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# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VII. STOWEN, AUGUST 14, 1852. NO. 20.

## THE GAOB CHAPLAIN.

### THE BURIED ALIVE.

There are times when, even with the most anxious and sorrow-stricken, the heart ceases to glow with glad existence, and the bowed spirit to throw off its crushing weight of care. Trials appear light. Disappointments are forgotten. Inquietude slumbers. The cheerfulness of nature communicates itself to our spirits; and all without and all within speak of renewed enjoyment and refreshed existence. To many this feeling is peculiarly present on a sunny morning in early spring. The bright green of the trees; the wild singing of the birds; the busy hum of animated being which rises from glade and coppice, and cottage-garden, and hedge-row; the perfume of the flowers, and the blossom of the tree; each and all tell the tale of living gladness. With the balmy breath of morning the deity is, as it were, forced upon our recollection. Nature is the vast and glorious sanctuary; and we adore him in the temple which he himself has raised. Thus mingling in the deserted pleasure of a religious community which had long since passed away—a pleasure which yet retained traces of taste of its former owners.—Two old trees scattered in clumps, or gathered together in broad sweeping woods, and with their clear and well-defined shadows nobly contrasting the vivid green around, it was with reluctant step and glow that I turned from the soothing tranquillity of nature to my irksome task of marking the strife of human passions, the wreck of better feelings, and the ravages of crime: A distant clock admonished me. It was my hour for visiting the goal.

"Mr. Cleaver," cried the surgeon as I passed the portal, "a word with you, if you please! I have just returned from the sick ward, and have seen that old woman, — Waldron, but, really she requires your assistance more than mine."

"How so?"

"She is ill, but will take no remedies. In fact, I believe she wishes to be so,—a free-bias in an old woman. The genus generally holds out to the last. Such, at least, was the feeling of my two venerable maiden aunts, whose tenacity of existence had well-nigh starved their dutiful nephew. At length they retired, aged respectively ninety-two and ninety-seven; the survivor deplored to her last breath, the fatal mistake of her dear sister Bessy; who called in the doctors, and in consequence was permanently hurried off the stage of life."

"But what has this to do with Waldron?"

"Something in the way of illustration. They both parted with existence unwillingly; she, after seeing you, will do so cheerfully. My questions she cut very short by asking repeatedly the hour, and whether you had come."

"Why did you not mention this sooner?"

"I was thankful to escape from the merciful gossip."

"I found the old woman much altered; she was gradually sinking; her voice had become hoarse, and her features had assumed that sharpness and rigidity of outline which I knew full well indicated approaching death. She received me with a smile,

"Well, sir, shall I be believed at last? I told you that I should hold up my head before no earthly judge. What say you to me now?"

"That you lose no time in preparing for the award of an eternal one."

"Good!" she murmured, after a pause; "and it is because you have thus and so warned me that I now ask from you a favour,—easily granted, and not likely, I hope, to be denied."

"Let me hear its nature."

"Here I shall die. I know well what this faintness, fluttering pulse, and clanging brow mean. Be it so—I am content! But, dying within prison walls, an inquest must, and will, be held upon me; that the law of the land requires. Circumstanced as I am, little decency after death, probably, awaits me; and very few hours will, I dare say, elapse between the drawing of my last breath and a very hurried burial. Now, sir, will you—will you grant my dying, my final request? Will you see that I have fair play?"

"You wish,—if I rightly catch your meaning,—you wish that your last moments may be undisturbed, and that you may be permitted to pass quietly away. Be at ease on that point; no unkindness shall be shown you; this is no hour for it."

"No," she returned quickly, "that is not my meaning. My dread extends beyond—beyond that, I fear!—and into her fierce eye a tear stole as she spoke,—I fear burial before death! Oh! prevent it, prevent it!"

"Don't distress yourself by apprehensions so trifling and so needless. Nothing of that sort ever takes place in this county."

"I know to the contrary," said she sternly, "I know to the contrary; and for years I have dreaded that what I consented to do in the case of another would one day be visited on myself. That day has come! Oh! rebuff me, and save me!"

"Explain to me what you mean; tell me what I can do, and it shall be done. But don't expend the little strength you possess, —and, above all, don't waste the last moments of existence in exclamations and expressions which—"

"She interrupted me eagerly."

"And you would exclaim, if your conscience were as heavily burdened as mine! Years ago—yes! I find I must speak—call it Nurse Waldron's confession, testimony, explanation, what you will—years ago, a young officer, of the name of Hesham, came to E—th. He was hurried there, labouring under confirmed consumption; feeble, emaciated, and worn down by hectic fever. But the extension of his life was important to his family; and, as a last expedient, a trial of the mild air of Devon was recommended to him by those who must have well known that, in his case, no air, —ever balmy, would avail. He came into Devon—as hundreds before him with ulcerated lungs have done—but to die! His family accompanied him. By his sick couch watched most attentively his father, mother, and three sisters, not one of whom would admit the extent of his danger, or believe that recovery was hopeless."

"Fear, they say, is blind; so is love. Strong affection, sir, acts furiously on different parties. Some it renders sensitive

and keen sighted in the extreme, others it wholly blinds;—the latter was the case here. The Heshams, one and all, were persuaded that Harry had no radical disease; and that the soft breezes of the Devon coast would soon bring him round. They saw daily amendment;—while what others saw as his usage was death. But, independent of natural affection, his family had ample cause for dreading an evil issue to Harry. He was their prop, their stay; to him they owed every luxury they enjoyed; and his death, were that to occur speedily, would leave them beggars. They might well reject with frenzy the most cautious hint of its approach. Who would not, so situated! Their case was this.—A self-willed grandfather had bequeathed to Harry Hesham the whole of his large property, without the slightest provision for either his mother or sister. While a minor, the property was under the control of trustees, for the young heir's benefit, to whom a very liberal allowance was made. If he lived ever one and twenty he could dispose of the property as he pleased; but if he died under that age, the whole passed to his cousin, who was his guardian and managing trustee. It was a cruel will, and vast was the amount of misery which it caused. The young man grew weaker; his sleepless nights, incessant cough, profuse perspiration, and hectic fever rapidly reduced him. A subsidence became necessary; I was sent for. His debility was alarming, and I urged the attendance of a physician. Dr. D—n— of Exeter was called in. In kind, gentle, and cautious terms the doctor apprised the family of his patient's danger. The father, Major Hesham, became outrageous. Poor old gentleman! he had a paralysis, and was, as most paralytic people are, peevish, testy, and obstinate in the extreme. He called Dr. D—n— to his face an "ignoramus" and an "alarmist," told him to "return to Exeter and study his profession," and vowed he would never trouble him for an opinion again. Another practitioner was sent for, and he, after exhausting the invalid with a succession of questions, declared the "symptoms distressing," and the "case attended with difficulty," but "by no means with danger!" Nobody told him to "return and study his profession;" but there was one who was very sure such a recommendation was necessary. Days rolled on, and, however blind to his danger his family might be, the sufferer himself gradually awoke to it. One morning after a very restless night, during which he had been greatly harassed by cough, hectic fever, and a burning feeling in the palms of his hands,—a common accompaniment of consumption,—he called me to his side and said—

"Nurse, I am about to ask you a question, and I expect from you a resolute and explicit answer. Your experience in cases like mine must have been great: tell me, do you think I shall recover?"

"I hesitated."

"Be candid: you will neither shock nor distress me by your reply; only let it conform to your real opinion. Say, shall I recover?"

"I told him I thought he would not. He asked for a few moments, and then, pointing to his forehead, he said—"

"Write from my dictation, post the letter yourself, and observe the most rigid silence respecting it to my family."

"I obeyed his instructions. The letter was brief, and addressed to his lawyer in London. It alluded slightly to his increased indisposition and requested his friend to lose no time in repairing to E—th, where he wished to consult him respecting his will."

"A journey from the metropolis into Devon was not then, as now, an affair of twenty-four hours, and ten days elapsed before Mr. Helsham's man of business reached us. His unexpected arrival threw the family into the most painful agitation; but by the invalid himself the attorney was cordially and eagerly welcomed. Their conference was long; but, as the distressed young man that evening voluntarily confided to me, *very unsatisfactory*. Mr. Underwood candidly told his anxious client that he could make no valid will for the next three weeks,—till, in fact, he was of age."

"I will take your instructions," he added, observing the young man's distress, "will carry out your wishes in every particular, but take care to have the will drawn up, and ready in every respect for execution, the moment you are twenty-one—till then you are powerless."

"The invalid expressed audibly his distress and disappointment."

"Three weeks will soon pass," suggested his companion.

"But if I should die in the interim?"

"Then," replied the lawyer, "you will be unable to make any provision for your family. They must be left to the kindness and consideration of the next heir."

"In other words," said young Helsham, "to absolute beggary?"

"And as the sick man repeated to me, during a sleepless night, this painful conclusion, his lips quivered with agony. I endeavoured to console him; I reminded him that he had youth on his side, that ease and quiet would do much to stay the progress of disease, that no expedient was omitted to counteract it, and that, in truth, the interval one-and-twenty days, was very short."

"Not in my case, nurse,"—was his gloomy reply.

"The excitement consequent on this interview, and the feelings of bitter disappointment which it left behind, were prejudicial to him. His manner underwent an entire change. Previous to his lawyer's visit he had been submissive, calm, and cheerful; now he was anxious, irritable, and impatient. No attentions seemed to soothe him, no vigilance to satisfy him; every feeling was absorbed in a passionate desire to live over his minority; and the anxiety with which he watched every new symptom, the eagerness with which each morning he scanned the countenance of his medical attendant, as if to read his fate there, the restless impatience with which he counted the lagging hours,—all this it was painful to witness. To himself, moreover, it was destruction. Henry Helsham's bitterest enemy could have suggested no surer scheme for hastening his end than his own unhappy suggestion of Mr. Underwood's visit, and the incessant excitement which followed it."

"And, amid all this anxiety, all this restlessness about the present, was there," said I, interrupting her, "no thought bestowed on a higher and nobler state of existence?"

"The aged woman was silent, and I repeated my inquiry."

"Religion was not fashionable in that family!" was the revolting reply.

"The remark, every way offensive, was from her lips, under her circumstances and within those walls, appalling. I told her so. Reckless of all reproof, she drew breath, and hurried on."

"Twelve of the twenty-one days had expired when the will came down. For the first time the family seemed to take alarm,—all but Major Helsham. He persisted in saying 'it was only a cold—a severe, and rather obstinate cold. The will!—tut! I think nothing of that. I've known men to live five-and-forty years after making their will! A lad with Harry's prospects die? A likely thing indeed! If he's not better next month, I'll take him to Madeira. A sea-voyage, and a short sojourn at Madeira, will set up any man. Doctors run tame about my house, as if it were a county hospital! A lad's appetite fails him, cough comes on, he looks rather pinched in the face, and in an instant those blood-suckers, the fee-nanting doctors, surround the mother and groan her into the belief that her son is on his death-bed! I beg I may hear no more of such nonsense!"

"He was obeyed; he did hear 'no more nonsense' on the subject. The next tidings brought him were too clear to admit of cavil. The day on which the will arrived was one of considerable excitement. Its contents were made known by the failing youth to his mother. He told her in feeble accents, that if she wished any alteration to be made, that was the time to suggest it. Tears were her reply; and in an agony of grief I half led her, half carried her, to her apartment. It was in vain that I urged the necessity of quiet, and besought the sisters to restrain their feelings while in their brother's presence. I might as well have shouted to 'The Parson and Clerk' at Dawlish." The Miss Helshams were quite as impenetrable to counsel, and in taking up their position quite as immovable. The whole family, the major always expected, seemed I thought to vie with each other in the noisiness and extravagance of their grief. If they knew how obstreperous lamentation distracts the dying person—how it unnerves and unsettles him—how it aggravates his sufferings, and hastes his end affectionate relations would avoid it. The issue was exactly what I expected. Towards evening the ill-fated young man burnt with hectic fever; thirst, which nothing could assuage, parched him; violent and rapidly-succeeding fits of coughing distressed him, and rendered sleep impossible. Such was the aspect of affairs till about three in the morning, when the fever began to subside, the cough to be less frequent, I ventured to hope the worst of that weary night was over. Suddenly he spoke in, I fancied, an unusual and peculiar tone; a strange, gurgling sound in the throat followed. I ran towards him—blood was gushing from his mouth and nostrils—he had ruptured a blood-vessel!

"To raise him instantly, to ring for assistance, to apply cold water freely, to hold him upright in my arms till further help could be procured, seemed to be the act of a single instant; and it was successful. He revived, smiled, and whispered, 'Summon my surgeon.' He came; approved of what had been done; and told me what, in truth, I knew before, that this new symptom was alarming; and that the case had now become critical." A second physician, Dr. Luke, was called in. His directions were peremptory, and he insisted on their observance. The family were excluded from the sick-room. Positive orders were given

to maintain it in perfect quiet. Windows and doors—it was November—were thrown open, that the lowest possible temperature might be obtained. A single sheet and counterpane formed the whole covering allowed the invalid. Speech was forbidden. In future he was to communicate his wishes on a slate. It was singular how completely, throughout these trying circumstances, one idea possessed him. His first question was, 'whether he should live till that day se'night—his birthday?' His next, 'whether, in that case, he should be in full possession of his faculties?'

"The reply of the physicians was ready and cautious. With respect to his first question they told him they hoped he would live much beyond the period he had named; but that everything depended on his keeping himself perfectly quiet, and shunning whatever would excite emotion. As to his second inquiry, 'it was well known that with persons labouring under his complaint the faculties generally remained unclouded to the last moment.' They again counselled silence, and withdrew. To the weeping mother below they were more communicative. They told her 'no opinion as to the result could then be hazarded. If the next eight and forty hours went by without any recurrence of the bleeding, all immediate danger, they hoped, might be then said to have passed away. The new symptom was alarming; but its return might, possibly, be obviated by good nursing; care, quiet, and vigilance.' They then rose, looked grave, bowed over their respective fees and departed.

"The specified period did not elapse without bringing with it a renewal of the dreadful symptom. Again the vessel opened, and again life was with difficulty preserved. His thoughts then turned to a fresh object. He directed his cousin, his heir-at-law, to be sent for—*express*. It was imagined, for no explanation could be sought or given, that his object in summoning Mr. Lemuel Helsham was to interest him in behalf of his mother and sisters; to represent to them their destitute condition, should he die a minor; to commend them to his kind offices; and, if possible, to extract from him some promise in their favour. Such, at least, was the impression throughout the household. Not that even then, wasted and debilitated as he was, the sufferer ever wholly despaired of carrying out his cherished plan. The will was kept in a small blotting-case, on a stand by his side; and when he was too weak to speak, he would, on waking from sleep, point to it, and inquire *with the eye*, if it were there. It was invariably, on these occasions, exhibited. He smiled, and was satisfied. Poor fellow! it was the one idea which held him to the last!"

"The cousin came. He was a harsh-looking, harsh-visaged man, of forty. He scanned curiously, and without emotion, the pallid, sad, and gentle face, that was earnestly raised to him; expressed in civil terms his 'regret' at the spectacle; professed his 'willingness to do what propriety would justify,' hoped there 'would be no need for his meddling with matters at all; said the Exeter doctors were thought clever, Dr. Luke especially; 'knew that there was no cure for decline;' but had heard that while there was life there was hope!"

"The invalid listened; gazed up sadly and piteously into that hard, dark, passionless countenance; caught its mercenary meaning, and turned, with bitter and burning tears, away. It was the first and only time I saw him so moved."

"Eighteen out of the twenty-one days

had now elapsed. Three only remained to torture the dying man's family. These were the sufferer of age, and his will valid. It was a feverish interval for Mr. Lemuel; and there stole every now and then an involuntary and convulsive movement over his hard features, which showed the struggle which was going on within. He shifted his quarters to the nearest hotel, and, from a motive I then guessed not, was unremitting in his attention to his kinsman. The Major loathed the very sight of him; and vehemently insisted on his being forbidden the house. But Mrs. Helsham gently pleaded, 'be civil to this man. The result who can foresee? We may be wholly in his power. Oh! make not an enemy of one whose means of injuring us may be so many and so various.'

"Ah! could she have read the future, she would have barred that man from her dwelling, even if life had parted in the struggle?"

Meanwhile, the subject of so many fears and surmises, and, I may truly add, illancies, lay feeble and passive upon his comfortless couch. He was perfectly sensible; and clearly comprehended what was passing around him; but his strength was so reduced, and his situation so critical, that the boldest of his medical men dealt only in conjecture.

"The vessel may," said Dr. Luke, 'open again; and, if so, his death will be instantaneous; or, no return of hæmorrhage may take place, and he may sink from total exhaustion.'

"But when?—when?" was the point so momentous and so uncontrollable."

"Time crept sluggishly on; forty hours alone were wanting to complete his majority; but whether the sufferer would survive the interval appeared every moment more doubtful. Weak as he was, my charge seemed aware of the lapse of time; for twice during the day he wrote 'has my lawyer, Mr. Underwood, arrived?'"

"It was clear his thoughts were busy on the intended execution of his will; at which Mr. Underwood had promised to be present. Evening drew on. My orders were to give every four hours, his medicine—a gentle opiate.—'The object,' said the surgeon, 'is to soothe and quiet him. Extreme discretion is requisite. Watch him as you would an infant. Symptoms of approaching restlessness are evident. Meet them. Compose and lull him on the one hand, but do not drug and stupify him on the other. Be wary, and be punctual.' I thought I was both; but I was over-matched!"

"About a quarter before ten on this eventful evening, Mr. Lemuel Helsham stole into the sick-room. 'He called,' he said 'to take his last look at Harry for the night,' and had brought with him 'some hot-house grapes.' Their 'flavour might be grateful to the invalid; at all events, they would be useful in moistening his lips.' His opportunity present was accepted. He then—oh! that I had detected his drift!—engaged me in a low, whispered conversation about the weight of these grapes, their price, their size. For the moment off my guard, I left him, most inconsiderately, for some minutes alone and unwatched, while I trimmed and lighted, in the adjoining dressing-room, the invalid's night-lamp. When I returned, the house-clock warned me that the hour for giving Mr. Harry his composing draught had arrived, and I stopped to the bedside and presented it. While doing so, it struck me that this new bottle of medicine was considerably darker in point of colour than the last. But finding, on further examination, that it closely resembled

both in taste and smell, what I had been in the habit of giving him, all hesitation vanished. He took it readily, smiled, as was his wont, when I adjusted his pillows; and waved his hand gaily to his cousin, in token of farewell for the night. I glanced hastily round to see if this cordial salutation was returned; and in doing so was paralysed by the look of the being who frosted me. His gaze was fixed upon his helpless kinsman, and he trembled in every limb; but still there was a smile of exultation in his countenance, and a gleam of triumph in his eye, at once frightful and uncomprehensible. In a moment he recovered himself; hoped Harry's sleep would refresh him; fancied he 'looked better this evening; wished me good night, and departed.'

"Midnight came;—my charge slept soundly. One o'clock; his breathing was calm and regular, and his whole appearance that of a person abandoned to the most refreshing repose. Two o'clock, the hour for repeating his composing draught; but his slumber was so profound that I felt adverse to disturb him, and determined to wait till three. Before its chime sounded there was an expression about the mouth, a falling of the jaw, that alarmed me; and I hastily approached the bed to view him more nearly. The breathing had ceased: no pulse was perceptible. He was gone!"

"Words cannot depict the agony of his family. It was frightful to witness. But no sorrow moved me so much as that of the poor old father. For days after the sad occurrence he walked about, as if stunned by the weight of his bereavement; his whole disposition seemed changed. His impatience, irritability, and occasional vehemence, were fled; he wandered helplessly from room to room, sighing deeply, but addressed no one, replied to no one. From food he turned with loathing. A dozen times a-day would his tottering steps be heard overhead, in the chamber where his dead son lay. He would then approach the insensible form, kiss the pale brow, and exclaim, as if the extent of his loss was then first understood by him. 'Too true! too true! I was a piteous spectacle; but it lasted not long!'"

"The professional coolness displayed by the medical men was edifying! Not the slightest surprise at the sudden close of young Helsham's life was expressed by any one of them. They each and all professed themselves 'quite prepared for the event!' It was 'exactly what might have been anticipated?' The 'system was exhausted; and the patient had passed away in sleep."

"But, had he 'passed away' fairly? Was the result solely the effect of disease, or had other agency been at work? I had my misgivings! and the more I reflected on the last six hours of his life, the darker was the conclusion I arrived at.

"But, if I was gloomy, another was glad; and the alacrity of Mr. Lemuel in urging on the performance of the last sad office which the living can render to the dead, was unremitting. He 'begged to take on himself the charge of the entire proceeding.' Who alas! could forbid him? The Helshams were beggars. Funded property, trust-mones, land, timber—all were his!

"At a short distance, it might be three miles from E—th., stood a ruined church. It was fair in its proportions; no niggard workmanship had been bestowed upon it by its former founders. The gothic arch, and the noble porch, and the well carved

the piety of a previous generation, a reproach to the present. It was wholly unroofed; and each succeeding winter's gale threatened to prostrate its tottering tower. In its aisles has long ceased to echo either prayer or praise. The hiss of the snake might be heard there, and the harsh cry of the raven, and the melancholy whoop of the owl. The faithful worshipper was gone! But the burial-ground around it was still used as a cemetery. A dreary and desolate spot it was! The grass was long and coarse. The wild hemlock grew in rank luxuriance; the thistle there waved its tall head in triumph. The nettle, and the fox-glove, and the deadly nightshade, thrived undisturbed. Fallen obelisk, broken headstone, and massy tomb, open to the prying gaze of each passing traveller, told the same painful tale. They spoke, each and all, of desolation, loneliness and desertion. They whispered, "They who sleep here are soon forgotten!" Aply was the tone called "St. John in the Wilderness;" and rightly was its cemetery an asylum for the betrayed. Thither they bore him.

"But previously a discovery was made, a sad and woeful discovery; the remembrance of which has embittered every moment of my life.

"I told you," said the wretched woman, 'my suspicions of Mr. Lemuel Helsham. They never slept; and there was something in the appearance of poor Harry, as he lay in his coffin, which I could never reconcile with death. There was no symptom of decay. In fact, I had my doubts whether the vital spark had really fled. I said so much to Mr. Lemuel the evening before the funeral.

"A supposition too fanciful and absurd to deserve attention," was the reply.

"Perhaps so; but to this moment the body is not cold!"

"Pshaw!"

"I tell you sir, that now—yes! now, there is a warmth over the heart. Examine. You will find that I have spoken truly."

"I shall do no such thing. It is in my opinion,"—he here called up a devout and solemn air,—'highly improper, nay impious, to disturb the dead, they should rest—they should rest.'

"I cannot! What I have witnessed is unusual. It makes me uneasy; and I shall report it to the family."

"I turned to go away; he grasped my wrist, and said, in a voice low, but rendered somewhat unsteady by fear."

"Be silent! If you would thrive, be silent Here! giving me money I double this sum shall be paid you annually for silence, rigid perfect silence!"

"Mr. Cleaver, I was poor; I had a drunken, dissolute husband; my children were starving and in rags. The world was busy with my character. My landlord was stern and rapacious. Often had he threatened me; and I was now months in arrears—I listened."

"Mr. Harry Helsham," continued the tempter, altering his tone, and assuming an air of disgusting frankness, 'is dead! Alas! that it should be so! Now keep this—this—this appearance from his family. It would only distress their feelings! I wish to spare them!"

"I yielded. His words haunt me still—'be silent, if you would thrive.' Thrive! a curse fell on me then, and has rested on me till now.

"The arrangements were at length completed. Would that I could describe to you my feelings when I saw the procession move forward, or those with which, two hours afterwards, I listened to his poor

that as she took leave of me, received me  
handing me gratitude she held out, and heard  
her faintly murmur, amid the grief which  
I had seen her undergo. "A thousand thanks,  
my dear, for your ceaseless attention to  
my dear, do it by."

Nine weeks afterward they carried to  
his long and the brook. ... father. —  
... the Major the ancient;  
... wretched had created his own,  
... found so strangely.  
My contention is, the struggle must have been  
short. A few seconds must have closed it.  
But, buried alive I and others firmly believe  
him to have been! And now, sir, you under-  
stand the fears which possess me? I  
dread that what I saw meted out to another  
may be measured to me again."

"I will see that it is not."  
"You promise me?"  
"I do."  
"You will take care that, until the cer-  
tainty of death is visible, interment shall be  
delayed?"

"I assented."  
"I am satisfied," was her reply.  
"But I am not: nor shall I, till you en-  
courage yourself to prayer and penitence."  
"To-night," said she carelessly.  
"No; to-day."

"You hurry me; and besides, religion  
was never such in my way," was her  
strange remark.

"But you have much to answer for."  
"Yes; but more has been laid to my  
charge than, rightly, I deserved."  
"Must be paid with you;" and I sub-  
mitted to her, briefly, the penalties of  
meaning death in her then state of mind.  
"Ha! ha! ha! So you are taking me  
on that tack, are you? Ho! ho! trying to  
alarms me, are? Others have attempted it  
before. But, why speak so disrespectfully  
of the Gentleman in Black? He's the  
best friend you clergymen have! ho! ho!"  
"I remained with her about an hour  
longer. She died at midnight."

### The Confessional and the Romish Clergy.

BY FATHER ALEXANDER GAVAZZI.

LONDON, July 11th 1854.

In my lecture upon the Catholic auricular  
confession, I denounced and stigmatized it, as  
directly immoral, and indirectly conducive to  
many sorts of abuses. Nothing in fact could be  
more dangerous than the practice according to  
which the Romish priests receive secretly and  
confidentially the confession of young women,  
in these small rooms which are usually close by  
the vestry room. But however just and mod-  
erate were my observations respecting this some-  
perfidious may have thought they were exagger-  
ated and calumnious, and that with or without  
reason, I was desirous to amuse and excite the  
Protestants against the Catholics. That is not  
true. For the purpose of this Holy Book, whose  
honorable peace-maker I am. I must here repeat, that  
I did not say or write anything in my lecture,  
that was not known by every one in Europe—  
even by children. But unfortunately to these  
facts there is almost no remedy, for now they  
have become too deeply to the habits of the peo-  
ple. Yet I could never have thought that the  
Protestant Fathers and popish directors of Amer-  
ica would have gone so far in their own con-  
fession to corroborate my views on this and  
other points. You recollect still the awful scandal  
which occurred in a church in Canal street,  
during my sojourn there. The curate communi-  
cated to a poor girl who went and  
confessed to him, but auricular confession  
had not only become pregnant, and since  
she was not able to be named by the infamy  
of her crime, he enforced my views on the  
matter, you have seen recently the crime com-

mitted by a Catholic clergyman of Giocinnati,  
called Kröger. Not only a confessor, but the  
curate of the place, this miserable man attempt-  
ed the last outrage upon a young girl fourteen  
years of age, who was coming to him in order  
to be listened to in confession.

What do these facts mean? That confession  
is to-day what it has always been, and shall for-  
ever be, viz., an inexhaustible source of corrup-  
tion and immorality. Let the Protestants be  
well convinced that vice and offences against  
the morals are very rare among the evangelical  
clergy, while on the contrary they are ex-  
tremely frequent among the popish priests.—  
And that cannot be otherwise, the former en-  
joy all the privileges of marriage, family and  
citizenship, while the latter are doomed to an  
eternal celibacy, and all the dangers that are  
inseparable from the confession; the consequence  
of which is almost without exception, immorali-  
ty. And don't say that corruption is not more  
frequent with the Catholics than with the other  
denominations of Christianity, and that when a  
case of this kind happens to be known, it is her-  
alded all over the Union. No! That is not  
true, the crimes that fall under the punishment  
of the law, are not very frequent I grant it.—  
But the cases of private and intimate corruptions,  
are to be met everywhere in Catholic communi-  
ties. It seems that their doctrine does not ex-  
clude the general looseness of morals which pre-  
vails among them all.

Now, it would be easy to explain why the  
priests' immoral conduct is not more often the  
object of the punishment of the law. We would  
find this explanation in the extreme skillfulness  
with which they conceal all the consequences of  
their bad conduct—in the care they have of each  
other's reputation, and finally in the profound  
hypocrisy which distinguishes the Romish cler-  
gy. Those who are acquainted with the process  
that is adapted in Europe for the investigation  
of such offences, know very well that the docu-  
ments and testimonies which might compromise  
the priest, are skillfully destroyed or silenced;  
besides that, there are everywhere found Hag-  
hospitals, in which the fruits of shame and dis-  
honor may always disappear. Nothing is  
spared to conceal their criminal facts, not only  
from the eyes of authority, but also from those  
of the public. Threats, promises, money, po-  
sition, all means are used to prevent the victims  
of the priestly sin, and their parents from mak-  
ing any scandal. And where there is no other  
way of obtaining their silence, they go even so  
far as to menace the injured party, with refusing  
them the sacraments in this life, and salvation  
in the other. It is thus that nine times out of  
ten, everything is settled in secret; and thanks  
to their gold, influence, and power, every crime,  
every abuse stands within the reach of the cler-  
gy.

But from the few cases which are brought be-  
fore the courts, are we not grounded in logic, to  
admit that there are many more similar offences  
which remain unknown to the public eye? Is  
it not from the number of the dead on a battle-  
field, that we infer that of the wounded? Do  
we not know that there are usually seven or  
eight of the latter, for one of the former. Is it  
not just as consistent to admit that, behind the  
few crimes committed in the confessional, which  
are brought before the courts, there are still  
many more that remain for ever buried with the  
secrets of dishonored families? We must more-  
over admit that in many cases, the wrong which  
is inflicted at first, degenerates soon into a liaison  
between the confessor and his penitent. In  
many other cases, too, the criminal intercourse  
begins by mutual and free sympathy, and of  
course, in all these instances, the secret is kept  
by the interested parties.

Who can deny that such corruption is  
too often fed upon the numerous facilities that  
the infamous confessional gives. Who can  
doubt that the number of such offences is in-  
finitely greater than it can even be dreamed of  
by any honest Protestant? The day is not far  
off, when, even in America it will be acknowl-  
edged, that confessions are not precisely the im-  
maculate abodes they are represented to be,—  
but rather brothels wherein mystical confes-  
sors carry the corruptions of their secret de-  
baucheries.

### AWFUL CHOLERA HAVAGES AT SEA.

Asiatic cholera had broken out on board the  
Australian emigrant ship *Dirigo*, and the ship  
had put back to Liverpool, with some 50 deaths.  
A letter from Liverpool says:—

A child aged 9 months, died on board before  
the vessel left the Mersey; and some hours after-  
wards a girl from Southampton was taken sud-  
denly ill and died. This death was quickly  
followed by that of an infant, and on the third  
day the father of the girl from Southampton,  
died as suddenly as his slaughter. It now be-  
came evident to the medical officers by these  
dreadful visitations and by the general appear-  
ance of emigrants, that cholera had broken out  
all over the ship, and by their recommendation  
the master put into the port of Cork. At this  
time three young women lay dead on board, and  
18 passengers were in a state of confirmed cho-  
lera, while a great many were suffering from  
premonitory diarrhoea. There being no bulk at  
Cork to which the passengers could be removed,  
it was found necessary to engage a powerful  
steamer to tow the vessel back to Liverpool.  
For this purpose, the "*Minerva*" was employed,  
and she arrived in the Mersey on Monday. The  
"*Dirigo*" was anchored in the Sloyne, and about  
300 passengers were removed to the emigration  
depot at Bishopton. Of these several have  
since died.

Before the vessel reached Liverpool 41 deaths  
had occurred; while many of the passengers were  
suffering severely from premonitory symptoms.  
On Sunday evening 13 bodies were thrown over-  
board, and after the arrival of the vessel on Mon-  
day night, seven bodies were carried ashore in  
coffins.

Among other steps adopted in this emergen-  
cy, was the erection of an iron hospital on the  
Cheshire side of the river, near the emigrant de-  
pot, in which to place the removable sick.  
For this purpose sheets of corrugated iron had  
been used.

When the *Dirigo* took her departure, she had  
620 emigrants, including children, on board.  
Forty-one of these had died before she had re-  
entered the Mersey, five others died on Monday,  
and five on Tuesday, making in all 51 deaths.  
The cholera is described as now being of the sever-  
est description; the victims being attacked  
with collapse, without the premonitory sym-  
ptoms, and dying almost immediately.

The ship was in excellent condition when she  
left the Mersey, and all the passengers seemed  
full of health and spirits.

At the time we write (Wednesday), there are  
14 sick cases "reported dangerous on board."

A FAIR FUGITIVE SLAVE.—The editor of the  
"Vermont Tribune" gives a thrilling account of  
a fugitive slave who has just been passed through  
Vermont to Canada. He says; She is 20 years  
of age, tall well-formed and of far more than or-  
dinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a mem-  
ber of the Methodist Church and the daughter  
of her master! yes she was running away from  
her own father, Rufus Gilchrist, of Boston, Md.,  
because he had sold her to a South Carolinian  
for \$1,100. This ruffian had sold his own flesh  
and blood for so much cash, and but for his  
daughter's shrewdness and heroism would have  
now been fingering the price of blood. Quar-  
lotte, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the  
woods eighteen days, found a friend in Balti-  
more, who sent her to Quaker in Philadelphia  
by railroad for a mode we dare not tell. It  
should involve him in trouble. Her long ex-  
posure and dreadful journey to Philadelphia  
brought on a fever, from the effects of which she  
had not recovered when here at St. Albans.  
From Philadelphia to Boston by Sea, thence to  
Baltimore, and then to avoid some bloodhounds  
Southerners who were on her track, she turned  
her steps this way, avoiding her pursuers with  
consummate address, and finding excellent  
friends all the way, good accommodations on  
the U. R. R.; with the money given her here she  
went on her hurried way to the only land where  
she could breathe free. God protect and guide  
her.

The *Globe* publishes a list of fourteen Govern-  
ment candidates who have been routed at the  
polls in Upper Canada.

Important Results from Assyrian Researches.

The researches making in the ruins of Nineveh, with the observations of Colonel Rawlinson thereon, are bringing out some most gratifying confirmations of the Assyrian history as touched on in the Sacred Scriptures. The matter is naturally attracting the notice of biblical scholars, as well as those of scientific men, generally; and at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Bosanquet read a paper containing comments on the Colonel's communications, and further conjectures and conclusions of his own on the inscriptions which have been found. The point was to settle the chronology of certain scripturally historical characters—Tigleth, Pileser, Sargon, Salmanser, and Sennacherib,—so as not only to establish their identity with the personages there treated on, but to make them harmonize with the periods assigned to them in the sacred volume. One of these dates is, by a peculiar felicity of examination, fixed coincident with a remarkable astronomical phenomenon, which proves that the third year of Sennacherib answers to the twelve months beginning with the spring of B. C. 689. The phenomenon here alluded to is that described in Isaiah, where the sun dial Ahaz is represented as going back ten degrees. This has been naturally assumed to be a solar eclipse; and from the accuracy of calculations now obtainable from astronomical tables, the identity of the two periods is absolutely established. The Astronomer Royal confirms this result, and puts beyond question the correctness of the Jewish chronicle, even on so nice a point as that of marking the respective years in the reigns of two independent sovereigns.

The people of Pera are circulating a capital story, the heroism of which is one of the English soldiers' wives. The woman and her husband wanted to go to Stamboul, to see the bazars; but, when the time for going came, the man was sent on duty, so he sent one of the Turkish sergeants with his wife, telling him, or causing him to be told, that he must take her about and show her everything. The two went on in the steamer and when on Stamboul bridge the lady took the Turk's arm. The couple thus walking along, excited a deal of attention. As they passed through the yard of Jauidani, the Turk was violently abused by the loud but truly believing women who haunt that place. They thought it atrocious that he should openly walk with an infidel woman. They also abused the lady, who, not understanding what they said, paid no attention to them. The Turkish women then commenced pulling her about, and one, more frantic than the rest, spat in her face. Of course, the English woman understood that. She turned round, pitched into her Turkish sisters, and gave them a sound drubbing. Having shown the fair and frail creatures that an English woman can be a worse Turk than even they, she again took the sergeants arm, and walked away gloriously. The Orientals respect energy whenever they find it. All the natives were vastly astonished, and admired her very much.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—A petition, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Sinclair, and 159 other clergymen, was presented to the House of Commons last week, praying that a law may be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any part of the United Kingdom during any portion of the Sabbath-day.

Disgraceful Disclosures.

Dreadful disclosures have recently been made respecting the conduct of the Surgeon of the Marine Hospital of Quebec. This institution was founded especially for the benefit of sufferers from Great Britain and Ireland, and yet the Surgeon of the Institution is a French Canadian. Complaints have frequently been made for some years back, of the mismanagement of the Marine Hospital; but in the present instance they have assumed a more tangible shape, having been published by Mr. Neville, the steward, who has given in his resignation in consequence of insults which he has repeatedly received from Dr. Lineaux; and also because he could not endure to see Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen cruelly abused, when it was not in his power to render them relief or assistance.

The charges which he brings against the institution are thus summed up by the Quebec Observer:—

"A Roman Catholic, and a very intelligent man has filled the office of steward, and resigns his situation because not only patients of British or Irish origin, for whom the Hospital is only maintained, were abused, but because he himself, as Steward, and his wife, as matron, were subjected to indignities which could not be borne. A man who is broken thigh, so far recovered as to be able to walk on crutches, is struck on the face by the House Surgeon! A clergyman is so illused as to be only prevented from committing suicide!! A lunatic is permitted to throw himself from a three story window!! Two young women in an advanced state of pregnancy are separately compelled to attend on sailors suffering from a revolting disease by Dr. Pabst!! Women die without care or attendance!! Women are dragged by the breast out of their beds and forced to attend upon girls who are "masses of corruption"!!!! Living men are carried to the dead house to be coffined!!!! Gracious heavens, are such things to be tolerated? The blood boils at the idea of it. And by whom are we told that such is the case? By a Protestant? Not by Mr. Patrick Neville, the Steward of the Hospital. Surely there is need for enquiry and for a thorough cleansing out of the horrid den of iniquity. Why should an institution established for the reception of old country people be haunted with Canadians, celebrated only for their obscenities and cruelties!! Surely it would be wiser if only for the sake of sympathy, to put the Marine and Emigrant Hospital altogether in the hands of English, Irish or Scotch."

THE CHOLERA AND BRANDY.—We announced in our last the partial decline of the epidemic; we are glad to do so. But since then we find that, although the deaths are few, the number of our friends who fancy themselves troubled with the "premonitory," is fearfully increased. Brandy has been declared, by the ablest physicians, as almost a specific; and the number who chime in with this palatable doctrine is great, indeed. People are told to watch well the first indications; and it is positively astonishing to find how many of our friends are on the look-out, and how often they are troubled with rumbling in the "lower regions." What still increases our wonder is, how very suddenly they are attacked with such symptoms when they come in sight of a place where brandy is sold. The "rumblings" referred to, bear an election all hollow in-making tippers and drunkards. Now, we have some faith in the efficacy of brandy, when it is brandy, pure and old; but, in the vile compound which is sold under that name in our numerous groggeries, we have not the slightest confidence. Such trash can only be indulged in at the risk of endangering the life.

The poison of which it is composed raps the constitution, and leaps on, with frightful rapidity, to that very state of the bowels which is sought to be avoided. Hundreds of deaths can be traced to the use of brandy; and the maker, who commences by being enticed into them to seek a remedy, is pretty sure to finish with death, in a cold such man-traps.—Montreux Transcript.

Freemasonry in France.

The correspondent of the Sunday Times says that "There is just now, what Sir Lucius O Trigger would call 'a pretty quarrel' as it stands, between the Roman Catholic clergy are opposed, individually and as a body, to societies in which secret oaths are taken. They consider, or affect to consider, Freemasonry as a typical of religion. In his opinion they are decidedly in the wrong. They fancy, also, that the Freemasons are liberal and polite, which is generally true, as all enlightened minds see above oppression, and combat for justness; but a freemason is not necessarily, as such, an ultra-liberal. George IV and all his brothers belonged to the order, and held various offices in it. In France, Prince Napoleon, Lucien Charles Murat, only surviving son of Napoleon's general and Cardinal Bonaparte, is Grand Master of the Free Masons, with the full sanction of Napoleon III., his cousin. I have sat with him in lodge, and can vouch for his being a 'good working mason.' Several of the Bonaparte family, and nearly all the great officers of state are Masons.—The whole body in France numbers some 80,000, and a description of fifteen francs a-head is now on foot, making a capital of \$240,000, which is to be a life fund to maintain the privileges of the order, and to make public through the press the proofs of its genuine catholicity, as manifested by its including among its members believers of all faiths which recognize the duty in its mighty works."

VALUE OF A MANUSCRIPT.—The original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was lately sold at auction in London. There was ready quite a "scene" in the auction room. Imagine a stranger entering in the midst of the sale of some rusty-looking old books. The auctioneer produces two small sheets of paper, written over, torn and mutilated. He calls it a most interesting article, and apologizes for its condition. Picking this ten pounds! Rodd, Pegg, Thorne, B. H. Holloway and some few amateur collectors make two, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and so on till there is a pause at fifty pounds! The hammer strikes. "Hold" says Mr. Fox—"It is mine," says the auctioneer, "No, no, six shillings in mine." "Then I give twenty." "Seventy-five," says Mr. Pegg, and was repeated again, until the two bits of paper were knocked down, amidst a general cheer in Pegg and Pegg, for one hundred pounds sterling! On these bits of paper are written the first drafts of the Elegy in a Country Churchyard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in the printed edition, and with the best interlinear corrections and alterations, generally an "interesting article" several persons supposed it would call for a ten pound note, perhaps even twenty. A single volume of Shakespeare in the fly leaf, produced, sixty years ago, a hundred guineas; but probably, with that exception, no mere autograph, and no single sheet of paper, ever produced the sum of five hundred dollars!

A despatch from Kingston dated the 1st inst. says: "The propeller 'Brantford' called here this morning loaded down with emigrants, and she sheep with cholera. The crew all died. The Mayor got her towed up opposite the Hospital, and wanted to work to carry the sick up to the shore in the town."

Priestly Criminal News.

(Expressly prepared for the Crusader.)

Como, Lombardy, July 7.—All the priests and... were in the most libertine and dangerous to the...

...our city was thrown into a state... by the announcement of a bloody... A priest... granted pardon... seducing the virtuous wife of...

A few days after, the shoemaker, devious of... the curate, informed his unfaithful wife that he...

...towards 10 o'clock, P. M., the wife went to... and behold, the concubine minister of the altar...

Genoa, Sardinia, July 9.—Father Maffero... been found guilty of premeditated murder...

Riot among Irish Catholics.—Sensible Rebuke to a Meddling Priest.

A disturbance, nearly resulting in loss of life, occurred last evening in Thurston's street. It appears that a Catholic priest named Maloney...

Father Maloney became indignant, and undertook to force his way in, when Callaghan gave him a blow over the head, which knocked the priest senseless upon the door steps.

The Running Fight off Sebastopol.

The Monitor, official report, contains a despatch from Vice-Admiral Hamelin, dated Baltschik, Jun. 23, containing an enclosure from the captain of the Descartes, the details of which will be found in the following consecutive narrative.

The Terrible, Divines, and Descartes were detached from Baltschik on the 19th, to reconnoitre at Sebastopol. On reaching the vicinity of the enemy's stronghold on the 11th, they boldly stood close in, and counted the same number of line-of-battle ships as heretofore, but could only make out one steamer.

were within fourteen miles of the Tendra peninsula, where a brig was observed on shore, which, on a boat being sent to overhaul her, was found to be the Menton of Bremen, salt laden, a portion of which cargo, and some of her stores, were in a dutch pitched-nether; and her boats, which were in good condition, were hauled up on the beach, but none of the crew were to be seen. Some Cosacks made their appearance, and the boat was in consequence recalled before any closer examination could be made.

Negotiation for Liberation of Prisoners.

The Lightning was despatched on the evening of the 11th with a flag of truce to Heligoland, with the view of entering into a negotiation for the liberation of prisoners. The men, taken in the V. du Sud, were not yet taken on board, but were within about two miles of the coast when the ship was sighted.

and a half, was warped by three blank guns from the fortresses being up, and landed to some distance off the port, and accordingly anchored, a boat was lowered, and Capt. Sullivan pulled in towards the harbour. This boat was met by another from the Russian flag ship, having the flag lieutenant on board. Capt. Sullivan was accompanied by an interpreter (belonging to the Foreign-office). The Russian officer would not speak Selavonic, but his scanty conversation was maintained in French, probably with the view of not allowing his boat to screw to know what was taking place. This officer, born the Commander-in-Chief's aide-de-camp to the Russian authorities, and at 2 a. m. repost captain, in a small steamer, returned with a letter in reply. During the interview the Russian officers adopted the ignoring principle relative to every question put to them, refused any information, even about how the prisoners were getting on; but their bearing was most gentlemanlike, courteous, and full of respect. They were in full dress, and the captain did not hesitate to speak in his own native tongue with the interpreter, but they were evidently much surprised in finding such a man on board, and stared with undisguised astonishment, and sought, with inquiring looks, to know what new piece of treachery this was, and whence he had sprung. The royal standard was hoisted within the harbour. Owing to a suspicion the question was put, but not answered, whether the Emperor was present or not. After waiting off the port six hours awaiting the reply, which was brought out in a small steamer, the Lightning returned and joined Sir Charles Napier on the following day (12th). A Report says that the intelligence received by the Commander-in-Chief relative to the prisoners is that there are ten now under treatment in the military hospital, who are doing well, and that six have been killed, including Mr. Murphy (the officer who was taken up dead in the boat), and two who have since died of their wounds. The other ten are all right. They are not disposed to make any exchange of those people taken in arms for the civilians taken by our cruisers.

THE REVIEW AT DEVA.—Though the ground was by no means such as one would choose for a place on which to display the marching of troops, yet neither the Household Brigade nor the Highlanders ever showed to greater advantage. Our Pasha marched to St. Arnaud, and said in French, "Did you observe such troops, Marshal? I did not believe that in the armies of Europe a division like this was to be found." To which the Marshal replied, "You are right, you are right. They are, in truth, magnificent soldiers." The division then deployed from open columns of companies into one line, about a mile in length, and lowering their muskets, with one tremendous cheer, charged up the hill. This movement gave the best notion of what the troops could do in case of attacking the bright, glittering row of batteries which faced the line, and the rapidity and evenness with which the dense mass poured along a most difficult country, gave to the whole movement an appearance of strength which seemed literally irresistible. The regiment afterwards formed in square to receive cavalry, and all executed the manoeuvre beautifully. At a distance, while in this position, their closed ranks and uniformed uniform make them resemble neat patterns of flowers upon the hill-side. As he was leaving, our Pasha turned to Captain Simmonds, an English officer, who is one of the aides-de-camp, and said "There will be no other Simmonds. I know what the Russians can do, and what they want to do. Mark my words, they will never walk to face such troops as these, at least, if they do, they will never do so twice." Letters from Vienna contain our... IRELAND.

IRELAND. The Encumbered Estates Commissioners paid out of the funds in their Court last week the large sum of £138,000. The Roxborough Messenger states that Mr. John R. Dillon, one of the collectors of the Poor Law in the unfortunate proceedings of 1835, had a very large amount of money in the hands of the Government.

An Admiralty order has been received in Liverpool for 443, payable to a poor man named Hinkle, as wages due to his son, Cornelius Hinkle, who died on board the last British ship that left on an exploring expedition of Adams Sir John Franklin.

Mr. Lucas, M. P., Proprietor and editor of the Tablet Roman-Catholic Journal, has a long article in his last publication explanatory of his views with respect to the Maynooth grant, to which he is opposed.

**The Potato Disease.**—The agricultural correspondent of the *Deliber Express* reports the appearance of the fatal potato blight. "We are sorry to say," he observes, "that there is no doubt that the potato disease has, at least partially, re-appeared. We have inspected a few spots completely cut down by it, the main stem and lateral branches being already as naked as a leafless tree in the middle of winter." The weather has brightened up once more after a few gloomy days, and the corn fields promise an abundant return.

**The Trifling Anecdote.**—Miss Arbuthnot states, in her *Informations*, that upon Sunday, the 2nd of July, she went to the Church of St. Nicholas with her sisters, the Hon. Mrs. Gough and Lady Arbuthnot, and Miss L. Gibson.

On going into the churchyard she observed Mr. Carden standing behind a tombstone, on which she started into the church. On their return, when about half-way between the church and Little roman-holds, she suddenly appeared, and rode after them, his horse being close up to the car. When, close to the house, the car stopped on a sudden, and through the front window she saw a carriage with a pair of horses, and the door open, standing by the road side; immediately Mr. John Carden jumped off his horse, opened the door of the car, and seized her by the arm. Miss Lyndon was sitting outside of her, and her falling in holding her, caught hold of Miss Lyndon and dragged her out of the car. Four men attempted to drag out her elder sister, and Lady, but she was pulled out by Mr. Carden and thrown out of the car, dragging her down with him. She was seized by Mr. Carden, she resisted with success. He said to one of his followers, "Take that one, pull her out; and don't mind the other." On which the man attacked her and also endeavored to drag her out; she succeeded in getting her feet against the inside of the panels of the car, and kept herself in. She heard him say to Mrs. Gough, "I shall be hung for this." She then declared her life was in danger from Mr. Carden—Smithwick the Irishman, one of the men who was engaged in defending Miss Arbuthnot, deposed, that Mr. Carden called off his men, and asked them what they were doing. That four men attacked him (Smithwick) when he had hold of Mr. Carden to pull him from the car. That he knocked one of the men down, and that another named Healey knocked down another with a stone, and that he got rid of the others. When Mr. Carden saw him first, coming round the side of the lady's assistance he called out "Murder!" and called for the boys. He cried out "What are you doing, boys? What do you not shoot?" This Smithwick was struck on the head with a skull-cracker, and severely wounded. It is stated freely in Dublin, that a man of this description is insane—will be given in at his trial.

armed and well disciplined troops, and that Captains, O'Byrne and George Dowling have been actively engaged in organizing two Irish adopted citizens for several months past, the design being to arm and equip more than 100,000 men within a given period. The Cincinnati *Courier* is informed that a few days since a cask was deposited from a freight train, at the depot in Clinton, Stark County, with the simple direction "Canton" upon it. This singular and inexplicable direction led to an examination. The cask was found to be filled with pistols and bowie knives. Every thing was carefully repaired to get who would call for a package with such unusual contents. In a short time a Catholic priest called, examined and carried away the cask. It is said that casks similar to the one spoken of, are being sent in different directions over the country. Now, is it not the duty of American citizens—Protestants—to know the reasons of this strange conduct? Our institutions are reviled; our flag insulted; and our citizens shot down for claiming the exercise of constitutional rights, and yet we are denounced as intolerant fanatics if we take the first step towards self-protection. If we are lukewarm much longer, it will be too late to guard our safety. —*New York True Freeman.*

**A HORSE-WHIPPING AND SHOOTING AFFAIR.**—A rencounter took place last week, between Thomas Francis Meagher, an Mr. M. Masters, the editor of the *Freeman Journal*, under the following circumstances. Mr. Meagher, it is understood, was the writer of the very caustic articles on the Catholic Press in this country and in Ireland, which have appeared in recent numbers of the *Citizen*. The *Freeman Journal* came in for its share of popular indignation, as an enemy to the rights and interests of freedom in this country. Last week's *Freeman* contained an article attributing the articles in the *Citizen* to Mr. Meagher, and containing offensive personal reflections on his courage and sense of honor, accusing him of breaking the parole in Vandiemans' Land. A copy of this article with the most offensive paragraphs marked, was sent to Mr. Meagher, apparently from the office of publication. Mr. Meagher went to the office of the *Freeman*, to demand an explanation, but Mr. Masters refused to see him. On Tuesday the 18th, the parties met in First Avenue, near Mr. M. Masters' house, when Mr. Meagher asked him if he, M. Masters, wrote the offensive article, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded to inflict personal chastisement on Mr. M. Masters with a riding whip. Mr. M. Masters, it appears, was well prepared for a meeting, being armed with a revolver and a loaded cane, during the fray he drew his revolver, and fired at Mr. Meagher, the ball glancing past his forehead, and the powder burning his hair and eyebrows. He attempted to fire a second time, but was prevented by Mr. Meagher knocking him down, and wresting both the pistol and a cane from him. The police coming up, both parties were arrested, and taken before a mag. strate, who held them to bail to keep the peace, and thus the matter ends for the present. Physically the two gentlemen are not unequal matches. Mr. M. Masters is taller than Mr. Meagher, but not so stout. It would seem as if the vigor of Mr. Meagher's attack, rather disconnected his antagonist, and prevented a logical end to the fray. Mr. Meagher certainly had a narrow escape. —*N. Y. Daily Sun.*

**TERRIBLE CALAMITY.**—In New York, on Saturday afternoon, the new building of the Manhattan Gas Company on Fourteenth Street fell in. About one hundred workmen were employed in the building, and though as many as fifty were buried in the ruins, only two were killed, and ten injured. The building was 150 by 180 feet, one story in height, with three parallel roofs of iron, supported by iron and brick columns. The cause of the disaster is supposed to be in defective iron work.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.**—One of the most destructive fires ever known in Jersey City occurred on Sunday last, destroying property variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The fire broke out about 6 o'clock, and with great rapidity spread and got under way, in a few minutes had reached the half of another, bounded by Washington, Wayne, Steuben and Greene streets, were destroyed.

Orange Institution

Grand Lodge for the Province of Ontario

According to previous arrangements, a Meeting of the County Officers, District Masters, and Masters of Private Lodges, was held in Brantford on the 4th inst.,—the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in the chair,—convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of carrying into effect the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, of British North America, adopted at a meeting held at Bytown, on the 21st, and 22nd of July last. Everything connected with the proceedings passed off quietly, and in the most satisfactory manner. There were some thirty of the British present, from different counties, including a deputation from Toronto. The attendance was not as large, as might be expected, but it is considered that it is only a short time since the two Grand Lodge Meetings took place,—Electing just over,—the harvest at its height,—and the great prevalence of sickness at this season of the year, it is a most gratifying evidence of the great interest taken in the welfare of the Institution, to behold so good an attendance.

The Lodge was opened to the Royal Arch order, and the following resolutions adopted unanimously.—

**Resolved.**—That the meeting approves of the Resolutions, recommended at a meeting of the County Masters, held at Kingston, on the 15th May last, and adopted at a meeting of the Grand Lodge, of British North America, held at Bytown, on the 21st and 22nd June last, which involves a change in the constitution of the Order, and the creation of two Provincial Grand Lodges, in Canada West.

**Resolved.**—That the meeting, now proceed to the election of the proper officers, for the ensuing year.

The following Brethren were then unanimously elected.—

**Provincial Grand Master.**  
General WARDEN, Esq., M. D., County Master of Haldimand.

**Deputy Provincial Grand Master.**  
MORRIS HAZLET, Esq., M. D., County Master of Huron.

**Second Deputy Provincial Grand Master.**  
COL. JOHN H. MORRIS, Deputy County Master of Norfolk.

**Third Deputy Provincial Grand Master.**  
ROBERT REVELL, A. B., Sheriff of Ingersoll.

**Provincial Grand Secretary.**  
W. H. DALTON, Esq., M. D., County Master of Haldimand.

**Provincial Grand Treasurer.**  
MERRICK McKEENE, Esq., of the County of Elgin.

**Provincial Grand Chaplain.**  
REV. J. HENSON, Curate of Woodstock.

**Provincial Deputy Grand Secretary.**  
MCCORMICK, Esq., of Stratford, County of Perth.

**Deputy Provincial Grand Treasurer.**  
NATHANIEL BONES, Esq., past County Grand Master of the County of Haldimand.

**Provincial Grand Tyler.**  
FRANCIS REYNOLDS, Esq., of the County of Haldimand.

It was recommended that the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the Province of Ontario be held in the town of Woodstock, should it meet the approval of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. L. O. O. G. The following new warrants were made for the following new Lodges.—One from Guelph, four from Welland, two from Haldimand, one from Brantford, and one from Toronto.

GEO. W. WHITEHEAD,  
Grand Master.

By Order, August 4, 1854.

DIED.

At his residence, in the village of Richmond, C. W. on the 3rd instant, William Ridenbush Richmond Lyon, Esq., Merchant and Post Office Agent, aged 34 years and 6 months. Deceased was a native of the village since the formation of the Municipal Corporation in 1836, and died much esteemed and regretted by the country at large, as well as his immediate friends.

United States

**ROMANISTS ANNIHILATED.**—We have no disposition whatever to excite needless alarm. But it certainly ought to be obvious to every reflecting and candid mind, that the emigrations of Rome contemplate some general movement. The following we clip from the *Philadelphia Star*: This term "Irish," when used in such a connexion, should always be understood as synonymous with Roman Catholics. But there is the article referred to. Read it, and ask yourself the question, "What shall be done?" The Boston *Times* has been getting to be very warm in its Roman Catholic churches in this city, and its daily attacks on the Jesuit agents, established at Massachusetts. The *New York Tribune* states that the Irish military number 11 throughout the United States, and the great mass of the





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, AUG. 14, 1854.

### Rome.

We observe it stated in the Irish papers that a Rescript is shortly expected from the Pope commanding the Irish Clergy to abstain from interference in elections. This may be all very well for public effect; but what is to prevent his Holiness from transmitting, at the same time, private instructions to his Iberian satellites to do as they always have done in the matter of elections—denounce, intimidate and excite to violence and outrage those who are the slaves of their despotism?

We are told by Romanists that the Pope is infallible. We believe he is; but his infallibility, we believe, consists in counselling and promoting wrong and evil, therefore we have no faith in the intention of any rescripts or bulls issuing from the Vatican which have not solely and entirely for their object the promotion and furtherance of purely Popish interests.

For the world to have any faith in the purity of motive inducing the issue of the expected rescript; it should have made its appearance long ago. The Irish Priests have long been the leaders and promoters of sedition, turbulence and outrage; and it looks rather suspicious at this time of day that their spiritual head should attempt to put a stop to their characteristic and congenial employment. There must be a reason for such extraordinary sacrifice on the part of the Pope. We believe the prospective withdrawal of the Government Grant from that sink of sacerdotal treason and infamy, Maynooth, has had quite an influence in moving the Pope to place a ban upon the legitimate pastime of the Irish Priesthood. Mr. Spooner's exertions in the House of Commons, in the cause

of Protestantism, have begun to produce their effects; and we sincerely hope that no faith will be placed by the British nation in the false and specious pretensions of Romanism; but that the expectations of those who hope for the withdrawal of the annual grant to Maynooth may ere long be fully realized. There is something too palpably self interested and hypocritical in this movement of the Romish Pontiff, to escape the detection of the most superficial observer. The Pope did not cry peace till the war was getting too close to be agreeable, and now the world can give him very little credit for his professions. We can tell him, however, that it would puzzle the powers of a more accomplished necromancer than even he is to make any reform in the manners of the Irish Priesthood.

### The Late 12th.

We might have added July to the head of our article were it not for the fact that there is but one universally recognized 12th in the twelve months of each year. Notwithstanding the fact that each month in the year has a 12th, there is, nevertheless, nothing to distinguish them. The 12th of July is the twelfth, par excellence. As the anniversary of Popish defeat it is the dread and hatred of all true Papists.

Our intention in referring to the 12th of July, at present, is to chronicle the gratifying fact that it has been celebrated in all parts of British North America without the occurrence of a single accident or breach of the peace. The reason of this is obvious at a glance. The Roman Catholics throughout the British Provinces gathering wisdom, or rather prudence, from past experience, wisely refrained from interfering with the Orangemen. The consequence has been that the Sons of King William have assembled and held their celebrations as they always do—when not unlawfully interfered with—without offending or insulting any one.

It is quite possible that the banners and insignia, and the loyal and patriotic tunes of the Brethren may not be palatable to their Roman Catholic fellow subjects; yet even they cannot blame them for commemorating, with every possible display, their manumission from the fearful thralldom and cruelties of Popery.

Until Popery is thoroughly and ad-

completely changed—until it gives a couple of hundred years proof of its reformation—the 12th of July must and will be celebrated by Protestants.

### Affair of Honour.

Thomas F. Meagher "of the sword" narrowly escaped being ignominiously killed by a pistol, a short time ago in the streets of New York.

It appears that the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*—the Popish organ of Bishop Hughes—published some severe strictures upon Mr. Meagher, who sometime afterwards met McMaster, the Editor of the *Freeman*, and commenced rather coolly to cowhide him. McMaster drew a Revolver and "let drive" at the Irish Orator, the ball from which passed close to his ear. The orator then doubled his fists and gave McMaster a settler in the pit of the stomach, and quietly took his Colt—which seems to have been that of an Ass—from him; after which he was proceeding to apply the two fourteen-teens rather vigorously to the prostrate Jesuit, when the delightful operation was interrupted by the sudden appearance of those disagreeable intruders, the Police. We presume that Meagher will have to undergo the anathema of dagger John for attempting to cowhide the falsehood and hypocrisy out of his pet McMaster.

### The Season.

For the last six weeks we have had very warm and dry weather, with occasional heavy showers, accompanied by much thunder and lightning. The weather within the last few days has grown much more temperate; the nights are also quite cool and pleasant. The town, notwithstanding some unaccountable and groundless rumors of the prevalence of Cholera, was never more healthy at this season of the year.

The inhabitants of Bytown are specially favored by the pure and healthy breezes almost constantly blowing from the bosom of the majestic Ottawa. Few emigrants have passed this way; consequently our town is free from disease.

The Crops all through the Townships have a promising appearance.—The Hay Crop has been nearly all sowed in excellent order, and Fall Wheat cutting is vigorously going on. Grain and root crops of every kind look well and promise an abundant yield.

### Strange.

We have been informed that at the late examination of the Pupils at the Romish College in this town, the Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Aylmer, was present; that he sat on the right hand of the Popish Bishop of Bytown, and was chosen to crown the successful candidates for the honors of learning with laurel.

If Mr. Johnston was a professed and acknowledged Puseyite, we should not wonder at his placing himself in such an un-protestant and inconsistent position; as it is, we can only express our astonishment that a professed Protestant minister should so far forget what we believe is due to his vocation, as to mix himself, up with any of the fetes or ceremonies of the Romish Church.

We are, by no means exclusive or averse to living on terms of courtesy and friendship with our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, nevertheless we think the place said to have been occupied by Mr. Johnston on the occasion alluded to, was one in which the consistency of his character as a Protestant divine was seriously compromised.

As Protestants we all believe, or ought to believe, that Popery is an iniquitous system, having in its inherent composition such a mass of superstition, falsehood and error, that the little truth it contains is completely clouded and ineffective.

We also believe, or ought to believe, that the Pupils in all Romish places of education are not only studiously instructed to believe in the infallibility of this false system, but likewise impressed with the necessity of hating Protestantism because it is in principle antagonistic to Popery. Whatever else they may be taught, we know well these will not be forgotten.

When such is the case, we would like to know how any Protestant minister, in particular, can officiate, consistently, at any Popish celebration? The confession-box, the crucifix, the wafer god and the holy water would be equally appropriate in a Protestant Church. We are told somewhere to avoid "the appearance of evil." If we believe in the truths taught by an evangelical Protestant Clergy we look to them for religious example; any kind of shaking hands with Popery is not an example to be followed by any true Protestant.

### The Drama.

Buckland's Theatrical Company from Montreal and New York, have been delighting large and respectable audiences at the Union Hall for some nights past. To say the least of the actors of this Company, their representations are very much superior to anything of the kind we have ever before seen in Bytown.

On Tuesday evening the Comedy entitled "The Serious Family" was remarkably well produced. Every part was admirably sustained; in fact, the Piece was a decided hit. Mr Hale as "Aminadah Sleek," acted the long-faced, hypocritical, close-fisted canter to admiration, and whenever he appeared elicited roars of laughter. Mr. Fisher as "Captain Murphy Maguire" personated the rollicking Irish soldier to the life; and managed, after a hard siege to break through the starched ramparts of formality which surrounded the "Serious Family." The part of "Charles Torrens" was capitally taken by Mr. Stewart, as were the female parts, "The Widow Delmaine," "Lady Sowerby Creamly," "Mrs. Charles Torrens" and Emma Torrens, by Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Stewart and Miss Gannan. The minor parts were also well filled up.

We must not omit to mention that the Union Hall has been very neatly and comfortably fitted up. The scenery, which was prepared in a remarkably short time, was painted by Captain W. S. Hunter, of this town, who is quite at home at this kind of work.

### White Hats.

White hats of a peculiar cut are, it appears, a distinguishing characteristic of those champions of religious freedom, the "Know Nothings." These coverings for the head are quite obnoxious to the Irish Papists, who consider, no doubt, that they are doing a service to their religion by attacking the wearers of hats of this description. This kind of work will probably be carried on till some determined fellow, in protecting his own head, takes the disagreeable trouble of smashing effectually the heads of three or four of those who appear to have nothing in their craniums but a sort of fanatical hatred to everything not stamped with the axe of the cross.

### The Good Old Way.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet bearing the above significant title. It contains a Sermon preached by the Rev. D. F. Hutchinson to the Orangemen assembled at Mill Creek, on the last twelfth of July. The text is taken from Exodus, Chapter 12 and Verse 14.

"And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord throughout your generations, ye shall keep it a feast by an ordinance for ever."

The Sermon is neatly printed and appears to be an appropriate one for the occasion on which it was delivered.

The text, as the reader will perceive, was well chosen; and from the cursory glance we have time to give the discourse, our opinion is that it was well improved.

Mr. Hutchinson is styled on the title page of this pamphlet Deputy Grand Chaplain. We acknowledge our ignorance of how or where he was honored by this distinguished title.

### Brandy.

Last week we enlightened our readers by a dissertation upon drugged Whiskey and Brown Brandy which appeared to please the taste of those among the spirit-drinking community who are fond of a genuine article. To-day we can recommend those in want of the real Simon Pure for medicinal purposes to call upon Messrs. Patterson and Blackburn, who have on hand a quantity of Pale Brandy, in bottles, which they guarantee to be the genuine stuff. A smell of the cork alone, belonging to a bottle of this Pale article, will convince any one of the difference between it and the Brown liquor.

They have also a stock of Port Wines of very superior quality.

### Ottawa Tribune.

We committed an oversight last week in neglecting to notice the advent of a new contemporary in Bytown bearing the above name. It is published by James H. Burke, and so far, in religion, is Roman Catholic; in politics, anti-ministerialist. The articles in the editorial department of the *Tribune* are well written; and the mechanical department of the paper is highly creditable.

Renfrew.

The term 'that foul corruption creeps'  
G... the dark tomb where honor sleeps;  
... it mortally turn away  
... that under Hincks' sway  
... County crush'd and wither'd lies  
... thing for good men to despise  
... the fierce hyena stalks  
... The Renfrew's desolated walks,  
... where his trade of chiselling plies,  
... the Tory, wretch who meets  
The morning of those sharp grey eyes  
... those now dishonour'd streets.

The above Moore is not too  
...ly mutilated we are satisfied  
... application of the lines will  
... our purpose. It is now pretty  
... that Turks will sit for Ren-  
... the hopes of a new election will,  
... he disappointed, and the  
... which might have been a  
... Conservative barrier against the  
... of radicalism, will remain till  
... general election, at least, a parti-  
... for make corruptions and iniquities  
... representative.

A communication which we pub-  
... day, on the affairs of the Osgoode  
... Society, was sent to this office  
... time ago but was inadvertently  
...; otherwise it should have ap-  
... before.

The first communication, we regret  
... say, was inserted without due con-  
... sideration; we think it would be much  
... better to refrain from such discussions  
... in public prints. They tend to no  
... good, and are certain to be the  
... means of creating division and religious  
... strife where unity and peace should  
... exist. In future we will exclude all  
... communications not calculated to pro-  
... mote union among Protestants. If  
... anything in the shape of attacking or  
... censuring is to be done, we shall reserve  
... to ourselves the privilege of doing it.  
... Angry discussions amongst the mem-  
... bers of a Bible Society, should, if pos-  
... sible, be entirely avoided.

Orange Association.

A meeting of the Orangemen was  
held at Brantford on Friday, the 4th  
instant, for the purpose of electing  
Grand Officers and forming a Provin-  
cial Grand Lodge for the Province of  
Ontario. The Rev. Mr. Master, Colonel  
Whitehead, presided, and the utmost  
good feeling and unanimity prevailed.

In another column will be found the  
proceedings of this meeting, and the  
names of the Grand Officers elected  
for the County of Ont.

More Gogging.

The return of Hincks for Oxford has  
been protested against on the plea of  
bravery and corruption. Malcolm Cum-  
eron is now canvassing that County;  
and the hyena, it is affirmed, will sit  
for Renfrew. We have every reason  
for believing that Malcolm will be de-  
feated in Oxford. Two defeats should  
be sufficient for any man without the  
impudence of his Satanic Majesty.

The New York Crusader contains a  
portrait of the Italian patriot, Ugo Bas-  
si, who was skinned alive and martyred  
by the order of that accomplished  
papal butcher, Bedini. This patriotic  
priest was executed at Bologna on the  
8th of August, 1819, among many  
others who were accused of political  
offences and massacred by the orders of  
that samely Jesuitical ruffian whose  
appearance in Bytown was hailed by  
the discharges of artillery.

We direct attention to the Advertis-  
ment of Mr. George N. Green, who has  
commenced the Hairdressing business  
in Rideau Street. We are confident  
he will give satisfaction to those who  
may give him a call.

Bytown and Prescott Railroad.

On Wednesday last this road was opened  
for passengers and traffic from Prescott to  
Kemptville, a distance, we believe, of 25  
miles. On the occasion the inhabitants of  
Oxford gave a grand blow out, consisting of  
a trip to Prescott and back, and a Dinner in  
the evening. Passengers from Bytown went  
up in the Beaver, and returned by the Prince  
Albert. We understand there were about  
1200 on the cars, and the distance was ac-  
complished in one hour and a quarter.

The Cars will run regularly between  
Prescott and Kemptville, until the road is  
completed to Bytown (which, we believe,  
is contemplated within six weeks), in con-  
nexion with the boats on the Canal; so that  
the journey to Prescott, even now, can be  
easily accomplished.

LATEST FROM BRITAIN.—In Parliament,  
Lord John Russell informed the House that  
the Queen will send a message on the 21th,  
demanding an extra vote of credit of three  
millions sterling for the general purposes of  
war.

From the first of August the rates of post-  
age between Great Britain and Nova Scotia,  
New Brunswick and Newfoundland will be  
reduced to sixpence.

It is said that the Renfrew Ferry Bill has  
been passed in the Senate of the United  
States by a majority of three, but we have  
not seen any mention of the fact in any  
United States paper.

The "Bully" Raft.

On Saturday evening last we were invited  
by Mr. James Skead, in company with a  
number of other gentlemen, to visit a raft  
lying at the foot of the slide, on the Bytown  
side of the river, which that gentleman got  
out during the past season on the Missis-  
sippi. This raft is said to contain 600 pieces  
of timber which will average 150 cubic feet  
each, and of the best quality. We measured  
one red pine spar, 92 feet long, and twenty-  
seven inches in diameter at the largest end,  
and straight as an arrow. We have seen  
many fine rafts of timber but this certainly  
beats them all. The party was liberally  
entertained on the raft; with true raffishness  
fare, and afterwards adjourned to the Chaudiere  
House, where the health of their en-  
tertainer, Mr. Skead, and that of our enter-  
prising friends from the United States, who  
have lately come among us and invested  
their capital in the magnificent mill estab-  
lishments at the Chaudiere, and of other  
gentlemen present, was drunk in many  
bumpers of Champagne. We have not  
spent a pleasanter evening for some time;  
and we sincerely wish Mr. Skead success  
in getting his splendid lumber safely to  
Quebec, and equal good fortune next season  
in getting out just such another raft.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

Osgoode Branch Bible Society: Annual Meet-  
ing, Explanations.

Sir,—An anonymous article under the above  
caption appeared in your issue of the 23d instant,  
professing to be a vindication of the character  
and conduct of the Revs. W. M. Patterson, and  
H. McDowell, as these were affected by what has  
been termed, a revolutionizing of the Osgoode  
Branch Bible Society.

We will not answer the article in the spirit of  
"animosity spleen, and anti-christian zeal,"  
which seems to have animated the anonymous  
writer. We will in plain and simple language,  
and in as few words as possible, state the case,  
and let those to whom the writer appeals, judge;  
how far these Revd. gentlemen were chargeable  
with revolutionizing the Society, of which they  
were not members.

The Osgoode Branch Bible Society was not as  
the article states, up to last October attached to  
the Bytown Branch Bible Society; but was for  
many years a Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary  
Bible Society. It was transferred to the Bytown  
Branch Society some five years ago, under the  
impression that it more direct and efficient in-  
fluence would emanate from a Society at hand,  
than from one so remote as Montreal. Being  
disappointed in this expectation the Society was  
retransferred to the Montreal Auxiliary Bible  
Society on the 14th Oct. last, the day appointed  
to celebrate the Jubilee of the Rev. F. S. Pat-  
ter's anonymous writer is incorrect in stating that  
the resolution was moved and seconded by Rev.  
W. Lochead and A. J. Baker Esqrs.

The writer of the anonymous article is very  
particular to state in *Italics*, that on that occa-  
sion "no officers were appointed." It was not an  
Annual Meeting. The officers forming part of  
the Society were transferred—the members  
and officers of the Society in the other capacities/  
having become members, and officers of the same  
Society in the other connection.

The Society has always been conducted on  
the most liberal and catholic principles. It  
originated in the Baptist Church about fourteen  
years ago. Its Pastor, the Rev. D. J. Spaul,  
was elected its President, and its annual meet-  
ings were held in the Baptist Church.  
After the Rev. W. Lochead became the Pastor  
of the Presbyterian Church, he was invited to

unto with the Society, and to exert his influence with his congregation to extend the interests of the Osprey Branch Bible Society. Some of his congregation had been members of the Society from its origin; and he and they cordially united with the existing Society. Mr. Lochead was elected Vice-President, and the annual meetings of the Society, were held alternately in the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches. About four or five years ago, Mr. Lochead anxious to extend an institution in which all Protestants are equally interested, waited upon the Wesleyan Methodist Minister, and invited him to unite with the existing Society, and to exert his influence with his congregation to promote its interests. He accepted the invitation; became a member, and was elected also a Vice President of the Society; and its annual meetings were now held in Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in regular succession.

It was the Custom at the annual meetings to appoint a Committee of three,—a member of each of the three congregations,—to retire and after consultation to nominate a list of officers to be elected for the ensuing year. Thus securing a proper and equitable representation of each congregation, in the management of its affairs.

At the Annual Meeting held in the Wesleyan Church last January, this good and salutary custom was not observed; instead of appointing men who were already Members of the Society, and well acquainted with the individuals in the various congregations who were known to be interested in the work; two individuals, who although they had been in the township eighteen months, had not been seen at any meeting of the Society previous to that date; and who were necessarily ignorant of the persons in the various congregations most suitable to fill offices in the Society, these two—the Rev'd W. M. Pattison (moderator), and H. McDowell seconded a resolution appointing an entire new set of officers, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer, and two or three of the Managing Committee. The prominent members of the Presbyterian Church have been members of the Bible Society for many years; but every one of the old and tried friends of the Society, with one exception, were removed from office, and in their stead, not one of whom had been a member of the Society, until they were elected, and a large majority of them have not become members yet.

The Society was taken by surprise. The resolution was of such a character that the best friends of the Society who were thus unceremoniously cast out, and others unknown to the Society appointed in their stead, were silent, and it passed apparently unanimously. So far as a Bible Society can be revolutionized, it was done by that resolution. But this in the estimation of the anonymous writer is nonsense, which none but a bigoted novice, or a puritan fool can believe. But the Rev'd D. McPhail the President did not signify his approbation of the resolution, and the sweeping change of officers it proposed, as the anonymous writer seems to intimate, but referred to former usage with a view of leading to the adoption of the usual plan of electing officers.

Instead of the ministers of the three congregations, there were appointed as President D. McIntosh Esq., as Vice President R. Dalglish, P. McNabb; and J. York Esqrs. These men without consultation with each other, or with their clergy, declined the appointment,—the three former by letter, the fourth verbally.

In these circumstances the Secretary called a special meeting of the Society to elect officers, instead of the officers resigned. At that meeting held in March last, it was ascertained, that the two Rev'd Gentlemen, who had done so much to revolutionize the society were not even members of it; their names not being found on the list of members of the former year, and although the Secretary had entered their names into his book for the present year, that they had not paid any subscription. It was thus that struck the Society with surprise, that men who did not belong to the Society, should have taken such a prominent part in conducting its business, and to the estimation of many well-wishers as it.

The Christian Community will be the anonymous writer would have better protected the interests of the Society, by allowing the

whole matter to pass into oblivion. Men who are so ready to profess zeal for the Protestant cause, should be ready to support that cause, and the Bible Society which lies at its foundation, with something more substantial than words, and resolutions.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Duncan Cameron,  | D. McPhail,     |
| A. J. Baker,     | W. Lochead,     |
| W. Popham,       | H. Mc'aren,     |
| D. J. Allen,     | P. Mc'aul,      |
| P. Dalglish,     | J. Meldrum,     |
| Robert McKeoun,  | J. Ferguson,    |
| Arch'd Boyd,     | Jas. McDonald,  |
| Donald Campbell, | George Jackson, |

R. Hopinsall.

Osgoode, June 12th 1854.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Those marked thus (\*) are opposed to the Ministry.

UPPER CANADA.

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| *Acar Yielding, . . . . .      | Town of Brytown.     |
| *George Crawford, . . . . .    | " Brockville.        |
| *Dr. McDonald, . . . . .       | " Cornwall.          |
| Hon. J. C. Morrison, . . . . . | " Niagara.           |
| John Wilson, . . . . .         | " London.            |
| Hon. J. A. McDonald, . . . . . | City of Kingston.    |
| J. G. Bowes, . . . . .         | " Toronto.           |
| Hon. J. H. Cameron, . . . . .  | " Toronto.           |
| *Sir Allan N. McNab, . . . . . | " Hamilton.          |
| *W. F. Powell, . . . . .       | County of Carleton.  |
| G. B. Lyon, . . . . .          | " Russell.           |
| H. W. McCann, . . . . .        | " Prescott.          |
| Hon. Francis Hincks, . . . . . | " Renfrew.           |
| Hon. J. S. McDonald, . . . . . | " Glengarry.         |
| J. Langton, . . . . .          | " Peterboro'.        |
| George Brown, . . . . .        | " Lambton.           |
| H. Foley, . . . . .            | " N.R. Waterloo.     |
| *John Scatcherd, . . . . .     | " West Middlesex.    |
| *W. Niles, . . . . .           | " East ditto.        |
| Sidney Smith, . . . . .        | " Northumberland.    |
| James Ross, . . . . .          | " East ditto.        |
| *Edmund Murney, . . . . .      | " North Hastings.    |
| Bill's Flint, . . . . .        | " South ditto.       |
| Dr Southwick, . . . . .        | " East Elgin.        |
| *Macheth, . . . . .            | " West Elgin.        |
| *Herbert Higgis, . . . . .     | " West Brant.        |
| *D. McKerlie, . . . . .        | " East ditto.        |
| *A. Ferguson, . . . . .        | " South Wellington.  |
| *J. M. Lumsden, . . . . .      | " South Ontario.     |
| *Donald Mathieson, . . . . .   | " North Oxford.      |
| Hon. Francis Hincks, . . . . . | " South Oxford.      |
| *Mr. Mattice, . . . . .        | " Stormont.          |
| Hon. W. H. Merritt, . . . . .  | " Lincoln.           |
| Hon. W. B. Robinson, . . . . . | " South Simcoe.      |
| *Sansou, . . . . .             | " North ditto.       |
| Robin, . . . . .               | " Lenox & Addington. |
| *James Shaw, . . . . .         | " South Lanark.      |
| Robert Bell, . . . . .         | " North Lanark.      |
| *Gamble, . . . . .             | " West York.         |
| *J. Hartman, . . . . .         | " North York.        |
| *Clarke, . . . . .             | " North Wellington.  |
| *Henry Munroe, . . . . .       | " West Durham.       |
| *Daly, . . . . .               | " Perth.             |
| Dr. Rolph, . . . . .           | " Norfolk.           |
| Dr Church, . . . . .           | " N. R. Grenville.   |
| William Patrick, . . . . .     | " S. R. Grenville.   |
| Smith, . . . . .               | " Victoria.          |
| *Henry Smith, . . . . .        | " Frontenac.         |
| *Stevenson, . . . . .          | " Prince Edward.     |
| *Burton, . . . . .             | " Durham (East).     |
| *Christholm, . . . . .         | " Halton.            |
| *Wright, . . . . .             | " York (East).       |
| *Mackenzie, . . . . .          | " Haldimand.         |
| *Farwell, . . . . .            | " Kent.              |
| *A Rankin, . . . . .           | " Essex.             |
| *J. C. Aikins, . . . . .       | " Peel.              |
| George Jackson, . . . . .      | " Grey.              |
| Dr. Frater, . . . . .          | " Welland.           |
| *Robert Ferns, . . . . .       | " South Waterloo.    |
| *Joseph Gould, . . . . .       | " North Ontario.     |
| *Robert Spence, . . . . .      | " Wentworth, North.  |
| Hon. Wm. Casey, . . . . .      | " Huron.             |

LOWER CANADA.

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Hon. Jean Chabot, . . . . .    | City of Quebec.     |
| Dr. Blanchet, . . . . .        | " "                 |
| Mc. Alroy, . . . . .           | " "                 |
| Hon. John Young, . . . . .     | " Montreal.         |
| " " " " " "                    | " "                 |
| " " " " " "                    | " "                 |
| " " " " " "                    | " "                 |
| A. T. Galt, . . . . .          | Town of Sherbrooke. |
| Antoine Peltier, . . . . .     | " Three Rive.       |
| Hon. P. O. Chauveau, . . . . . | County of Quebec.   |

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Hon. J. Chabot, . . . . . | " Bellechasse.      |
| Mr. Lemieux, . . . . .    | " Ives.             |
| " " " " " "               | " Montigny.         |
| " " " " " "               | " L'Assomption.     |
| " " " " " "               | " Therville.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Pontiac.          |
| " " " " " "               | " Two Mountains.    |
| " " " " " "               | " St. Maurice.      |
| " " " " " "               | " Shefford.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Joliette.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Yamaska.          |
| " " " " " "               | " East R. Montreal. |
| " " " " " "               | " West R. Montreal. |
| " " " " " "               | " St. Hyacinthe.    |
| " " " " " "               | " "Obamplain.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Sherbrooke.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Drummond.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Verchere.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Chateaugay.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Napierville.      |
| " " " " " "               | " Terrebonne.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Megantic.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Rimouski.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Temiskouata.      |
| " " " " " "               | " Portneuf.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Kamouraska.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Boisjument.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Champlain.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Ileslet.          |
| " " " " " "               | " St. Johns.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Soulanges.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Beauharnois.      |
| " " " " " "               | " Bagot.            |
| " " " " " "               | " Montmorency.      |
| " " " " " "               | " Berthier.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Saguenay.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Laprairie.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Levee.            |
| " " " " " "               | " Vaudreuil.        |
| " " " " " "               | " L'Orleans.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Dorchester.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Rouville.         |
| " " " " " "               | " Beauve.           |
| " " " " " "               | " Compton.          |
| " " " " " "               | " Stanstead.        |
| " " " " " "               | " Maskinonge.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Missisquoi.       |
| " " " " " "               | " Ottawa.           |

OBITUARY.

It is this week our painful duty to record the removal from amongst us by the inexorable hand of death, of one of our most estimable citizens, Thos M Radenhurst, Esq. He was a leading member of the Bar in Canada, with which he had been connected for upwards of twenty-five years, and held amongst his professional brethren a Provincial reputation as a first class Lawyer. During his long residence in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew (indeed from the commencement of their judicial existence) he gained many warm friends, amongst all creeds and classes, by whom his loss will be long felt and sincerely regretted. His remains were interred in the Episcopal burying-ground, 40 which they were followed in procession by the Judges of the County and surrogate Courts, the members of the Bar, the members of the Town Council, the Sheriff and principal County officers and a numerous and respectable concourse of the inhabitants of Perth and surrounding country.

At a meeting of the Bar at Perth, held in the Court House on the 27th inst., Daniel McMartin, Esq., in the Chair, it was

Resolved.—That it is with feelings of unfeigned regret and sorrow, that we have heard of the death of Thos. M. Radenhurst, Esquire, a worthy and distinguished member of our Body.

Resolved.—That we sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Radenhurst and family, in the irreparable loss which they have sustained; and in the melancholy bereavement with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit them.

Resolved.—That as a mark of sincere esteem for our lamented Brother, we attend his funeral at four P. M. in a body, and that as an additional testimony of regard, we do so in a piece of crape on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

Resolved.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the British Standard by the Secretary of the meeting.

DANIEL McMARTIN, Chairman.  
 W. O. BARRY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, August 13.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Beans, Hides, Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks, Wood, and Hardwood.

Liverpool Market Prices, July 22.

Table of market prices for various types of lumber and wood, including White Pine, Oak, Elm, Birch, and Spruce.

Table of prices for Lard, Butter, Tallow, Iron, and Tin, including specific grades and quantities.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

Supervisor of Cutlers' Office.

Quebec, July 8th, 1854.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Staves, Masts, Postsprits, and Spars measured and Culled to date:—

Table comparing timber, staves, masts, postsprits, and spars for the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

JOHN SHARPLES, Supervisor.

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

Quebec, July 1st 1854.

Table of prices for various types of timber, deals, and staves, including White Pine, Oak, Elm, Birch, and Spruce.

PURE LIQUORS.

(For Medicinal Purposes.)

JUST RECEIVED.

COGNAC BRANDIES, (bot'd) ten years old. PORT WINE on draught. HOLLAND GIN do., and in Cases, ALSO, 50 BARRELS Choice Muscovado Molasses, a variety of rums, gnooceras, for sale at PATTERSON & BLACKBURN'S. Rideau Street Grocery, } August 10th 1854. }

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.

REMOVAL.

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

H. LAROCQUE.

Bytown, 19th July, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM containing 200 acres of which 120 acres are under cultivation, with a good HOUSE and THREE BARNs and other buildings thereon erected, good watering places and a good well on the premises.

Apply to THOMAS ALEXANDER, on the premises, Lot No. 3, Con. Huntly.—(27.)

FOR SALE,

500 BARRELS FLOUR. Apply to JOHN EGAN & Co. 270. Bytown, 14th July, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of REVISION will sit in the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, and following days, for the transaction of business.

By order, E. BURKE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, } June 24th, 1854. }—(25.)

EDUCATION.

MISS Fraser's Seminary will be re-opened on Monday the 24th instant. Bytown, July 1854.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber. RICHARD TAYLOR. Nepenn Jan'y, 1854.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY in George Street, Lower Bytown, well known as BLAKE'S BREWERY. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises. GEORGE H. BURKE. Bytown, July 5th, 1854. (23.)

LADIES'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

MISSES PLAYTER and WARDROPE beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that their School will re-open on Monday the TWENTY-FIRST of August. Bytown, 7th August, 1854. (29-3in.)

1854. FORWARDING. 1854

FROM QUEBEC & MONTREAL TO BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL.



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

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

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

LILY, ALBERT, LEEDS, and St. GEORGE,

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

M. K. DICKENSON,

Office, Canal Basin, Montreal. C. GABLETON, Agent, Bytown, Wyk Ross, " Montreal, Wm. DOUSLEY, " Port Plimsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

1854.

Steamboat Notice.



THE UNION FORWARDING COMPANY respectfully inform 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 Bytown TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, returning in the afternoon of same days.

DOWNWARDS:

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

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

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

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

Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter.

T. A. COMING,

Agent Union Forwarding Co. Bytown, 27th April, 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 and a new & well selected stock in the above use, 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, Dec 25th 1853.

PERHAM OUTDONE!!!

The proprietor of the Mercantile Guide would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics, residing out of the city to the most rate terms for a year's subscription of the Guide, being to many subscribers only

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

making it unquestionably the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

The contents of the Guide will contain the usual variety of Original, Specie Articles written not only to please but to instruct, and will be replete with a synopsis of all the Local and General News of the Day.

In regard to Politics, the Guide will maintain an independent tone, and from time to time, will advocate such measures as best conduce to the interests of the greatest number.

POSTMASTER'S

and others are respectfully requested to act as Agents for this paper, to whom we will forward specimen copies, free, when desired to do so.

PREMIUMS.

As an inducement for persons to interest themselves to obtain subscribers for the Mercantile Guide, we offer the following Premiums, and upon the receipt of the names and pay in advance, we will forward them, per express, or otherwise, if ordered, to the address of those entitled to them.

- For the hundred subscribers, cash \$25 00
For two hundred and fifty subscribers, we will give one splendid Fine Gold Watch, (warranted for time,) worth \$80 00
For two hundred, one elegant Fine Gold Locket (4 glasses,) worth 25 00
For one hundred and fifty, one elegant Bracelet, (fine gold,) worth 11 00
For one hundred, one Gold Vest Chain, worth 8 00
For seventy-five subscribers, one Gold Pen and Gold Holder, handsomely engraved, worth 10 00
For Fifty, one do do do 8 00
For Forty, one do do do 6 00
For Thirty, one do do do 5 00
For twenty, Commercial do in silver do extension holder, worth 3 00
For fifteen, one Medium do do 2 00
For five, one Lady's do do 1 50

\*This GOLD PEN and GOLD HOLDER, is the LADIES' SIZE, and is a beautiful article.

CLUBS

Can be advantageously formed in every village and City in the Union, and a large number of subscribers obtained in this way. Such as would in great themselves for the Guide, can be well rewarded, as our list of Premiums above will show.

FARMERS

Who would desire an excellent Family Newspaper, should at once avail themselves of the Guide, the price being much below any other newspaper published.

AGENTS

Wanted for every city in the United States and Canada. Responsible parties, who will act as agents for the Guide, will please furnish us with their names for publication.

TO THE LADIES

We would particularly appeal, knowing the efficiency of their services when energetically directed. By their co-operation our subscription list would soon outnumber any paper published on this continent, and to gain this we must at all times strive to embody in the columns of the Guide something to not only please but instruct our female patrons. Our subscription price being so low, there will be but little difficulty in their procuring for us enough subscribers to obtain any of the Rich Premiums above offered, and what lady

would not desire a handsome Gold Watch, Locket, Bracelet, Pen and Pencil?

We want to print an edition of FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES

Within three months. This accomplished, we shall enlarge the Guide to double its present size.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS

May be remitted in Post Office stamps.

All communications should be addressed, post-paid, to "W. F. BLAZZARD, Editor and Publisher of the New York Mercantile Guide, No. 183 Greenwich street."

Newspapers throughout the Union, by publishing the above, appropriately displayed, including this notice, for 126 Months, and calling attention editorially to the same, and sending us the paper, will be entitled to an exchange, and receive a

GOLD PEN AND GOLD HOLDER,

worth Twelve Dollars. Daily papers will be entitled to two, which will be forwarded to them as they may direct. This Pen and Holder will be of the manufacture of the New York Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, No. 183 Greenwich street, the most extensive and reliable Gold Pen producers on this continent, if not in the world.

Private Bills.

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

Attest, W. B. LINDSAY, Clk. A.Sy.

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853.

CHELSEA HOUSE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM PATTERSON,

Chelsea, May 27th 1854.

WANTED

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ERWAY SHAUL, a French Canadian, a Pilot in my employment, has left me before the expiration of his engagement contrary to law, notice is hereby given that I will prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law any person or persons hiring the said Erway Shaul.

THOMAS HARRINGTON,

Fert. Wilksh, April 4th, 1854.



**ORANGE ASSOCIATION.**

An Adjourned Meeting of the Bytown Chapter of the Illustrious Order of Royal, Scarlet, and White Knights, will take place at the Orange Hall, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., of which all Knights Companions of the Order are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, as it is desirable that a full attendance of Members should be present on that occasion.

WILLIAM P. LITT, C. S.

Bytown, August 12th, 1854.

**Shaving & Hairdressing.**

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to his late Father; and at the same time would respectfully inform the Citizens of Bytown, and travellers visiting this place, that he will continue the business in all its branches at the Old Station, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, where he will, at all times, be happy to see all the old customers, and receive every Saturday night till 12 o'clock, and shaving on Sunday.

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, August 1854.

**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, BIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLBLADES, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31, Gold-street.

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

April 22, 1854.

**HURRAH**

**FOR THE GRAND TRUNK**

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIE

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.



**NOTICE TO LUMBERERS**

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

Limits (as far as stated) to have been duly occupied, will be subject to forfeiture. Attested statements of the quantity and description of timber made under each License, as recognized by the Timber Act, must be furnished before the renewal of such Licenses be issued.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

Crown Timber Office,

Bytown, 5th April, 1854.

**NOTICE**

**LUMBERERS.**

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

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

**NOTICE.**

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

ROBERT McNAB. JOHN McNAB.

Horton, 21st March, 1854.

**CARD.**

JACOB GRUSEN begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to smoke Hams, Beef, Fish, and Bacon, with the greatest care, and in the very best manner, at his Establishment next to Beuchamp's Hotel, Sussex street, Lower Bytown.

**CAUTION.**

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

HUMPHRIES & McDUGAL,

Bytown, Dec'y 18th 1854.

**NOTICE.**

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.

Crown Timber Office,

Bytown, April 5th, 1854.

(14)

**CASTLEBAR HOUSE**

**KEMPTVILLE.**

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

He therefore would most respectfully solicit a call from the travelling public, and judge for themselves.

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN, Kemptville, March 5th, 1853. 7-11.

**JOHN CAMPBELL,**

DRESSMAKER TAILOR, 193, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

**MONTREAL.**

(Opposite the Recollet Church)

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

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

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

May 3rd 1854.

**Just Received.**

25 lbs Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR. 15 Qr. Casks OLIVE OIL,

For sale by

INGLIS & YOUNG.

August 23rd, 1853.

**High Wines! High Wines!**

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED per Teams from the Kingston Brewery and Distillery, a Fresh Supply of HORTON'S No. 1, and are prepared to supply any quantity of the same at the lowest price.

ROBINSON & HEBBACH,

Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery. Bytown, January 30th, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a Pressman of steady habits, to whom constant employment will be given.

150 DOZ Grass and Cardo Seythes, with 500 Smalls, Gradles, Forks, Rakes &c, at Wholesale and Retail, CHEAP!

GEORGE HAY, Post Office Buildings, Central Bytown, June 54. (25)

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!

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

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

Music! Music!

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

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

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forbids all persons to credit HARRIET LERTAND or any other person on his account, as he will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name. FEIX METTAE, Bytown, July 10th 1854. 3 in.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Michael Honan, a Journeyman Carpenter has left my employ contrary to the terms of agreement, I hereby forbid any person or persons hiring him, or whoever does so will be dealt with as the law directs. ROBERT MARTIN, Pembroke, June 19th, 1854. (25)

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 Honan, 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 STABLES, 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. (17-12)

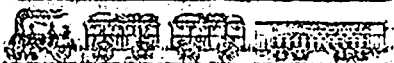
ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND For Sale, at Low Prices, and on favorable terms, Mess and Prime Mess Pork of undoubted inspection. Superior Flour of favorite Western Brands. 50 O. P. High Wines, Port Wine, Priscoot and Kings-ton distillation. Whiskey, a superior article, and well flavored. Teas, Tobaccos, &c. &c., of various descriptions and qualities. FRANCIS CLEMOW, Bytown, 13th June 1854.

J. S. METTAL, 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 Jewelry, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired (7-15.)



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 more than tales:

Table with 2 columns: Route and Miles/Hours. From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, 900 Miles, 48 Hours. By American Lake Shore, 450 Miles, 24 Hours. In favor of American Route, 450 Miles, 24 Hours.

Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route, 48 (which is better time than they have ever yet made.) Via American Route, 24.

Difference in favor of Am. Route, 24. For Tickets to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit, (Via Cleveland) Toledo, Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, LaSalle, St. Louis, New Orleans, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Louisville, &c., apply to

TIMOTHY C DWIGHT, Agent, or Dr. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent. Mark Freight "Lake Shore Line" and send to New York and Erie Railroad for "People's Line Steamboats" or "Harlem R. R." or "Buffalo & New York City R. R." and get Bills Lading as above. (no 14 15)

JOHN PERRY, GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP

125, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of the Ottawa country, and his friends generally, that he has opened a general Boot and Shoe Store, at the above Stand where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, of good material, and best of workmanship, which will be found on inspection equal to any in the trade, and on as moderate terms. J. P. respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers. Montreal, August 12, 1852.

THE BRITISH HOTEL, RE-OPENED.

In returning thanks to the public for the liberal support hitherto extended to his Establishment—a continuation of which is solicited—the Subscriber would respectfully announce to his Old Friends throughout the country, that he has Re-opened the BRITISH HOTEL, and is now prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage. The British Hotel has recently been much enlarged and improved, and thoroughly repaired throughout, so that, in extent of accommodation and convenience and comfort, it is now equal to any other establishment in the province. D. MARTIN, Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

THE GREAT OTTAWA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York) has a large New Stock) wishing to dispose of same at a low price, is prepared to dispose of most of the stock at very much reduced prices, and offers the following inducements to purchasers, viz: all purchases (Wholesale) from \$1 to \$20 a discount of 10 per cent, on purchases from \$20 upwards 12 per cent.

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

He has lately received a selection of beautiful GIFT BOOKS, which having a great sale, will be sold at very low prices.

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

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

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order. P. E. HEBBY, New York, March 14, 1854.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, as may be agreed upon, the house occupied by the subscriber, nearly opposite Walkley's brewery, on Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, also, the adjoining house on Cumberland Street. Each house well furnished either furnished or unfurnished.

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises. E. WOOD, Bytown, May 17th 1854. (19-16)

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Auctioneer and Commissioner of the Court.

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

All consignments, Auction Sales, &c. done in his hands will be carefully attended to, that promptness and dispatch, which the above business requires. Bytown, 22nd Feb'y. 1853.

A TANNERY TO LET.

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

Also, a Store and Saddler's Shop to Let, all being situated on Rideau Street, in a most central part of the Town for business. It has been used the last twenty-two years and doing a very good business. Liberal encourage-ment will be given as the Subscriber is desirous of retiring from business. ROBERT MORGROVE, Bytown, February 6th 1854. (3)

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, and JAMES PORTER, and Firm of J. & A. PORTER, as General Dealers, at Bytown, is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the same will be settled by Mr. JAMES PORTER, who continues the business. JAMES PORTER, ANDREW PORTER, Witness, P. W. SCOTT, Bytown, April 28th 1854. (19)



**LAND FOR SALE.**

**THE NORTH** half of Lot No. 18, in the 3rd 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, Beau 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.**  
Bytown, 6th March, 1854. (94)

**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 area for the projected Canal and Railway. It contains an Ordinance reserve, which is the head of deep water navigation below the Chaudiere Falls for Manufactories of any kind, but more particularly for Steam Saw Mills, the position is 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 Ottawa 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.

**REGALIA.**

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

Upper Bytown, }  
June 24th, 1854. } —(25.)

**FOR SALE.**

**500** Barrels Superior Flour, just received by the Subscribers.  
J. & A. PORTER.

**BLANK DEEDS**

AND  
**MEMORIALS.**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**THE ORANGE LILY,**

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

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

**ISSUES 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 until they have settled their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

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

a Daily Express between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate places, also, between Boston via Portland and Montreal. A Messenger will accompany a Goods, Bank Notes, specie, Collections, &c. which may be committed to them; and each team Box and Trunk 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 6th, 1854.

**CITY HOTEL,**

GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

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

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

**HIS WINES & LIQUORS**

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

**PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEREQ.**

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,

CLOCK

MANUFACTURING

AND

ENGRAVING

ING &c.



**WILLIAM TRACY**

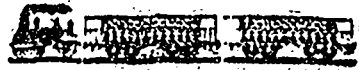
(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

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

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

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.



**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

CAPITAL \$200,000

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

**DIRECTORS**

**JOHN R. FORSYTH,** Kingston,  
**WILLIAM FORD, Jr.,** Kingston,  
**THOS W ROBISON,** Kingston,  
**DAVID ROBLIN,** Napanee,  
**HAMILTON SPENCER,** Elmira;  
**WM F MEUGELL,** Toronto,  
**WM. MATTHIE,** Brockville,  
**JAMES BOSS,** 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 Gt St James St. Montreal.  
**F J LOGAN,** St. Peter Street, Quebec.  
**D & H McLACHLIN,** 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 propose 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 via Portland.

Having contracted with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for the exclusive privilege of the Express portion of their business, and also 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 business