of the kingdom of Sicily, which he had taken from Conrad, son of the emperor.

To please Philip the Beautiful, who helped him in his promotion to the pontificate, Clement V. slandered and suppressed the order of the Templars, but again, to please Henry of Luxembourg, he humbled himself before the electors that they might choose him for emperor instead of his benefactor.

To please the two tyrants, Lucchino and John Visconti, who gave him fifty thousand gold florins, Pope Benedict XII. absolved them of all their sins and crimes, and approved their tyranny.

Pope Clement VI. willing to please the same despots, who paid liberally, thundered his papal anathemas against the guiltless Bernabo and Galeazzo, nephews of these tyrants.

Pope Urban II. willing to do the same for Philip I. of France, legitimated the children this king had by Bertrada, wife of a certain Polce, who was still living, and whom Philip had married after having repudiated his legitimate wife, Berta.

Pope Eugenio III. to please Louis VII. of France, avoided carefully censuring his divorce from his wife Eleaore, by whom he had two sons.

John XXII. refused to ratify the divorce of Charles the Beautiful of France, when he was only a prince, but when he became king, he granted him the favor of taking a nun for his wife.

Bonifacio IX. to please Ladislav Durazzo, king of Naples, permitted him to divorce his wife, Constance of Chiamonte, though he had previously sanctioned this marriage, he permitted even that the wife of Ladislav should be forced to marry Andra di Capua, in spite of her living legitimate husband.

Pope Alexander VI. to please Ladislav of Bohemia, permitted him to marry another woman while his wife was still living. Then, to please Louis XII. he granted him the authority of marrying his concubine, Ann of Britain, tho' his legitimate wife, Joana de Valois, was still living.

Clement IX. granted to Don Pedro, king of Portugal, the right to marry the wife of his brother Alfonso, still living.

We might extend indefinitely this list of perniciious complacencies; but these few examples will be sufficient as specimens. We willingly abstain from comment, the inferences will flow naturally. It is enough to observe that the Popes were very complaisant indeed, when it was their interest to be so, or when they feared anything; but when they had nothing either to hope or to dread, we must admit that they were very, very zealous about their rights.

Bytown Market Prices, May 31.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, 47 bbl	39	0	00	0	0
Farmers', 47 1/2 lbs...	35	0	00	37	6
Wheat—Fall 47 bushel, 60 lbs	7	6	00	8	0
" Spring do. do	7	0	00	7	6
Oatmeal, 47 bri, 150 lbs.	37	6	00	0	0
Rye, 47 bushel, 53 lbs.	3	3	00	3	6
Barley, 47 bushel, 43 lbs.	3	0	00	3	3
Oats, 47 bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	00	3	6
Peas, 47 bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	00	5	0
Beans, 47 bushel	5	0	00	6	0
Corn, 47 bushel	0	0	00	5	6
Potatoes, 47 bushel	3	6	00	0	0
Hay, 47 ton	00	0	00	110	0
Straw, 47 ton	50	0	00	0	0
Onions, 47 bushel	4	0	00	5	0
Apples, 47 bushel	3	6	00	3	9
Butter—Fresh, 47 lb.	0	0	00	0	10
" Tub do.	0	8	00	0	9
Eggs, 47 dozen	0	0	00	8	0
Pork, 47 100 lbs.	30	0	00	42	6
Beef, 47 100 lbs.	25	0	00	30	0
" 47 lb.	6	0	00	0	0
Mutton, 47 lb by the quarter	0	4	00	0	5
Hams, 47 cwt.	0	4	00	0	5
Tallow, 47 lb.	0	0	00	0	7
Lard, 47 lb.	0	0	00	0	5
Hides, slaughtered, 47 100 lbs	20	0	00	22	6
Fowls, do. 47 pair	2	3	00	2	6
Turkeys, each	3	9	00	5	7
Chickens, each	1	3	00	1	8
Geese, each	1	8	00	2	0
Ducks, 47 pair	2	0	00	0	0
Wood—Hemlock, 47 cord	7	6	00	8	6
Hardwood, " "	10	0	00	12	6

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY, 20th JUNE next, at Twelve o'clock Noon.
All those, therefore, having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly.
(Signed) GEO. BENJAMIN, Grand Master.

April 29th, 1854.

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

ORANGEISM.

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

FRANCIS ABBOTT, County Master Carleton.

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS CLEWOW, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

AND GENERAL AGENT

OFFICE.—Central Bytown, formerly Bytown Gazette Office.

(20)

PATENT PAIS! PATENT PAIS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail. GEORGE H. PRESTON

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, } —(21.-1f)
May 29th, 1854.

MRS. MINNS

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

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

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

Wellington street, Upper Bytown, }
March 14th, 1854.

TAILORING & CLOTHING

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

{ JOHN MCCARTHY.
{ WILLIAM MOONEY.

Bytown, May 9th, 1854. (18-3m.)

(CIRCULAR.)

Mathie, Robertson & Co.

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

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

Brockville, C. W., }
April 10th, 1854. } (15-2m.)

DR. VAN CORLEND.

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

HATS! HATS!!

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, Hatter and Furrier.

Rideau Street. }
Bytown, March 14th, 1854. (10.-1f.)

1854. Steamboat Notice.



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

UPWARDS:

EMERALD.... CAPT. W. FINDLAY.

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

DOWNWARDS:

OREGON.... CAPT. M. HILLIARD.

Will leave Portage Du Fort on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, and Horton Landing at 7 1/2 o'clock, returning in the afternoon early.

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

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

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

Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter.

T. A. CUMING, Agent Union Forwarding Co.

Aylmer, 27th April, 1854.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that from 1 and after the 6th instant, no goods or other Property will be received at the Office of the Union Forwarding Company at Aylmer after EIGHT o'clock P. M.

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

T. A. CUMING, Agent Union Forwarding Company.

Aylmer, 5th May, 1854.

W. PATTERSON Carfts for the Company, and the punctual delivery of Property entrusted to his care may be relied on.

T. A. C.



TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

Montreal, May 18, 1854.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE BONNETS FOR THE SEASON.

On Saturday first, 29th instant,

Brough, Geron & Co.,

Will shew a variety of London Trimmed Fancy Straw and Silk Bonnets, just received via Boston and Ogdensburg.

Bytown, 28th April, 1854.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY the 20th of June next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

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

By Order,

JAS. ASHFIELD,
Grand Secretary (17)

April 28th, 1854.

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

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

Montreal and Bytown Railway.
T O CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenders on any other forms, will not be received.

SYKES, DUBERGUE & CO.
Great St. James Street.
Montreal, May 18, 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, Gilmonr'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.

BLANK DEEDS
AND
MEMORIALS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Ladies of Bytown will take place at the West Ward Market Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of arranging preliminary measures for holding a Bazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and Atheneum. All those who feel interested in the object, are respectfully solicited to attend.
Bytown, May 15th, 1854.—(19-2in)



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 to be issued.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

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

NOTICE.

PARTIES who have during this season cut Timber or saw logs within the agency of this Office, without License from me, on Crown Lots or other Public Lands, or on Lots held by 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

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 shewn 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 13th, 1854. —(12)

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, as may be agreed upon, the house occupied by the subscriber, nearly opposite Walkley's Brewery, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, also, the adjoining house on Cumberland Street. Each house will be let either furnished or unfurnished.
Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

E. WOOD.

Bytown, May 17th 1854.

(12-4.)

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 23th, 1854.—(20)

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT McNAB.
JOHN McNAB

Horton, 21st March, 1854.

Bytown Branch Bible Society.

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

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

JAMES COX,
Secretary.

Bytown 21st March 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 of profit,—for regulating surveys or boundaries,—or for doing anything which may tend to effect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give two months notice in an English and a French newspaper in the District affected. If there be no paper therein then in a paper published in an adjoining District, and in the *Canada Gazette*. The first and last copies of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clk. A'by.

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853.

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.

THE GREAT OTTAWA

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York selecting New Stock) wishing to make room for rich 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 Gilt 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, Arlimer.

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HEBLY.

New York, March 14, 1854.

Notice.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William,
10th March 1854.**A TANNERY TO LET.**

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

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

ROBERT MOSGROVE.

Bytown, February 6th 1854 (6)

J. SMITH,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door to A. Foster, Esq. York Street

BEGS leave to solicit a Share of the Patronage of the Inhabitants of Bytown and its Environs.

WATCHES of every description accurately repaired. A Variety of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-1/2)

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS at the foot of the Chandlers 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 Ordnance reserve, which is the head of deep water navigation below the Chandlers Falls. For Manufactories of any kind,—but more particularly for Steam Saw Mills,—the position is unrivalled, and its value as an investment may be inferred from the fact of its being at the outlet of the future Canal and Water-power from the head of the Chandlers Falls, as well as being the last terminus for any Railway connecting with the Ottawa river at Bytown.

For further particulars apply to JOHN MAC-KINNON, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. KEYSER, Esq., Barrister, Prescott: Bytown, Dec., 24th 1853.

NEW STORE, & NEW GOODS

THIS Subscriber begs to inform his Old Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, and that he has on hand an Extensive and Varied Assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected at the best Houses in Montreal and New York.

ALSO,—An excellent assortment of Ladies Gentlemen and childrens

Boots and Shoes

from New York.

Having purchased for Cash he has had every advantage in laying in his Stock at a cheap rate, and can therefore afford to sell as low as any Establishment in Bytown.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods.

JOHN BAREILLE.

Music! Music!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

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

Bytown, February 6th, 1854. [5]

WOOD'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.**UPPER BYTOWN**

TO be let from the 1st May next, also the Stone FOUNDRY in Upper Town, lately occupied by H. Blandell and E. Perkins.

Apply to

N. SPARKS.

Bytown, January 26th, 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. 15, 1853.

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.

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 5th. 1853. (23)

FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Superfine Flour, just received by the Subscribers.

J. & A. PORTER.

HURRAH**FOR THE GRAND TRUNK**

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIE

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.

Paints & Painting.

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.

Daly Street, Lower Bytown

CHEAP CASH STORE.

York Street, Lower Bytown.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY

AND

HARDWARE,

all of which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists in part of

Tweeds Canadian and American Cloths, Clothing, Mole skins, Fustians, Twilled Serge, Woolen Socks, Mittens and Gloves, Tartan Camblet, Woollen Shawls, and a good assortment of Calicoes, Velvets, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Coburgs, Figured and Plain Orleans, Cashmeres, Red and White Flannels, Grey and White Cotton, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

MEDICAL REFEREE,.....Dr. HILL,

AGENT FOR BYTOWN,.....G. P. BAKER.

Bytown, Feb'y 1st, 1852.

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.

Rideau Street General Grocery.

Next building to the Rideau Hotel.

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN

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

FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, PICKLES, SPICES, SAUCES, &c. &c. &c., PORT, SHERRY AND CHAMPAGNE WINES, BRANDY, GIN, LAY MALT, JAMAICA SPIRITS, LONDON PORT, & LEITH ALE, CIGARS &c.

ALSO;

To receive, an Assortment of

CROCKERY GLASS-WARE AND EARTHEN-WARE !!

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

Music! Music!!

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

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



An Important Mis-statement Corrected.

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

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

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

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

In favor of American Route, is... 41 Hours.

Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route,..... 48 (which is better time than they have ever yet made.)

Via American Route, 36

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

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

TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, of E. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

Mark Freight "Lake Shore Line" and send to New York and Erie Railroad, or "People's Line Steamboats," or "Harlem R. R." or "Buffalo & New York City R. R." and get Bills Lading as above. (no 14 1/2)

Run Away.

FROM the services of the subscriber, on Monday, the 21st of April, William Brown, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business. This is to caution all persons from harboring the said William Brown, or in any way employing him, as any person doing so will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

WILLIAM FRASER.
Bytown, May 1st 1854. (17-3 in)

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.
Wn, Apr' 26th, 1854. (17)

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.
Apply at this Office.
Bytown, April 4th, 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 Orders will be in attendance.

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

WILLIAM HOWES.
Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-1/2)

**1854. FORWARDING. 1854.
FROM
QUEBEC & MONTREAL TO BYTOWN
AND RIDEAU CANAL.**



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

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

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

LILY,
ALBERT,
LEEDS, and
St. GEORGE,

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

M. K. DICKENSON,
Office, Canal Basin, Montreal.

C. CARLETON, Agent, Bytown,
Wm. Ross, Montreal,
Wm. Dobson, Port Elmsley, Rideau Canal.
Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

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

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Wn, December 30th, 1853.

WANTED

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

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Quebec, 3rd May, 1854

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

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

W. B. LINDSA Y,
Clerk Assembly.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

CHARLES SUMNER.
Bytown April 25th, 1854.-(16 21)

G. W. EBERSON,
Surgeon Dentist,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Bytown, and his friends upon the Ottawa, that he intends making a permanent location in that city about the 30th of May ensuing, where he hopes from his known professional abilities to merit a share of public patronage.

REVISEES.

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

James Rosamond, Esq., R. Bell, Esq.,

Dr. Evans, M.D., CARLETON PLACE.
Rensfrew, J. P. Sutton, Esq.,
Kippelon.

LENNON & ADDINGTON.
Bytown, 11th March, 1854. [9-2m.]

ALEX. BRYSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK BINDER,

HAS constantly on hand a well assorted stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY. ALL THE BOOKS made to order, and every description of BOOKBINDING done in the neatest manner and moderate charges, at the OLD EMPORIUM, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. May 25, 1854.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Sixth Volume
OF
THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



F. HAROLD.

BOOT & SHOEMAKER

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
No. 103, Notre Dame Street Montreal

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

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

WATCH, CLOCK MAKING AND ENGRAVING,

WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Bryce's Hotel)

DEGS 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.

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

John's Saloon
SUSSEX STREET
LOWER BYTOWN.

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

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT
QUEBEC.

FALLS OF MONTMORENOY.

NATURAL STEPS.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND LOPETTE 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 BEAUPORT.

FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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



GEORGE LEATCH,

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

MR. GEORGE ROBBS,

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

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

Law Respecting NEWS-READERS.—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 sent their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

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