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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, OCTOBER 17, 1854.

NO. 37.

Poetry.

Old England.

There she sits in her Island-home,
Peerless among her Peers!
And humanity oft to her arms doth come,
To ease its poor heart of tears.
Old England still throbs with the muffled fire
Of a Past she can never forget:
And again shall she banner the world up
higher,
For there's life in the Old Land yet.

They would mock at her now, who of old look't
forth

In their fear as they heard her afar:
But loud will your wail be, O Kings of the
Earth!

When the Old Land goes down to the war,
The Avalanche trembles, half launcht, and
half-riven,

Her voice will in motion set:
O ring out the tidings, ye Winds of Heaven!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

The old nursing Mother's not hoary yet—

There is sap in her Saxon tree;

Lo! she lifteth a bosom of glory yet,

Thro' her mists, to the Sun and the Sea.

Fair as the Queen of Love, fresh from the foam,

Or a star in a dark cloud set;

Ye may blazon her shame—ye may leap at her
fame—

But there's life in the Old Land yet.

Let the storm burst, it will find the Old Land

Ready-ripe for a rough, red fray!

She will fight as she fought when she took
her stand

For the light in the olden day.

Ay, rouse the old royal soul, Europe's best
hope

Is her sword-edge by Victory set!

She shall dash Freedom's foes adown Death's
bloody-slope;

For there's life in the Old Land yet.

GERALD MASSEY.

GIVING A DINNER.

BY A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

(Continued.)

Mrs. Biggs took little notice of his questions, but took his proffered arm, to descend the stairs. The company followed: Mrs. Judkins and Miss Dunnegan, (it was queer that these two should have been together,) with Silvette and Lile Perkins, were the last to leave the saloon. Silvette, with more than usual neatness, had fitted up the dining-hall in tolerable style. Several pieces of dark wine-colored copper-plate, with crimson flowers, had been brought up from the store and fastened to the ceiling, to resemble tapestry. Miss Silvette was rather fantastic, to be sure, but she had looped up her hangings with scarlet cords and tassels, which would have given rather a rich effect, if her Ma, with true Walker taste, had not stuck round bunches of natural and artificial flowers, in exactly the places where they ought not to have been. The windows large as they were, by the orders of the same person, were thrown wide open, and most of the blinds fastened back, thus admitting a flood of light, which, falling upon the long table, lighted up, with a splendid glow, the polished steel and glittering sil-

ver. The food, a part of which has been already mentioned, was, to do justice to Mrs. Biggs' skill in cookery, well prepared; with the exception of a few articles which she chose to compound for the same purpose as has been before stated; namely, to go beyond every body else. Such was the Victoria soup—a strange mess of eggs; bits of bread, crumbs of cheese, slices of onion, whole kernels of pepper, and other ingredients “too numerous to mention.” It was very absurd in Mrs. Biggs, on that exceedingly warm day, to set before her guests tea, coffee, and chocolate; and still more absurd to regale a party, after partaking of a dozen dishes of meat, both hot and cold, with five kinds of cake, or whipped cream and preserves.

However, half-past three seemed late meal-time to those who were in the habit of dining three hours earlier, and the most genteel or vulgar had appetites to eat immediately, without censuring the appearance of the table or ridiculing the taste of its mistress. To a few who wished it, and to two or three old ladies, who will always drink tea, that warm, invigorating beverage was handed. One or two took coffee; no one chocolate.

The roast beef was splendid; the soup *à la mode*; the steak done to a charm; the fowls roasted to perfection; the ragout delicious; the pigs enchanting; the salad charmingly cool, and the pigeon-pie without a fault. So said Miss Dunnegan, and she was but the echo of the grand company.

Toast, yes, toast for dinner, passed round. Bread and butter followed.

“Ah!” exclaimed Mr. Hope, as it was handed to him, “this is right. Bread is the staff of life. Isn't bread the staff of life, reverend sir? I crave pardon for interrupting, when your mouth is filled with pastry. I am glad, Mrs. Biggs, you have at last given us such things as one would like to eat. Faith, one might well eat moonshine and clouds as that mess yonder,” (and he pointed to the floating islands,) “or chicken-skin and sea-water, as that soup. It's a fine thing to make a show, Mrs. Biggs.”

“Sir, sir! my dear Mr. Hope, those things are delicious to the tastes of many. I hope, ah yes, most earnestly hope, that some dish may please you,” said Mrs. Biggs in her blindest tone.

“Yes, madam. This bread and butter, now, I have an appetite for this.”

“And now you have sharpened it,” interrupted Mr. Lane, from the opposite side of the table.

Mr. Lane, the humorist, had been busy telling stories ever since he sat down, and just at this moment, observing an accident which had happened to Mr. Hope, could not refrain from speaking. Mr. Lane was always in good humor, with a stoff for every occasion; if he had it not at his tongue's end, he could easily manufacture one, that served as well. Nobody ever knew him to eat or sleep, for he was always talking or laughing. A man of the greatest shrewdness, great sagacity in transacting business and very wealthy, was Mr. Lane; but how he always managed to get the best of a bargain no one knew, for a more tardy being there was not. He was always “be-

hind-hand;” not only two hours, but six. It was sometimes said of him, that he would start from home at daylight, to be in Brown-town, seven miles off, at six o'clock. If he met a man a few rods from the door, he would accost him, tell him half a dozen stories, chat half an hour, and ride on. It was the same with almost every man he met. When he reached the place of appointment, and how his business was transacted, no one could tell. On this eventful occasion he had started from home at twelve; and happened to be just in season.

Mr. Biggs loaded his plate with vegetables, slices of meat, wings of fowls; and stuffing, till the food was piled so high that the object of his attention was under the necessity of calling for another plate, to receive a part of the superfluous eatables.—Hardly a mouthful had Mr. Lane tasted, for he was seated among a few choice companions, who delighted to hear him talk, and he had kept those near him in a roar of laughter. Every few moments he was obliged to stop his knife and fork, at some remark from a friend, and relate a choice anecdote or a rare joke.

Just now, as he was raising his fork with a heavy burden of meat pie, he happened to notice a movement of Mr. Hope, and expressed himself accordingly, finishing the sentence that the worthy legislator had left unfinished.

To explain this, it must be observed that Mr. Biggs had sent to Boston for a stylish butter-knife, expressly for this occasion. It was of a peculiar form, having a silver handle, with two highly polished blades, forming a kind of triangle—very inconvenient, but very stylish. Mr. Hope, being rather near-sighted, when he saw so much glittering metal, hesitated about touching so suspicious-looking an article; but, mustering his courage, he finally extended his left hand, very awkwardly, and grasped one of the blades. This was what called forth the remark of Mr. Lane, for this gentleman had seen the brawny hand slowly approaching the knife, as though it were the fang of a viper or the paw of a sleeping tiger.—Blood gushed forth in a moment. Miss Hepsibah Addleton, who sat at the left hand of Mr. Hope, as she heard the half-groan, half-grunt which accompanied the touch, imagined that he had scalded himself, for a moment before, she had seen him busy stirring a cup of steaming tea. The nervous lady, without stopping to notice the extent of the accident, exclaimed, “Cold water will take the fire out!” and dashed towards him a part of the boiling contents of a water-pot. The devoted man saw the impending catastrophe, and sprang from his chair in season to escape with a sprinkling; but, in so doing, his foot caught in Miss Dunnegan's blue balzarine skirt, which received a miserable rent, while his coat dragged a China plate from the table, which was crushed into a thousand pieces.

“Faith, this is murder; worse than actual murder—man-killing! Zounds, such instruments! I'll christen it guillotine!” broke from the unfortunate man.

Mr. Hope almost swore; the young people giggled; the polite ones sat as though nothing had happened; the sedate ones frowned, and Mr. Lane laughed till his

sides ached. The object of this commiseration was shown into the kitchen, where soap-suds and bandages abounded, and the servants were called in to put things in proper order, while the guests moved their chairs back, till the table should be arranged. One of the large damask table cloths, (for the table was so very long, as to need two of Mrs. Biggs' largest ones,) was exchanged for another, the obnoxious tea and warm drinks, with dishes of meat, and so forth, removed, and their places filled with pastry, pies, jellies, &c. The liquors and dessert filled up the vacant places. This was done in a few moments, and in the greatest order, but the affair of the butter-knife, which had been obtained, with great trouble, and at considerable expense, and was expected to excite so much admiration, had very much discomfited Mrs. Biggs; who sat fidgetting on a chair, with a face glowing like a turnep, and the perspiration standing in little drops on her forehead. Silvette's face was suffused with crimson, John looked like 'nii awkward school-boy,' and Mr. Biggs bit his lips and frowned. Mr. Lane, the life of the company, called it a capital joke, and his fan, together with the light food, soon restored the former gaiety. Mrs. Biggs, after seeing the plates of pastry handed about, drank a glass of lemonade, and consoled herself with the idea that now, as the scalding water and sharp instruments were removed, there would be no further misfortunes, unless, indeed, some of them should choose to crush the tumblers with their elbows.

"We were speaking," said the Methodist minister, who took up the thread of the former conversation, when Mr. Hope made his appearance again, "we were speaking of the Graham system. That is to say, that bread is—"

"Is the staff of life. Even so, Mr. Smith. Isn't it, Squire Walker?"

"Oh, certainly. Perhaps if you are a believer in that system, you can enlighten us. For my part, I have very small faith in the matter."

"So have I, honored sir, and I can but express my sorrow that our friend—"

"Has fallen into it, you would say, Mr. Smith. But you don't know what you are talking about. I eat meat; does it not do good? I eat pies; are they not delicate? But faith such messes as salad of celery, covered with oil and sugar, salt and vinegar; why sir, a dog would starve before he'd touch it. Then tomato ketchup, thank God there's none of either here. But that stuff compounded of pepper, black, red and gray, ginger, onions and horseradish, with all the spices of the Indies—faith, General Howe, I appeal to you. Isn't it enough to destroy body and soul?"

"I am inclined to be of your opinion, Mr. Spones, that is, the elder—" At this moment a crashing noise was heard, and the attention of the company was directed to Miss Addleton, who sat the picture of despair. Her mouth opened slowly, out fell her gold and ivory.

"A miserable brown bean," gasped Miss Addleton, gazing into her plate, and her face became sorer at every word.

"People who wear false teeth should beware of bones, and hams and bread crust." Miss Addleton probably, if she had been near enough to the man of speeches, would have accidentally hit him a knock with her elbow, or trod on his toes. Mrs. Biggs' face grew redder and redder under this accumulation of misfortunes; and almost out of patience with herself and every body else, she was about touching the bell to summon the servant girl to receive a severe reprimand,

when the gruff voice of Mr. Hope who declared it a thing of the least consequence, and the melodious one of Miss Dunnegan, who united with Mr. Hope in consoing the unlucky hostess, dissuaded her from her purpose. Miss Dunnegan however, carefully picked over her pie, as did some of the ruder guests, but those who understood any thing of real politeness, ate the nice dish without leaving a crumb, as though nothing unpleasant had occurred. Mrs. Biggs was very much mortified, but she felt delighted to see that her charming daughter retained her composure, and was making herself very agreeable to those near her, by her vivacity and cheerfulness.

"Ma, ma," said Miss Silvette, leaning by two or three individuals, "do see Matty Tibbs; she eats every thing that is put on her plate. How shocking, vulgar. No gentleman eats more than half of any thing."

"Reflect, my beloved, that Matty Tibbs never had the advantages of good breeding that you have had."

"Certainly no. Then besides the opportunity of such a family as yours, Mrs. Biggs, or yours, ladies, one needs to attend a gentleman school, you know," observed Miss Dunnegan.

"I believe we were conversing about the utility of the Graham system, were we not?" inquired Rev. Mr. Smith, of the gentleman near him.

"I believe we were," replied Major Talbot.

"Or else of Animal Magnetism, Mesmerism; what do you call it?" said Mr. Spones.

"Pray, Mr. Spones," said Miss Lucy Barker to her nearest neighbor, "I wish you would tell me something about Animal Magnetism. I really don't understand it."

At this moment she raised her eyes timidly, and caught the glance of Wylbraham's clear, dark eye. Mrs. Sanford, who sat near, a very shrewd, observing woman, as she saw the blush that mantled the face of the young girl, remarked to Mrs. Talbot, that little Lucy Barker would now understand pretty well the science of Animal Magnetism.

"This fruit is charming, these pears are delightful," said Miss Dunnegan, to the students, as she passed a fruit basket. The pears deserved the praise, as far as appearances were concerned, for a beautiful golden tinged one side and a blush the other. But those who were tempted, by the brilliant coloring to taste them, found that they were intended for show and not to be eaten.

"Are these the Boyden pears?" asked Mr. Vernon, his mouth still smarting from the effects of eating the chunky fruit.

"I should think not," said the lawyer, "but here are some of that kind."

These were about the size of a large walnut, of a dull green color, but juicy and delicious.

"Pass them on, Mr. Hope, if you please," said Mr. Biggs.

"Give one to Mr. Lane," growled the crusty man, "he will make just one mouthful of it. God gives one food to eat and time to eat it."

"I prefer an apple," was the reply.

"Better like one of these," said Mr. Hope, as he finished a pear, stem and all.

"Thank you sir, this apple is very nice. It reminds me of some I saw the other day, down at my old friend Jo Train's orchard. Speak of Jo!"

"You have not tasted it yet sir."

"No, but I know the apple very well.

However, as I was saying, Jo Train—" Jo Train? Is Jo Train alive yet?" asked Mr. Tandy.

"Mr. Lane, I thought he died two years ago. The last time I saw him, he looked like a man who was searching for a last resting-place. Can he be alive?"

Mr. Lane profited by the interruption of Deacon Tibbs, and raised the apple to his mouth. What it was Jo Train told Mr. Lane, remains unspoken, for when the deacon looked up for an answer to his inquiry, behold, the teeth of his informant were fast fixed in an apple of wax, yet showing an irresistible inclination to grin. At least half the delicious apple he had spoken of in such high terms, was in his mouth, and that, with the convulsion of the risible muscles, had nearly choked him. Mr. Spones looked and laughed, then looked again and exclaimed, "the joker has got joked himself, at last."

The laugh was of short duration, however, for those nearest Mr. Lane, saw that his countenance was actually changing color, and expressed some alarm at the result. The humorist, however, with his fingers and teeth succeeded in extricating himself from his dilemma, and laughed louder than any one. Miss Dunnegan had attempted to peel one, and had discovered the mistake before any serious consequences ensued, but pretty Laura Barker left the print of two or three of her pearly teeth in the wax fruit.

"She takes small mouthfuls," said Mr. Hope; "if people would eat slow and take small mouthfuls, and eat little at a time they might live to the age of the Antediluvians—to say nothing of Methusalem."

Mr. Lane saw the crimson hue settling on the cheeks of Mrs. Biggs, and laughingly said, for he could always boast of being a mischief mender:

"That little imp of a Jane—I should like to pinch her ears for wasting the wax fruit that I gave her. Mischievous rogue where is she?"

Mrs. Biggs now beginning to breathe cooler, at the suggestion of the ready wit, touched the bell and requested that her "little darling" might be sent in. Soon little Annie Jane, a pouting beauty, made her entree, dressed in white muslin with pink trimmings. She was praised for her wit, commended for she knew not what, and loaded with plums and cakes till she gladly threw off the lady, and acted the merry child.

"This is as it should be," said Mr. Hope, who, whether in season or out of season, was always ready to speak. "This is as it should be. Children should be children, merry as larks, busy as bees, and happy as lambs. Isn't it a great fault, Mrs. Walker, that people learn their children to bow, and smile, and ape the manners of men and women, before they are ten years old? But Mrs. Biggs! Madame, your little one has grown within doors. She has never seen the sun, if one may judge by her complexion."

"Oh, Mr. Hope, you are out of all reason in your remarks. Excuse me Sir, for saying so, but I surely think you are. Now see the little pet, she has played out in the sun till she is brown as a berry. She is hardly recognizable."

"She must have been very, very white, then," said Mrs. Sanford, good humoredly, yet feeling that she could willingly tell Mrs. Biggs that she was never more mistaken. Just at this moment, the door opened, Mr. Walker arose, and begged leave to be permitted to leave the company, even at that early hour—he was engaged in making out

some reports of consequence, and must necessarily be at home as soon as he possibly could.

He was on the point of departing, with his wife, when Mrs. Talbot insisted upon accompanying him, to see that her mother returned safe, for she very much feared that the excessive heat had so overcome her, that she would be completely exhausted. The Major, of course, accompanied his wife. Thus four of the guests had departed, before the company had risen from the table. Mrs. Judkins, (now on the most cordial terms with her neighbor,) had poured out two glasses of herbet for the Major's lady, and, in her own mind, she more than half doubted the plausibility of her pretence.

Very soon after, Mr. Biggs' little mulatto boy entered, with a note for the students.—“Mrs. Biggs,” said Mr. Wilbraham, “I fear we shall be under the necessity of taking French leave.”

“Who speaks of French? Oh, admired word! You, Mr. Wilbraham; you understand French, do you?” inquired Miss Dunnegan.

“Partially, Madam. I was speaking of taking French leave.”

“Have I had the pleasure of addressing a French lady?” asked Mr. Spones, Junior.

“Not exactly, sir. I was reared in France, sir. I understand the language perfectly. You will perceive, sir, that I speak English fluently, also. I prefer that. Are you fond of the language?”

“Passionately.”

“Perhaps, then, you may choose that your—your rising family should learn it? I teach in the Anthrasian Hall.”

“Pardon me, Madam—really—”

“Mr. Spones is unmarried, Miss Dunnegan,” said Mr. Sandford, wishing to relieve him from his embarrassment. The two Spones had a bachelor's hall, not five rods from the French lady's school. Perhaps that lady was not aware of it.

Miss Dunnegan might have blushed at her mistake, so unintentional—so ridiculous—but her cheeks were so highly rouged, that no one would have noticed it.

“Your school is quite prosperous, I learn,” observed Mr. Biggs.

“It is so; many thanks to the taste and judgment of the ladies and gentlemen present. Speaking of French, reminds me, my dear Mrs. Biggs, that your great dinner has been the first that I have been present at, since I came to America.”

Mr. Wilbraham, now finding a pause in the conversation, mentioned that he had received a line, entirely unexpected, summoning him away from town, and must leave, however unwillingly, the pleasant party. Mrs. Biggs was extremely sorry; she had wished all her friends to listen to Silvette's performance of the Seraphim.—Silvette smiled, and assured them that she could not play at all—that at least she could not play any thing worth hearing. All present was very sure that she could. All praised and flattered her. Mrs. Biggs also wished her friend to stop and hear Miss Dunnegan's enchanting voice. But no, Miss Dunnegan had such an unmerciful headache, she must be excused. Her countenances bore evidence to her words, and she departed with the two students, being so extremely faint, that Mr. Wilbraham gave her his arm.

When Mrs. Biggs returned to the dining-room, the guests rose from the table and moved into the saloon, where cards and chess-boards were soon proposed, but a damp seemed to have crept over the feel-

ings of the whole assembly. Mrs. MCKean was ill, Miss Addleton complained of the horribly hot weather, and several others united with her in declaring it the most uncomfortable day of the season.

Finally, Mrs. Biggs herself felt so miserable, that instead of enjoying the pleasant evening, with a few of the most genteel of her friends, as she had anticipated, she only wished them all at home that she might seek the rest and repose she so much needed. Most of those present, finding Mrs. Biggs grow, every moment, worse, were polite enough to leave; the remainder soon followed, with the exception of Mr. Spones Son, who was a particular friend of the family, Mr. Lang, who was privileged, and Mr. Hope, who made himself at home.—These then sat down to a game of whist, in the large saloon, now looking lonely and deserted. Mr. John, wisely preferring the company of Miss Fandy, the youngest of the girls whom Silvette affected to despise, had left his father to amuse the three bachelors, while he passed the evening at her father's.

Mrs. Judkins, now truly alarmed at Mrs. Biggs' indisposition, helped Silvette wheel her out of the saloon, on the sofa, even before the visitors had all departed. Every day, for five weeks, (for Mrs. Biggs was confined to her chamber for so long a time,) was Mrs. Judkins seen by her neighbour, ministering to her wants, and condoling with her for her misfortunes.

Still, the revengeful woman retained her stubborn pride, for when, upon one occasion, Mrs. Biggs told her that she had never detected Annie Jane in but one falsehood in her life—then the sorrowful mother told her sympathising friend how the little girl had positively denied the fact of having put the wax apples into the fruit dishes.—Mrs. Judkins had the impudence to hold up both hands in astonishment, while she internally laughed at her own successful plans for “taking in,” this was her expression, “a woman so haughty, so aristocratic, and wealthy, as the merchant's lady.”

Mrs. Biggs summed up the misfortunes of the dinner party, and growing wiser from her sufferings, determined never to attempt to make a greater show than those around her, feeling perfectly assured, that if people undertake to give parties, and feasts, which are attended by signal failure, they will render themselves ridiculous, and lose in every respect more than they gain. She reckoned, among the most serious consequences of her own folly, the loss of Miss Addleton's trade; for that lady, deeming herself insulted, had left the store of Mr. Biggs forever; and the ruin of a match she had fancied herself capable of bringing about between Mr. Wilbraham and Silvette. She happened accidentally to learn that he was the only son of one of the most extensive merchants in Boston, and after weighing the subject well, had concluded to indulge Silvette in discarding Mr. Hope for the stranger.

But Mrs. Biggs found that her thoughts had been thrown away, for the two young students were not heard of till long afterwards, and then as the husbands of the two Misses Barkers.

Mrs. Biggs became a wiser woman than she was before her party, and when two years ago, Miss Silvette was united to Mr. Hope, decided at once that the preparations for the grand occasion should be made to conform to the customs and peculiarities of her associates in Mannville; and from that day to this, has never said any thing to her husband about giving a Dinner.

The Duke of Cleveland on the Windsor Courts Martial.

The following letter, from the Duke of Cleveland, has been received by the Mayor of Windsor, with a cheque for £50, towards Lieut. Perry's defence and testimonial fund.

Ruly Castle, Sept. 10.

“Sir—Having observed in the newspapers that you have taken the trouble of collecting subscriptions towards liquidating the expenses to which Lieut. Perry, of the 16th Regiment, has lately been put, in making his defence; and feeling great sympathy for that young officer, who, so many I never heard before, is having been made a victim, whatever may have been his faults, by an unjust cabal on the part of his brother officers to gain favor with the commanding officer of the regiment, I beg you will accept from me a cheque for £50, to be expended in the manner mentioned. I know nothing more of the evidence given at the Windsor Courts-Martial than what I saw published in the morning papers, but which I carefully perused every day. Something more may have transpired than what met the public eye, to induce the members of the Court to decide upon the verdict they thought proper to give, which, certainly surprised me, not as a civilian, but as an officer of long standing in the army, and, I hope I may add, of some experience, having served in every regimental rank from a cornet of dragoons to that of lieutenant-colonel commanding all infantry regiment, the 75th Foot, in which latter capacity I served for two years. I have always studied, to the best of my ability, the duty of a regimental officer, in every progressive rank, and of this I speak with great equanimity, that the conduct of officers in each rank, as well as the discipline of the regiment, must depend upon the actual diligence and supervision of the commanding officer. If, therefore, youths in the lower ranks of regiments are allowed to practice every sort of riot, drunkenness and debauchery, and no notice taken of it by their commander, are they to be made the victims, and he to be let off scot free, when by his own culpable negligence he has been the sole cause of it?—for such is the case with Colonel Garrett. Was there ever such a disgraceful state of any British regiment brought to light as that of the 46th, in the late proceedings at Windsor? What, therefore, does surprise me is this, that they (the Court) should make no report as to the conduct of Colonel Garrett. Is it, I will ask, the opinion of any man, civil or military, that such an officer should continue in command of a regiment, which he has publicly disgraced? And yet I have never heard of his being ordered to quit the regiment, or of his being allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. These, sir, are the reasons which have induced me to send you the cheque which I have enclosed, and for troubling you with this long letter. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CLEVELAND, Major-General in the Army.

Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port from sea, in 1853 and 1854, up to the 6th Oct., in each year.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1853.....	1072	471,953
1854.....	1128	434,908
More this year.	56	22,955

Comparative Statement of Passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec, to the 6th October, 1853 and 1854.—

Whence from.	1853.	1854.	Increase.
England.....	9556	13311	3756
Ireland.....	12877	14053	1176
Scotland.....	4600	5521	921
Norway.....	4678	5599	1021
Germany.....	2412	5367	2955
Sweden.....	110	110
Lower Ports.	421	593	172
	34544	43879	14035

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Emigration Department, Quebec, Oct. 6th, 1854.

Stories of the Eagle.

(FROM SCANDINAVIAN ADVENTURES, BY L. LOYD.)

MANY stories are related in Scandinavia regarding the ferocity of the eagle, and of his carrying away children. The author quoted tells us that an instance of the kind occurred in 1737, in the parish of Norderhøng in Ringene. A boy, aged two years, was, in a state of nudity, playing on the ground not far from his parents, who were occupied with agricultural labours, when in an instant one of these birds pounced down upon the infant, and before assistance could be rendered, bore it away to his eyrie. Only the autumn before the last, indeed, a little girl, five years old, but of diminutive stature for her years, met with a similar fate at Levikstrand, in Norway. The child had been left alone a short time by its mother in a field near the house, when a *Jätte-ørn*, that is, a gigantic eagle, carried her off; and though search was made every where, it was not until several weeks afterwards that the remains of the poor creature were found high up on the fells. In the near vicinity of the spot where this catastrophe happened, and about the same time, this very eagle as it was believed, made a stoop at a little boy near to the strand of a lake; but the father, who was in a boat close to the shore, by forcibly striking the oars on the gunwale, was fortunate enough to scare away the bird.

In the province of Scania the royal bird was, on one occasion, circumvented in a very singular manner. "A peasant having observed an eagle soaring near to his homestead in search of prey," so runs the story, "and having no gun at hand, determined, nevertheless, on attempting his capture. For this purpose he threw a sheepskin, the woolly side outwards, over his shoulders, and, thus equipped, crawled, on all fours about the spot haunted by the bird; and his wife had the desired effect, for no sooner did the eagle perceive him, than, imagining him a veritable sheep, down he pounced upon his back. Being quite prepared for the onset, the man at once embraced the eagles outstretched wings with his arms, and thus in triumph bore him home, where a bystander quickly knocked the enemy on the head. But the poor fellow suffered severely for his ingenious, though adventurous ruse, for in his death-struggles the eagle not only drove his talons through the sheep skin, but deep into the man's flesh, from whence, when life was extinct in the bird, it was found impossible to extract them without having recourse to the knife."

A somewhat similar story to the foregoing was told me by Dr. William. "During the autumn of 1846," said that gentleman, "while residing with Mr. O. P. Anderson, at Kjeslinge-Mølla, in Scania, the inkeeper of that village, Holmberg, purchased an eagle of a peasant who was on his way to the town of Lund, where he had purposed taking him for sale. On questioning the man as to the way in which he became possessed of the bird, he stated, that during the preceding day, which was cold and misty, and whilst occupied in hewing timber in the forest, he was all at once assailed on the back and shoulders by an unseen enemy; that on turning his head about he found it to be the eagle in question, which, without injuring him, had driven its sharp talons through and through his thick sheepskin coat! Seizing hold of a stick, he forthwith commenced belabouring the bird about the head, and continued to do so until such time as life appeared extinct, when, withdrawing the claws from his clothes, he walked off with his prize towards home. On his way, however, the bird began to revive, and by the time he reached the house had quite come to itself again. Subsequently, Dr. William went on to say, "Holmberg caused a capacious cage to be constructed for the accommodation of this eagle. One day it happened that a son of his went up to the cage, and by gestures and otherwise so irritated the bird, that, with the rapidity of lightning, he struck one of his talons between the bars into the tormentor's hands, and with such force, that the middlemost claw not only passed clean through the hand, but a quarter of an inch of it more protruded on the other side. Happily, however, a servant-man, hearing the cries of the boy, who was almost beside himself with pain and fright, hastened to the rescue, and soon succeeded in freeing him from his ferocious assail-

ant. After this catastrophe Holmberg, who had several smaller children, fearing to retain the eagle longer on the premises, gave him to Mr. O. P. Anderson, of Kjeslinge-Mølla, where I had ample opportunity of studying his habits. Here we fed him partly on the entrails of calves and other animals, slaughtered for the use of the family, and partly with pigs that had died from natural causes; as, also, on rats, crows, maguics, which I shot for the purpose. One day the entrails of a calf was given to the eagle. After the bird had satisfied his hunger I went up to the cage, which was very roomy, and observed that he sat on the uppermost perch, and that a full-grown cat, which had passed between the bars, was eating with great appetite of the refuse of the offal. I remained passive to see how the matter would end. The eagle, with his head inclined downwards, seemed narrowly to watch the movements of the intruder. But, when the cat had finished her meal, and was about to move off, one-half of her body being indeed already outside of the prison, the royal bird, with incredible quickness, struck one of his talons into her side, and drew her back into the cage again. The cat made a most desperate resistance, and attempted to bite her assailant's leg, on which the eagle seized her by the head with the other talon in such a manner that a claw penetrated each eye, and forced both out of their sockets; and in this posture the bird remained until poor Grimalkin was dead. But, as all this took place near to the side of the eagle, and, as the eagle, probably from fear of interruption, would never touch anything unless he was in the centre of the cage, he therefore withdrew the talon inserted in the cat's head, and, with the other still deeply embedded in the body of his victim, walked or rather stumped away with the cat to his accustomed feeding place. His first act was to draw out the tongue, which he immediately devoured. Afterwards he made an aperture with his beak below the breast-bone, and eat part of the lungs; but the remainder of the cat was left until the following day, when he finished it. Several times, when the eagle was supplied with a dead cat, I made the remark that, provided the jaws of the cat were not immovably fixed, he, in the first instance, always devoured the tongue. A dead pig was his favourite food. He was also contented with rats; and, when very hungry, would not tear them in pieces, but swallow them whole. This I saw him do with nearly full-grown individuals of *Mus decumanus*.

LATEST FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—A letter of some interest has been received by the British Admiralty from Captain Inglefield, commander of the Arctic expedition, which sailed from England the present season. It is dated at Four Island Point in Baffin's Bay, on the coast of Greenland, July 9, on board the steamer Phoenix. He had the ship Talbot in tow. He visited Jacob's Haven on the 6th, and on the same day Skander in the Island of Disco, at which latter place a quarry of anthracite coal was found out, cropping near the shore. Proceeding onward near Rittenbank he discovered some curious specimens of petrified trees, and near the same place, extensive quarries of anthracite coal of a good quality. There appeared to be no limit to the quantity that can be thrown into a boat with ease, and in the space of an hour he conveyed in his boat not less than twelve tons to the steamer, three quarters of a mile to a mile distant. It proved on trial to be of good quality, the combustion was perfect, and the coal was as economical as the Welsh. On the 12th, Capt. Inglefield was getting underweigh to proceed north for Prosen and Upernivik, for the purpose of obtaining dogs, and an Esquimaux driver. He expected to fall in with solid ice in 24 hours, the latest information from the north being that all was solid as far as the eye could reach. No information had of course been obtained from the ships wintered in the Arctic regions.

A live toad in a torpid state, was recently dug out of "hard pan" at Rutland, Vermont, some fifteen feet below the surface, where he must have reposed for centuries. On being laid upon the grass he soon revived, and hopped off to give the worms and bugs of the nineteenth century a specimen of astutian skill in "snapping them up."

QUEEN CHRISTINA'S CHILDREN.—Among the passengers by the Peninsula mail, steamer Madrid, lately arrived at Southampton, were the sons and daughters of the Duke of Híspanza (Munoz) and Queen Christina, the Queen Mother of Spain. They embarked at Lisbon, *incognito*. The daughters are three in number, and are grown up; the sons are two in number, and are mere boys. They travelled as the children of a gentleman named Eugene de Ochoas, who was on board with them, and whom they addressed as papa. Several servants travelled with them.—Eugene de Ochoas is believed to be an assumed name. He is understood to have been a Spanish journalist in the interest of Christina. One of the girls has the Bourbon features strongly marked.

THE CRIMEA.—The population of the peninsula of the Crimea, now invaded by the united forces of England, France and Turkey, is said to be about two hundred thousand, and of various origin; it is said by the historians that, since Herodotus, the country has been invaded or conquered by seventy different nations; this is believed to be the first attempt from the West of Europe. The Crimea was held by the Mongols in the thirteenth century; subjugated by the Turks in 1746 and ceded to Russia in 1783. It is affirmed that the Tartar inhabitants are disaffected to the present rule.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—A London miller avers that the cause of cholera is the consumption of stale flour and breadstuffs, which are forced into market by necessity or accident. He states that in 1852 he purchased a large quantity of old foreign flour in bond, and while tasting it, for the purpose of separating the fresh from the stale, both he and his men were seized with sickness and excessive salivation, accompanied by disordered bowels. He tried some of the same old flour in his own family, and the consequence was that three of his children were seized with violent purgings and sickness, as in the case of cholera, which disease soon after made its appearance in London. On one occasion he became aware that a quantity of stale wheat was about being shipped from London to Leeds, and he forebore that, if that corn was allowed to reach its destination, the cholera would follow in its wake. Within fifteen days after, the cholera broke out in Leeds with great virulence. Numbers of other instances are cited in proof of the miller's opinion.

CHOLERA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A letter from Smyrna to August 30, represents that no recent cases of Cholera had occurred there, which may be partly attributable to the Pacific water-dicting the sale of fruits, and employing carriers in cleansing of the streets, &c. At Naples on the 6th Sept., the cholera had disappeared. At Messina, on the 1st, the number of deaths had diminished to about 500 per day, although at one period the mortality was about 700 per day, not including military. On the 4th ult., there were only 51 deaths at Palermo.

A Lady, given to tattle, says she never tells anything except to two classes of people—those who ask her, and those who don't.

A Lady was at the representation of a deep tragedy, and did not shed a tear. Every body was surprised, perceiving which the lady said, "I could indeed have wept; but I am engaged out to-night to supper."

A Mayor out west has determined to kill half the dogs in the city, and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

Some malicious persons assert that the letters M. D., which are placed after physicians' names signify "Money down."

The door-bell has been, by a quaint water, styled "The noisy sentinel on the outpost of civilisation."

The young lady with "speaking eyes" has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them so much.

No man can fairly estimate the conduct of another unless the two could first change places.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

New York, Oct. 12.

The *Europa* left Liverpool on the 30th ult. at 1 o'clock, p. m., and arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning 11th, at seven o'clock. The *Mallic* arrived out on the 27th.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The news from the Crimea is favourable to

the allies. The attack on Sebastopol had not yet taken place.

Bulletins at Constantinople dated from the camp 16th, announce that an entrenchment camp of 30,000 Russians before Sebastopol had broken up and the troops had fallen back on the town. 12,000 Turks had joined the allied forces. It was said the attack on the town was fixed for the 25th. The favorable signing of the allies at Eupatoria was confirmed. The advance guard was under Prince Napoleon. Fifteen sail of the line were off Sebastopol. Interrupted Russian despatches state the whole Russian force at only 15,000.

ITALY.—The papal Government has borrowed 4,000,000 florins of the Rothschilds. The cholera is raging fearfully in Messina.

HOLLAND.—The decree reducing import duties on corn and breadstuffs is postponed till December.

RUSSIA.—Heavy failures have happened in the principalities. There is a new issue of paper money. Whatever happens, it is said, the Czar will not yield; but the discontent among the Russians increases.

THE DANUBE.—The Turks are advancing to the Pruth. The *Adriance* left Bucharest on the 29th, and Omar Pasha was to follow in two days.

Austria has directed General Hesse not to interfere with the Turkish movements against Danubian forces. The Russians were entrenching along the Pruth.

THE BALTIC.—Bombardment of Revel is daily expected. On the 19th, the French and British fleets separated, the former returning home by sea. The town of Kola was destroyed by British forces.

SEA OF AZOV.—The Anglo-French attempted to form an entrance to capture Russian transports with reinforcements for the Crimea.

ASIA.—The news is favorable to the Turks, but there is nothing very important. Russia calls on Austria to define what she means in the circular of the 14th, by "German threats."

Prussia promises a moral support to the four guarantees required from Russia, but urges delay.

GREECE.—Turkey has extended the time for settling the difficulties with King Otho, and great efforts are making to adjust them.

SPAIN.—Renewed disturbance was apprehended in Madrid, but no outbreak yet. General O'Donnell will not accept the ministry of foreign affairs.

CANTON.—On the 5th August was in a state of siege, business was suspended, and the City would soon be in the hands of the Insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Captain McClure's crews of the exploring expedition had had arrived at London. The *Mermaid* of Ormond was dead.

AUSTRALIA.—Commercial affairs were very much depressed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Quotations for Cotton unsettled; Breadstuffs improved; Flour advanced 1s to 1s 6d, Wheats 3d; Corn 2s to 3s; Western Canal flour 31s 6d. Bacon 6d higher; Lard increased demand, Ashes 31s 6d; Montreal pearls 34s 6d. The haring report—American flour 32s to 40s; Wheat 30s to 36s. Money continues in demand. Freight to the United States have a slight upward tendency.

By the Vermont and Boston Line,

Boston, Oct. 12.

The French steam propeller *Vista* arrived at St John's New Foundland on the 30th Sept., had been in collision with the *Arctic*, bows shattered, saved one of the crews of the *Arctic*, and lost 13 of her own passengers.

News from St. John's to the 11th.—All ves-

sels that went in search of the *Arctic's* boats returned unsuccessful.

New York, Oct. 13.

Flour Market.—Something of a panic in common, grades and prices declined 25c,—demanded fallen off, sales 4,000 bbls. 7.87 to 8.25 for common and State 8.25 to 8.37; for favorite State—Genesee ditto.; 8.60 to 8.75 for extra Oswego, 3,000 bbls. extra Michigan 9.12 to 9.25, closed 7.75; sales 14,000 bbls 7.75 to 8.

Grain.—Wheat firm, supply limited, demand good, prices tend upward, sales 2,100 bushels; inferior Red Southern 135 in store, 1,900, good ditto 165, Common in moderate demand, sales 47,000 bushels 60 to 82 for Western mixed.

Oats.—Firm sales 48 to 50 for State; 64 to 65 for Western.

Provisions.—Pork unchanged, sales several hundred 12.25 to 12.37 for Meas.

Stock easier. Exchange heavy.

LOSS OF THE "ARCTIC"

New York, Oct. 11th, 1854.

The *Arctic*, of Collins line of Transatlantic Steam-Packets, was lost off Cape Race, on the 27th of September. It appears that the *Arctic* came in collision with an unknown Propeller at noon on the 27th ult., about 40 miles from Cape Race in a dense fog. The steam of the *Arctic* at that time was about 13 knots an hour; and the Propeller had all sails set with a strong forward wind.

It was at first supposed that the *Arctic* had sustained little or no injury, and assistance was immediately sent to the Propeller, which was principally damaged, but it was soon discovered that the *Arctic* was also leaking, and it gained so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished, every effort was then made for saving the people in the *Arctic*, but as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the Propeller there was only one left which soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed, a panic took possession of those on board the *Arctic*, they crowded for the raft and a number reached it; others were drowned in the attempt. All this time the vessel was filling rapidly, and of a sudden, with all remaining on board was engulfed in the sea. All on the raft, except one poor fellow who clung to it for 24 hours, were drowned; 32 persons only are said to be saved; 18 of whom arrived this morning; Captain Luce and Mrs. E. K. Collins are among the number lost.

At 5 P. M. the bark *Huron*, of St. Andrews, N. B., bore in sight and took those in the boat on board, 16 of them were subsequently transferred to the ship *Lebanon*, and arrived at this port this morning. The telegraph then gives a list of those saved and taken to Quebec by the *Huron*, but the devil himself could not make any thing out of the MSS; we don't blame the office here, but the operators in the States, who appears to us to be a set of the greatest blockheads in existence, no one can ever make a head or tail of their proper names. No one yet knows any thing of the fate of the 3 boats which left the Steamer, or of the Propeller. The *Arctic* had 226 passengers, and 175 men in her crew, it is said that about 200 persons were seen on the Propeller.

Captain Hall states that on the night of the 28th, he saw a singular looking vessel in the distance which may have been the wreck of the Propeller.

NOTE.—It is a great pity that more care is not taken in sending properly spelt along the lines, the names of persons, and that they are not written in a better hand, when copied here. We have, perhaps, little right to complain, because from the liberality of the Proprietors of the line, the Reports cost us nothing, but we would really as soon not have them at all as have them under such difficulties, as the manuscript has to be copied, at a delay of time, before the Compositors can use it at all, and as we said before, no one can make out the names of persons. We believe, however, that the main fault is with the original Yankee operators, who do not know how to spell the simplest English names.

LATER ABOUT THE "ARCTIC."

HALIFAX, 11th.—No advices of the missing boats of the *Arctic*. In addition to the brigantine *Ann Eliza*, despatched by Warren & Brothers, under an arrangement with the American Consul, and other vessels, we are happy to state that the Right Rev. Mr. Field has placed his yacht *Hauk* at the disposal of Mr Newman, who lost no time in engaging a crew and fitting her out for sea. She left at 1 p. m. yesterday, with instructions to cruise for six days to the southward of the island. It is generally expected that Mr. White of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, would have despatched the Company's steamer *Victoria* in search of the *Arctic*. The steamer arrived from the westward yesterday. We understood the reply to Mr. Newman's application for her was, that she could be had for \$500 per day—she is about 200 tons burthen.

The following statement of the loss of the *Arctic*, by Mr. Ballham, the 2nd officer, appeared in an extra on Tuesday. Mr. B. and the other officers and crew saved in the two boats arrived at Broad Cove, and reached here on Tuesday. On Wednesday, 27th, noon, Cape Race, bearing N. W., 45 miles, running in a very thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow, about 60 ft. abaft the cutwater, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, two below the water, one of which was about 5 ft. in length and 1 1/2 wide, leaving the whole cutwater of the iron steamer clear through the *Arctic's* side. So dense was the fog, that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The helm was put hard to starboard, the engine was stopped instantly, and backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The iron steamer seemed to be sinking bow first. Captain Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley left the *Arctic* in charge of the starboard boat. On lowering the port, the captain exclaimed, "Hoist up that boat again, Mr. Ballham," and beckoned me to go to him; on doing so, he told me to go over the bow to ascertain what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned—upon informing him of the fact, he gave orders to get sails up to try and get them round about, to endeavor to stop the leak, which was promptly done, but to no advantage whatever. So much of the bow and iron was broken off the other steamer projecting that the sails could not be brought close to the vessel's sides. The carpenter was then lowered down over the vessel's side, and pillows and mattresses passed down to him to try if possible to force them in; but the leak was found to be so far below the water line that they could not be got in, and every effort to stop the leak proved unavailing. Capt. Luce then ordered the ships head to be kept N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officer's boat and the other steamer, which we supposed had sunk. We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before she ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished, with the exception of one who caught hold of the rope hanging over the bow. Immediately the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the Chief Engineer said could not be done. In about 30 minutes all the lower masts were out, and at least three feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts in assuring the deck pumps going, and in lightening the ship, for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside—which was found to be useless, and numbers of them got into the boats, which were hanging to the davits. In forty-five minutes after the collision, I came up from the fore and informed the Captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beam, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I asked him what he thought would be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her. He then ordered me to see to the boats. On going to the port side, I found them completely swamped with men, women and children, and the probability of getting near them, and immedi-

went to the starboard side and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat; and asked the Captain what were his intentions. He replied that "the ship's fate should be his." I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go, as I intended to take a boat, but he returned an answer that he should share his fate. It was soon discovered that there was no hope of saving the *Arctic*, and the lady, daughter and son of Mr. E. K. Collins were put on board a boat; in the act of lowering which, one of the tackles gave way, and all except one lady, who clung to a sailor, holding fast to a boat were precipitated into the sea and lost. I then jumped into a boat and was ordered by the Captain to cut away the tackle and fall astern. I did so—abd at the same time about 20 persons I suppose jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side and lightened her of part of her load—leaving 19 in her and 26 in my own boat. The last sight we had of the ship her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea was covered with human beings who had fallen or jumped overboard, to whom it was impossible to render any assistance and we soon lost sight of all as the fog continued to be very dense. I then asked the boats crew whether they were willing to be governed by me—which was unanimously assented to and I was put in complete command of both boats. We were then 60 miles south of Cape Race. Deeming it my duty to take the nearest course for the safety of all, after pulling for 40 hours, with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea which I took to be bearing from the southwards and in a thick fog which lasted all the time, we reached Broad Cove, some 12 miles north of Cape Race. We then proceeded by land to Renewes, which place we reached on Friday last. I there obtained and took charge of a small schooner which was hired by the Purser and myself, and proceeded immediately in search of the wreck of the boats. We cruised around in a strong gale of wind from the North East but discovered no trace of the ship or the boats. I sent word to Captain Leitch of the *City of Philadelphia* steamer and informed him of the catastrophe, and I am informed he sent off two vessels which he had employed about his own ship. Mr. Allan Goderick, of Renewes, also sent away a vessel on Saturday evening.— It is with the greatest regret that I have to report that no trace of the *Arctic* or the boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood of the disaster, it is not impossible that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however, is left in my mind as to the total loss of the *Arctic*.

(Signed,) Wm. BALHAM,
2nd Officer, *Arctic*.

The following is a list of the passengers who embarked on the *Arctic* at Liverpool:—
Mr Dupasse and friend, Mr E Burch, Mr F Henry, Mr P Durant, lady and child, T O Jones, J G Smith, Miss Jane Minton, Miss Smith, Mr W B Brown and lady, Miss Brown, Mr Babcock, Jr., Mr C T Mitchell, Dr Maycer, Mr J B Cooke, Mr A Bauch, Mr W V Rathbone, Mr Guinets and family, Mr Barnes, Mr W Day and family, Mr F Thompson, Mrs Stone and family, Mr Scherbier, Mr H Thomas, Mr J Lindsay, Miss Munsley, Mr C B Johnson, Mr S L Nokes, Mr C Peble and lady, Mrs Perrin, Mr E Sandford, Mr B C Ward, Mr M Heulle, Mr G P Pearson, Mr G F Allen and lady, Mr Brown and family, Mr R S Williams and Lady, Mr Delgrat, Mr G C McCracken, Mr Morris, Mr North, Mr A Benedict and lady, Mr C Fabbicath, Mr J B Hogg, Mr Dunson and lady, Mrs Ropes, Mrs Ohild and daughter, Miss Revell, Mr Robinson, Mr H H Roon, Mr B Reed, Mr C Springer, Mr Eggers, Mr E Guynett and family, Mr Hurst and family, Mr Hernet and lady, Mr Hinds and friend, Mr Wallace, Mr Waterman, Miss Major, friend and child, Mr D Stanmat and family, Mr Major and friend, Miss Brad, Mr Ravenscroft, Mr S M Woodruff, Mr W J Hennessey, Mr W Gilmore, Mr J Young, Mr W Adams, Mr Brady, Mr T Catchwood, Mr J Barrett, Mr E Couler, Mr Woodruff and lady, Mr O'Connell, Mr Hillger and friend, Mr Hollis, Mr Nivin, Mr C St John, Mr H Moore, Mr W Perkins, Lady J Smith, Mr

M'Glyrin, Mr R Madison, Mr E A Collier and daughter, Mr H Jenkins and lady, Mr Schmidt, Mr Waring, Capt D Pratt and lady, Mr D Stewart, Mrs Drew, Mr J Holbrook, Miss Jones, Miss A Coats, Mr J Muirhead, Mr W Barber, Mr Jas. Smith, Mr J Thompson, Mrs Bryan, Mr T Ladman, Mr Pratt, Mr Sheldon, Mrs Mary Hodson, and infant, Miss Ford, Mr John Fryer, Mr Sheboun, Mr Theodore, Mr Winterburne, Mr S Culver, Mr Gunfiam, Miss Hayse, Mr H Arbuckle, Mr W Coop, Mr Ferguson, Mr Lecerre and family, Mr Hillbrow, Mr E Gardiner, Miss A Lewis, Mr T Newman, Mr Douglass, Mr D Mader, Mr Mitchell and friend, Mr James Smith, Mrs Bridge and friend, Mr Bedford and friend, Mr G Brown, Mr Mayer, Mr Cooke, Mr H Christian and friend, Mr P T Grant, Mr T Robson, Mr G Doods, Mr Pascoe and four friends, Mr Webory and friends, Mr Mayer, Mr Green and lady, Mr W Nicolas, Mr Puss and friends, Mrs Edgecombe and child, Mr Frank, Mr P Klune, Mr Culman, Mr P Bosh and son, Mr Paterson, Mrs Craige, Mrs Benjamin, Mr Babcock and lady.

The following is a list of the saved. Most of those saved belong to the crew taken to Quebec by the *Huron*. James Albry, ship's cook; Luke McCarty, fireman; W. Joseph Connolly, fireman; Richard Aikin, do.; Thomas Conny, do.; James Connor, do.; John Derry, do.; Christian Moran, do.; James Ward, do.; Christopher Calahan, do.; Thomas Wilson, assistant engineer; Robert Bryan, waiter; David Barry, do.; Erastus Miller, do.; A. Miller, do.; arrived at this port in the *Lebanon*. Edward Bryan, fireman; Patrick Mahen, do.; Thomas Garland, do.; Patrick Casey, do.; Patrick Tobin, do.; D. Cardinan, do.; Thomas Brennan, assistant engineer; John Connolly, engineer's steward; Thomas Atkinson, officer's steward; James Cornigan, porter; Michael McLaughlin, boy; Peter McCabe. Perished on the raft-waiter, Wm. Nehems, Prescia, Scilly Island passenger, Henry Jenkins; do. James Thompson New Orleans; do. Captain Hall, of Grand Street N. York; G. H. Burns, Pa., do.; Francis Dorian N. Y., 3d officer.

The five boats which may have reached land, or been picked up, are known to have contained Mr. Courty, first officer, Mr. Wyde, boatswain, Mr. Bahua 2d officer, Mr. Graham 4th do. Mr. Moore, N. Y. passenger, Mr. Rogers, chief engineer, Mr. Brown, first assistant, Mr. Walker, 2d do. Mr. Willett, 3rd do. Daniel Connolly, fireman, John Moran, do. John Flannigan, do. Pat McAnly, do. Mr. Dingreit, England, Mr. Kilby do. Mr. Thompson, do. and a young man named Robinson, engineer's deputy, besides sailors, and quarter-masters.

HALFAY, October 11.

We have received Newfoundland dates to the 4th inst. The French screw steamer *Vesta* arrived at St. Johns on the 4th, with her fore mast and bow shattered to pieces, she being the vessel that came in collision with the ill-fated *Arctic*. She had on board 31 of the *Arctic's* crew, which she picked up at the time of the accident. The *Vesta* lost 13 of her passengers. Three of the *Arctic's* boats have not been heard of; but being life-boats, it is supposed they may have been picked up by passenger ships. Vessels which were sent in search of the boats returned without finding the slightest trace of them. All the passengers and crew saved, as advised yesterday, left here for Boston in the *Europa*.

Boston, 11th.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from New York, informs us that there was a report at Fall River this morning, that a vessel loaded with Railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with forty persons picked up from one of the missing boats of the *Arctic*.

NEW YORK, 12th.—After carefully sifting all the testimony bearing upon the disaster of the *Arctic*, the agents of the Company here entertain strong hopes, amounting almost to a certainty, that Mrs. Collins and a large number of the other ladies, were placed in one of the boats and safely launched under the immediate supervision of Captain Luce; and there appears to be strong reasons for the belief that the three missing boats may yet be heard of, with many more passengers.

IRELAND.

Horrible Atrocity.—Attempt to Destroy a Railway Train.

On Friday se'night a party of at least 700 Enniskilleners, including Lord Enniskillen, went by invitation to dine with the Protestants of Derry. It was a return visit, the Derry men having a short time before paid their respects to their good friends in Enniskillen. The visit to Derry passed over quietly, and in the dusk of the evening, as the train conveying the excursionists back to Enniskillen reached the neighbourhood of Ballinamallard, it came suddenly into collision with six large stones which had been placed on the rails. One of these stones was fully half a ton weight, and it must have required many men to place it there. Providentially, however, or through the lucky stupidity of the miscreants who contemplated this wholesale destruction of their antagonists, the line at that particular spot, although on an embankment, was so skirted by a ditch, that when the collision took place one of the engines alone ran off the line and over the embankment, the other engine being overturned, but not a single carriage leaving the rails. The Earl of Enniskillen, who happened to be on the latter engine, was caught by the legs and jammed against the ground, and it was ten minutes fully before he could be released, dreadfully bruised and injured, but fortunately escaping any fracture. One man was killed, either the engineer or stoker, we are not informed which, but no other person seems to have been hurt. Were it not for the presence of mind and skill of Mr. Henry D'Arcy, of Necarn Castle, who was of the party, and who promptly turned off the steam of both engines, more serious casualties would have occurred. In reference to this brutal outrage, the *Dublin Express* adds:—"That it was a Ribbon attempt to murder all these unoffending Protestants admits of no question; but of course the organs of the Roman Catholic party will labour to efface that fact if they can, or they will allege the provocation given by what will be termed Orange displays. They cannot efface the fact, which, we repeat, is undeniably plain; and as to provocation, what provocation can extenuate so great an atrocity? Provocation, indeed, there has been, nor are we at all surprised that the Protestant feeling of the north should display itself as on these occasions at Enniskillen and Londonderry, when the conduct of the Roman Catholic party during the last few months, and even longer, is considered. If the flags and music of the men of Derry, or their artillery salutes and Protestant addresses, were provocative to Romanist malignity and incentives to massacre, what was the Romanist ecclesiastical procession recently at Tuam—a procession of bishops and priests, in pontificalibus, in the public way, in direct violation of an act of parliament? The Temperance (Roman Catholic) bands, that paraded Dublin a Sunday or two since, and in their progress broke the windows of Protestant churches—was that a provocation? Is the audacity with which the Roman Catholic party pursue their objects generally, and the contempt they show—with impunity, alas!—for the law—these no provocatives to Protestant feeling where Protestant feeling exists in strength and sincerity? Are the loyal men of the north to be expected to lie quietly like lambs, while these things and a hundred similar are going on, and make no sign, raise no voice, present no demonstration? We should think not. We do not say it is wise to make displays such as those at Enniskillen and Derry, but we affirm that, under the circumstances, it is natural, nay, unavoidable. The Roman Catholics are the real disturbers of the harmony that ought to prevail; they are the aggressors; it is their demonstrations, gratuitous, insulting, and contemptuous of law, which lead men who honour the law, and are determined to resist the advance of Romanism, to give them indications of the temper of their minds."

Further Particulars.

The *Fermanagh Mail* gives the following additional particulars:—"At the hour the accident occurred it was, of course, quite dark, and there were, we have learned, but two lamps available.

The cause of the accident was found to be several stones, one of them weighing close upon 3 cwt, which had been placed by some scoundrel miscreants upon the link, and these were preceded by a few smaller ones, evidently designed to throw the engines off the rail before coupling to the larger block, so that had the latter would then the better turn them in a precipitous steep of about 30 or 45 feet in depth, caused by the earth which had been thrown in at this spot to raise the line to a proper level, and at which there is no parapet nor protecting wall. As a train had passed along the line about 20 minutes previously, it is manifest the fiendish conspirators of this diabolical scheme, which excited anything we ever read of in murderous intention, were lying in wait some time to accomplish their purpose, and that the object of their deadly intention was the iron-impregnable freighted train containing the Derry visitors, and, so sollicitous were they that failure should not attend them, that about a mile further on the line was similarly obstructed. Happily at the time of the collision the engines were proceeding rather slowly, to which may be attributed in a great measure the slight nature of the casualties, for had they been going at a rapid rate, and turned off down the embankment, bringing the carriages along with them, few could have escaped their lives. Shortly after the occurrence took place, a crowd of country people assembled, and although we blush for our common humanity when we pronounce a sentence, yet the truth should be told, which, as we have been informed by an eye-witness, is most discreditable to the peasantry of that district. Our informant states that hardly one of those who came up would condescend to put to a hand in order to render the slightest assistance; and although one fellow was paid liberally for bringing a little water, and another was paid to bring a door to carry off the poor sufferers, neither of these fellows returned. That such an occurrence should take place in a Christian country, and be characterized with such hard-heartedness in the hour of need, will scarcely be believed; and God knows, we write it more with a feeling of regret than indignation. Our readers can all better conceive than we could relate the peculiar feelings of between eight and one hundred individuals thus thrown out into a strange district, in the dark, and at a distance of 12 miles from their homes. The small village of Ballinacallard lay before them on their route, distant about four miles, and thither most of the passengers struggled in groups, as best they could. As we are certain their exists no well-informed mind, no matter of what creed, but would recoil from the contemplation of such an outrage with horror, we feel sure the vile miscreants, whose object has been so happily frustrated, could belong only to the very dregs of society, and we trust that before long the guilty parties will have been made amenable for their heartless and cruel conduct. We learn that a number of carvies, who were seen loitering in that direction, have been arrested on suspicion.

Accounts from Trillick, state that the jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mitchell, the stoker, sat for a considerable time, when some medical gentleman and other persons were examined, after which the inquiry was adjourned. Several persons are in custody on suspicion of being implicated in this affair, but no evidence, we believe, was adduced at the inquiry directly to identify any of them with the perpetration of the foul deed. Their names are—Hugh and William Harkin, William Lynch, Roger Murphy, Francis McMahon, William Flanagan, and John Moran.

(From the London Times.)

We have so long surrendered ourselves in this country to the arts of peace, that the arrival of prisoners of war among us brings back the traditions of another generation. The departure of our soldiers and sailors to carry on hostilities against an enemy, and the news which from time to time reaches us, of the operations in which they have been or are about to be engaged, give us, in fact, no tangible conception of what war really is. Nor does the seizure of

helpless mercantile men with their crews, cast the mind to an adequate appreciation of its nature, so foreign to the experience of our daily lives. But steamers which have come from the Baltic with evidence of a more convincing character, and though the spirit of modern civilization forbids us to exult as was done in the olden time over the captives of the bow and spear, yet enlightened public of this country will be glad to know what the soldiers of the Czar had to perform in their arduous pilgrimage to Odessa, and sustained only by the strength of their affections. The ladies of the Russian corps, more fortunate in every respect, were permitted to accompany their husbands, and even the soldiers' wives, though separated from them on the voyage, will not be permitted to rejoin them. It looked strange to see these unwearied occupants of a grim deck of war, clustered on a portion of the main deck set apart for their use—one dividing her attention between a pair of very young children, apparently twins, and none showing any signs of depression. They were all plainly but neatly dressed, the majority having coloured kerchiefs bound round their heads, and otherwise resembling the English brown soldiers who had their way to the country. Jack owes them on the voyage home, the luxury of having his clothes well washed, and he has evinced his gratitude by attentions kept strictly within the bounds of decorum as well as discipline. Just over their berths the officers of the Valorous point out where a round shot entered one of the ship's scuttles, and there stuck fast, doing no damage. On the opposite side another failed to penetrate, being arrested by one of the ribs. So that the Russian artillery would really seem to have been powerless in injuring the spot where the wives of the prisoners were subsequently to be located on their way to England. The officers are stout built, powerful men, but the soldiers have that thin lathy appearance which is seen in the inmates of work houses and prisons. There was not a single robust looking man among them, and their hard, spare forms contrasted strangely with those of our well fed sailors. Nor was this the only point of contrast. Truth compels us to state that there is an evident want of cleanliness among them. Soldiers almost invariably appear to great disadvantage after a sea voyage, and the humiliations of defeat and captivity are not calculated to brighten their looks. In Russian soldier, in his long gay pepper and salt great-coats, with faded facings and brass ornaments of any kind, is a very dingy-looking fellow. If there is nothing about him calculated to rivet the aim of a sleep-booker, and indeedly all our sanitary reformers would be down upon him. The prisoners brought by the Terrible are for the most part young men, and have little about them of that military air and carriage which the nations of the west inseparably associate with the profession of arms. So far from being set up within an inch of their lives, they are quite in the opposite direction, equating themselves on the deck with a freedom which reminded one of their castanoraign. Their long great-coat, reaching to the ankle, appears a comfortable garment, wrapped close round the body than in our service, and of the right colour for warfare. Their frog-wrap also seems convenient, without being frightfully ugly like that worn by our Foot Guards. The knapsack is of undressed skin, apparently capable of holding very little, and held on the back by broad cross-belts of black leather. Of their dress generally it is perhaps unfair to speak, as they came away in the clothes in which they fought, but they certainly appeared scantily clad, having no undercoats. The stripes indicating grades of rank or good conduct, instead of being upon the arm, are on the lapel, the number of the regiment is marked upon the band of the froge-caps, but not in actual and facings seem used as in other European services. One half of the prisoners belonged to a Russian corps, and wore red facings, the other were Finnish Chassours, and had blue facings. During the voyage they have held mutually aloof from each other, the Finlanders disclaiming the idea of being considered Russians, and the Russians probably equally jealous of being confounded with the Finlanders. Bob, however,

as far as they could be just to my their imperious, and worthy of our physical strength, intelligence, in smartness of disposition, and energy, even in opposition to the soldiers of the British Empire. It is possible a few thousands more to be conscripted among the soldiers of the Russian troops, we need not question as to the fortunes of the present war, showing every allowance for the circumstances attending their arrival, they have met a powerful and aggressive force, hereafter, a more complete success would not, I think, have been the result. Such an adversary with a high calibre as they are, the Terrible, 1850 on board the Devonshire, they took to their pipes and drums, and to each other. The sick were carried out in blankets and laid on the deck of the steam boat, and on the occasion without any aid in the play, especially, and to one poor fellow, following, who in a state of great exhaustion, fell prostrate, the only attention shown by his comrades was that of putting a handkerchief under his head. If such of French troops would probably have shown more feeling. But such facts are not mentioned as a reproach. Sensibility of mind is a necessary accompaniment of superior intelligence, and it is fortunate that men who have to endure most hardships in the process to bear it.

Trophies of the War.

Many trophies of the late wars are brought home to the Valorous and Terrible; among them one which at the present time possesses considerable interest is the Russian helmet. It is an excellent headpiece for the soldier, handsome, light and strong, with a neatly contrived ventilator at the top, and apparently well adapted for use in active service. Another object worthy of notice is the rifle with which the Czar's army soldiers and the gall used in it. The rifle is of large manufacture, and pretty substantially made, but not equal to ours in finish. It has a very convenient sight, and is armed with a sword bayonet. The manner in which balls projected from it are flattened at long range shows its power, but, from the shape of the ball itself, and other considerations, the necessity of its use seems questionable. Among other curiosities which have been brought home from the Russian and may be mentioned a formidable instrument designed to accompany the prisoners on board the Devonshire, where we have no doubt that good fare and kindly treatment may soon restore them to health, and console them in some degree for the loss of the country. They already show a pretty strong appreciation of "the flesh pots of Egypt," and even in the bustle of leaving the Terrible cans of cooked provisions and substantial slices of fine wheaten bread were included in the removal.

Groytown Affair.

We learn that an armed expedition is about to sail from the United States, for Groytown, with the intention, it is said of putting an end to the British protectorate there. The probable result of a possible collision is expected with great anxiety. It would be a matter of extreme regret, should the two nations be embroiled in an unnecessary quarrel in consequence of the madness or folly of the hairbrained commander of the Cyano. It is not a small affair which should be permitted to cause a collision between the United States and Great Britain. For our part we think, that the Captain of the Cyano should have been reprimanded for his imprudent act, and then cashiered.

D. Cook has been recruited for South Oxford without opposition. Mr. Partner having



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, OCT. 17, 1854.

The Assizes.

The Assizes opened in this town on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mr. Justice McLean presiding, and George B. Lyon, Esqr., acting as Queen's Counsel.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:—

JOHN SUMNER, Foreman.

ALEX. ANDERSON,	ROBERT BELL,
ADAM BAKER,	JAMES BEARMAN,
JAMES BROUGH,	CHARLES COLLINS, J.
JAMES CLARK,	WILLIAM BOYLE,
THOMAS GOLD,	WILLIAM CLELLAND,
EWEN McEWEN,	JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
JOHN NEILL,	ROBERT GRANT, Junr.,
JOHN PHELAN,	ANDREW MAIN,
JAMES SEVERIGHT,	JOHN O'MEARA,
FRED. RICHARDSON,	WILLIAM P. TAYLOR,
	JOHN WALLIS.

The Judge delivered F's usual Charge, but, not having been present, we have consequently no report of what was said. We presume His Lordship complimented the County of Carleton upon the few criminal cases to be disposed of, and gave his customary advice to the members of the Grand Inquest.

We understand there were a larger number of civil cases than usual. For the first three days few cases of interest or importance were disposed of.

The Criminal docket is, we are happy to say, light.

The Bills found by the Grand Jury have been few. In the case of Vitale St. Louis, who was incarcerated on a charge of having set fire to his own house, thereby causing the death of his child, no Bill was found; and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

There is but one other case to come forward worthy of interest on account of the atrocious nature of the crime with which those engaged in it are accused. We allude to the attack upon Niall and his wife which took place last year, in which Tobin, Baskerville and Clark are charged with a savage and cowardly attack upon the above named persons, in the darkness of the night, with skull-crackers. What renders the offence more brutal is, that the unfortunate man Niall and his wife were attacked in

their bed; the attacking parties, after having broken into the house, lighted a candle to enable them to accomplish their worse than dastardly purposes. The three parties above alluded to (who have been out on bail) were tried for this same offence at the last Assizes, and at that time, we believe, only escaped through the doggedness of one of the Jurymen, who opposed to the last the other eleven who were in favor of bringing in a verdict of guilty. As the crime with which these men are charged is one of a most atrocious character, we trust, if they are the parties who actually committed the assault, that they may receive the punishment which they so richly deserve.

Loss of the Steamship "Arctic."

Our columns to-day contain an account of the dreadful calamity involved in the loss of the Steamship *Arctic*, belonging to the Collins' line of Ocean Steamers. This vessel was lost off Cape Race, on the 27th ult. Upwards of 300 persons are supposed to have perished; among them the Captain and Mrs. E. K. Collins.

The *Arctic* was run down by a British steam propeller, name unknown, carrying troops. Great fears are entertained that the latter vessel also has been lost. Only 32 of the passengers of the *Arctic* have been saved, eighteen of whom arrived at New York on the 10th.

From all circumstances connected with the time and place of the collision, a strong conviction exists that the British Steamer was the *Cleopatra* from Quebec with the 71st Regiment on board.

The *Arctic* is, we believe, the third of the Collins line which has been wrecked within a comparatively short time; her loss is the most disastrous and melancholy occurrence we have been called upon to chronicle for many years.

Melancholy.

During the storm on the 5th of October, one of the walls of the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace, near the Roman Catholic burial ground, in the city of Montreal, was blown down. Was it not a melancholy oversight on the part of the sacerdotal staff of Montreal that some one of them had not the presence of mind to ring the consecrated bells of the French Cathedral. Nothing could be more simple than allaying the storm, if the matter had only been taken in hand in time.

We once heard a fat and jolly-looking Bishop, while *consecrating* the bell of the Bytown mass-house, assert that its ringing would thereafter allay a tempest, extinguish a fire, and do many other wonderful exploits, which effected by any other but a Popish bell, would be considered quite miraculous. If such is the case with these bells, we think it was a strange oversight that the Montreal shorn-crowns did not avail themselves of the mystic agency.

The Pope.

His Holiness, it is said, is mightily afraid that the Cholera, which pays so little respect to persons, will attack him in his stronghold, the Vatican; and, perhaps, carry him off like any common mortal, to try his luck with St. Peter at the gate of Paradise.

The Cardinals are in a terrible state of consternation lest the fell destroyer, which, according to the doctrine of the Propaganda, is the offspring of heresy and Protestantism, should seize upon the sacred person of *Pio Nono*, and precipitate his soul into Purgatory, to release it from which imaginary place of purification, it would cost, according to our excellent contemporary, the New York *Crusader*, the immense sum of one million of pounds sterling. Every effort will, therefore, be made to keep the Cholera clear of the hut of the big Fisherman, as the next genius who, in the course of events, should occupy the chair of St. Peter would be obliged to pay the Purgatorial ransom for his predecessor.

With a due regard, therefore, for the personal safety of *Pio*, Cardinal Antonelli has ordered that no person shall be allowed to enter the Vatican who has not undergone a process of fumigation. Some of the ancient attendants upon Popes were not quite so considerate; the stubborn facts of history inform us that it was quite common to give a sick Pope a dose which did away with the necessity of his taking another.

Under the fearful state of things produced by apprehensions of the spread of the Cholera in the stronghold of holiness and infallibility, it is said that the ladies of the Vatican evince more courage than the men; the favored and particular female attendant upon the Pope's bedchamber feeling quite at ease.

What will the Popish world say, if this "Protestant disease" should unceremoniously carry off the "Lion God" of Romanism?

Shocking Affair.

We learn from the Quebec *Colonist* that on the 9th instant, a boat containing five seamen dropped alongside of the ship *Rhea Sylvia*, lying in the stream, when one of them got into conversation with the hands on board. The mate suspecting they were there for the purpose of crimping, ordered them off, which they at first refused, but were on the point of consenting when Capt. Price, who was in the cabin, hearing the noise, rushed on deck with a loaded gun which he instantly discharged, killing two of the men in the boat, who were subsequently discovered to be English sailors.—The dead bodies were brought to the Police Station House, Cul-de-Sac, for the purpose of holding a Coroner's Inquest. Capt. Price was arrested shortly after the occurrence, and lodged in gaol.

The Good Work.

Notwithstanding the many extraneous attractions of the "Scarlet Lady" of the Revelations; we daily hear and read of vast numbers of her children turning their backs upon her tawdry decorations, and seeking in the common fold of Protestant Christianity that truth which they could never discover among the Saints, Virgins, pictures and relics of Popery.

As an evidence that the great work of Protestant reformation is going on, we copy from the *Crusader* the following article:—

ABJURATION OF FIFTY-THREE CATHOLICS.—It is not long since we were enabled, through our correspondent at Geneva, Switzerland, to give an interesting account of the progress which Christianity is making in that evangelical city. Only last summer, more than a hundred Roman Catholics left the Pope for the Gospel, and on Sunday, August 31st, fifty-three Romanists made a public abjuration of the errors of their former faith, in the temple of St. Peter, where Calvin preached for many years against the abominations of the papish religion. The ceremony, in a spiritual sense, was far more imposing than all the bacchanalian processions of John Hughes through the streets near his Cathedral.

Our correspondent states that the vast edifice was crowded with spectators, of all classes of society, and of all religious denominations. The ministers of the Gospel in Geneva have more at heart the conversions of papists, than a great part of our modern clergy in New York. In the Rome of Protestantism, the pastors work assiduously to increase the ranks of the army of Christ.

Will the *Freeman* notice this wholesale abjuration?

Who is Right?

Some time ago we published an article containing some information which we then received relative to the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Aylmer, at the examination of the scholars at the Roman Catholic College in this town. The *Montreal Witness* takes us to task and says:—

"The whole of the paragraph, we are assured, is false, Mr. Johnston was not even at the examination."

We should regret very much if Mr. Johnston has been in any manner misrepresented in our columns; but as we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information we received in reference to his presence at the Romish examination alluded to, all we can say is that we fear the information received by the *Witness* is false.—We should, however, be extremely gratified to learn that Mr. Johnson was not at the Papal fete, as he is a gentleman for whose character and talent we have the highest respect. We have, notwithstanding, the best reasons for knowing that Mr. Johnston was at the Examination in question; and we shall trouble the *Witness* to inform us upon what grounds he denies our assertion.

THE NASTY, NASTY, NASTY BEAST!—Look at the third paragraph, fourth column, second page of the *Toronto Globe* of the 16 last past! A WOMAN * * * * *, in large caps too; Oh! the moral, pious, religious, prudish, pernicious *Globe*!! We are disgusted.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The English letters and papers by the Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* reached Bytown on Monday evening.

This mail has truly brought with it momentous intelligence. When the steamer sailed from the shores of England, there were anxious hearts in thousands of happy English homes, for it was authentically known that some 25,000 men of the flower of her gallant army, and at least an equal number of her best and bravest seamen, in conjunction with about an equal number of our gallant allies, the French, and a large body of Turks, had committed themselves to the stormy waters of the Euxine, with the avowed intention of invading the Crimea.

Between the 2nd and 8th of September, the troops, with all the material and stores and ninety days provisions, were embarked at the ports of Varna, Baltschik and Kostendje, with but one accident, the upsetting of a boat, by which a few French soldiers were drowned, the flotilla consisting of 600 ships. On the 10th the whole of this gigantic armament met together from the three ports at the Isle of Serpents off the mouth of the Kilia branch of the Danube, and from thence sailed in one vast body, in three lines and in perfect order, on the evening of the 11th. The flanks of the long lines of transports were covered during the voyage by the English, and French men-of-war, in order to guard against a possible sudden dash of the Russians on the unarmed transports; they had no troops on board, in order that the decks might be perfectly clear for fighting; but no enemy presented themselves, and on the 14th the great fleet bore down in three lines into the Bay of Eupatorious, 45 miles from Sevastopol, and the whole vast armament slowly swinging itself round lay with their broadsides parallel to the shore and anchored, still in three lines, about 400 yards from the beach. The great two and three-deckers of the fleet proceeded on immediately to Sevastopol to blockade the port and prevent the escape of the Russian fleet, while some powerful steamers were left to cover the landing of the troops. The organization was splendidly done; the whole fleet of transports, sailing and steam, was arranged in three divisions, an exact place assigned to every ship and even every boat. The troops were directed to take a hearty meal before embarkation; three days cooked provisions of pork and biscuit were served to each officer and man, and their canteens were filled with water. The order further enjoined that the soldiers were to sit perfectly still in the boats, and silent; the arms were not to be loaded till the men were on shore, and the knapsacks not to be put on. The boats were all to be placed on the side of the transports furthest from the shore, in order not only to cover them from the enemies' fire, but to leave the ships' guns clear; as soon as the boats

were filled with the men, they were to form in line and pull steadily for the beach, no boat being before or after another. The whole line of boats, twenty feet space being left between the oars of each, would be about two miles in length, of the English force alone; we have no detail of the French arrangements but have no doubt they were equally well-managed. On landing it was ordered that the Regiments should form in column at quarter distance, the batteries of field artillery all landing at the same time, with the Sappers and entrenching material. The Cavalry was not to land until specially ordered. The Heavy Cavalry Regiment was left behind at Varna, but will come with the Reserve, about 20,000 men in all, for which the transports were to return. A line of steamers of war watches the whole coast from Varna to Eupatoria; the main fleet is waiting off Sevastopol to co-operate with the army, and another division is off Anapa, a fortress to the eastward, still held by the Russians, and which is said to have undergone a bombardment. It is also reported that four war-steamers had again attacked Odessa, demolished the strand batteries, and left the town blazing furiously in three places.

All we know of the landing is that it took place without the slightest opposition and that the Allied troops immediately commenced their march upon Sevastopol.—There appear to be two routes of march, one by the coast, which would take the army about 5 days, another, a longer but better road inland, which would occupy ten.

It appears that the Russians must have expected the landing elsewhere, for they had recently erected three forts at Eupatoria, which if the account be true that the troops landed without opposition, cannot have been defended. One report says that there was a slight exchange of shots, but it is not generally believed.

We know very little of the Russian preparations for our reception, or even what force they have.

It is said that there are only 10,000 regulars in Sevastopol, with the crews of the fleets. That 24,000 had encamped at Baktchiserai, and 24,000 at Simpheropol, and that these will be concentrated to oppose the advance of the Allied armies; what chance they will have of beating nearly 60,000 of the finest soldiers of England, France and Turkey, with the most efficient artillery in the world, may be readily imagined.

There are reports that the Russians have been breaking up and mining the roads, but even if it be so, this sort of thing has never been found to be of any real use in stopping an enemy. The heights in front of Sevastopol are said to be defended by 18 batteries, and 15,000 men, and Menchikoff is said to have proclaimed his intention to blow up the Magazines if the Allies seem to be on the point of getting in.

On the 12th a large powder magazine bo;

longing to the Russians, exploded at Perekops in the Crimea, occasioning great loss of life, and slightly damaging two of the Allied ships, which were blockading the harbor.

It is said that a small Russian steamer was captured with important despatches, on the 11th.

The Russians are falling back in all directions, in Asia Minor. The Turks under Gayon, threatening their front, while Schamyl with 16,000 Circassian horsemen, is hovering on his flank, and has made a terrible foray into Georgia.

On the Danube matters seem to be much as they were. The Austrians are occupying the Principalities, while Omar Pasha is steadily following up the retiring Russians, and it is supposed will pursue them into Bessarabia. The Russians are reported to be sending large re-inforcements to their armies in the Crimea, Bessarabia, and Poland.

From the Baltic we have nothing but rumors. No part of the fleet has yet returned. The Swedish papers tell us that two towns in the Gulf of Finland have been burnt by the Allies, and that they landed at Ulricaborg, near Helsingfors, erected batteries, destroyed a large flotilla of Russian gunboats, and then burnt down the town; but these are mere reports, the authenticity of which was not known in England when the steamer sailed.

In Spain things are now quiet, and the moderate Government of Espartero seems to have the confidence of the majority of the people. That shocking old lady, the Queen Dowager Christina, has planted herself down in England, three miles from Windsor.

In Italy, the Pope is bothered entirely by three things, the Cholera, the financial crisis, and the immaculate conception. As to the Cholera, it is hoped that the mild autumnal weather will put an end to it. The empty Treasury is a more embarrassing business. The money is all gone, and there is no prospect of any coming in; and His Holiness and the Cardinals will have to descend from beccaficos to cold mutton. There seems no help for it. As to the third botheration, the immaculate conception, as it is no business of ours, and we don't care a — about it, we shall leave it to those who do.

In China, Canton is at last besieged by the rebels.

The great camp at Boulogne in France is to be permanent during winter, and it is supposed that this great force, 100,000 men, will be employed in the spring in the invasion of Finland.

In England there is nothing very new, if we except a diabolical attempt to destroy a railway train in Ireland, of which the details will be found in another column, and a report that Lord Elgin is to be a Knight of the Garter. It is said that the same de-

coration is to be conferred on the Emperor of the French, and that he, with his Empress, will come to England, as soon as the Queen returns from Balmoral.

The Public Printing.

SOME of the members of the Lower House appear to have unadverted with some unnecessary severity on a motion of Mr. Felton, for a "Committee to ascertain and report to this House the amount of the expenses incurred in preparing returns, &c., with the names of the movers and seconders, and the cost of printing the same, &c."

It was generally believed that this arrow was more particularly aimed at the gizzard which supplies the place of a heart in that miserable little scarecrow, the quondam rebel, McKenzie, who is everlastingly moving for Returns, which, after being obtained, and printed at an enormous expense, turn out of no earthly use to any one; and worse than this, absolutely mischievous. Fancy the impertinent little miscreant, a few days ago moving that all the Banks in the Country should send in a list of the Stockholders in each, with the amount of stock held by each respectively! We really should like to know what benefit it could be to the country to know how much stock Mr. Brooks owns in the "Bank of Montreal," or Mr. Snooks in that of "Upper Canada?" We look on such a motion as this as the result of a sneaking, inquisitive, meddling curiosity to pry into the private affairs of individuals; more worthy some scandalous cat of an old maid, squinting into her neighbour's pantries to ascertain the consumption and quality of their eatables, than a man holding what ought to be the honorable position of a representative of the people.

Mais a nos moutons; putting the little queasy rebel on one side, every one knows that the annual expenditure for printing in Canada, and particularly for that done under the authority of the House of Assembly, is enormous, and we believe most of it useless. We apprehend that immense piles of these documents never leave the custody of the "Clerk of documents," after they are delivered to him by the Printer. The usual number are distributed to the members, and any member peculiarly interested in any document, can, we believe, procure extra copies. The others, which nobody cares for, accumulate in the vaults of the House, or other depositories, forming a magnificent *pabulum* for fires and a capital *secretorium* for colonies of rats. A vast accumulation of these documents in the West end of the St. Anne's Market at Montreal was the principal agent by which the fiery torrent was spread over the rest of the building; we are told that a similar collection materially aided the catastrophe at Quebec, and we have no doubt but that a like stock is even now accumulating, some day to form the nucleus of a third conflagration —

We earnestly hope that whenever the new House shall be built, and, wherever, there will be nothing but iron and stone; floors of encaustic tiles bedded in cement; bookshelves and presses, as in the new Library of Congress, of porcelain iron; iron tables, iron chairs; nothing of wood larger than a pen-holder ought to be admitted within the walls; for such is the carelessness and want of even ordinary precaution in all our public departments, that nothing short of having nothing that *can* burn, will ensure absolute safety.

We think that Mr. Felton ought to be thanked for his motion, for it will at any rate have the effect of inducing more caution for the future. We are inclined to think that a special Committee should be appointed at the beginning of every session, whose duty it should be to decide on all these applications for Returns, and report to the House, which should be allowed, and which rejected; some limit should also be put to the number printed.

Mr. McKenzie, as usual, knowing something, but not every thing, of what he talks about, contrives to lug Mr. Derbyshire's name into the mess, intimating that he profits very largely by the printing of these Returns. Now we rather believe that the queasy little man is quite out here. We imagine that our good friend, John Lovell, one of the best men in Canada, by the way, makes the profit from the Parliamentary printing, aided and abetted by another good friend of ours, one Rolfe Campbell; we also believe, unless things have greatly changed since the time when we were more immediately in and about the precincts of Parliament, that all the printing of Parliament is done by tender and that the large establishments of John Lovell and Rolfe Campbell enable them to take contracts which no other firm existing now in Lower Canada could do. The Queen's printers, by law, print the Statutes, when assented to by the Crown, and such copies only as have their "*imprimatur*," are legally producible before the Courts. They also print during the recess, any Bills which the ministers intend to bring in, and which as is the case in all Governments, it is desirable should not be generally circulated, until laid before Parliament. The principal profits of the Queen's printers are derived from the publication of the "*Official Gazette*;" it was once our own impression that an alteration could be advantageously made by throwing open to public competition the printing done by the Queen's printers; but during a long stay in Quebec, taking great pains to inquire into the facts, we became convinced that, in the first place, competition would very little reduce the cost; in the second, that the work would not be done so well and so punctually; and in the third, that the Government must have a confidential printer; secrecy, until a certain time, being absolutely necessary, even under a Constitutional Government.

Her Majesty's Theatre.

We rejoice to find that we were not premature in congratulating Mr. LEE upon the foundation of the new Theatre—it is now an "accomplished fact,"—that is to say, as far as the actual commencement of the building is concerned; and we believe there is little doubt but that if the season keeps reasonably open, the edifice will be roofed in ere the snow comes. A large staff of Masons and laborers will be immediately added to those now employed; and the Carpenter's and Joiner's work—not to say a word of Scene Painter's labor—will proceed simultaneously with those of the contractor, Mr. GRAY. It may therefore be confidently expected that at a very early period in the ensuing summer, Mr. LEE will be able to open his doors to the public. We may state that the Theatre will be a handsome, though unpretending building, in the Cyreco-Italian style, fifty-two feet wide, and ninety-nine feet long. The front will be of picked work, with cut stone ornaments, and the Royal Arms in relief in the Pediment. The lower story in front will, besides the spacious lobby, contain a large shop, and a room of equal size, to be used by the Manager as an office; and the upper floor, towards the street, will be a spacious Salon, to be used for Lectures, Concerts, and all other purposes, when a smaller audience may be likely to attend. The Theatre proper will hold about 900 persons, and the internal fittings and decorations will be executed in the latest and best style of Italian art.

It will thus be seen that Bytown, or as we trust soon to hail it the (Metropolitan) "City of Ottawa," will possess a public institution second to none in the North American Provinces, and equal to many of high standing in the cities of the United States; whilst the management will be in the hands of a gentleman, not only well known throughout the length and breadth of our land, more particularly as the founder of the Shakespeare Club of Montreal, but equally recognized in Dramatic and Literary circles both in England and America.

Mr. LEE has not only from a deep love of Dramatic Literature pursued his studies with unwearied assiduity, but, as we have seen, has made himself particularly acquainted with all matters pertaining to the Stage, not only here, but in Wallack's Theatre, New York. We believe, however, that having obtained the sought for information he has no intention of further pursuing the profession of an actor, preferring entirely to devote himself to the management of this, and, as we are led to believe, other associate establishments to "strutting, and frothing his hour" in mimic life.

Mr. LEE has been singularly fortunate in the friends he has drawn around him since his advent in our midst. A more influential body than the Subscribers List and the "Building Committee," could not be select-

ed out of those inhabiting our rising city.— And we are requested to state to those who have taken an interest in this matter, that Mr. F. D. Wood has been associated with Mr. Griffin as Treasurer; to either of whom payments can be made, as the work progresses. Under the auspices of these gentlemen, in coalition with a first rate committee, nothing but smooth sailing can be looked for.

The House of "Grannies."

The dear old souls, with their blue coats, brass buttons, jammed waistcoats, sablo elongations, and fearful reticence of speech and action!

"Ah! quantum mutatus ab illo," if they have but one particle of spirit left, after the threatened infliction of Mr. Morn, they will appeal to their friends, if they have any, which seems doubtful, and borrow coppers enough to establish themselves at street corners, with apples and lolly-pops, for the refection of vagrant juveniles!

We have hardly patience enough to put pen to paper about this Legislative Council Bill, as to publish it, the monstrosity that it is, we will see it further first. We can not denounce it as an atrophy, because it is only an impracticable stupidity. It must be floured, and that by the "Grannies" themselves; let them take heart of grace, pluck up a spirit, and kick the thing bodily out of their House, when brought in, and our life for it, the country will back them up;—or, better still, let them do like the dying Caesar, cover their faces with the tails of their old blue coats, and kick the bucket with dignity; in other words, let them resign in a body; so shall they escape the indignity which awaits them. They have no alternative; one or other of these two things must they do, or go down into the unfathomable abyss of contempt, which to say sooth, during these years past, they have done their best to earn. Had the Legislative Council done its duty, in days we all well wot of, Canada might have been in a different position to-day.

We think that without the Legislative Council itself rests the result; we hardly think that the present "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other" ministry will venture to advise the pliant "descendant of the Bruce" to pitchfork another batch of "Sam Mills" in order, *volens volens*, to make the Legislative Council degrade itself! If His Lordship can be brought to do this, on the eve of his departure from among us, we should be strongly inclined to say, "Good bye to all Governors!"

We quite believe that much of the contempt, or rather disregard, into which the Legislative Council has fallen, is due to its composition in the first place and its own conduct, in the second.

It has been for those many years past the fashion to place men in the Council, simply because of their riches; they might be, and

some of them are, the most uneducated, ignorant blockheads imaginable; the *parvenus* of the land, as our French countrymen say, men whose stolid ignorance makes one sick at condemned for one's sins to their society; cash made them Legislative Councillors.

In the second place these men, when nominated by the Governor General, in the name of our Royal Mistress, have grossly neglected their duties; session after session has passed away, and a bare quorum of them generally condescended to be present. The contempt into which they have fallen in the estimation of the people, is due to these two things, the improper appointment of many of them, and their own want of respect to themselves, and inattention to their duties.

It has been said that in the multitude of councillors there is safety, but if these men had been the only Councillors on whom "this Canada" had to lean, they would have turned out a very rotten reed.

The very last vestige of the esteem in which the Legislative Council was held, was destroyed when Lord Elgin pitchforked into it a dozen purchasable bumpkins of the Sam Mills stamp, in order to carry the Rebellion Losses Bill; from that day to this, so far as we can learn, not one human being in the Province has cared to know anything of its sayings or doings.

Now it is to be cobbled up; Mr. Morn has taken the awl and wax-end in hand, and the Council is to be heel-tapped, and toe-tapped, welled, and patched; hardly a vestige of the old brogues will be left—in our next, for space fails us, we shall endeavor to let our readers know what the patching of the old brogues will be, according to Morn, the cobbler, and what we think might be made of them by a little more skillful workman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Bytown, 17th Oct., 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.—
GREAT VICTORY OF THE ALLIED
ARMIES—RUSSIAN FLEET
DESTROYED!!!

NEW YORK, LAST NIGHT.

Eight hours after the *Latorpa* sailed came official news of a great battle on Alma River in the Crimea. On the 21st the Allies stormed the Russian intrenchments, after about four hours fighting. Anglo-French lost 2800 killed and wounded. Russians lost 6000. Private despatches supply the rest of the news, state that the Russians under Menschikoff on river Rauska on the 23rd, again gave battle to the Allies and were again defeated and driven to their entrenchments behind Sevastopol, again rallied and fought a third battle on 24th and were a third time defeated and fled into Sevastopol which was besieged by sea and land. Fort Constantine blew up, other forts stormed and Russian fleet taken, ships sunk, Russians lost 18000 killed and wounded, the garrison of 28,000 capitulated these were taken prisoners of war. The shattered remains barricaded the inner harbour, and refused to surrender. Great rejoicing throughout England and France. An attack on Cronstadt threatened.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Western Canal Flour 3s. to 3s. 4, Yellow and White Corn 3s. 7.
Provisions generally unchanged had a moderate business done. Brown Sugar & Co quote Breadstuffs unchanged.

Australia.

The following extract from a letter received by the last mail from a friend in Australia, will be found of interest:—

"I have been at the Ballarat diggings since I wrote, and have done tolerably well, when I say well, I do not mean a fortune, for fortunes are not so easily made, whatever the good people of England may think and say of them, and many unfortunates toil away for months and months, and never see the color of gold. The work is very severe, from being constantly immersed in mud and water. The last three holes we sunk, (there were fourteen in my party) were 140, 153, 167 feet deep, and timbered from the surface to the solid rock—at the bottom. We were three months sinking the last, which paid well; the second turned out very inferior, the first a rank slicer. People imagine at home that you have nothing to do but kick up nuggets with the toes of your boots; poor things! many of them go to the diggings, but the first night is enough, their golden ideas vanish, and they go back to town to drive a dray, or become government servants, that is, work on the roads. As far as my experience goes, and I have been at the principal diggings, Mount Alexander and Ballarat, they are, and ever will be, a complete lottery, when one makes a fortune, 150 do nothing; this may be thought great odds, but I assure you it is the case, and those into whose hands the gold falls, generally make a bad use of it. I see some very ridiculous things about "lucky diggers," in some of the English papers, "what a parcel of lies—I wonder who concocts them; I suppose some of the large ship-owners, to get their vessels full of half-witted emigrants; it is a great shame to lead people astray in that way. You can hardly imagine what an extraordinary life a digger's is, and I can assure you a very precarious one. I have seen dreadful sickness carry off hundreds, and such awful accidents. I was six months before I even made sixpence. From what I see of the lower classes of Irish here, they are a discontented quarrelsome set of people; the largest population at the diggings is from Tipperary, and never were a more disorderly set, fighting, drinking, and occasionally murdering, form the principal features in their characters; there are some exceptions but I fear they are very rare."

Mr. Hincks' Last Job!!?

We clip the following article from the *Pictou Gazette*. We should very much like to know who the member of Parliament it was that promised the bribe:—

"We have heard from Quebec of one of those little private transactions which were so much in vogue with members of the late Ministry, that people innocently supposed they enjoyed a monopoly of that kind. As the story runs, it is one of the most appetizing cases on record for lovers of the marvellous in political turpitude. Some short time since, Judge Powell, one of the County judges of Wellington, died; and a gentleman who desiderated the vacant place offered a member of the House £500 if he could procure the appointment from the Government for him. The worthy member, who formerly made profession of Conservatism, but more recently avowed Railroad politics to be his motto—thereby meaning an aptitude for selling himself to the highest bidder—immediately put himself in communication with the chief chieftain. This was a job exactly suited to the taste of the latter, but as he was at the moment de facto head of the Government, and extremely desirous of securing the election of Mr. Cartier as Speaker, he made it a condition that the ex-Conservative should vote for that gentleman. Rumor further says, that the bargain was fulfilled on both sides—that the man who paid the consideration got the judgeship, and that the records of the House show that the man who received it voted with the Ministry."

Editorial Scraps.

NEW INSPECTOR GENERAL'S ELECTION.—On the 14th inst., the Hon. Mr. Cayley was elected for Huron, without opposition.

SOUTH OXFORD.—Mr. Edward Taylor Dartnell, editor of the Toronto "*British Canadian*," is the Conservative candidate for South Oxford. Several are spoken of as likely to come forward on the Reform side. The election was to come off at Mount Elgin on Monday, the 9th October.

A son of Mr. Thompson, Furrier, of Montreal, had his right arm mutilated under the cylinder of a wool-picking machine, on Friday last.

SIR EDMUND HEAD, it is stated by the *Quebec Chronicle* of Saturday, will not assume the duties of his office, till January next, having obtained leave of absence till that time.

Forty-four atrocious murders and 1,509 cases of murderous assault have been committed in the city of New York within the last four months!—"Hail Columbia, happy land,"—Very!

DECREASE OF ROMISH PRIESTS IN IRELAND.—About six years ago there were about 5000 Roman Catholic priests in Ireland; last year, as appears from a return, there were only 2366.

AT HARTFORD, on the 22nd ult., the annual muster of the firemen, they paid a visit to the "Charter Oak," a famous old tree. Not less than 28 firemen stood within its trunk at one time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5th, 1854.

The *Union* published the opinion of Attorney General Cushing on the Reciprocity Treaty—four columns long—and in substance declares that the President cannot issue his Proclamation until he has received satisfactory intelligence of the enactment by the Imperial Parliament and by the Provincial Parliaments of all the four Provinces of special laws to give effect to the Treaty, acknowledging the Act of Congress.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—By recent advices from Washington, we learn that the affair at Greytown seems to be assuming a very grave and even threatening aspect. It appears that the American government intends to sustain the act of the American commander Hollins, and it is said that a squadron is about to be despatched to St. Juan in furtherance of that decision, with orders to acknowledge no European protectorate, and to salute the Nicaragua flag only, as an acknowledgment of its sole sovereignty. The *New York Tribune*, however, says that it is reported from Jamaica that the *Boscawen*, 70 guns, and probably some frigates and smaller craft, are under orders for the same place, and will be there about the same time with the American squadron, in order to uphold the protectorate of Great Britain. If these reports are true, and the two fleets meet, it is hard to say what may be the result.

THE TEN THOUSAND POUNDS JOB.—JUDGMENT RENDERED.—Judgment was given on the 10th inst., in the Court of Chancery, on the case of Paterson et al vs. Bowes. Mr. Chancellor Blake and Vice-Chancellor Easton and Spragg delivered their opinions at length; with perfect unanimity agreeing in finding for the Plaintiffs, and ordering the Defendant to refund to the City Treasury his profits on the job with interest, and to pay the costs of the suit. The result justifies the popular opinion of Mr. Bowes' conduct, and the confidence felt in the Court.—Sincerely do we rejoice that the principles which ought to guide men in public trusts have been laid down

with so much clearness and ability, that none can fail to understand them.

IN BROOKLYN on Sunday, Michael King, being jealous of his wife, and under the influence of liquor, inflicted a dreadful gash on her head with a razor, and, supposing her to be dead, put an end to his own existence by cutting his throat with the same instrument. He was about forty years of age. His wife may recover.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES is about to join the war-steamer "Royal Albert," as a Lieutenant, he is 13 years old.

The *London Times* of Sept. 13th, announces the death on the preceding Monday of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, an eminent actress, chiefly distinguished for her performances in comedy. She died after a brief illness at the age of 62.

RIVER DU LOUP, Oct. 5.—5, P.M.

The Mail Steamer "*Ottawa*" just passed off River du Loup at the rate of 20 miles per hour—outward bound.

The Members of the Legislature arrived at this place about noon in the steamers *Admiral* and *Advocate*. They stopped at St. Denis all night, whither they arrived about 8 o'clock, and left this morning at 7 o'clock. After inspecting the works they will leave for the Saguenay. At two o'clock, a squall took place while the expedition was off Lislet. Every where almost along the river the people hoisted flags and fired cannons. The members were enthusiastic; and they were received here by large crowds of people assembled opposite the hotel.

Messrs. Chabot, Tache, Dr. Fortier, Cauchon, and O'Farrell made speeches. They then left in steamers for Saguenay.—Weather very fine at present.—*Mercury*.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia is about to reconstruct the kingdom of Poland by placing his third and favorite son Nicholas upon its throne. That this may be tranquilly effected, the Emperor has been secretly negotiating with the Pope.

The receipts from duties into the United States Treasury for September last, as compared with the previous year, have fallen off one and a half millions of dollars. The decrease at New York is about seven hundred thousand.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—The English papers by the "*Canada*" announce the death of Sir George Arthur, the last Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, on the 19th September, at his residence in London, after a long and painful illness.

BY TELEGRAPH!

By Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line.

QUEBEC, 10th Oct., 1854.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The return of Messrs. Cayley, Smith, J. A. McDonald, and Sir A. McNab was announced by the Speaker. The three last named members took their seats and the oath.

Mr. Masson moved for an address for copies of all reports of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada since January last, together with all accompanying documents, which, after a discussion, was lost.

A message was read from the Legislative Council requesting the attendance before a committee of their body of Messrs. Langton, McKenzie and George Brown, to give evidence respecting the charges of corruption alleged against members of the late Government. The Speaker informed the messenger that those members would attend.

Mr. Bowes introduced a Bill to incorporate St. Nicholas College, Toronto.

A long conversation took place on a motion of Mr. Foley for information relative to the Woodstock and Erie Railroad, which was withdrawn.

Dr. Vallols introduced a Bill to amend the charter of the Montreal School of Medicine. Mr. Jobin introduced a Bill to amend the Act concerning the erection of parishes and the building of churches in Lower Canada.

Mr. McKenzie complained of the Clergy Reserve Bill not being introduced to-day, as promised by the Government. Mr. Morin said the reason was owing to the absence of Mr. Drummond who had charge of the Bill.

The House is considering the report of the Committee on Printing, as the report leaves.

QUEBEC, October 11th.

Last night Sir A. McNab stated in reply to Mr. J. S. McDonald, that as soon as Messrs. Oayley and Spence came into the House he would willingly give every explanation in relation to the formation of the Ministry.

The following Bills were read the second time and referred.—Quebec and Saguenay Railway Bill—A Bill in relation to crimes and perjury—Township of Guelph Lands Bill—Niagara Falls Suspension Bill—Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Bill—Mason College Incorporation Bill—Galt and Guelph Railroad Bill—St. Francis College Incorporation Bill—Stratford and Huron Railroad Bill—Montreal and Vermont Railroad amendment Bill—Upper Canada Division Courts.

For the remainder of the Session it was resolved that no member should be allowed to speak longer than three quarters of an hour to the same question.

To-night Mr. Morin gave notice that he would move for a call of the House on the 27th, to consider the Legislative Council Bill; also another call of the House on the 7th November, to consider the question of the seat of Government.

Mr. Drummond said he would introduce the Clergy Reserve Bill on Monday next.

The following Bills were introduced; by Mr. Alleyne, to amend the British North America Telegraph Act, by Mr. Ross to incorporate St. Lawrence Mining Company.

The following Bills were read a second time: Mr. Merritt's, Civil Actions Arbitration Bill; Mr. Langton's, Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroad Bill; Mr. Ross' Megantic Mining Company Bill. The House then adjourned.

QUEBEC, 13.

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

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

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

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

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

TROY—To-day a ferry skiff upset in the river, near the Steamboat dock, about 7 o'clock this morning, containing 17 persons, including the skiff-man named George Yetto drowned. Those drowned were principally employed in Wheeler & Taylor's chain factory, West Troy, and were at the time going to their work.

QUEBEC, 13.

The Huron arrived to-day with the Arctic's passengers.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, October 10.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	36	3	00	0
Farmers', $\frac{1}{2}$ 196 lbs.	33	2	00	0
Wheat—Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 60 lbs.	7	0	00	7
" Spring, do. do.	6	6	00	7
Oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ bri, 196 lbs.	42	6	00	3
Rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 56 lbs.	3	3	00	3
Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	00	3
Oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	00	2
Peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	00	4
Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	5	0	00	6
Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	4	3	00	5
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	0	0	00	3
Hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	00	0	00	80
Straw, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	50	0	00	60
Onions $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	0	0	00	5
Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	5	0	00	5
Butter—Fresh, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	0	00	1
" Tub do.	0	2	00	0
Eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	0	0	00	1
Pork, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	20	0	00	42
Beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	25	0	00	30
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	5	00	0
Mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb by the quarter,	0	2	00	4
Hams, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	0	4	00	6
Tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	0	00	7
Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	0	00	6
Hides, slaughtered, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	20	0	00	22
Kowls, $\frac{1}{2}$ pair,	2	0	00	2
Chickens, do.	1	3	00	1
Turkeys, each	3	0	00	5
Geese, each,	1	8	00	2

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Always on Hand.

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

A. SCOTT.

Bytown, Oct. 13, 1854.

Town papers to copy for three weeks.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa.

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

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

JOHN MORRISON,

Provincial Grand Secretary.

Kingston, Oct. 10, 1854.

Orange Lily, Perth Standard and Belleville Intelligencer, to copy two posts.

DANCING SCHOOL.

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

A CARD.

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

For terms &c.,

Apply to

PODGE, DICKENSON & Co

Telegraph Office, BYTOWN, C W

Bytown, Oct. 11th, 1854.—[38-3m.]

DENTISTRY.

Z. W. Smythe, M D.

HAS arrived at Bytown.—May be consulted at Mr. J. L. Campbell's for a few days.

Bytown, Sept. 25th, 1854.—(3in-34)

JUBILEE WEEK IN THE CITY OF THE OTTAWA.

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

A DEMONSTRATION

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

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

A SPACIOUS TENT

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

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL

Suitable Music will be provided for the occasion. Arrangements have been made with the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, by which persons desirous of participating in or witnessing the festivities will be conveyed from Prescott to Bytown and back again for \$1, and the Proprietors of the Ottawa Royal Mail Line have generously agreed to convey passengers from Grenville to Bytown and back again for a like sum of \$1.

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

The adets of Temperance

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

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

Grand Division Regalia can be procured in Bytown.

By order,

JAMES GUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to Committee of Arrangement.

PONTIAC HOTEL.

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



ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

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

THOMAS LANGRELL,
District Master.

Bytown, October 11th, 1854.

BYTOWN

AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.

After Saturday the 6th inst. and till further notice, regular

PASSENGER TRAINS

Will run between Prescott and Kemptville as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

R. HOUGH,
S. B. & P. Railway.

Sept. 4th, 1854.

500 LABOURERS WANTED.

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

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

A. P. McDONALD & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

HAIR OVER-HOES,

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

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Wellington Street,

Upper Bytown,

Oct. 9th, 1854.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER,
ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,
R. W. Scorr,
W. April 26th, 1854.

(17)

PRIZE CHEESE.

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

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

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

Intending Purchasers are solicited to call and examine the articles.

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN,
Rideau Street General Grocery,
4th October, 1854.

New Confectionery Establishment.

Rideau Street, Bytown.

WILLIAM PRÖDERICK, Brother-in-law of the late FRANCIS THOMPSON, having returned to Bytown, takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received when in business in Central Bytown, and begs to inform Old Customers and the Public in general, that he intends to re-commence Business in the NEW STONE BUILDING of Mr. John Wade, in Rideau Street, on an extensive scale. The Establishment will be opened on SATURDAY, 7th October, when he will introduce

CONFECTIONERY.

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

Wedding and Christening Cakes

MADE TO ORDER.

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

Lower Bytown, Sept. 28th, 1854.—(36)

REMOVAL

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING;

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

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

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

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

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, 1854.

E. WOOD.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

LAND FOR SALE.

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

JAMES ABBOTT.

Nepean, October, 1854.

3-in.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
193, NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 2nd 1854.

CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER

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

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

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

Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

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

Bytown, August, 1854.

J. SMITH,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door to A. Foster, Esq. York Street

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

WATCHES of every description accurately repaired. A variety of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-11).

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. (—(21-17)

May 29th, 1854.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

GEORGE & JAMES LANG.

Bytown, August 10th, 1854.



An Important Mis-statement, Corrected.

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

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

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

From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is... 91 Miles. By American Lake Shore,..... 92 1/2

In favor of American Route, is... 4 1/2 Hours.

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

Via American Route,..... 36

Difference in favor of A. S. Route,..... 12

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

TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE NORTH half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osgoode—100 acres. Twenty-five acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Log Barn erected thereon.

The above land is located in a thickly settled part of the country, and within from one to three hours drive of Bytown, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to the undersigned.

Caution to Trespassers.

The public are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the East half of Lots Nos. 12 & 13, Junction Gore, Rideau Front, or on the North half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th concession of the township of Osgoode—100 acres; as any one found doing so, will be prosecuted according to Law.

GEORGE PATTERSON. (9tr) Bytown, 8th March, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

J. EAGER, R. B. EAGER. } Richmond, May 24th, 1854.

New Grocery Establishment.

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

UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK.

Bytown December 8th 1853.

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.

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, Molekins, Fustians, Twilled Serge, Woolen Socks, Mittens and Gloves, Tartan Camblet, Woolen Shawls, and a good assortment of Calicoes, Velvets, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Coburges, 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. 41-1

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, and begs to inform them that he continues to devote his time to the above business; from his long experience, and thorough knowledge of the same, he hopes for a continuation of that patronage always bestowed upon him.

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

Bytown 22nd Feb'y. 1853.

Notice.

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

THOMAS GREEN.

Township of Fitzroy, Sept: 7th 1854.

To Journeymen Cabinet-Makers.

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

Apply to E. WOOD. Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

FOR SALE,

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

For particulars apply to the Subscriber or he premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

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

1854. Steamboat Notice



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

UPWARDS:

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

DOWNWARDS:

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

These Boats touch at intermediate stopping-places en route each way. Ratts will be towed by these Boats during the intermediate days,—at usual rates.

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

Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter.

T. A. CUMING.

Agent Union Forwarding Co. Aylmer, 27th April, 1854.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that from and after the 8th instant, no goods or other Property will be received at the Office of the Union Forwarding Company at Aylmer after EIGHT o'clock P. M.

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

T. A. CUMING,

Agent Union Forwarding Company. Aylmer, 5th May, 1854.

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

T. A. G.

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

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

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

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 Gold-street.

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



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

DIRECTORS

- JOHN R. FORSYTH, Kingston, WILLIAM FORD, Jr., Kingston, THOS. W. ROBISON, Kingston, DAVID ROBLIN, Napanee, HAMILTON SPENCER, Elmira, WM. F. BRUDELL, Toronto, WM. MATTHE, Brockville, JAMES ROSS, Belleville.

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

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

- S. C. BIXBY, 10 Court-Square, Boston, JOHN ROBERTS, India Street, Portland, D. DEFORREST 53 Grt St James St Montreal, F. J. LOGAN, St. Peter Street, Quebec, D. & H. McLAHLIN, Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.

A Messenger will leave Montreal for Bytown every Monday and Thursday at half-past 6, P. M. Leave Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 5, A. M.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By these safe and expeditious means of transit and moderate charges, the Company expects a large share of public patronage. JOHN C. CLARK, Superintendent. E. W. PALMER, General Manager. KINGSTON APRIL 8th, 1854.

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

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

CITY HOTEL, GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN QUEBEC.

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

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

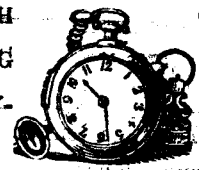
HIS WINES & LIQUORS are of the best quality and of the choicest brands, and every information and assistance will be given to travellers passing up and down from Quebec, respecting the journey, whether they be passing to the United States, or any part of the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

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

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

WATCH MAKING AND ENGRAVING &c. WILLIAM TRACY

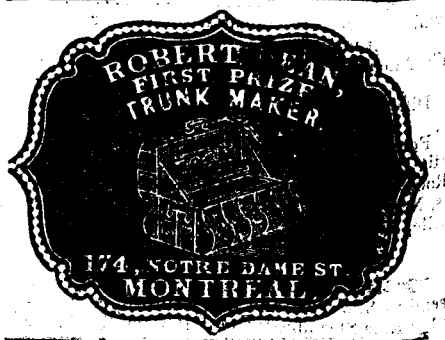


(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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. Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice. Bytown, March 8th, 1855.



JOHN PERRY, GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP 135, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of the Ottawa country, and his friends generally, that he has opened a general Boot and Shoe Store, at the above stand where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, of good material, and best 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.

REGALIA.

MRS. MINNS would respectfully make known to the Public, that she is prepared to manufacture and furnish REGALIA, viz—GOWN-SASHES, COLLARS, SCARFS, &c., &c., on reasonable terms; and at the shortest notice.

Upper Bytown, June 24th, 1854. (35-)

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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