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Thomas Shep

THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. I.

BYTOWN, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

NO. 46.

Poetry.

"WHAT IS A PUSEYITE?"

- "Pray, tell me what's a Puseyite?" 'Tis puzzling to describe
This ecclesiastic Junus of a pious hybrid tribe,
At Lambeth and the Vatican he's equally at home,
Although, 'tis said he's wroth to give the preference to Rome.
- "Voracious as a book-worm in his antiquarian navy;
The Fathers are his text-book, the canons are his law;
He's mighty in the Rubrics, and well up in the Creeds,
But he only quotes the Articles just as they serve his needs.
- "The Bible is to him almost a sealed book,
Reserve is on his lips, and mystery in his look,
The Sacramental System is the lamp illumo his night;
He loves the earthly candlestick more than the heavenly light.
- "He's great in puerilities, when he bows and when he stands,
In the cutting of his surplice and the hemming of his bands:
Each saint upon the calendar he knows by heart at least;
And he always dates his letters on a vigil or a feast.
- "He talketh much of discipline, but when the shoe doth pinch,
This most obedient dutious son, will not give way onq inch.
Pliant and obsequiate by turns, whate'er may be the whim,
He's only for the Bishop when the Bishop is for him.
- "But, hark! with what a nasal twang, between a whine and groan,
He doth our noble liturgy most murderously intone;
Cold are his prayers and praises—his preaching colder still;
Inanimate and passionless, his very look doth chill.
- "Others as weak, but more sincere, who rather feel than think,
Encouraging he leads to Poyry's dizzy brink,
And when they take the fatal plunge, he walks back quite content
To his own snug berth at ———— and wonders why they went.
- "Such, and much more, and worse, if I had time to write,
Is a slight sketch my children of a thorough Puseyite;
Whom even Rome repudiates, as she laughs within her sleeve,
At the Sacradotal mimic, 'a solemn make-believe."
- "Oh! it were well for England if her Church were rid of these
Half Papist and half Protestant, who are less her friends than foes,
Give me the open enemy, and not the hollow friend,
With God and with our Bible we need not fear the end."
- Why are country girls' cheeks like well printed station?—Because they are "warranted to wash and keep the colour."

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

"What an angel!"—"Say rather a lily of the valley!"

The speakers were two young sportsmen in the highlands of Scotland, who, wearied by a long day's shooting, were approaching a hill-side spring, famous in that wild district for the coldness and pureness of its waters. They had just reached the brow of the elevation overlooking the rural mountain, when the sight of a young girl, in the first blush of womanly beauty, sitting by the spring, drew these speculations from them in succession. As they spoke they stopped, by a common impulse, to gaze on the fair vision a moment before it should be dissipated, which they knew it would on their appearance.

The young girl was sitting on a low rock that rose by the side of the fountain, her dimpled elbow resting on the cliff, and her head leaning on her hand. The attitude was one of nature's own choosing, and graceful in the extreme, as all such careless postures are. The figure of the maiden was slight and sylph-like, yet exquisitely proportioned; nor could Canova have modelled a bust of more undulating outline, or a rounder and fuller arm. But after all, it was the face that fixed the young men's attention. A shade of pensiveness hung over it for the time, as if a gentle melancholy took part in the reverie of the young girl; but from the mirthful blue eye and the dimples on the chin, it was plain to see that the usual expression was one of happiness and glee. Her hair was golden in colour, and flowed in natural ringlets on her shoulders. The small, delicately closed mouth; the nose, that rivalled in straightness that of a Grecian Venus; and the clear, brilliant complexion, fortified together a breathing picture of female loveliness, such as no ideal painting could have rivalled.

"See, was I not right?" said the last of the two speakers, in a whisper to his companion. "She has been gathering lilies; there are some still in her hand, and a bunch nestles in her bosom, but only to be outwied by the purity around it."

"Yes, Duncan, she is more than an angel—she is a peerless Scotch lass—a lily of the valley indeed. What a pity so much beauty was not noble-born!"

"Tush!" replied his companion, impatiently; "Burns says—

The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that;

and, in my thinking, a ovely woman is a born countess, at least if she has grades of mind equal to those of person. Let us descend."

He had been leaning carelessly on the girl as he spoke, and now, preparatory to proceeding, threw it to his shoulder. Unfortunately the trigger had caught in a bramble, and the piece went off, lodging the contents in his side. He staggered and fell.

"Good Heavens!" cried his companion, springing to his assistance, and lifting the wounded man up. "Are you killed? Do you hear me, Donald? Merciful Father!" he exclaimed, as he saw no sign of life in his friend. "what shall we do? He is dead, or dying, and no aid to be had for miles

The young girl we have described had been buried in a profound reverie, but at the report of the gun she started like a frightened bird, looked wildly around to see whence it proceeded. In a moment she caught sight of the wounded man lying on the heather above her, while his friend, kneeling on one knee, supported the head of the sufferer. Immediately that the sportsman saw the girl was watching him, he shouted and waved his arm for help.

When was woman's ear ever deaf to the call of suffering? The timid Scottish maiden, who but a moment before was on the point of flying, now turned and began to ascend the hill-side, fleet and graceful as a young doe.

"My poor friend," said the sportsman, politely doffing his hat as she approached, "has met with an unfortunate accident, and I do not know what to do, or where to bear him."

A deep blush dyed the girl's cheek as she encountered the gaze of a stranger, but it passed off immediately, and, with a presence of mind worthy of one older, she stooped down to see if the wounded man was dead.

The face she beheld was as handsome a manly countenance as the sun ever shone upon; and perhaps she thought so, for the blush again came to her cheek. The features were cast in a lofty, almost heroic mould, and were indicative of a character at once firm and elevated, a something above the mere fine gentleman, which was evidently his social rank.

"He breathes still," she said, as she broke off a delicate leaf from one of her lilies and held it to his nostril; and looking at his companion, she continued, "do you think you could carry him to the spring?"

The sportsman answered by carefully lifting his friend up in his arms and bearing him down the hill-side, the young girl following.

"Place him here," she said, pointing to the slightly elevated bank, "and lean his head against the rock. Everything," she continued, "now depends on your getting a surgeon soon. If you will follow that path to your right which you can take, and ride to the little town of Abernethy, some five miles off, where, fortunately, a surgeon may be had. At the cabin you will find a shepherd or two—tell them to bring some bed-clothes and a settee, on which to carry your friend to the house. It is an humble place, but better than the hill-side. By the time you get back with the surgeon we shall have your friend in a comfortable bed, and I hope doing better."

She spoke with so quick a perception of what was best to be done, and did so composedly, that the sportsman, who had expected to see her frightened and embarrassed, was lost in admiration, and submitting his self entirely to her guidance, hastened to execute her commission.

When he had vanished around the hill the young girl took some water in her hands, and began to bathe the face of the wounded man. But he still lay insensible. After having persisted in her task for some time, without any signs of life being perceptible, the tears began to fall thick and fast from her lovely eyes.

"Alas," she said, "he is dead! What if he has a mother, or one dearer still! And yet but half an hour ago he was in full strength of health and manhood. It cannot be—I have heard," she continued, eagerly, as if a sudden thought had struck her, and she began to tear open his vest, jacket at the wound, "that my grandsire died at Culloden from the blood coagulating in the wound, when, if a surgeon had been by, he might have been saved. What if this should be the case here?"

She had by this time bared sufficient of his person to get at the orifice of the wound. The dark gore had almost stiffened about it. She gazed at it an instant, the tears falling fast in womanly sympathy, and then a sudden idea seemed to strike her. She stooped down, and tenderly approaching the wound, commenced wiping away the congealed blood. She had not been long engaged in her task of mercy, when the wounded man stirred, and opening his eyes fixed them earnestly upon her.

She started from her kneeling posture covered with beautiful confusion. For a while the sense maidenly shame even overcame her joy at his recovery, and she could not meet his gaze.

"Where am I?" he inquired, for his memory was yet vague. "What spirit from heaven are you? Ah! I remember—my gun went off. But where is Harry?"

The young girl had now in a measure recovered from her embarrassment. "If you mean your friend," she said, half timidly, and in a voice that sounded to the ears of the sufferer inexpressibly sweet, "he is going for a surgeon. I have consented to watch by you till some shepherds come to carry you to our cabin. And here they come, Heaven be blessed!" she exclaimed, clasping her hands, equally glad to conclude this embarrassing *tele-a-tete*, and to see the wounded man placed in a situation of more comfort.

"Heaven bless you!" said the sufferer, with emphasis, giving her a look which brought the blushes again to her countenance. "You have saved my life."

In a few moments the wounded man was placed on a sledge brought by the shepherds, and the little cavalcade traversed its way towards the cabin. The maiden walked last, and by her side stalked sally the two dogs of the sufferer; and the dumb animals, with a sense almost human, as if appreciating her kindness to their master, looked up affectionately into her face every few steps.

The cabin was like those existing everywhere in the Highlands—a rude but cheerful habitation, but was both larger than usual, and adorned with more taste inside. The wounded man, as he was borne into an inner chamber, of which the house had apparently at least two, noticed, with some surprise, over the fireplace, an old-fashioned target and broad claymora.

In about two hours the friend of the sufferer returned bringing with him the surgeon, who was conversed with his patient for more than an hour, and when he came forth the young girl was still awake, sitting anxiously by the fire, in company with a middle-aged woman, the wife of one of the shepherds.

"Oh, Miss Helen," said the old surgeon, answering the enquiry of her eyes, "you have saved the life of as brave a lad as ever shot a murr-duck or stalked a red deer. I know all about it, ye see, lassie;" then seeing that Helen was ready to cry with sweet vexation, he continued, "but it's in the blood, ye see, in the blood; ye came of a generous and gallant race;" and he patted her head as a father would that of a favorite

daughter, adding, as it to himself, "tis a pity the Southern had the broad acres that were once her ancestors'; and that she, coming of a chieftain's line, should have nothing but a cabin, and a few bits of hill-side for a flock or two of sheep."

Helen did not hear these last remarks, for the old man spoke in a whisper, and she had risen, now that she knew the result, to retire, for she feared the other young sportsman would come out.

"Good-bye, doctor," she said, giving her hand with the dignity of a countess, softened by the kindness of an affectionate girl. "What you tell me will make me sleep, I trow. I share good Mrs. Com's bed to night, having given up my own room to the sick man; but if you will rest here to-night we will yield it to you and sit by the fire."

"Nae, nae," said the old man, kindly pushing her towards the door of the other sleeping apartment; "I stay here, indeed, for I maun be wanted; but I'm an old campaigner, and hae slept many a night under my cloak, with the bunny stars above me; and, to such as me, a settle and a chimney corner is nae great cross now and then."

The next day the wounded man was pronounced better, but still in a very critical situation; and his removal was expressly forbidden by the old surgeon.

"Ye maun keep him here awhile yet, lassie," he said, addressing Helen; "and, I'm almost persuaded ye'el hae to be his nurse. He has nae sisters or mother to send for, it seems; and men are very rough nurses, ye ken. Mrs. Colin is here, and will nae doubt help; but ye maun be his nurse, maist of the time, yonsel. Aweel, aweel, don't be frightened; 'tis what can't be helped."

And so, Helen, timid and embarrassed, was compelled, from the urgent necessity of the case, to attend on the wounded man. His friend indeed remained to assist in nursing him; but the invalid, with the view of a sick man, soon began to refuse his medicines, unless administered by the hand of Helen, and sweetened by her smile. Moreover, until the danger was over, his friend watched every night at his bed-side, and in consequence regarding a portion of the day for rest, Helen was necessarily left alone for hours with the wounded man. The surgeon, for the first two weeks, came every day to see his patient; but, after this visited him less frequently.

"He is getting along weel enough now," he said, one day, when Helen followed him out of the room, to ask his opinion. "Al, he needs ye careful nursing, such as ye ken weel how to gie him. Ah, lassie," he continued, smiling archly, and shaking his grey head, "I would myself be a most willing to be on a sick bed for a fortnight, if I could hae two such een watching me."

It was not long after this, for he now mended rapidly, that the invalid began to sit up, and very soon he could totter to the window, and look out. In a day or two more he found his way to the cottage door, where, sitting in a chair, he inhaled the delicious mountain air, for an hour or so at noonday. His friend, when the invalid was thus far convalescent, took to his gun again, and went out for game; and so Helen and her guest were frequently left alone together.

It is not to be supposed that this intimacy between two congenial spirits could go without love, on one side at least.

"How shall I ever thank you sufficiently, Helen?" said Donald, one day, looking at her fondly. "I have never dared to allude to it since, though I have thought of it fifty times daily; but your presence of mind

when I was dying by the spring, saved my life."

The blushing Helen looked down, and began to pick to pieces a lily of the valley, her favorite flower; but she answered softly, "Do not talk that way, Mr. Alleyne.—You would not, I know, if you were aware how much it pained me."

"Call me Donald," said the convalescent; "surely we have known each other long enough for you to drop that formal name. Or, if you will not call me Donald, then I shall address you as Miss Graeme."

"Donald, then," said Helen, archly, looking up, and shaking the curls back from her face.

"Bless you for the word Helen," he said, taking her hand. "Do you know it sounds sweeter now than I ever thought it would. Nay, dear one, do not withdraw your hand—do not look away—for I love you, Helen, as I love my own life, and if you will not be mine I shall ever be miserable. It is this, too, that I have been long wishing to say to you, but never dared."

And did not Helen return the love thus warmly expressed? Had she been with him so much not to know how immeasurably superior he was to other men? Why did she, in fact, shake her head and persist in withdrawing her hand.

"Mr. Alleyne," she said, though with averted face, for the tears were falling fast from her eyes—she no longer said Donald—"if you would not have me keep out of your sight forever—it, in short, you have any respect for a friendless girl—do not speak in that strain again." And she rose as if to depart.

"Helen, for Heaven's sake hear me," said her lover, detaining her; "hear me only for one word more. Since the hour that you saved my life I have loved you, and every day I have spent in your society has increased that love; but if you will say that you love another, I swear never to speak on that subject again."

She endeavoured to detach her hand, which he had caught a second time, but he held it too firmly. She still looked away, weeping, but did not answer. "You are rich, I am poor," she said, at last, brokenly; "you would some day repent of this thing. Even your friends would laugh at your folly."

"Then you love me," he said eagerly. "Is it not so?"

"Mr. Alleyne, will you let me go?" she said. "I am an unprotected girl, and you presume on my situation."

"No, by Heaven, no!" he exclaimed, but he let go her hand; "there, leave me, cruel one. You misjudge me, indeed, Miss Graeme, for your blood is as good as mine; and even if I were not, Donald Alleyne is not the man to love for rank or wealth."

Helen, whose prudence rather than heart had spoken, was moved by these words, and she lingered irresolutely. Her lover saw the change in her demeanour, and hastened to take advantage of it. Nor did Helen long continue to resist his pleadings. She loved him indeed only too well, as she had all along confessed to her own heart. Still, even when brought to half acknowledge that he had a place in her heart, she would not promise to be his, without a condition. He argued long and earnestly, but her answer was always the same.

"We must part for a year," she said.—"You think now, with the memory of your illness fresh upon you, that you love me; but I am come of too haughty a blood, tho' poor now, to marry even where I might love, on so sudden and questionable excuse me, for I must speak plainly—so sud-

dan and questionable an attachment. You are rich, fashionable, and with influence; I am the last of a line proscribed ever since Culloden. Your place is the gay world, where you will be surrounded by troops of friends; mine is in the humble cabin where a few poor dependents have been my only companions ever since my father's fall. If you really love me, you will return at the end of the year; and if you forget me,"—her lips quivered, but she went on,—“if you forget me, I shall live here, with the heather and mair-cock as I have lived before.”

Her lover was therefore compelled to submit. But think you he honoured or admired her less for her resolution? No, he worshipped her the more for it. There was a proud independence in her banishment of him which became, he said to himself, the daughter of chieftains who had fought at Bannockburn and Flodden Field, and sacrificed their all at Culloden.

Two weeks from that time Donald and his friend left the Highland cabin, and Helen was alone. Never before had she known what it was to be really alone. She continually missed the presence of that manly form, the light of that manly eye, the deep tones of that manly voice. She never knew how much she loved till her lover was away.

But even a year will pass, and just a twelvemonth from Donald's departure Helen sat at the spring side, which she had named for the trysting spot if her lover proved faithful. She had been there already for many hours, watching with an eager timid heart, half trembling at her own folly in expecting him, half angry with herself for her doubts; but now, as the gloaming came on, yet no Donald appeared, her bosom swelled nigh to bursting. She rose frequently, and looked up the bridle path, but nobody was in sight. At last the stars began to come out; the wind grew chill; and with an almost broken heart she rose to return to the cabin. Her tears were falling fast.

“I might have known this,” she said sadly. “Do not all my books tell me the same? Ever the old story of trusting woman and deceiving man.”

At this instant an arm was thrown around her waist, and a well-remembered voice whispered in her ear—“Now, Helen dear, one of your cruel sex, at least, is falsified. I thought to steal on you unawares and surprise you; and so went round by the cottage to leave my horse there. Had you looked behind instead of before you, you would have frustrated my little scheme by seeing me coming up the gloaming.”

What could she say? She had nothing, but burying her face on his shoulder, wept glad tears.

“I have waited a whole year impatiently for this day,” said he; “thank Heaven, I find you true at last.”

A month from that time Sir Donald Alayne introduced his bride to his ample domains in England; and never had a fairer wife entered the splendid halls of his ancestors.

In the great gallery of the castle is a picture of a young Scottish girl, with a half-pensive face, sitting by a mountain spring; and the old housekeeper, as she goes the rounds with visitors, pauses before the portrait to say, “That is the likeness of the last Lady Alayne; and lovely she was, and as good as lovely. By her husband, the late baronet, she was always called the Lily of the Valley. Why, I have never heard.”

But you have, reader; and if you should ever visit Alayne Castle, you will have no need to be told the tale again. J. U. D.

‘Merry Christmas’—Happy Christmas!

How it flew from one laughing lip to another!—trembling on the tongue of decrepitude; hushed by prattling infancy, and falling like a meteoric knell on the ear of the grief-stricken!

Little busy feet were running to and fro, trumpeting the fame of “good Santa Claus.” The pretty blue-eyed maiden blushed, as she placed her Christmas gift on the betrothal finger. Yes, it might have been ten times colder than it was, and nobody would have known it, everybody's heart was so warm.

See that great house opposite! How bright the fire-light falls on those rare old pictures; on marble and damask and gold and silver! Now they are decking a Christmas tree. Never a diamond sparkle brighter than those children's eyes. ‘Tis all sunshine at the great house.

Kathleen sits at her low narrow window. She sees it all. There are no pictures on her walls; though she has known the time when they were decked with the rarest. There is nothing there now that the eye would look twice upon, save the fair sad face of its inmate. But it is not of gilded splendour she is thinking.

Last Christmas the wealth of a noble heart was laid at her feet. Now she is written “widow!” How brief a word to express such a far-reaching sorrow! Walter and she were so happy! “Only one voyage more, dear Katie, and then I will turn landsman, and stay with you on shore!” And so Kathleen clung, weeping, to his neck, and bade him a silent farewell. And since!

Oh, how wearily pass Time's leaden footsteps to the watchful eye and the listening ear of love! “Her eyes were with her heart, and that was far away.”

Day after day crept on. Then came at last these crushing words—“All on board perished!”

With that short sentence the light of hope died out in her heart, and the green earth became one wide sepulchre. The blight fell early on so fair a flower. There were many who would gladly have lit again the love-light in those soft blue eyes; but from all Kathleen turned heart-sick away to her little lonely room, to toil and dream, and weep, and pray.

And now the twilight has faded away, and the holy stars, one by one, have come stealing out to witness her sorrow. There she sits, with a filling eye and an aching heart, and watches the merry group yonder. Life is so bright to them; so weary to her, without that dear arm to lean upon. Could she but have pillowed that dying head; heard him say but once more, “I love you, Kathleen!” But that despairing struggle with those dark, billowy waves; that shriek for “help,” where no help could come; that strong arm and brave heart so stricken down! Poor Kathleen!

Blessed sleep! touch those sad eyes lightly. Torture not that troubled heart with mocking dreams. See, she smiles!—a warm flush creeps to her cheek and dries away the tear. Sleep has restored the dear one to her. Dream on while you may, sweet Kathleen!

“That is the house, sir. God bless me, that you should be alive! That one, sir, with the small windows. No light there. Find the way sir?”

Tap, tap on the window! Kathleen wakes from that sweet dream to listen.—She does not tremble; for grief like hers knows neither hope nor fear. She is soon apparelled, and shading the small lamp

with her little hand, advances to the door. The flickering ray falls upon the stalwart form before her. What is there in its outline to pale her tongue and blanch her cheek? This torturing suspense! If no stranger would but speak!

“Kathleen!”

With one wild cry of joy she fell upon his neck.

Ah, little Katie! Dreams are not always mockery. A “Merry Christmas” to you! FANNY FRAS.

THE BUILDERS OF THE WORLD.—Amongst the objects which crowd the ocean is the family of minute plants called Diatomaceae. The pieces or joints of which these plants are composed, are called frustules; and each frustule consists of a single cell, whose coat is composed of a very delicate membrane made of organised silica. That these plants have thus the power of withdrawing silica, or flint earth, in some manner from the waters of the sea, and fixing it in their tissues, is certain; but the exact method in which this is effected has not been ascertained. A remarkable point in their history results from this power of feeding on flint. It is this; their bodies are not destructible. Thus, their constantly accumulating remains are gradually deposited in strata, under the waters of the sea as well as in lakes and ponds. At first the effect produced by things so small—thousands of which might be contained in a drop, and millions picked together in a cubic inch, may appear of trifling moment, when speaking of so grand an operation, as the deposition of submarine strata. But as each moment has its value in the measurement of time, to whatever extent of ages the succession may be prolonged, so each of these atoms has a definite relation to space, and their constant production and deposition will at length result in mountains. The examination of the most ancient of the stratified rocks and of all others in the ascending scale, and the investigation of deposits now in course of formation, teach us that from the first dawn of animated nature up to the present hour this prolific family has never ceased its activity. England may boast that the sun never sets upon her empire, but here is an ocean realm whose subjects are more numerous than the sands of the sea. We cannot count them by millions simply, but by hundreds of thousands of millions. Indeed, it is futile to speak of numbers in relation to things so uncountable. Extensive rocky strata, chains of hills, beds of marl, almost every description of soil, whether superficial or raised from a great depth, contain the remains of this little plant in greater or less abundance. Some great tracts of country are literally built up of their skeletons. No country is destitute of such monuments, and in some they constitute the leading features of the soil. The world is a vast catacomb of Diatomaceae; nor is the growth of these old dyablers on our earth diminished in its latter days.”—*The Sea Side Book*, by Dr. Harvey.

A New York paper announcing the wrecking of a vessel near the Narrows, says:—The only passengers were T. H. Nathan, who owned three-fourths of the cargo and the captain's wife.

The Empress Eugenie, of France, declares that no State Balls shall take place, and no unnecessary expences shall be incurred by the Emperor's household, until the taking of Sebastopol is “*un fait accompli*.”

Punch says the reason why Editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive such a vast number of civil communications.

[From the London Chronicle, November 10.]

The Maine Law in the United States and Canada.

It is stated that the new Canadian Parliament has signalized itself by passing a bill, by the enormous majority of 90 to 5, for prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.—And the fact is not improbable, since, in the last Parliament, a similar measure was only defeated by a narrow majority, and it is well known that the teetotal party made a great effort at the recent elections. Canada is the second English colony which has given in her adhesion to the principle of the Maine liquor law of 1851; and it is significant that she has gone beyond New Brunswick in the severity of her penal prohibitions.

The New Brunswick law of 1852 permits the sale of malt liquors and cider; but the Canada law—by interdicting, in the most general terms both the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages—confiscates both brewery and distillery, and shuts up the alehouse as well as the dram-shop. There can be no question that this event, assuming the above statement to be true to the letter, is of considerable importance. It marks a distinct era in the so-called abstinence movement; and it is the first experiment on a really large scale of legislative interference with what we are accustomed to consider the rights of individuals in this matter. Considered both in its economical and social aspect, the fact is of large importance.

It is easy enough to understand the immediate motives for such a measure. The precedent of the Maine law, which substantially prevails in four other States of the Union—while its principle has, to a greater or less extent, been adopted in no fewer than eight—was likely enough to find friends and imitators across the Canadian frontier. But the mere fashion of adopting the institutions of the United States would scarcely account for the Canadian bill, still less for its alleged all but unanimous success.

Political motives and deference to a popular cry, we suspect to be at the bottom of the affair. But the phenomenon still remains to be accounted for. Here is a community enjoying very liberal institutions—its Parliament, especially at this moment, necessarily reflects the popular feeling—yet it interferes, on the very largest scale, with personal liberty. Sumptuary laws have always been considered the expression of a despotic and unconstitutional form of government; but since the days when royal proclamations regulated the length of peaked shoes, and the cut of the beard; nothing so tyrannical as the present measure has ever been thought of. The Czar Peter's reforms, in all the plenitude of Russian autocracy, were less severe than these voluntary rigidities of Canada and New Brunswick. Of course, it may be said, that the whole thing is only the revival of the old New England Puritanism; but what we have no account for is this revival.

Strictly speaking, the affair cannot be regarded as a triumph of abstinence principles. Rather the reverse. Religion owned its inability to convert the world when it took to the inquisition and the rack; and prohibitory laws, directed against intoxicating liquors, are a practical confession that moral arguments have failed. The whole array of lectures, leagues, pledges, and tracts, acknowledge their weakness when they resort to the last and most persuasive rhetoric of fine and imprisonment. The change is from moral force to physical force; and the earnest advocates of temperance have little reason to congratulate themselves on the Canadian law. It proves, at any rate, their weakness.—For ourselves, and for all who are earnestly concerned in checking intoxication, and in protesting against drunkenness on moral and religious grounds, we are disposed to regret this success if it be so called. A fatal reaction is sure to follow—at any rate, it always has followed, even in the New England States, every attempt to compel external decency by severe legislative restrictions on personal liberty. The old Puritan regulations against drunkenness were twice as severe as those recently embodied in the Maine law; and yet in spite of them—or at many times in consequence of them—the

New England States became conspicuous for immorality and intemperance.

After all, these prohibitory laws are, and ever must be, of unequal incidents. Even now, in Maine itself, every man who can import a hog-head of brandy or a pipe of wine, can get as drunk as he pleases at home. And if, for social purposes, we are resolved to make drunkenness impossible in the poor man, we ought to guard against its possible commission by the rich man. It may be true, and in one sense it is, that drunkenness is a grave social offence; but unless we treat intoxication as equally criminal in every class of the community we are legislating unjustly. If it is the duty of the State to interfere on behalf of a moral virtue. It must do its work thoroughly; and great as may be the benefits of compelling sobriety, the compulsion must be total. In other words, the social advantages of lessening drunkenness are more than counterbalanced by the immoral spectacle of a law which permits exceptions to its principles in the case of all who are rich enough to afford the luxury of setting it at defiance.

Further, the law in taking the place of moral sanctions, ought not merely to be equal but consistent. Not only must it prohibit intemperance in the matter of drinking, but in that of eating. Paley tells us that the quantity of corn consumed in distilled liquors is a sufficient reason for prohibiting its use in the form of alcohol.—On the same principle the state is bound to see that there be no waste not only in the matter of grain consumed in distillation, but in flour profigately expended in pastry and other luxuries. If it is a robbery of the national storehouse, and if it unnecessarily enhances the price of corn, to permit a single bushel to find its way to the distiller's, second courses and soups are equally an unjustifiable waste of the common stock of beef and mutton. We must have sumptuary laws against the table as well as against the bottle. We must interfere with the dish as well as with the glass—with tobacco no less than with rum. Velvet and satin are equally an offence with port and sherry. Nor can we stop here. Temperance is only one of the majestic circle of Christian graces or moral virtues. But if the Legislature is bound to step in between a man and his conscience in one case, why not in all? Drunkenness is the ruin of families. It is a profligate waste of health and means—it entails not only on the sinner, but on all connected with him, an incalculable amount of poverty and misery. We admit all this to the full. But so does idleness—so do incontinence and adultery,—so does living beyond one's income. Are we to have a Maine prohibition specially directed against every branch of the moral law? If not, why against intemperance alone? Moralists and thinkers will perhaps add that after all, special prohibitions do not touch the root of the evil. Intemperance is only the accidental sign of general moral corruption. A man who is a drunkard does not labor so much under a specific and local weakness as under a total abeyance of moral restraints; and the experience of six thousand years proves the inability of merely secular prohibitions to cure this inveterate evil. Barbarism and vice, in their most hideous forms, may, and do exist in communities where intoxication is impossible.

On general grounds, therefore, we more than question the policy of the recent Canadian measure; while, as a tyrannical interference with the freedom of manufactures and trade, it runs directly counter to all recent experience and to the accredited laws of industry. It is a mere sophism to say that the Maine law only expands the principle embodied in our excise laws. We do not make the manufacture and consumption of ardent spirits expensive on moral grounds, but on purely fiscal ones. The object of taxation is to make those contribute to state purposes who have the means of so doing. The fact that a man spends money on wine and spirits is an available proof that he has money to spend—that he indulges himself with luxuries is a distinct evidence that he has the wherewithal to contribute to the public treasury. We enhance the price of his liquor, because he is a taxable subject; and we interfere with distilleries and dram-shops, not to discourage the manufacture of ardent spirits, but only to take care that every drop of liquor shall pay its meddlesome tax to the

revenue. The moral purpose of the Maine and Canadian liquor law is, at all events an innovation. It may be for good or evil, but it cannot be seriously defended by an appeal to the principle already accepted in our excise regulations; and we state this because a recent Edinburgh reviewer has, not a little to our surprise, vindicated such legislation by this strange argument.

Extracts of Late British Papers.

REMOVAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REMAINS—The coffin of the deceased warrior has been removed from the centre of the Cathedral to a position which is in the middle of a square chamber about forty feet to the east; in this compartment of the crypt no interment had previously taken place. The resting-place of the Duke will thus form a centre round which other soldiers may be most honourably placed. The tomb, which has been designed by Mr. Penrose, will be executed in black marble and red polished granite. The coffin rests in the centre of the stone, about three feet from the ground.

THE CLERKS IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND—There are in the bank upwards of eight hundred clerks, at salaries ranging from £25 per annum to £800; the patronage is in the hands of the directors, of whom there are twenty-four, each having a nomination to admit one clerk, provided he be found qualified on examination. The vacancies are not, as in most public offices, filled up as they occur by deaths, resignations, &c., but by electing from twenty-five to thirty junior clerks every four or five months; it is also usual to admit one-fifth of this number from the sons of clerks already in the service. The scale of pensions for length of service is the same as in the Government. The late governor, with much kindness and consideration for the comfort of the clerks, instituted a library and reading-room, which bids from the handsome donations from time to time made by the directors, to rival the best of our secondary metropolitan libraries.—The Bank Annuity Society, for the benefit of widows of clerks, is also being remodelled, in order to combine the principle of life assurance with the granting of annuities. This society is under the management of the clerks themselves. The subscription of unmarried clerks is compulsory.

The gun-trade of Birmingham, is in a critical state, Government, in consequence of the delays at Birmingham in turning out guns, having given an order for 20,000 at Liege. It is feared that the formation of a Government factory for small arms will be the next step.

A new diving-bell, the invention of Don Antonio Tarsia, one of the engineers of the Neapolitan navy, was tried at Naples on the 16th ult. It remained three hours under water a depth of fifty feet, with three men inside, who regaled themselves with a breakfast during that time.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE 88TH—A large puff of smoke ascended from within our lines, and excited some alarm. That it could not have been an explosion in a battery we easily perceived, for the guns continued their fire without interruption. It was ascertained later that the explosion had proceeded from an ammunition waggon, which had been left in a ravine, the horses dragging it having been either killed or disabled. In this ravine, not twenty paces from the waggon, had been concealed since daylight a covering party, composed of three companies of the 88th, under Major Maxwell. The position occupied by this party had been most exposed, and many casualties (six killed and eleven wounded) had occurred from the enemy's shell falling repeatedly amongst them. An order at length arrived, directing the three companies to take up a position in a less exposed spot, and the men in consequence ran up the ravine one by one, and scrowed themselves in a quarry which presented itself. Major Maxwell had scarcely left the ravine when a shell struck the ammunition case, and the explosion took place. This accident, from which the 88th escaped by a miracle, was attended with the loss of only one man who, being missed, is supposed to have fallen a victim to the explosion.

ESCAPE OF A PRIVATE OF THE 33D.—In the course of the afternoon a private of the 33d, who had fired his last cartridge, was crouching to join the cowering party nearest to him, when two Russians to his great surprise, sprang from behind a rock, and, seizing him by the collar, dragged him off towards Sebastopol. After having recovered from his temporary stupefaction at this sudden change of route, our friend of course commenced reflecting on the possibility of an escape. The Russian who escorted him on the left side held in his right hand his own firelock, and in his left the captured Mine. By a sudden spring the 33d man seized the Russian's firelock, and, on the speculation of its being loaded, discharged it at its owner. The man rolled over dead, and his companion was not less rapidly clubbed. Calmly picking up his own Mine, our friend returned towards the camp and joined his regiment. This little episode was witnessed by a sergeant and several other skirmishers. Another anecdote, somewhat cruel, is related of a skirmisher, who, having picked on his man, took the body to a covered spot and laid it down. He issued forth, shot a second and a third Russian skirmisher, and quietly deposited their bodies in a row with the first. Then, seeing a Highlander approach, he led him by the arm to the spot, and said, "That's not such a bad afternoon's bag, Willie?"

CAPTURE OF AN ARTIST.—A letter from Moscow, lately received at Lyons, states that a photographic artist of Bourg, named Daniel, has fallen into the hands of the Russians whilst taking a sketch of an engagement not far from Paris. The Russians, being repulsed by the Turks, retreated close to the spot where the artist had posted himself, and carried him off, together with his photographic apparatus.

USE OF A PLAID IN BATTLE.—A letter was received a few days ago by a draper in Inverness in which occurs the following curious circumstance:—"The big rough plaid which we got some time ago for Captain Campbell, 23d Regiment, saved his life at the Alma, as he found several bills in it after he was carried off the field on the 20th of September."

THE ROLLING PASSION.—We read in the *Courrier de la Gironde*—

An old soldier feeling his end approaching and wishing to die like a good Christian, sent for a Clergyman to administer to him the rites of the Church. After having attentively listened to the exhortations of his confessor, and received extreme unction, he asked him with feeble voice, 'Can you tell me, reverend father, if Sebastopol is taken?' The clergyman, astonished at such a question from a dying man, answered that as yet there was no positive account of its fall. The sick man continued, 'The reason I ask the question is as I am about to depart for the other world, it would have given me great satisfaction to be able to announce the good news to Marshal St. Arnaud.' At these words his head fell back on the pillow, and after half-an-hour's suffering the poor soldier breathed his last.

A TERRIFIC SPECTACLE.—The Russian batteries having it now all their own way, hammered unremittently upon us with the greatest vivacity. They had sent forth from their ramparts loud shouts of defiance or of victory when the explosion of the French and English magazines acquainted them of our misfortune, but it was now our turn to crouch for about half-three there suddenly shot upwards from the works, or rather the Redan in our front, a white livid flame, which ascended high into the air, and, while we all paused to gaze on the spectacle, a sound which made the very earth tremble beneath us, followed by a most awful report, told us that the Redan had ceased to exist—for in the next minute its garrison of hundreds blown to atoms, dismembered, and mutilated by the action of the explosion, were discovered hundreds of yards above the parent earth. So fearful and terrifying a spectacle I never have, nor do I hope ever again to witness. In the midst of a dense volume of smoke and sparks, which resembled a water spout ascending to the clouds, were visible to the naked eye arms, legs, trunks, and heads of the Russian warriors, mingled with cannon, wheels and every object of military

it contained. The explosion in the French and English batteries were like flashes in the pan of a musket compared with this.—*From an Officer's Letter.*

TOBACCO RIOT AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—A gentleman rashly essayed on Friday night (November 3rd), to give a lecture in Cambridge against the use of Tobacco. The room was examined long before he commenced with under-graduates, provided with pipes and cigars, squibs and crackers; and the lecture had not proceeded far when it was interrupted by cries of "three cheers for Sir Walter Raleigh." The lecturer, becoming angry with the increasing disorder, made an observation that "he had expected on coming to a University town to address gentlemen, and not a lot of blackguards." This was the signal for increased noise and confusion, during which pipes and cigars were set alight in all directions, and a number of persons who had entered the gallery (which had been closed to the under-graduates) were saluted with a shower of squibs and crackers.

The riot continuing, the mayor and Mr. E. O. Browne, one of the borough magistrates, appeared upon the platform, but were not listened to, and retired, the under-graduates following up their retreat by storming the platform, and proposing an amendment:—"That tobacco is anything but pernicious." amidst the confusion, a policeman collared an under-graduate who was breaking up one of the forms; whereupon the under-graduate immediately struck out with his hat, and shouting out "Gown" a rush of all the gownsmen was made, and the silly fellow was borne off in triumph, amid the crash of seats and loud hurrahs. The whole of the police force had by this time arrived, and a desperate fight ensued, the constables using their staves freely and making sundry prisoners, whom they lodged in the old sessions just as the senior proctor, the R. v. Mr. Edleston, of Trinity College, arrived. On the arrival of the proctor the prisoners capitulated, and, having given their names and colleges, were allowed to proceed home. On Saturday night again, notwithstanding that the proctors, assisted by a number of masters of arts, paraded the town, several skirmishes took place with the gownsmen.

A subsequent attempt on Sunday, the 5th, on the part of some two hundred students to get up another tobacco row, was defeated by the college officers, when the town magistrates determined to imprison the participants—an operation which was effected by locking the chapel doors while the young men were at evening prayers.

On Wednesday, at the Town Hall, Richard Caley and Thomas Charles Wood, both under-graduates of St. John's College, were placed in the dock to answer a charge, preferred by Superintendent Jaggard, of assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Great excitement prevailed, and the bench was thronged with magistrates, and the body of the court densely crowded with under-graduates and townsmen. Both of the young men, who appeared to have acted with great violence, were fined £5 each, and expenses, or in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the fines were immediately paid, and we are informed were soon made up to the defendants by a "whip" among sympathizing under-graduates.—*English paper.*

THE LATE RIOT AT ABERDEEN.—The high court of Justiciary at Edinburgh has been engaged in trying several men for mobbing and rioting in the town of Aberdeen, on the 4th of August last. The accused parties were charged with having assaulted and maltreated several persons supposed by them to be orangemen or protestants. The jury found them guilty, and one of the prisoners, named Morgan, was sentenced to 15 years' transportation; another, named Mackrell, to five years' penal servitude; a third, 18 months' imprisonment; and three were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

SHIPWRECKS DURING OCTOBER.—It appears that 52 vessels were stranded on the coasts of the United Kingdom during October last, 21 of which occurred during the heavy gale of the 17th and 18th. 23 became total wrecks, the crews of five of which perished, besides ten persons drowned from the others.

INLET AND.—By a private letter received by the last mail from Dublin, we learn that the British Government are making preparations to bullock soldiers in that city or throughout the provincial towns. The inhabitants of the city in consequence were thrown into a state of excitement and consternation. Business is very dull. It is further stated that the weather had become cold, which may have a tendency to check the spread of the cholera, which has raged there for some time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LETTERS FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.—The rates of postage on letters for New South Wales, Victoria (Melbourne), South Australia and Van Dieman's Land, have been reduced as follows:—Letters not weighing more than 1 oz. if sent by ordinary mails via United States, 1s. 5d. c. If sent via Halifax or by the Canadian steamer, 1s. 3d. c.

1 oz. or under will be double these rates. These rates cover the whole charge to the place of destination, but they must always be paid at the time of posting, as the British Post Office will not undertake the conveyance of an unpaid letter.

The Duke of Argyll has been elected by the students, Rector of Glasgow University, over B. d. Israeli, the third candidate, Thomas Carlyle, having been withdrawn. The office of rector is nominal merely. He is expected to deliver a lecture, and no more is heard of him till he goes out of office at the year's end.

The London Times has opened its columns for an onslaught upon the liturgical services of the Church of England. The endless variety of hymn books shares in the oburgations of the writers. The Church of England has no uniform psalmody; every clergyman chooses for himself and his people.

The Patriotic Fund now amounts to £90,060 sterling, and subscriptions keep pouring in.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE.—The French Legislative Corps will be soon convoked, and a proposition will be submitted to it for raising a loan of £20,000,000 and levying 200,000 men.

The Paris journal of the 17th of November take generally a cheerful view of the prospects of the allies in the Crimea. There is no further news from the Crimea.

In consequence of the number of gunboats ordered by government at Havre, the Minister of Marine has authorized Mr. Normand, the contractor, to retain in his dockyard all the workmen included in the last levy of carpenters.

A number of floating batteries are in progress of construction at Brest. About 20,000 kilogrammes of iron plates, intended for those batteries, have already arrived there, and more are expected shortly.

The *Hamilton Gazette* earnestly intreats Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to pay a visit to her dominions in Canada. We are sure that every loyal man will echo the wish, and would heartily rejoice if it were gratified. Not only would she delight the hearts of her subjects in these regions, but she would have an opportunity of surveying scenery unequalled in the world for grandeur and beauty, of observing the glories of our brilliant skies and the purity of our majestic waters. We could grow eloquent in describing all the advantages of the visit to our most gracious sovereign, but we fear it is of no use. Boldly as she has broken through the trammels of state, we fear an Atlantic voyage would be too much for her courage. It would create a revolution among the red-tapists and the etiquetteists. Visions of Russian squadrons snapping up her yacht on its voyage, or of Yankee filibusters carrying her off bodily when she crossed to Goat Island, to get a look at the Falls from the American side, would float before John Bull's enlarged eyes, and the scheme would be voted preposterous. There is no real difficulty in the way, however. The royal queen, which almost every year rides on the rough waters of the Channel, might very easily make a stretch across the Atlantic to Quebec; Her Majesty might see town and country, field and flood, lake and cataract, and be back in Buckingham Palace within the time which she usually spends at Balmoral every year.

UNITED STATES.

Being Out—A Right Handers Badly Invested.

Thank you, I don't care if I do, said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to the Indian that stands in front of Van Cott's tobacco store, in Broadway, with a bunch of cast-iron cigars in his hand. I'll take one; I smoke sometimes, and he reached out to take the proffered weed, but the Indian wouldn't give it up. He hung on to the cigars like grim death.

Look here, said the fast young man, none of that; no tricks on travellers, or there'll be a muss; you and I'll fall out; somebody will get a punch in the head.

The Indian said never a word, but held on the cast-iron cigars. He was calm, dignified, unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the face, and no muscle moving a single hair.

Yes! Look at no old fatherland! I am one of 'em, I'm around, I'm full weight, potatoe measure, heaped up, and he placed himself in a position threw back his coat, and squared off for a fight. All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly straight into the face of the fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly sort of way. The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult at all. He was ready to go in, but the calmness and imperturbability of the Indian rather cowed him, and he was disposed to reason the matter.

I'll take one, said he, certainly; I said so before. I freeze to a cigar; I'm one of the smokers. My father was one of the smokers, he was: one of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected with notes, author's handwriting on the title page, and copy right secured. Yes, I'll take one.

But the Indian said not a word, all the time looking straight in the face of the fast young man, and holding on the cigars.

Look here, old goggle-eye, I'm getting riled, my back's coming up, and you and I'll have a tuss; smell at that, old copperhead, and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who never moved an inch, nor stirred a muscle—looking with calm, unchanged dignity as before, in the face of his enemy.

Very well, said the fast young man, I'm agreeable—I'm around; look to your ugly mug, old pumpkin-head; and he let go a right-handers, square against the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who never moved an inch, nor stirred a muscle—looking with calm, unchanged dignity as before, in the face of his enemy.

Hallo, cried the fast young man, in utter bewilderment, as he reeled back half-way across the sidewalk, with the blood dripping from his skinned knuckles: Hallo! here's a go, here's an ere-opener; here's a thing to hunt for round a corner. I'm satisfied, old iron-face, I am. Enough said between gentlemen.

Just then he caught sight of the tomhawk and scalping knife in the belt of the savage, and his hair began to rise. The Indian seemed to be making up his mind to use them.

Hold on, cried the fast young man, as he dodged round the awning post. Hold on, none of that; I apologise, I squat, I knock under. Hold on, I say, he continued, as the Indian seemed so scowling with peculiar fierceness; Hold on! Very well, I'm off, I've business down the street, people are home waiting for me, can't stay, and he bolted like a quarter-horse down Broadway, and his cry of hold on, died away as he vanished beyond the lamp lights up Columbia street.—*Albany Register*.

SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—The trial of Capt Smith, at New York, on a charge of carrying off the slave trade, has been concluded by a verdict of guilty. The following are the facts of the case, as stated by the *N. Y. Herald*—

"Capt. James Smith, or Julius Schmidt, the prisoner, is a native of the kingdom of Hanover, and came to this country in 1840, as mate of a vessel. In January last he was in this city, and

appeared to be connected with certain persons (as well Portuguese as African) in slave dealing special trade. In the latter part of that month he proceeded to Boston, and there purchased a small brig, built in Maine, of some 100 tons burthen, and called the Julia Madison. This vessel was brought round to the port of New York, a crew was shipped, a cargo of beans, rice, Indian meal, &c., with all the necessaries for constructing a slave deck, was put on board, the vessel cleared the Custom House, the captain (James Smith) represented himself to be an American citizen, and sole owner, and on the morning of Sunday the 12th of February she put to sea.

In the latter end of April she touched at the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, and in the course of two hours received on board a cargo of six-hundred and sixty-five negroes, including forty women. She then steered for the southern coast of Cuba, and having arrived within a few miles of Trinidad, on that island, landed her human cargo, or as many of them as survived the horrors of the middle passage. The Julia Madison was then burned at sea. The Captain and the American portion of her crew returned to the United States. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the Capt. and the first mate—another German by the name of James Will—the latter revealed to the authorities here the acts in which he had recently taken part. The Captain was arrested, and had since been in custody of the United States Marshal. He was then put on trial, as we have said, in the Circuit Court of this district, on Monday morning, and the case last evening terminated in a verdict of guilty against him, and he has been sentenced to death.

An instance of mob law occurred in the town of Tuskegee, Alabama, a short time since. Col. Benj. W. Walker was sent to jail for refusing to obey an order of Court, directing him to pay over seventeen thousand dollars, which he held as trustee of an estate. At the next session of the same Court, some of his friends broke open the jail, took him out and carried him into Court, where he demanded a rehearing. The Chancellor refused it, and after several fights had taken place in Court, Walker went back to jail. A few days afterward, Col. Reynolds, commander of a regiment, mustered his men, and marched them to the jail, accompanied by a cannon, and carrying banners, inscribed, "Walker," and "Alabama will protect her citizens." They broke open the jail, took Walker out, and bore him off in triumph on a platform, after he had made a speech declaring his determination to conform to the will of his friends. A clergyman also made a speech encouraging the riot. Walker was then borne to his own house, where a hundred men remained on guard with him. The Sheriff, with his posse, followed thither, but at the latest accounts had done nothing.

COMMITMENT TO BISHOP POTTER.—A very gratifying letter has been addressed by ministers of other denominations, residents of Albany, not in connection with his church, to the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, D. D., recently elected Provisional Bishop of New York. The signers bear testimony to Bishop Potter's zeal, philanthropy, promotion of education, and sterling piety, and to his high personal qualities. A very interesting correspondence also passed between the right reverend gentleman and his churchwardens and vestry.

Boston, 12th.—W. H. Carey's Cotton Mills at Medway were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$14,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th.—Cornelius & Co's extensive Chandyory on Olcott Street, together with 15 dwellings, was destroyed by fire this morning.

CLEVELAND, 11th Dec.—Five Propellers, loaded for Detroit with 3000 tons of Goods, are frozen in here. The *Baltic*, Propeller, left for Detroit this morning, and returned, reporting solid ice as far as could be seen from the mast-head.

More Fighting in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th.—The Steamship *Orizaba* has arrived here with Mexican dates to the 6th. In an engagement at Merelia, Department Mechocem, Nov. 24th, the insurgents were completely routed and 300 killed. The command of the Government troops was killed.

Execution of Kehoe.

Martin Richard Kehoe underwent the extremity of the law at a quarter past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, on a temporarily erected gallows beside the Fair green. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there were nearly 2,000 persons, several of whom were females, present to witness the execution. Before the bolt was drawn, the unfortunate man addressed the assembled crowd for about 10 minutes, denying that he was conscious of the perpetration of the murder at the time of its commission, and he went so far as to say that the quantity of laudanum and whiskey he had previously drunk, was sufficient to deprive him of his senses at the time of the murder. Deceased met his doom with all that stoicism which has marked his conduct since he was first apprehended on the charge of murdering his wife. Kehoe was a Roman Catholic and his wife a Protestant.—*Globe*.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.—The bill introduced by the Hon Mr. Cayley to regulate the time of payment of bills and promissory notes, which may fall due on Legal Holidays, provides that all bills of Exchange and notes falling due on Sundays, or Legal Holidays, in Lower Canada, or on non-judicial days in Upper Canada, whenever the day which would otherwise be the last day of grace for the payment of these regulations shall fall on a Sunday, Legal Holiday, or non-judicial day at the place where the same is payable, in Upper or Lower Canada respectively, such bill or note shall be payable, and the day of grace shall expire, on the day next thereafter, which shall not be any one of such non-judicial days, and not before.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—On Wednesday morning last about 3 o'clock, as the express train from Windsor, was nearing Lobo, it ran into a Freight Train that had been detained on the track, in consequence of the great depth of the snow. The Conductor of the Freight train immediately sent lights back for three quarters of a mile, but in consequence of a snow plough being in front of the Express engine, and it blowing a heavy storm at the time, the Engineer did not perceive the warning, and the train consequently went on until it came in contact with the Freight Cars. The Express train was going at the rate of from 12 to 15 miles per hour only, in consequence of the great depth of snow. We are glad to say that nobody was hurt by the collision and that the only damage done was the breaking of the Express Engine, and the smashing of some of the Freight cars, which were laden with Pigs, only one of which was killed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last James Stoddart, the Conductor of a Freight Train, when near this city, fell off, while the train was in motion, by which he received a concussion of the brain, and lingered in a state of insensibility until Monday morning when he died.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—The storm which was so severe in Quebec and Montreal on Sunday and Monday, was also, as appears from our exchanges, equally severe over a very large section of the United States. The fall of snow was very heavy both at the East and West, and very seriously obstructed the travel by railroad. On the Lakes and along the coasts, much damage was done to the shipping, from on board of which, it is feared, a number of lives have been lost. A large amount of property is known to have been destroyed.

A SPORTING LADY.—A match has been made at the Limerick races between the Knight of Glynn and Mrs. M'Donogh. Mrs. M'Donogh is matched to ride Seamen, the winner of the Grand National (Munster) Steeple-chase, over the County Steeple-chase course, against the Knight of Glynn, who is to ride his gallant brown mare Victory, to be run on the second Tuesday in December for seventy-five sovereigns each. Mrs. M'Donogh is a famous equestrian, and has hunted in Leicestershire, where she intends enjoying the sports of the season on her gallant grey hunter.

New Liquor Bill.

When the Maine Liquor Bill was debated in the House on its second reading several members expressed themselves in favor of a more stringent license law, which they contended would effectually suppress intemperance, and consequently there would be no need of a law such as that proposed by the bill of Mr. Felton. To meet the objections thus urged against the Maine Law, Mr. Cascault, member for Montigny, has introduced a bill, entitled "An Act for the prevention of intemperance in this Province." The preamble declares that, where intemperance is a scourge to society, demoralizing the people, stupifying the mind, and raising individuals, it is urgent and necessary that some legislative provision should be made to repress that degrading vice.

The first clause enacts that no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, &c. other than licenses for hotel-keepers and store-keepers, shall be granted.

Section 2, enacts that licenses shall only be granted by the Municipal Council of the Municipality, or by the Council of the city, town, or incorporated borough, within the limits of which the hotel or store is intended to be kept.

Section 3 empowers the Councils above mentioned to refuse licenses in any class of persons, if it is considered necessary that each application for a license must receive a recommendation signed by at least four Justices of the Peace, and four officers of militia; and a further recommendation signed by at least six electors in the township, parish or ward.

The 4th section provides that, in case there shall not be four Justices or Militia Officers residing in the township, parish or ward aforesaid, the recommendation must be signed by any number of Justices and Officers of Militia residing in the adjoining township, &c.

Section 5 enacts that the licenses shall be signed by the Mayor and the Clerk or Secretary-Treasurer of each municipality.

Section 7 punishes the sale of liquors in stores to one gallon.

Section 8 imposes a penalty on any hotel-keeper or other person, who shall permit any one to become intoxicated in his house. This section, we presume, extends to private individuals, & what is meant by the term "or other persons?" What an absurdity.

Sections 11, 12, and 13, provide that any hotel-keeper or store-keeper convicted of any offence mentioned in the act, shall forfeit his license, and shall not at any time afterwards be able to obtain a license.

Sections 14, 15, and 16, exclude drunkards from being chosen, nominated or elected members of the branches of the Legislature, or to fill any lucrative or honorary office in the gift of the Executive of the Province. Also prevents them from being appointed or elected Councilors for any city, town, &c. or as School Commissioners. Every person convicted of being a drunkard, or convicted three times or more of drunkenness, is to be considered incompetent to vote at any election, whether for members of the Legislature or Municipal Councilors, or any other officers elected by law.

Sections 18 and 19 exclude drunkards upon conviction from seats in the Legislature, offices, under the Crown, or seats in the Council of any Municipality, &c.; and upon the fact of such conviction alone their offices or seats are declared to have been given up.

Section 21 imposes a penalty on persons found drunk on the streets.

Section 23 defines who may apply for interdiction of drunkards, namely, any relation or friend, or the husband or wife, or children of full age.

The most amusing section of the whole is the 25th, which declares what shall constitute a drunkard. We give it entire for the benefit of all concerned:—

"Any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, or who gets intoxicated whenever he has the opportunity of doing so, either in his own house or elsewhere, or who shall have been three times convicted of drunkenness or being intoxicated during a period of one month, or shall from time to time, either at his own residence or elsewhere, neglect his occupation for the purpose of

becoming intoxicated, or who neglects his duty and is unable to attend to it from the effects of intoxication, shall be deemed a drunkard under the Act."

The remaining sections define the duties of Justices of the Peace in enforcing the provisions of the Act.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

CITY OF OTTAWA.

The Division of Wards.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation reached His Worship the Mayor last night, by telegraph, to whom we are indebted for the copy. We are thus enabled to give our fellow citizens correct information respecting the Division of Wards.—*Citizen.*

The said "City of Ottawa" shall be and is hereby divided into five Wards, viz:—That portion of the City lying easterly from the Rideau Canal shall constitute three Wards, and the portion of the City lying westerly from the Rideau Canal shall constitute two Wards, which latter two Wards shall be divided by the centre of Wellington Street, George Street, Victoria Terrace and the extension line known as the Richmond Road to the limits of the City;—and the portion lying north of the said streets and Road shall constitute one Ward, to be called VICTORIA WARD, and the portion lying south of the said Streets shall constitute a Ward, to be called WELLINGTON WARD. The portion of the City lying easterly from the Rideau Canal as aforesaid shall be divided and called as follows, viz:—The whole of Rideau Street, and the portion of the City south of it, shall constitute a Ward, to be called St. George's Ward. That portion of the City from the line dividing Rideau and George Sts, and a continuation of such line terminating on the Rideau Canal in one direction, and on the waters of the River Rideau on another, and the centre of St. Patrick Street, in a continuing line therewith, East and West, to the waters of the Rivers Ottawa and Rideau, shall constitute second Ward, to be called BY WARD.—and the remaining portion lying north of the line above described on St. Patrick Street and a continuation thereof, shall constitute a third Ward, to be called OTTAWA WARD

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk Assembly.

Navigation.

The bay, from Gorrie's Wharf to the Island, was covered with ice on Saturday morning, of sufficient strength to allow large bodies of juveniles to practice skating far out from the wharves. All the boats now moor at the Queen's wharf. The *Holland*, which was frozen in at Geneva, has made her way out and arrived at this port on Saturday last, she will enter her winter quarters to-day. The *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, and *St. Lawrence*, the property of Hooker, Prudman & Co. if the weather should prove favorable, will continue their trips between Toronto and Golden-Berg. The *Britannia* arrived at Cobourg on Sunday evening, and the *St. Lawrence* and *Hibernia* were expected to arrive here on Saturday night. The *Ottawa*, *Frederick*, and *England*, belonging to the above named company, arrived at Prescott on Saturday morning, and are discharging their cargoes into barges.—Their cargoes consist of flour and a few barrels of ashes, and are consigned to merchants in Montreal. The *Oshawa*, belonging to Messrs H & S. Jones, left this port on Wednesday last for Kingston, to bring up the *Protection's* cargo, the latter having sustained some damage to her machinery. The *Oshawa* was expected to arrive yesterday (Sunday). The *Ranger* proceeded from Toronto to Kingston on Friday last, where she will be laid up for the winter.

Solving the Question.—"Annette, my dear, what country is opposite to us on the globe?" "Don't know, sir."—"Well, now," continued the perplexed teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?"—"Out of the hole, sir!" replied the pupil, with an air of triumph, still having solved the question.

Mr. WHITEFIELD'S SKETCHES.—We have seen at the City Book Store a number of sketches of Canadian scenery by Mr. Whitefield, forming part of the collection which he is preparing. These are truly and beautifully executed. Mr. W. has taken a sketch of Kingston, from the citadel, for the intended large engraving proposed to be issued by subscription. Few places compare with this city, and its neighborhood, in external appearance, yet never visitors may think of the defectiveness of its internal arrangements, and the publication of such a view as that prepared by Mr. Whitefield would do us much good abroad. We trust that the artist will meet with out his design.—*Kingston News.*

We regret to have to record the wreck and probable loss of the steamer *Ontario*, of Montreal, at Nicholson's Island, on Sunday last. She left Kingston on the previous day with a light wind from the S. W., which subsequently increased to a gale, compelling her to take refuge on the N. Eastern side of the Island. Both anchors were dropped but the vessel dragged them, and struck on a bar, when she shined her best bow, and steamed to the N. East. The storm by this time increased so much that the vessel became unmanageable and returned to her anchorage with two feet of water in her. After dragging for some time, the master resolved at the safest course to beach her on the island, where she now lies with six feet of water in the hold. The crew were saved with the assistance of the inhabitants. The *Ontario* had a full cargo on board, valued at £30,000. On the same day the schr. *Oddfellow* went ashore at point Frederick, and the schooner *Ellen* put back to Kingston in a leaky state. The small steamer *Pioneer* was also driven near Cedar Island. We fear we shall hear of other disasters on the lake.—*Pictou Gazette.*

PRESENTATION.—The readers of the *British Whig* will remember the humane exertions of Mr. Henry McGrath last summer, during the visitation of the cholera, Dr. Neilson's flattering notice of his efforts and success, in relieving and saving the lives of many of the emigrants, who suffered from that terrible scourge on board the steamer *Ottawa*, from time to time during the summer. Mr. McGrath's efforts were uniformly in favor of suffering humanity, and it is pleasing to have to note that a slight testimonial of his services have been awarded to him, through the kindness of the Hon. John Hamilton, Captain Putnam, and the other Officers as well as the crew of the *Ottawa*. The donors say in regard to the presentation, that they "do not offer it to him as anything resembling a reward, but as a token of respect for his meritorious actions, praying that he may find his reward in a higher and better world." The testimonial is a Gold Watch and Chain, which was presented to Mr. McGrath on Saturday evening last by Captain Putnam in the presence of the Officers and crew of the steamer, and bears the following inscription:—

"TO HENRY MCGRATH, from the shipmasters, Officers and Crew of the Steamer *Ottawa* to mark their approval of his humane efforts for the relief of emigrants suffering from Cholera during the season of 1854."

A NEW ISSUE IN THE *Reformation Case*.—We are advised that this murderer, now incarcerated in the Troy Jail, on Wednesday night presented some person with a baby. Mrs. R. has been in jail over a year, charged with the murder of her husband.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, DEC. 19, 1854.

Liberty of Speech in Lower Canada.

We copy the subjoined article from the *Toronto Globe* in reference to the Debate in Parliament concerning the Gavazzi riots in Quebec. It shows pretty clearly that the spirit of Romanism, whether in the hands of Frenchmen or Irishmen, or men of any other country is still unchanged.

The Protestants of Quebec have been treated in the most unjust and partial manner throughout all the proceedings connected with the brutal attack upon the congregation and Father Gavazzi, at Chalmers' church. Will Protestants never learn that Popery must persecute them, whenever practicable, to be consistent with its own doctrines and teaching.

"We published a few days ago a report of a debate in the House of Assembly, which we are sure was read with the deepest feelings of indignation by all who value the right of free speech which we receive from our Protestant mother country. The discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Ferres to refer to a select committee the petition of certain inhabitants of Quebec, praying for an enquiry into the conduct of John Maguire, Police Magistrate of that city, in the case of the Chalmers' Church riot, which took place in June, 1853. Our readers are aware that instead of being on the ground to command the Police on that occasion, Mr. Maguire was in his own house, staying away, there is every reason to believe, intentionally, that the mob might have full liberty to work their will on the church and all it contained. The petition, which was signed first by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of the Church of Scotland, and afterwards, by the most respectable Protestant citizens, prayed that the facts might be enquired into and a decision arrived at. One would have thought that so proper and reasonable a request would have met favour and support in a House composed of a large majority of Protestants, who ought to have had no bias in favour of Mr. Maguire, or any other person who willfully neglected his duty in order that a Protestant church might be attacked, and its inmates exposed to danger of violence and even of death. But it was not so. There are too many Protestants in the House who bow down to the Deacon of Popery, there are too many politicians in it who look to the solid influence of Roman Catholic members as profitable allies, to permit the wrongs of the injured citizens of Quebec to be easily redressed. At first, an attempt was made by Captain Rhodes, an under-trapper of the ministry, to get rid of his petition by alleging that the signatures appended to it were false. There were too many

respectable names on the list, however, well known to the members of the House, to permit of this expedient being successful, and Mr. Drummond, the Attorney General, was obliged to take upon himself the task of burking the petition. He said that a commission had already enquired into the conduct of Mr. Maguire and had reported, and he should object to any further investigation. He therefore moved that the prayer of the petition should be struck out. During the debate which followed, Mr. Brown took occasion to point out the nature of the enquiry made by the Government Commission, and the character of the individuals of which it was composed. The report which they made showed that they were of that class which viewed the driving away of Gavazzi, as if not a praiseworthy deed, at least a defensible and pardonable one; that they were disposed to look upon Gavazzi and his friends as disturbers of the public peace, rather than the rioters. When the report was first published we gave extracts from it, and it is not necessary to repeat them. They called Gavazzi a foreigner, as if it was of some importance to the matter at issue to be enforced in what country he was born; they spoke of the fanatical indiscretion which got up the lectures, and of the theatrical gestures of the lecturer, and of his having reviled a particular faith—all showing the spirit which animated them. Mr. Brown urged that the commission appointed by the Government, which itself had aided the attack on the liberty of speech, was not a fair one, and there was no good reason why a new enquiry should not be made. He was met during the course of his remarks, by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the speaker of the House, Mr. Sicotte, to prevent him being heard. Repeatedly, this young gentleman, who appears to have inherited the liberal principles he once professed, interrupted him, although he was speaking as directly to the point before the House as it was possible to do. These attempts to stop discussion were resisted by Mr. Brown, in which we presume he was supported by the House, for he concluded the course of argument which he began. Fain would these Romanist Frenchmen stop discussion in Parliament as well as in Zion and Chalmers' Church! But fortunately they cannot go that length. Our readers will remember that the rioters were tried and acquitted on an improper indictment, willfully made incorrect, we believe, by the Crown Counsel; they know that every attempt to punish in any way the perpetrators of the assaults on Gavazzi and his hearers, has been systematically frustrated by the Government of the day. Smarting under a deep sense of injustice, the Protestants of Quebec appealed to the high court of Parliament for redress, praying that at least one of the guilty parties, though acquitted by a packed Government commission, might not escape. If even a just claim was made, this was one, but how was it treated? Let the division upon Mr. Drummond's amendment answer. Fifty-eight members decided that they would hear no more the complaints of the outraged Protestants who were assaulted in their place of worship, and driven from its walls, while only twenty-seven were found to stand up for the right of speech. Let Upper Canadians remember the names of the men underlined in the following list, and let them never be sent again to Parliament to disgrace the country and the constituencies they now misrepresent:—

YEAS:—Messieurs Alleyne, Bellingham, Blanchet, Bonrass, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casanli, Caubon, Chabot, Chapuis, Chauveau, Church, Cook of Oxford South, Crisler, Daoust of Two Mounts, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellchasse, Fournier, Gill, Givremont, Jackson, Labelle, Lamberge, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marchand, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison of Sineos North, Niles, Poulin, Pouliot, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Russ of Northumberland East, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Victoria, Spence, Tache, Thibaudreau, Turcotte, and Valois,—58.

NAYS:—Messieurs Bell, Brown, Chisholm, De-

Witt, Dorion of Montréal, Fergusson, Ferres, Ferris, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Larwill, Humsden, Lymb, Macdonald of Glenagry, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Mérit, Murney, Scatcherd, Wilson, Wright, Ykiding, and Young,—27."

Alas!

The old *Toronto Patriot*, and the *United Empire* newspapers have been sold to Mr. Beatty, the publisher of the *Leader*. Henceforth the presses and types which, at one time, were employed in the dissemination of conservatism, Protestantism, and British connexion, will be employed in the rank cause of radicalism.

We regret this defection from the Conservative press of this Province.—The *Patriot* was the oldest Conservative paper in Canada, and its being handed over thus to the enemy will be regretted by all those who venerate the good old times when it stood foremost in defending British principles.

The Establishment was sold by Mr. Gowan, and the subscribers were transferred by him to the purchaser. We question very much whether the Conservative subscribers of the *Patriot* will submit to be in this manner unceremoniously handed over to the hands of the opposition.

The Turks.

The unfortunate Turks who behaved so ill before Sevastopol have been the means of drawing down general censure upon their countrymen. It should, however, be remembered, that they were undisciplined recruits belonging to a new levy who were obliged suddenly to leave their peaceful avocations, and placed to garrison entrenchments before the enemy. The business of fighting was new to them; and when the fierce battalions of the Czar fell furiously upon them, it is not greatly to be wondered at that they could not stand the shock which would have tried the mettle of the steadiest veteran troops. We should not be too sweeping in our denunciations of the Turks because a single detachment under disadvantageous circumstances, proved unequal to the trust reposed in them. We should remember, that before the Allies arrived on the field the Turks, on the banks of the Danube, at Silistria, and other places, routed the Russians in every engagement; and thus earned for themselves a name which astonished the world.

By late accounts large reinforcements

ments of Turks were on the march to join the Allies before Sevastopol. Let us wait till we see how they will sustain the heroic name which they earned during the early stages of the campaign, before we judge too harshly of the valor of the nation.

Our New Name.

The name "OTTAWA" seems to be a favorite one with many of our contemporaries. We confess ourselves to a liking for Indian, or rather aboriginal names. There is something smooth and majestic in their sound; besides, in a few years they will be the chief, if not the only memories of the mighty tribes who once were the native lords of the Continent of America. The white man, who has almost crowded out the native Americans from "their own land, no more their own," owes it to the ancient tribes to perpetuate their identity with the soil in some lasting manner; calling places after them will do this effectually. We admire such names as Toronto, Pontiac, Ottawa, Tecumseh, Caughnawaga; and we think Quebec should resume its ancient name of Stadacona, and Montreal that of Hochelaga, as much more appropriate and euphonic than the names at present borne by these cities.

The following on the new name of our own city, we copy from the latest *Hamilton Gazette*:-

"We understand that *Ottawa* is the Indian word for ear, and sincerely do we trust that the renamed city will bear of many of her Canadian sisters following the excellent example which she has set them.

Nothing more snobbish can be conceived of than North American *el achans* calling themselves after old world cities and towns; such an idiosyncrasy is not only consumedly suggestive, in most instances of the parable of the frog and the ox, but gives rise to innumerable mistakes and inconveniences in a postal point of view. How frequently, for example, is our Canadian London made a snare and a laughing stock, by her assumption of the name of the capital of Great Britain.

Frankly do we admit that our own good city is open to these strictures, and the sooner she ceases to be so, the better. We have a wealth of admirable Indian words to pick and choose a designation from, and no one would grudge the cost of an Act of Parliament to make the desired change."

Recruiting in Ireland.

Notwithstanding the unpatriotic attempts of seditious writers and rebellious Romish Priests to prevent the sons of old Ireland from enlisting in the British Service, we learn that recruiting is going on in Ireland at an unprecedented rate.

The news of each sanguinary engage-

ment gives an impetus to the warlike spirit which has been aroused in the heart of the nation; and the recruiting serjeants have busy times, even in receiving the crowds of noble fellows who are bent upon giving old Nicholas a taste of their quality. Approved recruits are coming in at the rate of 1000 a week. There are also innumerable applications, for the purchase of Commissions, to the Horse Guards.

The spirit of the Empire has been thoroughly aroused, and it will not slumber or be satisfied till the British arms are completely successful.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last nothing has reached us from Europe, except a short, and seemingly to us, a very confused despatch by telegraph, professing to give a condensation of the news brought by the *Union*. Up to this time, Wednesday morning, we remain in ignorance whether any English letters or papers have been brought out by this Steamer. In consequence of the *Niagara* having been taken up to carry troops to the Crimea, there will be no Cunard Steamer from England this week; but the *Pacific*, of the Collins line is now three days past due; we trust that she has not met with the fate of the *Arctic*; there has been a prevalence of strong westerly winds lately, which may account for her long passage. In consequence of the large number of steamers required for the transport of troops, we fear that the mail service between England and America, will not be very regular during this winter. We question much whether we shall have a mail more than once in a fortnight; a great nuisance for us, but it is one of the evils of war, which we have to bear in common with our countrymen at home, and we may thank our stars, that at present it is the only one.

We can hardly believe the statement of the great loss of officers in the battle of the 5th, near Balaclava, because it is so totally out of proportion to that experienced by the soldiers, as shown by comparison with the known losses in other battles. The news, such as it is, may be considered on the whole satisfactory. Nothing was to be dreaded but the want of men, and these it appears are arriving in great numbers.

THURSDAY.

Since this was written we have received the despatch announcing the arrival of the *Pacific*. It will be found elsewhere. This despatch, as usual, bears signs of Yankee cooking or blundering. What can be more absurd than the statement, that the Allies have only 80,000 men before Sevastopol; according to our calculation, the Allies, at the time the *Pacific* sailed had 100,000 men at least, in their camps, and ere this some 120,000. What useless folly it is to attempt

to deceive in this way, when the truth may be known on the arrival of the mails.

"It appears by the Irish papers that difficulty is experienced in raising the Militia levies in Ireland. England may feel the want of the hundreds of thousands of able men she allowed to perish by famine, or be expatriated by unwise legislation. It appears by a letter from the seat of war, that a Catholic Priest, administering the rites of religion to the wounded and dying Irish soldiers, has been insulted, and actually shut out of an hospital. May the slaves heart rot from the living carcass of the Irish Catholic who enlists in the service of those who deprive valor of its noblest support."

The paragraph quoted above appeared in the last number of the *Ottawa Tribune*, and we think our readers will agree with us that anything more vile in sentiment, and disgusting in expression, never appeared in a Canadian paper. The British Government at the beginning of this war, made ample provision for the spiritual wants of her soldiers, of all creeds. Although according to the last official returns, the Romanist soldiers in the army are as two-sixths only of the whole force, as many Romanist as Protestant chaplains were sent out. Since that an additional number has been sent, and quite recently, when there was a question of sending female nurses, and Miss Nightingale volunteered her services, Romanist Sisters of Charity were placed under her orders, with the Protestant nurses. What more could be expected we know not. We have a sort of recollection of reading somewhere that some Priest, not one of the Chaplains appointed by the Government, had intruded himself into one of the Hospitals, his services neither being necessary nor required. If he did so intrude, the authorities were quite right in turning him out. If the expelled Priest was, which we do not believe, one of the regular Chaplains, his expulsion must have been owing to some violation, on his part, of the regulations adopted by the Medical Chief of the Staff, for the discipline of the Hospital. We know that the Protestant Chaplain in charge, was compelled to order the sentries to refuse admission to a lot of amateur scripture readers and tract distributors. If every one, merely to please his own fancy, was permitted to wander at will, and at all hours, about the wards of an Hospital, there would be but little peace or comfort for the unfortunate patients. The visits of the Clergy are fixed for stated hours in all well regulated Civil Hospitals, excepting of course when a patient is *extraneus*, and immediate spiritual attendance is necessary. No man of common sense will believe that the British Government went to the expense of sending out chaplains to the army, and committed the folly of ordering their ministrations to be prevented.

The note of preparation is sounding for the approaching Municipal elections, and we already see the names of various individuals announced in flaming placards, as Candidates for Corporation honors.

"A correspondent of the *London Morning Herald* describes spiking guns as follows: The spikes are about four inches long, and of the dimension of a tobacco pipe: the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task as they are made of the hardest steel and being also loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectively as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment, a single tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark."

Nonsense. There are two spikes used in the service; one the "common," the other the "spring" spike. The common spike is made of highly hardened steel, is driven tightly into the vent with a hammer, and then snapped short off by a side blow. There are several ways of getting this spike out, but it is always a difficult matter. This is the spike which is generally used to render useless an enemy's guns, or your own. If you believe that you will have permanently to abandon them. The "spring spike" is a little smaller than the common one, and divided at one end for a short distance up, into two springs, which diverge like the branches of the letter Y. Each branch has a little projection on its outer end. These branches being pressed together, the spike is thrust through the vent, till the flat head of the spike rests on the vent field, and the springs expanding within the bore of the gun, the projections prevent its being withdrawn. This spike can be readily taken out by bringing the projections into a line with the axis of the bore, and then by pressing the springs with the head of a rammer, they are sufficiently closed together to allow the projections to pass up through the vent, when the head of the spike is pulled. These spikes are used when a gun is to be only temporarily abandoned.

We are indebted to Mr. G. B. LION, M. P., for a copy of a pamphlet on the Seigneurial Tenure, which is attributed to the pen of Mr. Hincks, and which appears to have kicked up a great an uproar among the politicians at Quebec, as a Lancaster shell exploding in a Russian redoubt. We shall endeavor to find room for this able paper in our next. Our telegraph report says that the Bill has passed the Legislative Council, with "an armful of amendments." It is to be hoped that it has been so amended, that Upper Canada will not be taxed to pay off a lot of impudent and rapacious Seigniors.

We ought before this, as requested by the President of the Canadian Institute, to have acknowledged on behalf of that Society, the receipt of a very handsome donation of books from Joseph Aumont Esq., and of another from Damasso Bourgeois Esq., but some how or other the matter slipped out of our memory, for which I beg to apologize.

The Provincial Parliament.

We do not yet see any signs of the adjournment, though the "massacre of the innocents" is going on in great style, and thousands on thousands of the public money voted away *en bloc*, just as the Ministry is pleased to dictate. We only received this morning a perfect synopsis of the estimates, quite too late to enable us to give our readers even an idea of the corrupt and profligate manner in which their money is voted away.

We suppose now that the Ministry has got the chest filled, and that their supporters, Coole, Doodle, Noodle, and Poodle, have got their sessional allowance, and accomplished all the little jobs, for which they gave Ministers their votes, they will make haste back to eat their Christmas dinners on the bosom of their families, in the blissful consciousness that they have done the State some service—and themselves. It was reported that Lord Elgin would leave Quebec to-morrow, but we hardly think he would take his final departure till after the adjournment of the Houses.

OTTAWA WARD NOMINATION.—At a very numerous meeting of the electors of the Ottawa Ward, held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-nominated Candidates for Municipal honors, viz:

For Aldermen—H. J. Friel, Esq.
L. Varn, Esq.
For Councillors—J. Goodwin, Esq.
David Bourgeois, Esq.

St. George's Ward.—At a numerous and highly influential meeting of the electors of St. George's Ward, held at the Hotel of Mr. Andrew Graham, on Friday evening the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated Candidates for Municipal honors for this Ward, viz:—

For Aldermen—Andrew Main, Esq.
John Forgie, Esq.
For Councillors—Thos. Hutton, Esq.
Thos. Langtill, Esq.

We understand that Mr. Alexr. Hency and Mr. John Little have received appointments in the Customs' Department here—the one as Landing Waster and the other as Searcher.

BY TELEGRAPH!

(OTTAWA AND MONTREAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)
Reported by Messrs. Dodge & Dickenson.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, 13th Dec.
The *Pacific* arrived about 11 o'clock. She left Liverpool on Thursday morning 30th. The *Arabia* arrived out on the 28th. The *Pacific* brings 134 passengers. The *Niger* left Liverpool on the 25th with the 34th Regiment (infantry) and a few companies of the 56th and of Artillery, for the Crimea. The next news probably will come by the *Suez* Steamer via Perland.

There is little news from the East since the battle of the 5th of November. No incident of importance has occurred. The Russians were then the attacking force—both sides claiming the victory.

The report of another battle on the 13th is discredited.

The reinforcements to preserve the very existence of the Allies has caused at least 80,000 men to be in position before Sebastopol. Russian reinforcements are also augmenting, so another great battle or series of battles must follow before the fate of Sebastopol is decided.

The diplomatists of Russia, Austria Prussia and the lesser German States are very active.

England and France are taking a higher tone than hitherto, and notify the German Governments that the Western Powers no longer recognize the four points as a basis of negotiation; that they intended to hold the Crimea, and in their own time to dictate terms of peace.

News from other parts of Europe is destitute of interest. The following is a verbatim copy of the order conveyed by Capt. Nolan to Lord Lucan and the Earl of Cardigan, the misunderstanding of which caused the brilliant but disastrous charge of the Light Cavalry: "I, Lord Raglan wishes the Cavalry would advance rapidly to the left, face the enemy and try to prevent their carrying the guns off. A troop of Horse Artillery may accompany the French Cavalry, or on the left. Immediate

R. Army.

The Allied Generals have demanded an explanation from Menschikoff respecting the orders issued to have been issued by him, to give no quarter.

A Russian General who gave orders to his men to kill the wounded, has been taken prisoner and hanged.

The *London Times* of the 20th, published the following brief announcement, forwarded from Constantinople to Semlin, by courier and thence from Vienna by telegraph despatch.—Dated Constantinople, Nov. 16.

On the 13th the Russians attacked the French lines but were repulsed. Loss great on both sides. The Russians have received further reinforcements. There is no doubt as to the reality of the battle. It was probably an affair of outposts.

According to the Russian accounts nothing had occurred up to the 13th.

Menschikoff informs the Emperor that the damage done by the fire of the batteries is speedily repaired, and that the garrison is in good condition. He admits however that his losses have been very great.

The allies were fortifying their right flank very strongly.

The *London Times* says,—We have advices from Odessa, but as they announce nothing new from the Crimea, it was concluded that up to the 14th nothing had occurred.

Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 19th, reports that the besiegers works were suspended and their bombardment had almost ceased entirely on the 18th. This intelligence was telegraphed via Warsaw.

Between the 5th and 15th, 23,000 troops left Constantinople for the Crimea. 10,000 Turks and 6,500 Egyptians had also taken their departure.

The *Journal of Constantinople* says that 40,000 more Turks will be shipped with all speed.

The reinforcements despatched from France and England on hearing of the battle of Nov. 5th were beginning to arrive.

1200 men had landed from the steamer *Queen of the South*, and other steamers must have been near their destination when the mail left.

A terrible storm occurred on the Bosphorus and Black Sea, on the night of the 14th.

The minarets of the mosque of the Sultan Achmed at Constantinople were blown down.

At the mouth of the river Katcha, 12 transports belonging to the allies, were wrecked, and the crews fell into the hands of the Russians.

2 Steamers, one a screw frigate, were driven ashore but were got off. Weather continued stormy to the 16th.

Russian accounts say that the Allies lost more than 25 transports and ships of war.
An Egyptian three-decker *Mullensjedal* went down in a stamp of Oct. 29th with Admiral Hassan Pasha and 799 men.

Liverpool 28th Nov.
Corn trade very dull; White Wheat 12s 3d a 12491. Yellow Corn 43s 6d at 4s 6d. Demand for beef more active; stock lower than for several years. Pork in fair demand. Bacon in lower hand do. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote western Canal Flour at 40s to 42s 3d Red and mixed wheat 11s to 12s.

FURTHER BY THE "PACIFIC"

Constantinople, Nov. 11.
23 English transports were lost on the 14th. The *Prize* and *Sea Nymph* foundered with all on board. Three mail steamers had been stranded. The *Stauspach* was driven ashore on fire. The *Britannia* had five feet of water in her hold. The *Agamemnon* was stranded but got afloat again. The *Saripon's* machinery was damaged. The *Distribution* was saved by throwing her guns overboard. The *Terrible* also escaped. *Henri Fourth* and *Pluto* were lost.

Odessa 24th
The ships of the line and eighteen transports were badly damaged on the 14th.

Berlin Tuesday.
The Russian answer to the Prussian note expresses the willingness of the Emperor to treat on the following terms.

- 1st.—A common guarantee by the five powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte without distinction as to confession.
- 2d.—A common Protectorate of the Principalities to be exercised by the five powers.
- 3d.—A revision of the treaty of 1841.
- 4th.—The free navigation of the Danube.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was summoned to meet on the 12th December.

There are rumors of a £10,000,000 loan and a ten per cent income tax.

Baring, Bros. advertise as usual to pay the Russian 44 per cent.

John Bright has been burnt in effigy in Manchester.

John Gibson Lockhart died of paralysis at Abbotsford on the 24th.

The Russian losses on the 5th at Inkermann are estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded.

The Allies burned 5,000 Russians left dead on the field.

Advices from Constantinople to the 20th, says that at least 15,000 men have started from thence within the last eight days to reinforce the Allies.

Advices from General Canrobert, dated Sebastopol 13th, say that the siege was succeeding favorably, and that the health and spirits of the troops were admirable.

Seventeen first class steamers were at Toulon embarking troops and stores. All the French ships returned from the Baltic are under orders for the Mediterranean.

McHenry's of Liverpool estate will not pay over one shilling and sixpence in the pound.

Baltimore, Dec. 14.
The steamers in the Potomac River have ceased running.

New York, Dec. 14.
The *Crescent City* arrived this morning with news from Haranna to the 8th inst., no political news of interest.

New Orleans, 14.
The steamer *Providence* from San Juan de Nicaragua, has arrived below with California dates to the 24th. She brings 169 passengers. The *Northern Light* left San Juan for New York on the 8th instant, with \$1,000,000 in treasure.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

December 15.
Flour—Common grades firm; demand fair for export and home trade, with some speculative enquiry; \$3 25 a \$3 63 for Southern. \$3 75 a \$4 12 for Western. \$10 25 a 11 75 for extra Genesee. Canadian firm; sales 100 bbls \$3 75 a \$3 00 in bond; \$3 75 a 100 duty paid.

Wheat quiet and demand good, but buyers refuse to operate at advanced prices, sales 1000 bush. White Michigan \$2 20; 1200 bush. White Southern \$2 10.

Corn.—Linn. ex business; small supply, price better, sales 1000 bush. \$1 50 for mixed Western, 90c for round Yellow.

Provisions.—Sales of Pork small and prices favor buyers. Sales, \$12 37 for Mess, \$12 37 for Prime.

Stock dull and lower. Money firm at 12 a 1 8 Exchange 7 a 3.

New York, Dec. 14.
Flour—Common grades dull and heavy, better grades firmer, held with moderate demand, supply in a very large, but the very urgent state of the receivers generally will not sell unless purchasers speed, time of payment. Sales 4,700 bbls 8 12 a 8 50 for inferior and choice state, 8 50 a 8 62 favorite do.; 8 75 a 9 25 for Western; 10 75 a 11 75 for extra Genesee.—Canadian very firm 9 75 a 10 in bond.

Pork—Rules in favor of buyers, 12 87 for Mess, 12 37 for Prime; 14 50 for Prime Mess.

Stocks—Quiet, demand for money quite active, market more stringent, 12 a 18 for short first class paper, 7 on call.

Wheat—in good milling demand, sales 1,500 bushels prime Red, 2,500 inferior White.

Corn is better with good export demand, sales 6,000 bushels 93 a 96 for Western mixed; 95 for new Southern Yellow; 98 for round Yellow.

New York, Dec. 15.
Flour transaction moderate, and prices without change; inferior easier, but holders refuse to abate on good grades.—sales 4,700 bbls. 8 25 a 8 62 for common State; 8 a 8 12 for inferior; 8 75 a 9 52 for Ohio; 10 75 a 11 75 for extra Genesee. Canadian scarce and firm sale, 400 bbls. 9 87 duty paid, 9 in bond.

Pork heavy 12 87 for Mess, 12 25 a 12 37 for Prime.

Supply of Wheat decreasing, and price advancing, some export demand for common Red Upper Lake held 1 30; sales 2,600 bushels good white Michigan 2 28; prime white Genesee 2 59 Corn in good export demand, prices advanced, sales 53,000 bushels, 95 in store. Stocks better. Money easier.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.
Another terrible fire occurred in this city last night, valuing loss at half million dollars. It broke out at seven o'clock, in a cottage on the fourth story of Edwards block, 18 Chesnut St spreading slowly to the other floors, and in a short time enveloped the entire block in flames. The walls fell over on adjoining buildings, causing the fire to spread to Divits furniture warehouse, on corner of 5th street, occupied by G. Waiker Piano-forte maker, and Stayman Brothers music store. The fire extended along 5th street to Moore street, consuming Lacy & Philips Saddlery Manufactory, Jefferson Wigman's Pennington's book store, and new building were also destroyed. A second fire broke out about 2 o'clock on Water street, above Shopman, and raged furiously until the firemen came from Chesnut street. Four emigrant and sailors boarding houses were destroyed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Dec. 8.
Last night the House continued during the whole evening in committee of supply, and passed through the whole of the supply for the public works. Only one item was altered, that was the Quebec Post Office from £900 to £5000, by consent of the ministry.

It appeared there was still an unexpended appropriation on hand of £4000 (One division took place on the charge for repairing Durham Terrace, Quebec. Mr. Brown opposed this vote and Mr. Robinson, though he said he would not vote against it as the money was spent, declared he could not tell how it was possible so much money could have been laid out, which besides never having been laid before Parliament would not have been sanctioned.

In the course of the evening Mr. Lyons stated that certain water powers at the Chate Canal on the Ottawa, had been given away to Messrs.

Egan, McLaughlin, and other gentlemen without any payment and on Mr. Chabot stating that the water had been disposed of the same as at by law, Mr. Lyons said at both places the parties having these powers got 25 per cent of stone rent, and that at by law they had also at the land adjoining, while at the Chats they had nothing in proof of which he produced the printed report of the Commission of Public Works, and showed that while £400 was set against the names of the Bytown purchasers as payment from them, nothing was put down to the purchasers at the Chats.

After passing through the several steps of the Board of Works estimate the House received the report of the committee of the whole on certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Drummond with reference to the Montreal harbor.

Mr. Hincks strongly opposed that one relating to the constitution of the commission, alleging that he approved of Mr. Young's plan, including that for the docks. He thought the proposal of Mr. Drummond to constitute the commission by leaving the Board of Trade to appoint three members and the Government two, exceedingly vicious in principle. The latter ought to be a local work, or, if not, wholly a government one. He then went on to say that the government while he was Premier had agreed that the commission should consist of five members, two to be appointed by the Board of Trade, two by the Corporation, and the four to choose another one. This had given satisfaction to all, but it appeared that everything must yield to Mr. Young. In short, the government was like a pack of whipped spaniels, that was the whole of it.

Mr. Drummond said that the proposal spoken of by Mr. Hincks had been made with a view to prevent the carrying out of Mr. Young's plan for docks without the consent of the citizens, but that was given up and he was quite ready to give the citizens a voice in the management of the harbor, he thought it would be very unwise to risk the loss of the services of Mr. Young, who had effected so much for Lake St. Peter, at least until that work was completed. The resolutions were finally carried, leaving out that relating to the commission.

The House sits to-morrow instead of to-day this being a holiday.

The select committee of the Legislative Council to which was referred the Seigneurial bill have gone through a great many of its clauses to-day.

Quebec, 11th Dec. 1854.

The following Bills were read a third time: To incorporate Montreal Dispensary and Montreal University (King-in Hospital); to incorporate Kingsay (?) Slate Works; to incorporate Shipton Slate (?), and the Act to amend the Act relating to Customs Duties.

Sir Allan McNab, in answer to Mr. McDonald (Glenagarty) stated that he hoped the public business would be in a state that would allow of an adjournment on Friday next.

The House then proceeded to consider the question of concurrence on the report of the Committee of Supply, and had not come to a decision when the hour left at 6 o'clock.

Quebec, Dec. 12th.

The House continued to discuss the resolution on amendment to the motion of concurrence proposed by Mr. McDonald (Glenagarty) and the amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Cayley, and at length divided—yeas 48; nays 26 in favor of the latter, and a large number of items were then passed through, and the House did not adjourn till about 3 g. m.—the sitting being a very noisy one, and being all morning, and all sorts of voices prevailing in the House.

This morning the house passed through a great many items. The supply bill has been read a third time.

The only other matter of importance transacted up to six o'clock was on motion of Mr. Lyon for a return of information relative to the expenses at the Chats Canal, when the reporter left.

Mr. Cayley has moved the House into committee of the whole to consider the propriety of authorising the Government to borrow £35,000 on debentures. The debate is still proceeding.

Quebec, Decr. 14.

Last night after report left the House, in committee on ways and means, passed a resolution authorizing the loan of £350,000. The House then passed the following resolutions reported from committee of the whole.

1st. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to impose further penalties, during a limited time, to secure freedom of elections.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That Deputy Returning Officers charged with not properly certifying any poll books or inserting thereon a declaration of the number of votes and with not duly transmitting the same to the Returning Officers, or willfully failing to do so, ought to be liable to a penalty of £100 or to imprisonment for not less than six months or more than one year, or of imprisonment and fine together.

3rd. *Resolved*,—That the penalties already provided for stealing or destroying any writ, poll book, or other election document are also to apply to making unlawful additions to the same.

4th. *Resolved*,—That all persons refusing to appear to give evidence of offences against the laws of election ought to be liable to a penalty of fifty pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding five months.

5th. *Resolved*,—That a penalty of £50 for voting under fraudulent conveyance ought to be replaced by imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months, or a fine not less than £25 or more than £50, or by imprisonment and fine together, which penalty ought also to apply to persons willfully voting under a false or assumed name or designation.

6th. *Resolved*,—That the penalty of £10 for voting more than once at any election, ought to be replaced by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than one year for every vote so given.

7th. *Resolved*,—That the above penalties should continue unto the first January 1856 and not longer.

Mr. Morin then introduced a Bill further to provide for the freedom of elections. The second reading to take place tomorrow.

The Committee having risen the House adjourned.

To-night Mr. Dorion of Drummond having moved for an address for the free transmission of newspapers and periodicals, the Postmaster General, Mr. Spence, said he hoped the motion would be withdrawn. He should say nothing decided about it at that moment, but he believed that after the recess he should be able to bring down a measure that would be satisfactory to the member for Drummond. He was himself favorable to the measure. Mr. Brown asked whether the letter postage would be reduced, as had already been recommended by a preceding Postmaster General. Mr. Spence thought it would be inconvenient to answer this question, and he supposed the member would not press that question; if the other one was settled in a satisfactory manner. In the meantime a Bill to establish a Registry office for the county of Altonabaska was read a first time on the motion of Mr. Dorion.

A Bill to amend the Cutlers' Act, by Mr. Cook of Ottawa.

On the motion of Mr. Langton an address was ordered to be presented to the Governor General for a return of tenders and contracts for piers and lighthouses below Quebec, giving dates, names of parties, amount of contract or tender, description of work, with names of surveyors, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Young for petitions, correspondence papers be in the public works Department of the Montreal Court House.

In answer to an enquiry of Mr. Rhodes, the Hon. Mr. Chabot stated that the present contracts for the Canadian Steam Mail service of Messrs. McLean, McLarty & Co., had not been fulfilled. They had not yet been paid anything on account of the services; they had not provided proper vessels or done the duty within proper time. Nothing official had yet taken place, but he had understood that the contractors would transfer the contract to the Company recently incorporated, at the head of which were Messrs. Allen & Co., who were to have several superior vessels, one of which had already made a voyage to Quebec. He believed the vessels were such as would perform voyages within contract time, and would ask an additional bonus to establish a weekly line. The subject would occupy the attention of the Government, and he hoped to be able to bring the matter under the attention of Parliament when it met again. He thought the establishment of a weekly line deserving of favorable consideration, and hoped he would be able to compel the vessels to 'come to Quebec' until November. The present line had abandoned that route necessarily.

The Drummond and Altonabaska election committee reported, and asked leave to adjourn, till 1st of March.

On the speaker's taking the chair Mr. Brown called the attention of the House to an entry on the Journals, irregular and most dangerous as a precedent.—When the report of the committee of supply was read yesterday the Inspector General asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill founded thereon; the Bill stood in the Notice paper as a Bill granting a supply to Her Majesty, and such the House supposed it to be when leave was granted, but it now appears from the Journals that the Bill actually introduced was an appropriation Bill which could only be received on the report of the ways and means committee, and that committee had not yet sat. After some discussion Mr. Brown's objection was sustained and the proceedings had on the Bill were quashed. At a later stage the Inspector General proposed that the report of the ways and means committee, made last night, should be referred back to the said committee to add certain resolutions which he had omitted to propose at its last sitting. Mr. Brown objected that the Inspector General had closed the committee of ways and means and could not reopen it without the express order of the House. After some warm discussion, which Mr. Nab, Sanfield McDonald, Cayley, Hincks, J. A. McDonald, Dorion, Holton, and Cauchon took part in Mr. Brown's objection was sustained. The previous proceedings of the committee were quashed, and one order of the House passed that the proceedings of the committee commence *De Nova*.

The House is now proceeding with the second reading of the Francoise Act

Quebec, 14th.

On Wednesday night after report left Mr. Dorion moved to print 5000 copies of the public accounts in French and English, to be distributed in a certain manner by the House. Yeas 23, Nays 33.

The 7th Report of contingencies was concurred in.

The Bills to amend the Act to extend the Franchise were also read.

It may be said shortly to give Franchise to all who had it before the late Bill and to all to whom the late Bill gave it. The object was merely to carry out the intentions of the late Act.

The Dalhousie and Thorold Railroad

amendment Bill went through committee. The Legislative Council agreed to the following Bills.

To change the name of the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Toronto Exchange, and Manufacturing Co.

To allow notaries to receive the advice of relations, friends, &c.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Bill was considered in Committee and amended.

The House met this morning and transacted the following business:

The report of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Brown moved that the report be sent back, in order that it might be amended by charging the grants for education, &c., upon the Jesuit Estate fund, and granting the amount of the item out of the consolidated fund for Common Schools in L. C. Lost, 35 to 20.

The Franchise Bill was read a third time.

The Port Dalhousie and Thorold R. R. Bill, on motion of Mr. Morrison, was postponed to 1st March on division, also, the Brockville & Ottawa R. R.

Mr. Drummond's Savings Banks Bill was postponed at the request of Mr. Holton, who approved in general, but desired that existing institutions should be prohibited from coming under it; otherwise the large accumulation in the Savings Bank of Montreal which now belongs to charitable purposes, might become a mere private job of a few persons. Before coming under the law existing Banks should be wound up as if they were charitable institutions, not speculations.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and was in Committee when the summary was made up.

The Legislative Council has agreed to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, with amendments.

The amendments brought down by the Clerk, were a perfect armful.

It is expected that the Bill will be proceeded with at once.

QUEBEC, Dec. 15.

Last evening after the report left, the following Bills were advanced one stage, viz:—

To incorporate the Ontario and Bay of Quinte Canal.

The St. Lawrence Mining Company building societies in Lower Canada.

To incorporate Drummondville & Richmond Railroad to make legal the assessment in Upper Canada during 1854.

The Attorney General then moved the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Seigniorial Tenure Bill be now taken into consideration. The Speaker thereupon informed the House that the said amendments were infringements to the privileges of the House as they changed the provisions of a Bill imposing taxation.

Sir Allan McNab moved in amendment to the main motion, to insist the word following before they had taken into consideration, viz:— That the said amendments be in accordance with the intention of this House. This will waive its privileges and recited several cases in which this course had been taken by the House of Commons.

Mr. Brown contended on the other hand that the cases cited were the amendments made to money Bill, were of very slight importance, mere clerical corrections, but they could furnish no precedent for a case like this, where the entire purpose of the Bill was changed from its title to the very last clause; he then cited a speech of Lord Holland of Lords, warning their Lordships against a certain amendment to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill on the ground that

such amendments amounted in fact to making a Bill an entire new one, ought not to be sent down. The House of Commons since decided they could treat them only by an absolute acceptance or an absolute rejection, whereas both Houses ought to have a right to discuss and amend every Bill throughout its principles and details; he cited several examples to show that the House of Commons constantly refused to permit amendments of an important kind to money Bills.

Sir A. McNab contended that those last examples were all old cases, and that the House had of late years very much relaxed undoubted rule of parliament in profit, which he read a resolution, affirming that in cases of amendments whereby any pecuniary penalty or forfeiture was imposed. The speaker should state to the House whether the object of the same, so as to impose navy or take away such arguments or whether the same related only to the punishment and prevention of offences of the House should then determine whether it is expedient in that particular use to insist upon its privileges.

Mr. Brown complained the last quotation was imperfect. After discussion the House divided by an amendment by Mr. Brown, that the said amendment be laid aside, Yeas 46, Nays 24.

Mr. Drummond of the amendments, whereupon the opposition asked for delay till the next day, which the Ministry refused to do, a debate then occurred, which occupied some time, during which Messrs. Thitodean Turcott and Polton spoke strongly against the Ministry, and accused the Ministry of having deceived their friends by allowing the original Bill to be changed for the present one, on division Yeas 39, Nays 83.

Mr. Drummond then moved that the House go into committee on the amendments, but after setting Bill passed 3 a. m. The House closed without having taken a note thereon.

This evening the Municipal Loan Fund Bill had been read a second time.

The Legislative Council has concurred in the following Bills, viz.—The Hospital and Dispensary Montreal.

Shepton & Kinsly State Bill, and the Supply Bill.

The Sault St. Marie Canal will be ready for navigation at the opening of the Spring. A vessel may then clear from the head of Lake Superior for any part of the world, and pass through the river St. Lawrence without breaking balk.

BIRTHS.

At Hamilton, C. W., on the 6th inst., the wife of SYDNEY B. BAKER, Esq., of a Son.

In this City on the 12th inst., Mrs. J. R. McVICAR of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Gravesend, near London, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend Robert Joyner, John Weatherly, eldest son of Hideron Weatherly, Esq., of Toronto, C. W., to Margaret Anne Weatherly, third daughter of the late Robert Weatherly, Esq., of Howdon, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

At the residence of his son (Thomas McGoev, Esq.) in the township of Hull, on the 6th inst., Mr. PATRICK MCGOEV, aged 77 years, a native of the county of Longford, Ireland, and for many years a resident at St. Columban, Lower Canada.

At No. 4 Callendar Place, Mountain street, Montreal, on Saturday the 9th inst., SARAH ANN MONNISON, wife of Thomas McIntyre, Esq. of that city and formerly of Renfrew.

At Springtown, Malawaska, on the 3rd inst., John, youngest son of Mr. Edward McCrea of Springtown.

We have learned with the deepest regret that George Dupont Wells, Esq. was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Mr. Wells was the eldest son of the late Hon. Col. Wells, and was a man of the highest honor and of the most gentlemanly deportment. We deeply regret his premature death.—Toronto Patriot, Dec. 4.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS' CAKES

AT THE
**OTTAWA CITY!!
NEW CONFECTIONERY**

Come a, bauh wasome, grave and nilly,
Who throng the Streets of OTTAWA CITY,
Step in, ye'll find what just will fit ye
In dandy cheer!
The Graces hie sat in committee
On what is here.

Here ancient Yule and Hogmanay
There choicest gifts of art display,
Fresh as the thoughts of yesterday,
See just step ben
And please yourself, as well ye may,
Then, come again!!

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received since the opening of his NEW CONFECTIONERY, would respectfully announce, that in accordance with our Municipal promotion, and its consequent refinement of taste, he has endeavored to make a corresponding improvement in the quality of the good things of this life, which he has now much pleasure in offering to the Public. He has now on hand, and is still manufacturing, a magnificent assortment of Confectionery, among which may be found a select and superior Stock of Pound, Sponge and Citron Cakes, together with every variety of Cakes and Confectionery, suitable for the Christmas and New Year's festivities.

WILLIAM PRODERICK.

Bytown, Dec. 12th, 1854.

LAND O' CAKES.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for past favours so liberally bestowed, begs respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of the City and Valley of the Ottawa, that he will be prepared as usual, for the coming festive Season, with a large assortment of Seed and plain, Plum, Citron, Pound, Seed, Sponge and Madeira Cakes, Pitcaithly Bannocks, Scotch Short Bread, Minced Pies, &c. &c. &c.

FANCY CONFECTIONARY.

Suitable for Christmas and Newyears presents, Also on hand, Black & Red Currant Jelly, Jam, and Scotch Marmalade.

A large quantity of Raisins-in-quarter-Boxes and Kegs, Figs, Prunes, Egyptian Dates, Oranges, Coco, Spanish, Brazil and Wall Nuts and every other article usually kept in a First Class Confectionary.

50 Barrels Superior Winter Apples.

Families and Parties Supplied with all kinds of Jellies, Blanc Manges, Jellied Turkeys Italian and Ice Cream, &c. &c. On the Shortest Notice.

A. SCOTT.

Bytown, Dec. 15, 1854.

CORD-WOOD.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 29th inst., for supplying the General Protestant Hospital with 50 Cords of Firewood—one third dry and two-thirds green,—to consist of equal portions of Birch, Beach and Maple, to be full four feet long between point and scarp, or if shorter to be made up so that each Cord shall contain 129 Cubic feet, the whole to be delivered during the month of FEBRUARY next —no cash paid until the whole is delivered, measured, and approved of.

RODERICK ROSS,

Secretary.

Bytown, 4th Dec., 1854.

DRUGGISTS' FIXTURES.

A Complete set of Druggists Furniture, consisting of Drawers, Bottles, Pots, &c.

For sale by

R. A. BEAL.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rideau Street.

Bytown, Nov. 30th, 1854.—[45.]

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION:

DISTRICT OF BYTOWN.

The Regular annual meeting of the Bytown District Lodge, No. 4, for the election of Officers, will be held in the Orange Hall, in this town, on Tuesday, the 9th of January 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all District Officers and others interested, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order,

WILLIAM P. LETT,
District Secretary.

Bytown, Dec. 12th 1854

Loyal Orange Association.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

DISTRICT LODGE MEETING.

THE Regular annual meeting for the election of District Officers for the ensuing year, will be held in Loyal Orange Lodge No. 205, Metcalfe Village, on Tuesday the 9th January 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all Masters and officers of private Lodges are requested to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

By order,

JAMES KEYS,
District Secretary.

Russell, Decr. 12th 1854.

MONARCH

**FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,

—AND—

28, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE,
LONDON.

CAPITAL, £300,000 STERLING.

ACCUMULATED FUND, £200,000 St'g.

ESTABLISHED, 1835.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

TRUSTEES,

SIR JOHN MURCROVE, BART. & ALDERMAN.
C. S. BUTLER, ESQ., M. P. J. G. HAMMACK, ESQ.
J. S. HOOPER, ESQ., ALD. WILLIAM KNOT, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

SIR JOHN MURCROVE, BART. & ALD. Chairman
J. E. HOOPER, ESQ., & ALD. Dep'y Chairman
John Addis, Esq., William Knot, Esq.
C. S. Butler, Esq. M. P. John Laurie, Esq.
J. D. Brown, Esq., Robert Mann, Esq.
J. G. Hammack, Esq. W. Schofield, M. P.
Ed. Huguen, Esq. F. Whitham, Esq.
ACTUARY, MANAGER,
J. D. CLEMENT. GEO. R. HAY.

British North American Agency.

LOCAL CHIEF AGENT,

H. A. GLASSFORD, ESQ.
Nos. 14 & 16, Sacramento St., Montreal.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above named Company is prepared to accept Fire and Life Risks at as moderate rates of premium as any other safe Company.

All Losses promptly settled by the Chief Agent, H. A. GLASSFORD, Esq., Montreal, without reference to the Board in London.

T. & W. HUNTON,

Agents for Bytown & the Ottawa.

Bytown Dec. 13th, 1854.—(47)

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE,

THE BOOK OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, of the Orange Association of British North America. Price 5s per dozen, or 2s 10s per hundred.

WANTED.

MRS. R. GORDON desires to intimate that she has rented and now occupies the shop recently kept by Miss Durie, where she will be most happy to meet her old Patrons, and customers generally.

Mrs. G. has on hand all the material and patterns for making up the Collars &c., of the different Societies.

Bytown, Nov. 30th, 1854.—[45.]

WANTED

A Smart, Active, Boy about 13 or 14 years of age for the Grocery Business.—

Apply at this Office
Dec. 8th 1854. O-R & C. Times.

MUSIC!!

THE undersigned, a Pupil of the Royal Musical Academy of Berlin (Prussia), takes leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bytown and vicinity, that he will give Lessons on the Piano-forte, Organ, Singing instructions in general Bass, (higher music,) &c.

By permission reference can be made to the following Gentlemen:—

- COLONEL CHATER, R. A. Bytown,
 - JOSEPH AMOND, Esq., " "
 - D. McLAUGHLIN, Esq., " "
 - E. H. CHURCH, Esq., M. D., Aymer
- LOUIS FECHT,**
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Wellington Street, Upper Bytown,
Next door to St. Andrew's Church.
Bytown, Dec. 5th, 1854.—[46-3in.]

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE TRAINS WILL Start from the Montreal Road, near the Rideau Bridge, at the East end of Bytown, every Morning at 7 o'clock.—Railway Time. After this date the Railway Company has no connection with Stages or Carriages carrying passengers to or from the Cars.

Bytown, Dec. 11th, 1854.—[47.]

R. HOUGH,
Superintendent.

WANTED.

A YOUNG man of some experience in Teaching, is desirous of obtaining a good School, about the 1st of January next.—Holds a second Class Certificate of Qualifications for the County of Carleton &c. The best reference as to ability and moral character can be given.

Apply stating Salary to A. Andrew Cogoode P. O.
or. 20th 1854.

FARMERS HOTEL. (Formerly Castlebar House,) KEMPTVILLE.

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

He therefore would very respectfully solicit a call from the travelling public and judges to themselves.

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.
Kemptville, March 5th, 1853. 7-1/2.

WATCH CLOCK MAKING AND ENGRAVING &c.



WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

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

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

27 Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

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 Commodions Yard, are attached to the premises, and careful Oustlers 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)

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, Gilmore'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.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

All Commissions, Auction Sales, &c., placed under his care will be carefully attended to, with promptness and dispatch, which the above business requires.

Bytown 22nd Feb'y. 1853.

JOHN CAMPBELL. SEWING MACHINES. 193, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

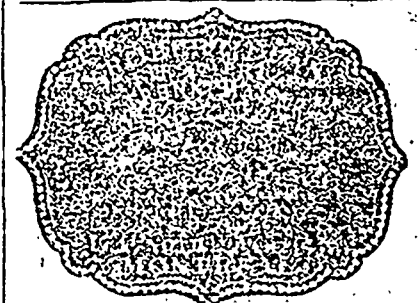
(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

3rd 1854.



TO UPHOLSTERERS.

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

Apply to
Bytown, 15th July, 18 54
E. WOOD.

WASHINGTON HUGHES
BARBER, HAIRDRESSER, AND CLOTHES-CLEANER
Rideau Street, Lower Bytown.
CLOTHES CLEANED AND DYED, AND STAINS TAKEN OUT OF CLOTH AND SHAWLS.
Ladies' Hair Curled and Dressed.
Bytown, November 2, 1854.—(41)

THE GREAT OTTAWA BOOK & SEATINERY DEPOT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

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

He is now adding to his Stock a large assortment of beautiful Note, Letter and Foolscap Papers, 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, Bytown.

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly by order.

F. B. HELY.
New York, March 14, 1854. 12

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, Cloaking, Muleskins, Furtrous, Twilled Serge, Woolen Socks, Mittens and Gloves, Tartan Combs, Woollen Shawls, and a good assortment of Cateers, Vests, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Colours, Figured and Plain Orleans, Cashmeres, Red and White Flannels, Grey and White Cotton, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, SALT, PICKLED AND DRY CODFISH, HERRINGS, TOBACCO,

CORN, BROOMS, &c., comprising altogether a good and cheap stock, to which he invites the attention of the Public.

GEORGE STORY.

Bytown 10th Nov. 1852.

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAW.

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 MILT, PIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLETS, WERS, 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.

17 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.

FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Superfine Flour, just received by the Subscribers.

J. & A. PORTER.

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.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

200 BARRELS Plaster of Paris, now on hand, and for sale by **JOHN ROBERTS,** Druggist

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.

WINE & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

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

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

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 encroach on 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, 29th Oct., 1853.

JOHN PERRY,

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

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

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Bytown an intelligent youth to act as Messenger.
 Bytown, August 30th, 1854.

500 LABOURERS WANTED.

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

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

A. P. McDONALD & Co.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SEVERAL VALUABLE PLOTS at the foot of the Claudiere Slides in Bytown are now offered for sale. This property is situated between Wellington Street and the Ottawa River affording the only easy access to the latter for the projected Canal and Railway. It adjoins an Ordinance reserve, which is the head of a deep water navigation below the Claudiere Falls. For Manufactures of any kind,—but more particularly for Steam Saw Mills,—the position is unequalled, 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 Claudiere 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. KEFFER, Esq., Barrister, Prescott. Bytown Dec., 24th 1853.

NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS CLEMON.

Bytown June 13th, 1854

REMOVAL.

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

H. LaROCQUE.

Bytown, 19th July, 1854.

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!
100 DOZEN, to the Trade, 11s. per dozen.—
 ALSO Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Crockery, &c., CHEAP.

Wholesale & Retail,
GEORGE H. PRESTON
 Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, }
 May 29th, 1854. }—(21-15)

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 1851. }

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John and George Lang, Painters is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, who are authorized to settle all debts due to and from the late firm.
GEORGE & JAMES LANG.
 Bytown, August 10th, 1854.

BLANK LEAFS AND MEMORIALS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PATRONS OF
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE.

Pain Killer.

Owing to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury, by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our pain killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed, to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label, and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable, filthy production, and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations, do it in such a secret manner, that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures, as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of hand, which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit, thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put up in a new style of panel bottle, with the words,

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

blown in the Glass. We have discontinued the use of the 12 1/2 and 37 1/2 cent bottles, and now put up only three sizes, viz, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1.00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine engraving on Stone, for the Box labels, specifying the contents of the box, where and by whom manufactured, &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet of directions and certificates, a cover beautifully finished, presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels, and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis, which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been at this expense, that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have long used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Manufacturers and Proprietors,

Providence, R. I., July 1st, 1854.

The Pain Killer is sold by **WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.** Montreal; **JOHN ROBERTS,** Bytown; **R. A. BEAL,** Bytown; **H. S. HUMPHREY & Co.** Hickville. And by the principal Druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR C. M. JACKSON,

German Medicine Store,

No 120 Arch St. one door below Sixth, Philad'a.

Their power over the above diseases is not equalled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain and pleasant.

Capt. Daniel Abbott, Brooklin, Maine, July 18 1853, says:—"I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say:—"We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters. We think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen,—In answer to your inquiries I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with fits between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of times, performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters," I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind, that these Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale Wholesale by Druggists in all the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and

storekeepers in every town in the United States & Canada,—and by **R. A. Beal** and **John Roberts** Bytown.

Bytown, Nov. 23, 1854.—[43.]

THE GREAT STANDARD REMEDY

FOR ALL

PULMONARY DISEASES.



Containing neither Prussic Acid, Tartar Emetic, nor any other deleterious drug. Extensively used, tested and approved in New England, Canada, and the British Provinces during a period of 30 years by Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Professors of Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Scientific and Distinguished Public Men,—and in fact, by all classes in the community. See Pamphlets and wrappers containing Certificates, among which are those of,

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Boston, late President of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Late Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, Abbott Prof. of Theology in Andover Theological Seminary, Mass.—Hon. Daniel P. Thompson, Secretary of State of Vermont.—N. F. Williams, Esq., formerly Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Md.—Rev. Josiah Litch Philadelphia, Pa., and many others.

How Esteemed by Physicians.—John A. Berry, M. D., Saco, Me., says, "During a practice of twenty years, I have seen used all the popular remedies for Coughs, and am well satisfied that your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is best, and I hope it will be better known and more generally used."

Beware of Counterfeits and imitations! Enquire for the article by its Whole Name, "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM."

Prepared only by **R. F. D. CUTLER & Co.** Druggists, 33 India street, Boston, Mass., and sold by Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price, New Style, large bottles, containing nearly four times the quantity of the small, St. Old Style, small bottle, 50 cents.

For sale in Bytown by **John Roberts**, and **R. A. Beal.**

Bytown, Nov. 15th 1854.—(43-Gin.)

NEW STORE.

MR. HENRY LAROCQUE desires to announce to his Friends and the public that he has opened a General Store in Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, in the store formerly occupied by Charles Sparrow, where will be found a new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.
Bytown; August 8th, 1854.

PONTIAC HOTEL.

MRS. GOLTON would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bytown, and vicinity, and the travelling community generally, that she is now prepared at her New Establishment, two doors from Rideau Street, in the avenue leading to the Market,—to receive and entertain Boarders and transient visitors, in as good style as can be met with elsewhere. Comfortable sleeping can also be had at a reasonable rate.
Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

THE ORANGE LILY,

Is printed and published at the Office in Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, every Saturday, by **DAVID SOON KERN.**

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

Law Respecting Newspaper Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their Subscriptions.

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

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

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