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# THE ORANGE LILY.

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NO. 27.

## ENSIGN SIMMONDS, OF THE 10th.

BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, LL. D.

When railway travelling was undreamt of, and mail-coaches—like poor Sir John Moore in his narrow bed—were alone in their glory, the ancient and sooty town of Sheffield rejected in an inhabitant named Mr. Samuel Peach. To have inquired for him, however, by that appellation would have been next to useless. Not only in Sheffield but through the length and breadth of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, he was known and familiarly spoken of as 'Sam Peach, of the Tontine Coach-office.'

Eccentric in many things, yet with a dash of broad humour and a most catholic spirit of humanity in his nature, was this same Sam Peach. He was wealthy of course, for eccentricity is too great a luxury for the poor to indulge in. Of the importance of his position—as Autocrat of all the mail and stage-coaches which travelled to and from Sheffield—he had a high position. Not having any connexion with the Statistical Society, we cannot state, with the requisite fulness and particularity, how many of these coaches he possessed,—how many horses he had 'on the road.'—to how many families his calling gave bread,—or how many miles per diem his carriage travelled over.

Enough for the purposes of this story is it to say that Sam Peach, engineering all of the 'conveyancing department' in and from Sheffield, was considered a very wealthy personage,—the rather, perhaps, because he studiously avoided the appearance of riches. He had purchased some land in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, sufficiently extensive to be called an estate. He always spoke of it as 'The Farm,' though the house he had erected thereon was a mansion of sufficiently imposing appearance and extent to make it look like the country-seat of one of the squirearchy. With that order Sam Peach had no desire to be identified. Plain, and somewhat brusque in his manner, he was proud of the business by which he had acquired an independence, and it is yet remembered as a fact that, on one occasion, when a distinguished coxswain in the neighborhood of Sheffield (since become a peer, and a cabinet minister) addressed him as 'Samuel Peach, Esq.,' the recipient who knew the writing, returned it with an endorsement, 'Not known at the Tontine Coach Office.'

Wealth and integrity, despite of the eccentricity we have mentioned, had made Sam Peach quite a popular character in Sheffield. But never did anyone less care for popularity. His line of conduct was to pursue the right whatever should betide. His very peculiarities 'leaned to mercy's side.' It was as much as any of his coachmen's place was worth for one of them to see a tired foot-traveller 'on the road, and not instantly 'pull up,' and invite the wayfarer to a seat. The character of the man may be best estimated from the fact that most of those around him had been employed for upwards of twenty years.

Of the name and system of Lavaier, it is more than probable that Sam Peach had never heard, and yet it is certain that he had a habit of long likes and dislikes to

people's faces, which involved the putting them 'inside for outside fare,' or for no fare, or the stout refusal to take them inside or outside of any of his coaches at any price.

It happened that, one sunny morning in September, 1815, Sam Peach was sitting in his coach-office, 'his custom always of an afternoon,'—for he used to say that by attending to business he was pretty sure of business attending to him,—and engaged in examining a ledger. A gentleman came in and asked what was the coach-fare to London? The clerk, with his pen across his mouth, after the fashion of persons who would fain appear excessively busy, answered, 'One pun' fifteen out; two pun' ten in.' The traveller desired to be booked for an outside place, if there were room. 'No one seat taken,' said the book-keeper. 'I suppose I had better pay here?' inquired the traveller. 'Just as you please,' was the reply; 'only, until we have the money, you neither put foot into the coach, nor on it.'

The money was accordingly disbursed out of a not very plethoric purse.

'What name?' asked the booking clerk.

'What name?' echoed the traveller.

'Ay, what name are we to book you by?'

'I beg your pardon,' said the traveller with a smile, 'but I have been for some years where a man's name was the last question put to him. Put me down Ensign Simmonds, of the Tenth.'

Mr. Simmonds was duly entered in the book, and thence in the way-bill.

Indeed he was not!

The moment that the traveller had described himself as 'Ensign Simmonds, of the Tenth,' Sam Peach closed the big ledger with an emphasis which sounded not unlike a pistol-shot,—pushed the fat booking-clerk aside,—took his place, with a countenance quite radiant with excitement,—and, in his blindest tone, asked what name he should enter in the day-book?

'Ensign Simmonds, of the Tenth!'

'Well!' said Sam, in the subdued manner of a person holding a confidential conversation with himself. 'Well, my ears did not deceive me. What a singular thing this is!' Then, addressing Mr. Simmonds, he said, 'In the army, sir?'

'Why, considering that I bear His Majesty's commission, I think I may say that I am.'

'Seen any actual service?'

'Yes. Two years in the Peninsula, and in the last brush with the French at Waterloo.'

'Wonderful!' exclaimed Sam Peach.—'Got a Waterloo Medal?'

'Ay, and a wound. Indeed I have been at home since my return, getting cured; and now that I am on my legs again, I am off to town to report myself at the Horse Guards as fit for duty. Our second battalion is to be disbanded, and as we are likely to have a long peace, I shall have some difficulty in getting upon full pay in another regiment.'

'Then,' said Sam Peach, rather anxiously, 'I suppose you are not bound to be at the Horse-Guards by any particular day?'

Mr. Simmonds replied that he was not.

'That being the case, sir,' said Sam Peach, 'it can't make any great difference

your not being able to travel by any of my coaches this afternoon.'

'Not go! after paying for my seat?'

'Afraid not. All the seats are engaged.'

Here the fat book-keeper chimed in with, 'Not one of them.—Only look at the way-bill.'

But Sam Peach pushed the officious clerk away, declaring that he was 'a stupid, who did not know what he was saying.' Then, resuming his conversation with Mr. Simmonds, he added, 'The fact is, sir, all the seats are engaged. But, as you have paid your fare, I am bound to make the delay of no loss to you. My residence is within a few miles of the town. I shall feel gratified at your coming out to dine with me to-day. In the morning I shall drive you in, if you like, and you can start for town by any coach you please.'

Vainly did Mr. Simmonds assure Sam Peach that he had much rather proceed to London without delay—that he did not wish to intrude upon his hospitality—that he would prefer remaining at the Tontine.—Vainly, too, did he endeavor to ascertain, when it was evident there was no real impediment to his immediate journey to London, why Sam Peach should wish to detain him. But Sam, as if determined to play the host, steadily declined giving any explanation; and the result was, that, at six o'clock that afternoon, Mr. Simmonds found himself at Sam Peach's table, discussing what his gentleman, even if he had not campaigned in the Peninsula and had hospital fare at Brussels after the day of Waterloo, would be justified in considering an excellent dinner.

Such a thing as taking the pledge (except at the Lombard Arms) was not thought of at that time, and therefore a capital glass of wine did them no essential harm. Much they talked, of Ensign Simmonds and the adventures he had met with while on foreign service, and Sam Peach, who was a capital listener, pleasantly keeping up the ball, by occasional shrewd questions and racy remarks. At last,—but this was about the conclusion of the second bottle of that incomparable port, which tasted like nectar and smelt like a bouquet—Sam Peach grew communicative about himself; told how he had risen to opulence, by industry, from a small commencement, and boasted how, far above his wealth, he prized his only daughter. 'You shall see her in the morning,' said he, 'for I did not like to introduce you, until I saw whether my first impressions would be confirmed on closer acquaintance. It is not every one, I can tell you, that I would introduce as my friend to my daughter Mary.'

A capital breakfast, the next morning, and not the less pleasant because pretty Mary Peach presided at the board, assisted (as her mother had been dead for some years) in such social duties, by a maiden aunt, who was neither skinny nor shrewish.

'Pleasant weather!' observed Sam. 'Are you much of a sportsman?'

'Rather,' said Mr. Simmonds. 'We had plenty of practice at the red-legged partridges on the Peninsula. You should have seen how Lord Wellington popped them, when he had nothing else to do.'

'Well,' answered Sam, 'unfortunately I

you said that you are not exactly tied to time as to your being in London, and if you would only make up your mind not to start until to-morrow, there's a famous Joe Mantel in the hall, and I happen to own the preserve across yonder valley, and tell you that not a gun has been fired there this season."

So Mr. Simmonds remained for that day? To be sure he did. Fancy a young man of five-and-twenty, who had been on foreign service three years,—with a heart beating quick and fast within his bosom, and (at that time) not engaged on any particular love affair. Fancy him, thrown into the constant society of Mary Peach, really a pretty, if not quite a beautiful girl,—pressed to make the place his home as long as he pleased,—and the quarters surprisingly comfortable. Fancy all this, and wonder if you can, at Mr. Simmonds quite forgetting that he ever had disbursed "one pun' fifteen" for the outside fare to London. And then there were such beautiful snatches of scenery all along the Glossop Road which Mary Peach recommended him to look at, and which she kindly accompanied him to, as he might not be able to find them out without her assistance,—and as she had so much to ask, and he to tell about foreign countries, and the perils he had been in,—and she made him tell her again and again, how he got his wound at Waterloo,—and she had such a pretty way of seeming to listen with her dark, grey eyes,—and—but I need not go on. It was a clear case

Then there were sighs, the deeper for suppression,  
And stolen glances, sweeter for the theft.

It soon it had come to pass, that Mr. Simmonds had a palpitation of the heart whenever Mary Peach spoke to him or looked at him.

In love with her, I dare say.  
Exactly so.

Oh! I know how it will end—a scene with the lady—a blush or two—half-a-dozen tears, and a whispered "Speak to my father!"

No; when our hero found that he was in love, he took the opportunity of speaking to Sam Peach before he mentioned a word of the matter to the lady.

He was in a precious passion, no doubt?

Wrong again. He told Mr. Simmonds that he had been expecting something of the kind, for lookers on see more of the game than the players; that, under this expectation, he had made enquiries as to Mr. Simmonds's family and prospects, was satisfied with the former, and should be glad to improve the latter, and that if he could obtain the lady's consent, no man upon earth would be more acceptable as a son-in-law.

Shortly after, Mr. Simmonds and Mary Peach were united—she being too good a daughter to decline giving an acceptable son-in-law to her father. What fortune she had, was never exactly known, but they drove off from church in a handsome chariot and four, which Sam Peach had presented to the happy couple; and, just as the bridegroom was about stepping into the vehicle, where sat the bride, all beauty and blonde, Sam Peach delivered himself as follows:—

"Simmonds, you never asked me what I saw in you, when we first met, to bring you home and take a fancy to you. Now, then, that in the five-and-thirty years I have been at the head of the coaching in Sheffield, I have had hundreds of military men in my office looking for places. Generals, colonels, majors, and a crowd of captains, but you were the only Esquire that ever came across me. For the singularity of the

thing, I thought that phenomenon worthy of a good dinner; and your own good qualities have done the rest. Good bye now, and let us hear from you and Mary every day."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF COLONEL HOGARTH.**—The following is an extract from a General Order issued by the Commandant of the Garrison this morning:

It is with the deepest concern that Col. Hemphill announces to the Garrison the death of Major and Bt. Lt.-Colonel Hogarth C. B., of the 26th Cameronians, which melancholy event took place this morning at half-past four o'clock. The remains of this lamented officer will be interred this afternoon in the Mount Hermon Cemetery.

The funeral procession will move from the officers' Quarters, in St. Lewis street, at 5 o'clock, p. m. precisely. The officers off garrison duty are requested to attend.

Colonel Hogarth was in Canada in the war of 1812, with the 99th regiment.—*Quebec Mercury.*

**SIR EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.**—We are in receipt of a private letter from St. Johns, New Brunswick, stating that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that His Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton.—*ib.*

**PROGRESS OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.**—The Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge having floated two of the coffer dams to their place, and one of them being already emptied of the water, the first stone of the first pier was laid in the bed of the St. Lawrence on Saturday the 22nd instant, in presence of the directors and a party of ladies and gentlemen, who lunched on the bed of the river after the ceremony.

**A BRAVE GIRL.**—The Scholastic Republican relates the following incident of the late fire which destroyed the Richmondville Seminary, in Massachusetts:—

There are many interesting incidents which occurred during the fire, among which we recollect hearing the following: A young girl, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr. Henry Warner, living near the Seminary, was at the school when the alarm of fire was given. Knowing her parents to be absent, she immediately ran home, and, from the excessive excitement, fainted when she reached the house. She soon rallied, however, and slipping off her shoes and stockings, gained access to the roof of the house, when she directed her little brother to pass up water. Here, amid the smoke and cinders which were constantly falling on the roof, she continued to fight the fire, passing from one part of the roof to another, where stout-hearted men would shrink to venture, until the danger was over, and her father's buildings saved from the flames. Such a girl is worthy of a good husband, if she lives to get married, and her good sense will undoubtedly lead her to make a proper selection. Mr. Warner may well be proud of such a daughter.

It is expected that a further withdrawal of the companies of Royal Artillery serving in Canada will take place this season, and that several of the companies in the out-district of the home stations will be ordered to head-quarters, for the purpose of forming a camp similar to that last year on Woolrich Common.—*European Times.*

**CANADA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.**—The Canada Bill, which has passed the House of Commons, gives power to the Legislature of Canada to alter the manner of composing the Legislative Council of that Province (now nominated by the Crown,) and to make it consist of such number of members appointed or elected in such manner as to such Legislature may seem fit, and to provide (if they think fit) for the separate dissolution by the Governor of the Legislative Assembly; but bills making any such alteration be reserved by the Governor, for the assent of the Crown, before having any force or authority. The bill also empowers the Legislature of Canada by any act reserved for the Assent of Her Majesty, to vary the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly under the Canada Government Act of 1840 (and in Canada worth £500.) So much of the act of 1840 is to be repealed as forbids the Canadian Legislature from presenting for Her Majesty's assent any bill to alter the number of "the Legislative Council" (a misprint for "Legislative Assembly,") unless the second and third reading be carried by two-thirds of the members both of the Council and the Assembly; and the clause is also to be repealed which provides that, in cases affecting ecclesiastical and Crown rights, any bill sent over for Her Majesty's assent must be laid before the Imperial Parliament, and not assented to if an address be presented from either House, praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent.

**THE BRITISH MINISTRY.**—The following list of the members of the Cabinet is published in consequence of the recent changes. Earl of Aberdeen, Lord of the Treasury; Marquis of Lansdowne, without office; Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor; Lord John Russell, President of the Council; Viscount Palmerston, Home Secretary; Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary of State; Duke of Newcastle, War Secretary of State; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir James Graham, First Lord of Admiralty; Sir Charles Wood, India Board; Duke of Argyll, Privy Seal; Earl of Granville, Duchy of Lancaster; Sir W. Mulgrave, office of Works; Hon Sydney Herbert, Secretary of War.

**HARD HITS.**—Sir Hercules Langrish, the celebrated wit of the last century, was riding in Phoenix Park with the Duke of Rutland, when Lord-Lieutenant. "I wonder, Sir Hercules," said the Duke, "that none of the viceroys ever drained this park," upon which Langrish replied, "Ah they were too busy draining other parts of the kingdom." It was the same wit, who, on being asked whose was the best history of Ireland? replied, "The continuation of Rapin(e)"—a couple of bon mots which epitomize the history of the country.

**DR RAPIN,** a distinguished Jew of Birmingham, thus states the opinion which the Jews have of Christ:

"While I and the Jews of the present day protest against being identified with the zealots who were concerned in the proceedings against Jesus of Nazareth, we are far from reviling his character or deriding his precepts, which are, indeed, for the most part, the precepts of Moses and the prophets. You have heard me style him 'the Great Teacher of Nazareth' for that designation I and the Jews take to be his due."

**TAKING CARE OF NONDUM ORE.**—A negro having purchased a hat was observed to take it from his head on the fall of a shower of rain, and to manifest considerable anxiety to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed stupidity in thus leaving his head exposed, he observed, "Hat belong to me—head belong to massa."—*Globe.*

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure; as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness, toil, and solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified than useful, and death less terrible.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

In 1774, the number of Hebrew brokers was limited to twelve; and the privilege was always purchased by a liberal gratuity to the Lord Mayor. During this year, the majority of Wilks, one of the privileged being at the point of death, Wilks, with characteristic boldness, openly calculated on the advantage to be obtained, and was very particular in his enquiries after the sick man. The rumour that Wilks had openly expressed a wish for the death of the Hebrew was spread by the frays of "Chikgo Alley," and the son of the broker sought his Lordship to reproach him with his cupidity. "My dear fellow," replied Wilks, with the readiness peculiar to him, "you are greatly in error. I would sooner have seen all the Jew-brokers dead than your father."

Judge not from circumstances. Speak not against a man's character without a thorough investigation. An intimation that a neighbour has deceived you, or has cheated another, may half ruin him. After you have trusted his character, and then ascertained your mistake, it is impossible to undo the injury produced. An ill report spreads like wildfire. Be exceedingly careful, then, how you condemn the course of another, without you have positive evidence of his knavery or dishonesty.

**SENSIBILITY TO RIDICULE.**—It is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule; or, which comes to the same thing, to be conscious thoroughly that what we have in us of noble and delicate is not ridiculous to any but fools, and that if fools will laugh, wise men will do well to let them.

**A DEFINITION OF DARKNESS.**—Dr. Triggem: "Indeed, for his age, sir, he's a wonderful child. Come now, Fred, my dear, give papa a lucid definition of—of—of darkness." Fred. (after a little thought, and with much sagacity). "Please, sir, a blind Ethiopian—in a dark cellar—at midnight—looking for a black cat."

**BODIES AND SOULS.**—"Parson," cried out a few farmers to a man of God in black garments, "why don't 'e put souls into the congregation?"—"the labouring peasantry." "Souls!" replied the preacher, turning an eye of indignation on the hard man, "souls, without bodies! Find you the bodies with fitting wages, and I will undertake to raise souls. I cannot create souls in starving bodies!"

**STRANGE FISHWOMAN.**—The girls of Cohasset think nothing of going into the water and bringing out a shark or mackerel by the nose. They dig claws with their toes and open quahogs with a pinch of the fingers. They live chiefly on sea-fare, so that when kissed they taste salt; and when they die are preserved half a century. Their hair, in their old age, turns into dry seaweed, and, if they have worn caps, in their old age the cap is stiff and glittering with crystallisations of salt; and if you fall in love with them in their youth, you find yourself in a pickle.—*American Paper.*

"John, which of Kimball's Museum spectacles has been most popular with the girls?" "Why, the one that had a *lad* in 'Aladdin' it, of course."

A celebrated Evangelical preacher once told us (*Liverpool Advertiser*), pleasantly, that when he was unmarried the young ladies of his congregation were indefatigable in becoming cravats, handkerchiefs, &c., for him, but, he added, with marked emphasis, "Since I have had a wife I have not even had one to do it for me."

**HOW TO PUT A STOP TO INQUISITIVENESS.**—A story was told some time ago of a gentleman being asked, in a stage coach, how he had lost his leg, and on making his fellow-travellers promise that if he told them they would put no more questions on the subject. He then said, "It was bitten off." To have thus precluded them for the rest of a long journey from asking how it was bitten off, was a truly ingenious method of putting impertinent curiosity on the rack.

**SIR FOWELL BUXTON.**—"The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—A purpose once fixed—and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

**A NATURAL FACT ENAGGERATED TILL IT BECOMES A SUPERSTITION.**—Dr. Helmsley, in the preface of a Medical Treatise, accounts for a superstition prevalent throughout the country, that no one can die upon a bed or pillow containing pigeon's feathers, but that the patient will linger in protracted agony until they are removed. The popular reason is, that the pigeon has no gall. Perhaps the true reason is, that a soft bed in general is the worst for a dying person. People at the point of death often wish to be laid on the floor, more especially if they die with difficulty; for to move on a soft bed is more difficult than to move on a hard one; and the mere sensation of hardness is nothing in death, whilst restraint or incumbrance is very annoying. The attendants supply soft pillows for the dying; but the patient frequently says, "Take away the pillow." Luxuries are burdensome in the hour of death. The superstition is merely a natural fact exaggerated and not sufficiently analysed.

### Hughes Great Pedestrian Feat.

This celebrated Pedestrian, who undertook to walk during 80 consecutive hours for a wager of \$1,000, has achieved this most astonishing feat in a manner perfectly satisfactory, notwithstanding the opinion of many that it would be more than human flesh and blood could undergo.

William Hughes is a native of London, [England,] and came to New York 17 years ago, since which time he has continued to reside in the United States. He is between 39 and 40 years of age, and although a man of medium size, is very powerfully and compactly built. He possesses a constitution of iron, which assertion is fully proved by his having accomplished this extraordinary undertaking. He bears a first rate character among his acquaintances for honesty, integrity and sobriety, which statements his wonderful powers of endurance fully attest. He has been laboring at the mines lately. His efforts not proving successful, and having a wife and two small children, who are at present residing at Cambridge, near Boston, and whose dependence is based on his exertions, he undertook the performance of this feat with the laudable anticipation of being able to realize funds sufficient to enable him to return to his family.

This is an extraordinary proof of the wonderful and prodigious powers of endurance which the human frame is capable of undergoing.—This Herculean task, so ably concluded, was commenced, on Thursday, June 22, at about 1 1/2 P. M., and terminated on Sunday June 25, at 10 o'clock P. M., making 80 full hours constant walking, with persons watching him all the time to prevent any infringement of the compact.—He walked on a plank fifteen feet long by three feet broad, at the Mountaineer Saloon, corner of Kearney and Commercial streets. His dress was flesh-colored tights, cloth cap, and stout heavy shoes.

He sustained this trying exercise in a remarkable manner, walking nearly the whole time, until near the conclusion, at a very rapid pace. He is calculated, by competent judges, to have averaged three miles per hour, making 240 miles of travel without one moment's cessation, the most remarkable circumstance attending it being the total deprivation of sleep. During the performance thousands of spectators visited, all of whom paid liberally an admittance-fee.—Several hours before the time appointed for the conclusion of this feat, the streets in the vicinity of the Mountaineer saloon were closely packed with a dense mass of people, all expressing the greatest anxiety as to the result.

At the last hour the exercise began to be severely felt by him, and he showed evident symptoms of giving out.—Drowsiness—oppressed him greatly, and nothing but the cheers and friendly

encouragement of the spectators kept him in his exhausted frame. At last the long, eleven hour rolled on the, to him dreadfully slow wheel of time, and his harrassing, weary walk was ended. He was immediately covered with blankets and conveyed to a tepid bath, and afterwards put to bed. At the last accounts he was resting comfortably.

The following are some of his wonderful pedestrian feats, performed prior to this last great one, in the Atlantic States:

Walking over the Catubado track, near Foston, 80 miles in 11 hours and 40 minutes. Between Wadson house and Cambridge, near Loston, 70 miles in 13 hours.

At East Boston Point, 50 miles in 11 hours and 40 minutes.

At the Washington Gardens, Boston, 470 miles in 6 days.

At Newport, R. I., 70 miles in 12 hours and 20 minutes, for which he received from his visitors a purse of \$300.

This bet for 80 consecutive hours was made on English, by D. W. Roberts and H. L. Wilson, and the umpires were Thomas Facy and Thomas Finity. We understand from a reliable source that Hughes will realize about \$2,000 by the operation.—*Alto California.*

**HUGHES THE PEDESTRIAN.**—Contrary to all expectation, Hughes, who accomplished the extraordinary feat of walking fifty consecutive hours without stopping, was out yesterday, and paid a visit in the morning to a barber's shop. He looked very much pained and worn out. His legs are greatly swollen, and his feet present the appearance of huge lumps of raw beef. He walked at a pretty good pace all the time, making on an average three miles an hour. It is calculated that he walked at least 240 miles from Thursday at 2 P. M., without once stopping or sleeping. It was certainly one of the greatest examples of human endurance which has ever transpired.—*San Francisco Her-*

**DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE BY CHOLERA.**—BUREAU, July 26.—At the Niagara Suspension Bridge yesterday, there were four deaths from cholera on the American side, and eight on the Canadian. The disease is abating.

Miss Fillmore, daughter of the ex-President, was attacked at Aurora last night. An express reached here this morning, and Mr. Fillmore, his son, and a doctor, immediately started for Aurora. In the night she was taken ill with dysentery, and sunk so rapidly that when her father, brother, and Dr. White had reached her, about 10 o'clock this morning, she was so far gone as to be unable to recognize them, and died half an hour after. This bitterly distressing event cast the deepest gloom over the entire community. Miss Fillmore was 22 years old.

**CHOLERA AT NIAGARA FALLS.**—Reports are continued of the sudden outbreak of cholera at Niagara Falls. It is raging among the Irish laborers on the canal, and in the low ground at the Suspension Bridge. Panic was among the deadly effects of the disease. Drs. Hammond and Hunt report that upon reaching the spot they found numbers lying dying and dead. Some 400 had died. Two gate keepers at the bridge had died, the gates were deserted and passengers got over free. The disease appeared to have increased in consequence of the early earth under the heights. Yesterday there was some abatement, and the symptoms were not so alarming. Deaths to last night reached about forty. Work is now entirely suspended, and all who are not sick have fled. The weather is beautiful. July 24.—There have been several deaths to-day in the neighborhood of the Suspension Bridge, all the laborers are leaving as fast as possible. \$3 and \$4 are offered per day for laborers.—This afternoon a horrible scene was discovered coming from a shaft near the bridge, and on search the dead bodies of two men were found, the corpses in a terrible state of decomposition. Fifty dollars were offered to any person who would get the bodies out and enter them, but no person was found who would venture to do so. The hands were then cut off, and the bodies, and all the contents, consumed. It is rumored there were about 12 deaths to-day.

Address of GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,  
Grand Master—To the Members of  
the Orange Institution in British  
North America.  
Woodstock, July 15th, 1851.

BELOVED BRETHREN,—

It would appear strange indeed if I did not take an early opportunity of declaring to you generally, my sense of the high honor conferred upon me, and the expression of confidence reposed in me, as evinced by your calling upon me to fill the responsible post of

Grand Master of the Orange Institution of British North America.

My election to that office has taken place under circumstances of a peculiar nature. A division had unfortunately occurred during the past year among the Members of the Institution, and the Orange body differed as to the validity of the Election of two Brethren of high standing in the Order, each of whom claimed to be your head, and each of whom had a large body of supporters.— Without expressing an opinion as to whom the right of Office rested with, it must be allowed that the minority in either case were entitled to the respect of the majority. Within our Order such a state of division could not exist any time without impairing, if not destroying its efficiency and the welfare of the Institution being paramount to any consideration for individual members, however high their standing, it was not to be wondered that an early move was made to restore our unity.

At a meeting of our Brethren held at Montreal, in the month of October last, a Special Committee was named to communicate with those who acknowledged another head, and to invite them to co-operate in the labor of reconciliation. The sentiments of the various Counties upon the existing cause of difference were ascertained, their suggestions considered, and a meeting of the County Masters was subsequently convened, at which, after careful consideration, it was unanimously agreed that at the then approaching period of the Annual Election, a change of the Grand Officers was advisable, and the election of others recommended in their stead, as the principal, if not the sole step necessary to the complete restoration of unity in the Order. At that election the names of various Brethren were recommended for the various offices, and the hope was unanimously expressed that at the approaching Annual Election, the desire of all to prefer the interests of the Institution, to the interest of individuals would be paramount, and though distance separated the meetings, yet that their feelings would be in unison, and that whether at Brantford or Bytown, the recommendations of the County Masters would have had effect, and the unity of the Order be restored by the election to office of the Brethren recommended by them. On the 21st and 22nd of June, the respective meetings were held, the recommendations submitted to each,—and though at that Brantford meeting the proposition for a reconciliation was rejected, yet it is worthy of note, that out of about Nine Hundred Members of the Grand Lodge within the Province of Canada, there were found but about One-sixth of that number who by their votes (no doubt unconsciously) maintained the interests of an individual member against the unity of our Order.

At the very large and influential meeting which took place at Bytown, the recommendation of the County Masters were in every respect unanimously adopted, and by

none concerned in more cordially than by the late Grand Master of the Order, Brother GEORGE BENJAMIN, and the Officers last serving under him, who have resolved at any personal sacrifice to remove all cause of dissension.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the meeting of County Masters and the unanimous vote of the Brethren assembled at Bytown, sustained as I believe it to be by the overwhelming majority of the members of the Grand Lodge, and supported too, by the nearly unanimous wishes of members of the whole Order throughout this Province, I have been called on to fill the high and honorable post of Grand Master, for the ensuing year. This would, under any circumstances, be an honor, but doubly so in my case as I have been called thereto by the unanimous vote of that portion of our body which acknowledged as their leader other than him under whom I was acting, and who was acknowledged by my County during the past year. My personal feelings urged me to decline the high honor conferred upon me. But when it was represented to me that my acceptance of the Trust would go far to, if not effectually reconcile the difference in our Order, personal considerations were laid aside, and I have accepted the responsible office of Grand Master for the ensuing year, and entered on the discharge of the many and arduous duties thus imposed upon me. I do so without fear because I feel confident that I shall be sustained in my efforts by the good sense of the Orangemen of British North America, particularly in this Province and by none more cordially than by the Grand Officers and Brethren who were so lately opposed to me in the question which has unfortunately divided the Order.

Having thus declared my acceptance of the Office,—I shall now proceed to carry out the further recommendation of the County Masters, in the formation of two Provincial Grand Lodges for Canada West. For that purpose a Meeting will be held at Brantford, on the 4th, and at Kingston, on the 11th of August, at which those Brethren now entitled to vote in the Grand Lodge are invited to take part in the Elections for the respective proposed divisions to which they may belong. At these Meetings it will be seen to what extent the welfare of the Institution, and the desire for union amongst the Brethren prevails, and I not only cordially invite but earnestly urge the presence of every Member, who can possibly attend thereat, for the larger the attendance, the greater will be the certainty of ensuring that much desired unity in our Order. On that occasion you will have to elect Provincial Grand Officers for your local Government, and these Grand Officers will, with the Officers of Counties, henceforward compose the body by whom the Grand Officers of the Orange Institution of British North America will be elected, and I rely upon your making such a choice as will ensure the support of the Lodges within your respective Provinces and, at the same time, promote the general welfare of the Institution. When you have thus formed your Provincial Grand Lodges, and the re-organization of our body, under its altered constitution, takes place, it will be my duty to convene the then Members of the Grand Lodge of British North America to elect their Grand Officers, under that Constitution, when I shall render an account of my stewardship and cheerfully abide your decision upon my acts.

In the mean time, and in conclusion, I would entreat of you, my Brethren, to lay

aside all personal considerations, and let us join heart and hand in this movement to secure, I trust for ever, that Brotherly Love and Unity which should be as sacredly treasured as those principles of veneration for THE ALMIGHTY and LOYALTY to THE THRONE, which have characterized our Order from its first formation to the present hour.

Believe me, Brethren,

Ever yours in the

Bonds of the Brotherhood,

GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD,

Grand Master of the Orange Institution of British North America.

## THE RUSSIAN WAR.

### THE ENGLISH FLEET BEFORE CROONSTADT.

Baltic Fleet, of Cronstadt, June 30.

We left Baro Sound on the 22nd instant, and under steam, proceeded up the Gulf of Finland. The English division of the fleet were exclusively composed of "the cavalry of the navy."—The French line-of-battle ships (Austerlitz, screw, included) were towed by small steamers, in which two of ours joined to get them along. On the 24th we came to an anchor off the island of Seskar, while anchored there, we were somewhat excited by observing a Russian steamer heave in sight on her way apparently from Cronstadt to Helsingfors. She suddenly pulled up on sighting us, and then after a momentary pause tarried tail and cut back towards Cronstadt. The Dragon, as one of the dogs of war was let slip after her, but she attempted in vain to close with the fugitive, which was a much faster vessel than the pursuer. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow somebody good: before returning to the squadron again, the Dragon captured a boat laden with timber, which was abandoned by the owners, who struck out for the shore on observing the Dragon shape her course for them. Vessels are now occasionally chased which are found to contain floating villages—men, women, and children, with all their goods and chattels, deserting their farms and homes on some little islands, where, had they remained, they imagined death by shooting or imprisonment from the ruthless English awaited them. Those poor creatures become terror-stricken when boarded, caused in some measure by the usual preamble of firing a shot, often more across their bows to oblige them to heave to. The poor women are found huddled together in some little hiding-hole. However, the poor things are soon reassured by kindness, and see that we are not the brutes they were led to suppose we were. We part—no longer enemies, but now real friends, much to their surprise they are again set free, and continue their route without further molestation. After having stayed a couple of days off Leskar, the squadron moved on for Cronstadt. The gulf narrowed as we approached its *cul de sac*. The land on either side is covered with a sea of rich waving woods of pine-trees, especially on the Finnish shore, which is the higher, occasionally oases, if I may be allowed to speak so, appear in this moving mass of green, revealing snug hamlets and cultivated fields which often slope down to the dark, nasty water of this great brackish gulf. As we closed with Cronstadt, and as soon as the tall masts of the Russian ships in harbor (19 ships of the line and five steamers) were descried from our topmast heads, great excitement prevailed through the fleet. A rumour is set about that the Russian ships, not expecting us up so high, are at anchor outside the forts. Not a breath of wind prevails to carry them inside under protection of their batteries; if such be the case, visions of immediate action, certain victory, and captured ships, seize upon our imaginations. Ships are in advance of the squadron, looking out for the "infernal machines." All the ships have watches posted in their tops, reporting every floating log of wood that floats near us, bearing any resemblance to a buoy—in appendage said to be attached to all those submarine traps—We draw closer and closer. A mirage now



## The Seat of War.

The following editorial from the *London Times* of July 14, will probably give the reader a better idea of the condition of the belligerents, and of the character of the war, than the isolated facts gathered from the columns of that and other journals:—

The last intelligence from the seat of war on the Danube leads us to the inference that another great and sudden change has taken place in the movements and positions of the contending armies, similar to those surprising and unforeseen incidents which have hitherto marked the vicissitudes of this campaign. A week ago the Russians were known to be in full retreat. The siege of Silistria had been raised on the 23d June, and the large army engaged in that operation retired across the Danube, with so much precipitation that they left their battering train behind them. Wallachia was said to be evacuated; the head quarters of the Russian army were withdrawn from Bucharest to Fockselani and Jassey; the Austrians were preparing to take peaceable possession of Wallachia; and the only question seemed to be, upon the facts then known to the world, whether the Russians were about to concentrate their forces in Moldavia, or to retire altogether, as the *Monitor* asserted, behind the Pruth. We have no reason to suppose that this intelligence was erroneous or these inferences incorrect; but it is evident either that fresh orders have subsequently arrived from St. Petersburg, or that different measures have been adopted since Prince Paskiewitch has laid down his command. Possibly the conclusion of the treaty of the 14th of June between Austria and the Porte may have led to more active measures. Certain it is, however, that the evacuation of Wallachia has not gone on as was expected, while the Turks have assumed the offensive on the left bank of the river, and it is even reported that a considerable detachment of the Anglo-French army shares the honors of their victorious advance. If the telegraphic despatches which have been received stating that actions were fought by Omar Pasha at Guirgevo and Oltenitza on the 8th of July, are correct, and that the Russian forces only succeeded in cutting their way with severe loss through the Turkish divisions, it is clear that the war has assumed an entirely new character, and that, instead of defending the right bank of the Danube against the Russians, part of the allied forces have crossed the river in pursuit of the enemy. It was known by our direct accounts from Varna that the news of the retreat of the Russians from before Silistria had reached the camp on the 26th of June, and that Lord Cardigan was instantly despatched with a detachment of cavalry to watch the movements of the enemy. In five days the light division of the army could reach the Danube, and it is not to be supposed that Omar Pasha would take the important resolution of moving forward with the main division of the army, and of crossing the river, without the assent and support of the allied generals. Nothing, however, is yet known of these occurrences beyond the statement that the Russian forces at Guirgevo were attacked and defeated by an army said to consist of 30,000 Turks and 12,000 or 15,000 of the auxiliary corps. This event would be, however, of the highest importance, because it would show that the Russians are not retreating from Wallachia, though they may be driven from it, and we trust that it will turn out that our own countrymen and our gallant allies have had some share in this achievement. At the same time we must add, that these details require confirmation, and that great doubts of their accuracy are entertained by persons best able to judge of the probability of such an advance.—The want of beasts of burden to convey the baggage of the troops, and the want of supplies in a country already exhausted by war and at all times thinly inhabited, are causes which retard the movement of the best appointed army; and it is scarcely probable that these difficulties have been so far surmounted in a few days as to enable the whole force of the allies to move to the front. Their presence at Varna had been urgently solicited by Omar Pasha, who foresaw the moral effect which their approach would have both on his troops and those of the enemy.

Accordingly, we find that the hope of being relieved by the allied armies was a powerful incentive to the brave garrison of Silistria to prolong the defence of that place; and, on the other hand, the besieging army, already demoralized by the loss of its commanders and the failure of its attacks, fled at last from sheer dread of that army which heard the cannon of the siege booming at a distance of 50 miles across the marshes of the Dobrukscha. The next letters from our correspondents with the army will enable us to judge of the course resolved upon by the Generals under these circumstances; and it is obvious that the plan of the campaign must have undergone several changes from these rapid alterations in the state of affairs.—The expedition naturally commenced by laying the basis of a solid defence of Constantinople and the adjacent country. Measures were then taken to cover the line of the Balkan, which was thought might be attacked. But, contrary to all expectations, the Russians were foiled in their first attempt on the fortress of the Danube, and by the time our troops reached Varna the enemy had retired before them. The Turks are said to have followed them, and, if Omar Pasha has crossed the Danube in the centre of his position, and in front of the Russian army, he must have advanced with the main body of his forces, conscious that he is supported by the Anglo-French divisions. At the same time, such a position would be one of considerable peril, for the Russians as they retreat fall back on their resources, while the Turks in their advance are leaving their base of operations, and may have to encounter the Russian army strengthened by large reinforcements. The Austrian Government must now perceive that if their troops had entered Wallachia, as had been intended, on the 3rd of July, this risk would have been avoided. It appears, however, from the last official article published in the Vienna journals, that Austria no longer expects to obtain from Russia the pacific evacuation of either province. Austria, therefore, must proceed to execute the treaty of the 20th of April, and at the same time she intimates that, in her judgment, the old treaties between Russia and the Porte are abrogated by the war, and not to be renewed but by special agreement. These are declarations bordering as closely as possible on actual hostilities, and it would seem that no further summons is required to decide the question. If Austria, however, still prolongs her expectant but inactive policy, the Russians will probably be driven from the Principalities by other means, but the character of the campaign will then be changed. Our readers are aware that, without losing sight of the defence of Constantinople and the evacuation of the Principalities, it is more especially to an expedition to the Crimea that we look for the settlement of the substantial political objects of this war; and we should view with some regret any movement on the part of our army, not absolutely required by the state of affairs, which should divert our forces from that one great enterprise. The first condition of success in war is to frame the comprehensive plan of a campaign, with due allowance for various and sometimes opposite contingencies, and then to adhere to it as far as possible. One of the reasons of the contemptible figure which the Russians have made in these operations is, that their plan has been altered half-a-dozen times, and that no master mind has presided over the conception and execution of the campaign. Let us at least avoid this fatal error, by which the noblest armies may be sacrificed and frittered away.

## The Black Sea.

A telegraphic report from Stockholm, dated July 11, says that all communication with Finland *via* Aland is forbidden, and Aland declared to be in a state of complete blockade. Even the Swedish mail steamer had been stopped and ordered back by the British cruisers. The following extract from a letter written by an officer serving in the English fleet in the Baltic, and dated June 30, seems to be confirmed in some English papers, at Admiral Napier's having left Cronstadt. The health of the crews may, however, have been the real cause of abandoning the attempt to bombard the place, in which case the operation may have been only delayed. We

begins to tantalize us; it clears, and the lighthouse or Talboukin stands out in white relief. The rigging of the ships becomes more distinct, and, alas, so do the prodigious forts. The men-of-war are skulking under their guns within the harbor. The admirals consult. The combined squadron come to an anchor; on our approach there was evidently a great stir amongst the Russian ships. The steamers in harbour immediately got steam up, and all seemed on the alert. Our squadron made a sweep, and retracing its steps a little, dropped anchor about eight or ten miles off Cronstadt. Seven or eight ships, amongst which are the *Imperieuse*, *Arrogant*, *Desperate*, *Penelope*, *Magicienne*, *Lightning*, *Driver*, &c., have been placed in a position off the mouth of the harbour, about three miles.—Some boats belonging to one of those ships was sounding, a few evenings ago, off the island of Cronstadt, when a Russian steamer, with steam up, was observed coming out of harbour to cut them off. The *Desperate* quickly got steam up and made a dash to catch the Russian, who immediately rushed back again into port as if she was after her. Vessels are constantly going reconnoitring the place and sketching the fortifications, which appear to be of amazing strength, and not a fair match for wooden walls.—The lighthouse of Talboukin is abandoned.—Several officers have landed, and have mounted the tower, from which point there is a splendid bird's-eye view of the whole place. Just fancy our audacity in doing all those things under the very eyes of the Czar, with whose name invincibility has hitherto been coupled. Most likely the steamer which came out, or attempted to come out, the other evening, had an admiral on board, for the vessel carried a flag at the fore. Could it have been the Grand Duke who was thus forced to an ignominious flight before the *Desperate*? The *Driver* went up towards the lighthouse yesterday, with Admiral Chads and party on board. He went to visit the tower which the Russians seem to have relinquished in our favour. I believe there is some intention to endeavour to get at some of the submarine torpedoes. It is currently reported that there are small buoys placed to mark their site. What fun it will be if we can manage to get at them! The *Hecla*, *Valorous*, and *Odin* have successfully bombarded Bomar Sound Aland Islands. On the afternoon of the 21st, the *Hecla* leading, and followed by *Valorous* and *Odin*, pushed their way up a tortuous and winding passage until they came within view of the principal battery, a bomb-proof casemated structure, mounting about 80 guns, on the sea front; a round tower, mounting about 36, also helped to defend the place. As the steamers cautiously approached, and knowing how the enemy take advantage of the woods, shells were fired into them in order to dislodge any troops that might be posted there in ambush. The ships commenced operations by firing round shot, which, falling short, they all three closed with the forts, which did not return the fire for some time. As soon as the cannon range was obtained, the steamers commenced firing shells from the 10-inch guns, all of which told with great effect. During the fire the steamers drifted, either from the current or light wind, and when about 500 yards off the wood a masked battery suddenly commenced firing shells upon them. The *Valorous* and the *Odin* twice subdued the fire of this battery, and twice the enemy returned to their guns. After an hour's vigorous cannonade the fire was completely silenced. The *Dragon* hauled off from this battery, as she had no broadside guns to oppose them. The two forts all the time maintained an uninterrupted fire upon the steamers, but none of the shot struck, as the vessels were out of range. A lot of cavalry or horse artillery next showed themselves, but they were soon dispersed by throwing a few shells into their position. About half-past 9 o'clock, p. m., the ships anchored and began shelling the forts, which was kept up till past midnight. In the height of the shelling, a fire burst out in the rear of the main fort, and a second conflagration blazed out in the round fort. The steamers received some injuries from the field pieces in their upper works, one going through the starboard paddle box of the *Hecla*.

now are in sight of Cronstadt about eight miles distant, having cast anchor here the day before yesterday. Upon our arrival the signal was made to prepare for action; so each man put on a light fighting dress, and loaded his revolver. We all expected an immediate attack upon the fleet, which is anchored under the protection of the batteries; but I suppose Sir Charles thought it 'no go' just at present. A little excitement was also caused by the signal to 'look out for machines,' and grape-shots were accordingly trailed about. The forts, even at this distance, look almost too much for us, and I do not think it likely we shall attack them. We have an enemy in the camp in the shape of cholera, and we buried two of the gunners yesterday, and one machine this morning, and a number of men are ill in the ship. The Duke also has it, and I believe we are going to try a change of air, as the advanced squadron of small steamers has just been recalled. They are about five miles nearer Cronstadt than we are, keeping just out of range of the forts. A fast, rakish-looking Russian steamer, supposed to be the Grand Duke's yacht comes out now and then and leads them a chase. I went on board the "Hecla" yesterday to see a messmate, who dined with me. The ship is quite covered with marks of rifle bullets and has several round shot in her, though only 12-pounders. One came through into the master's cabin, and, taking a slanting direction, passed through six bulkheads, and lodged in the mid's berth at the other side of the ship. His son-in-law, had received two large splinters in it as it was hanging up. We got a couple of sheep yesterday, which were to us as manna to the children of Israel. We had to-day for dinner roast mutton, and mutton pudding. Brandy and water is a very agreeable beverage, and certainly great vegetables and fruit have nothing to do with the cholera. The French are a sensible fellows; they stayed at Ceil while we were cruising about; they smoke right and left, on board their ships; have splendid bands, and get up sapper parties, with flags, &c., in the gayest manner possible. As to fighting, I should be quite willing to back them against the Russians, and have no doubt they will do good service when the hour of trial comes.

Subsequent reports affirm that when the allied fleet returned to Baro Sound, diarrhoea of a malignant form broke out; thirty died on board the Auusterlitz, seven on board the Duke of Wellington, and there were other cases.

#### THE DANUBE.

From Belgrade the advices are, by telegraph, to July 11. The Turks took possession of the island of Kamandun Seymonoff, after a combat lasting nearly twelve hours. The next day the Russians beat a retreat along the road to Bucharest. Prince Gortschakoff seemed as he wished to take up a position at Kalugereni. On evacuating Giurgevo, the Russians set on fire several vessels of their flotilla. The Paris Presse states that on the 7th July the Turks took Mookan and Olneika islands; and on the 8th Omar Pasha, with 40,000 men, surrounded the Russians and took Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through, with the loss of 900 *hors d'combat*. General Churkoff lost an arm. Prince Gortschakoff was advancing, at last accounts, with 30,000 men, by forced marches towards Giurgevo. Fifteen thousand Anglo-French being at Rutchuk, it is thought the Turks will risk a pitched battle. The Turks have also crossed in the face of the Russians at Otteiziza. Details are wanting. One hundred and fifty waggons with wounded have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are 80 officers. The Russians are fortifying all the passes, and have destroyed the bridges, and by damming the rivers have rendered the roads impassible. Since Wednesday, June 28th, they have completely closed the Transylvanian frontier.

#### TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

VIENNA, July 13.—The *Oest. Correspondenz* contains an article stating that almost all the German Governments have promised to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany do join the Austro-Prussian alliance. The King of Wurttemberg still stands aloof, but it is considered that a monarch who was always one of the most to defend the rights of Germany against the

West, will not be found wanting when it is necessary to oppose the disturbance of the balance of power in the East.

PARIS, July 12.—Advices from Constantinople of the 3rd, state that the Duke of Cambridge had returned to that city. Considerable bodies of French troops were daily despatched to Varna. The works of the Russians at the Sulina mouth of the Danube have been bombarded. Letters from Athens of the 17th, state that piracy was increasing. Twenty Samiot vessels had been burnt by an English steamship.

PARIS, July 13.—According to advices from Constantinople of the 5th, the Duke of Cambridge returned on the 2nd to have a conference with M. de Bruck, the Austro-Internuncio. The day after, the Prince, in company with the Sultan, reviewed the Ottoman brigade, and the 30 pieces of artillery attached to his division. On the 4th, the Prince returned to Varna. The Dobruddla was not yet evacuated. The Anglo-French troops encamped near Varna, were ready to enter on the campaign. According to a despatch from Odessa of the 7th, the combined fleets, 50 sail strong, had been seen proceeding in the direction of Sebastopol.

BERLIN, July 13.—The *Correspondenz Bureau* states that Austria will finally summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a month, and occupy Wallachia without waiting for an order. General Osten Sacken has been deprived of his command.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Close of the Session.*—The Observer thinks that the anticipations respecting a more than usually short session of parliament, this year, are likely to be disappointed. There is still much important public business to be done, and the private bills are so numerous and so backward as to render it probable that the session cannot be brought to a close before the 10th of August.

Lieut. General the Hon. George Anson has been appointed commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces on the fort St. George establishment and second member of council at that presidency.

Her Majesty has expressed a wish that Mrs. Giffard, widow of Capt. Giffard, should have the highest rate of pension [£200] permitted by the regulations. There are five children, the compassionate allowance for which, under such circumstances, may be £25 a year each.

#### The Russian Answer.

Letters from Berlin say that the details given by the *Nouvelle Gazette de Prusse* was furnished to that journal by the Russian Ambassador, and that, on the question of the acceptance of the protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, the answer added—"without prejudice to the privileges appertaining to the Greek Christians;" an expression which maintains the position originally taken up by the Czar. It is also stated that Colonel Manteuffel was about to be despatched to Vienna with a Prussian note to the Austrian Cabinet, endeavoring to obtain a postponement of the entrance into Wallachia. Some importance is attached to this measure, in the belief that the Czar will make further concessions if negotiations should be resumed.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, which officiates in Berlin as the *Moniteur de Petersburg*, states the gist of the Russian answer to be as follows:—

"1. Russia approves and accepts the common protectorate assumed by the Four Powers over the Christian subjects of the Porte in the Vienna protocol of April 9.

"2. Russia binds herself to the evacuation of the Turkish territory if the French and English also go out, and the Austrians do not go in.

"3. On strategical grounds Russia must necessarily retain the life of the Sereth.

"4. Russia is willing to enter into negotiations for peace if security is given her that no prejudice shall accrue to her thereby.

"Further concessions are not to be expected of Russia.

#### Prince Gortschakoff's Mission to Vienna.

VIENNA, July 8.—Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian envoy extraordinary, had his first audience of his Majesty to-day at noon. The Prince appeared in the grand blue gala uniform, and

was received by his Majesty at about half-past twelve o'clock. The audience lasted nearly half an hour. The *Oest. Deutsche Post* seems to have had a communication, to which it attaches but little value; because the source from which it emanated is suspected of strong Russian sympathies. The text is as follows:—"The Emperor Nicholas declares that he cannot believe in the possibility of a war between Austria and Russia; he wishes for peace, or at least the mediation for peace by Austria; whose demands he now already fulfils in part; and will subsequently entirely accede to. As a proof hereof, he is causing Wallachia to be evacuated; but as he (his Majesty the Czar) cannot know whether the Anglo-French-Turco troops may not tread upon the heels of his army of the Danube, he cannot evacuate Moldavia unless it be guaranteed to him that these countries shall be occupied by a Power which is not at war with him. Prince Gortschakoff has the verbal order to convince himself of the new position of affairs here on the spot, and speedily to proceed to St. Petersburg, in order to return hither, within fourteen days with the Czar's definite answer." If there were any truth in all this, it would seem that the Minister Extraordinary, Prince Gortschakoff, simply fills the office of an ordinary, or rather extraordinary, courier. There can be no truth in this—it is very improbable; and in apparent proof of it, I may mention that Count Leon Potoki, a Russian Privy Councillor, who has been residing here for some time past, starts for St. Petersburg tomorrow, in order, as it is said, to report upon the reception which Prince Gortschakoff had the answer which he has brought, have met with here. If Count Potoki has really undertaken this very disagreeable office, he is certainly not to be envied; for certainly he will have nothing satisfactory to report. In all probability, Prince Gortschakoff's mission here will be both brief and entirely unsuccessful. Russia's attempts to gain time again by diplomatic manoeuvres must fail, even if there should be a disposition in certain high circles at Berlin to recalcitrate. We hear that the Prussian Cabinet is about to send a personage of high rank on an extraordinary mission to Vienna, whither he is to be the bearer of an important note upon the subject of the answer that has just been received from St. Petersburg. All this is significant, as it is more or less suspicious.

#### The Emperor of the French at Boulogne

The reception of the Emperor, who arrived at seven on Tuesday night, was most gratifying; everywhere he was most heartily cheered; he was in excellent health and spirits, and appeared highly delighted with his warm reception; he was in plain clothes. The Emperor, after his arrival at the Hotel du Nord, at the windows, where he received one of those bursts of feeling so rare except in Old England. At 9.30 p. m. he took a drive on the port in a carriage and pair. Not a soldier or police officer attended during the day, save to keep order at the entrance to the railway.

#### Review of the Troops by the Emperor Napoleon.

Boulogne, Wednesday.

Camp at Vimeraux, July 12, 1854.—This morning, the Emperor reviewed the army of the camp of Boulogne, when his Majesty addressed the troops as follows:—

"Soldiers,—Russia having obliged us to go to war, France has sent 500,000 of her children. England has also sent considerable forces. Now our fleets and our armies are united for the same cause, to maintain dominion in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea, I have chosen you to be the first to carry our eagles in the regions of the North. English vessels will transport them there, the only fact in history which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations, and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to withdraw from any sacrifice in defending the weakest rights, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour. Go, my children; Europe attentive, will declare openly or in secret war for your triumph. The country, proud of a struggle where she only threatens the aggressor accompanies you in her ardent solicitude for

your welfare; and myself, whom imperious duty keeps far from these events, I shall have my eyes upon you; and soon, in seeing you again, I shall say you are sons worthy of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Friedland, of Eylau, and of Moscow. Go, God protect you.

"NAPOLÉON."

Embarkation of the French troops at Calais for the Baltic.

The following men-of-war left the Downs on Wednesday for Calais Road, to embark the French troops for the Baltic; the whole under the command of Commodore Hon. F. W. Grey, C. B.

- Hannibal, screw, 91, Commodore Grey.
Algerie, screw, 91, Captain Talbot
Royal William, 123, Captain King-Jones.
St. Vincent, 191, Captain Manel
Schloz, paddle, 6, Captain Clifford.
Janus, paddle, 5, Lieut. Commander Kane.
Lizard, paddle-tender.

With two steamers from the river.

The Crisis in Canada.

From the London Times, July 12th.

It is the misfortune of the sort of connection we keep up with British America that we seldom hear anything about it, unless it be something unpleasant. Had we really much to do with these provinces, instead of merely sending them our emigrants and cotton goods, and taking their timber, Canadian, or Nova Scotian, or Newfoundland politics would be familiar to all of us; and, when debates at home were getting rather dull, we might fill up the void with examples of Canadian eloquence or intrigue. As it is we only hear of these provinces as we do of Mount Etna, that is, when there is an eruption. If there is a rebellion or a Rebellion Losses Bill, or a Parliament-house burnt to the ground, and a quarrel about church property, then, of course, we hear all about it; for both parties in the quarrel, otherwise caring about as little for us as we do for them, rush to England, ensconce themselves at hotels, write letters and pamphlets innumerable, get introductions to newspapers and public men; and generally succeed in prising some highly inflammable peer with all the particulars of the case. For nine days at the outside—sometimes only for nine hours—a Canadian topic may be said to occupy the public attention, and people begin really to think they know somewhat about Canadian affairs, and are interested in them. But as soon as the rocket has discharged its sparks all is darkness again, and it will be a twelvemonth before anybody remembers there is such a place as British America. Some weeks ago an attempt was made to draw the Lords into a quarrel with the Canadian people on the constitution of the Second Chamber; and, as something was necessary to provoke us, we were told that we had for some time been the victims of a series of outrages upon British honour, and that this was another. However, the affair has blown over, as if in England is concerned, and we are none of us smarting under a sense of insult. But all at once there is another Canadian eruption, and, as our three immense fleets and armies are doing absolutely nothing in Europe, it is just possible some of our readers may take an interest in hearing that the Canadian Government has been beaten in the Legislative Assembly, and that there is what we call a political crisis.

The defeated Minister is Mr. Hincks, who appears to have been the leading Whig statesman of Canada ever since the arrival of Lord Elgin six years ago. In this country he is chiefly known by his land

and to some extent successful attempts to raise money for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. That he is a gentleman of liberal opinions is obvious from his having been Lord Elgin's Minister, and having held that office in Canada for so long a period. For some reason or another he cannot be quite up with the most ardent party—Young Canada, we suppose we may call it—which wants, among other things, the entire secularization of the clergy reserves, and the settlement of the seigniorial tenures. Happy it is, not our office to go into either of the questions; but we have always heard of the reserves and the tenures as serious obstacles to improvement, and to the occupation, as colonists want to buy land, and not to take a upon some unintelligible holding; and as much as they wish to be surrounded by vast tracts left in a state of nature till the clergy are strong enough to clear them, some hundred years hence. In this country it is a thing of frequent occurrence that private rights give way to public, and, if it does not often occur, or more in the peculiar form required in Canada, it does occur, in the course of a thousand years, the rights of individuals have been so much encumbered as to leave little more to be done. But, we repeat, it is really unnecessary to express or to have any opinion about measures which concern nobody but the Canadians, and which they must and will settle for themselves. They want to secularize the reserves and to settle seigniorial tenures, and, soon or late, they will carry both these points. Mr. Hincks appears to have gone with them in the main, but to have it convenient to temporize. This policy he has carried on till he has been beaten in the Assembly. As the present Administration cannot get on with the existing Assembly and as the next will be elected under a 'New Representation Bill,' it has been decided to dissolve Parliament, and submit the questions at issue to a Parliament which shall be a fuller and more undoubted representation of the people. We are not told whether Mr. Hincks expects the new Parliament to go as far or as fast as its predecessor, but at all events the best way to settle a difficult question is to refer it to the completest and most authoritative tribunal. Meanwhile some important bills are thrown on the shelf, and much inconvenience is suffered in consequence.

Those of our readers who happen to be particularly interested in Canada, or who do not find excitement enough in the affairs of the mother country, will find the whole story in a letter from Quebec in another column, where they will see at once the utter impossibility of any party at home, in Parliament or elsewhere, backing up Mr. Hincks against his numerous enemies, or staving off the two measures in dispute. Mr. Hincks appears to have been Minister quite as long as the envy of a man will endure—longer, indeed, than any predecessor we can remember. The combination against him is numerous, energetic, and heterogeneous. There are the remains of the old Tory party, represented by Sir Allan Macnair and others; the ultra-Liberals, and the French Canadian party, some Liberals, and some Conservatives. Here is a new-born party, the British Parliament might have joined itself in, had it not prudently resolved several years ago to let the Canadians settle their own affairs. We now need not give the quarrel more attention than we should naturally bestow on the disputes in the American Congress, or in the French capital. There appears to be no question of robbing the reserves of their contents, which would certainly be a

to the British name, even though it could not be prevented. But we will compel the church to sell us property, who compel the continuation of titles, the sale of land for railways, and who are about to compel the enlargement of copyholds, need not to mind a distressed at the compulsory settlement of a subject of contention between the crown and occupants of Lower Canada and the crowd of new immigrants. As to the clergy reserves, the Church of England in Canada has already lost enough in public estimation, without continuing forever the odious association of these reserves, so many cases of lawsuits, so many complaints of clerical misdeeds, and so many unpopulous churches in the midst of new cleared countries. All we ask, then, is that the Canadian quarrel may have no home, no rest, in this country; and that we be left to our own share of troubles.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

July 13th.

THE CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES.

Sir J. Packington reported a question he had put on a previous evening, whether any despatch had been received from the Governor General of Canada respecting the dissolution of the existing Parliament, in consequence of their having come to a vote upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves, contrary to the recommendation of the Governor and the wishes of the Imperial Government.

Sir G. Grey had received yesterday a despatch from Lord Elgin, describing the circumstances under which it had been dissolved. It appeared that the Governor General opened the session on the 13th of June by a speech—that an address was moved in answer to that speech, upon which two successive amendments were moved: the first, which expressed regret that the Governor had not recommended during the present session a measure for secularizing the Clergy Reserves, and also a measure for abolishing Seigniorial Tenures, was rejected by a majority of 24 against 16; but the second amendment, in favor of an immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserves, instead of secularizing them, was carried by 42 to 29. The right hon. gentleman was aware that an act was passed by the Canadian Legislature some time ago, by which the Legislative Assembly was to be increased from 31 to 130 in number; and the Governor thinking it would not be expedient to submit a measure to the present Assembly, determined to propose it in a new Assembly, elected under the new Act for increasing their numbers, should have met, and it was under these circumstances that he had prorogued the Parliament, with a view to its dissolution.

Mr. Bennett and the Pope.—The following anecdote has been related to us by an acquaintance of the Vicar of Froise:—"While Mr. Bennett was in Rome his Holiness, who had been informed of the Rev. gentleman's visit, caused it to be intimated to him that he would be a welcome guest at the Vatican, which honour, however, Mr. Bennett declined. On this, the Pope, who took a warm interest in Mr. Bennett's conversion, wrote to him, expressing his ardent desire to see him, and to be able to entertain him. The desire to welcome him to the field of Rome, however, the Anglican clergyman refused for answer that he (Mr. Bennett) entertained no doubts as to his religion; but that if the Pope had any as to his own, he should be very happy to discuss the matter with him. The Pope declined to repeat the matter, and the Rev. gentleman returned to his own country."





## The Orange Gily.

BYTOWN, AUG. 3, 1854.

### Bytown Election.

The Election for Bytown has, as we expected, resulted in the return of Agar Yielding, Esq., the Conservative candidate, who had a majority of 48 votes over the Ministerial candidate, Mr. Friel.

The return of a Conservative candidate for Bytown, is a triumph of no ordinary nature; and the citizens of the town have to congratulate themselves that it has been rescued from the hands of the reckless and unprincipled party who have held it ever since the days of "old White Hat," the founder of that undefinable and unfaucible something termed "reform" which has so long been the idol of a certain party in this now redeemed and happy town.

In the triumph of the Conservative party at the late election no true reformer has any cause to complain. The election contest was more of a religious than a political struggle, and it ended in the triumph of Protestantism and the defeat of Popery. It is a striking proof of what can be done by Protestants when they are united.

The reader will remember that there were three Roman Catholic candidates in the field for Bytown; two of those an obedience no doubt to the mandate of the Church, were obliged to withdraw, and the field was left open to Mr. Friel, the most popular man of the party, judging from events; and the result has been that the Romish faction, with all their boasting have been fairly and signally vanquished.

Not the least pleasing feature of this contest was the gratifying fact that the Protestant reformers who have hitherto acted in concert with the Romish party, refused to unite with them. The followers of His Holiness were thus left to their own resources; and

they have found out what we have often affirmed to be the case, the disagreeable fact, that unaided by perverted Protestant influence, they could do nothing!

To return to the events of the occasion; at the close of the Poll, the friends of Mr. Yielding formed a procession and traversed the principal streets of the town; at the termination of which they were addressed from the second story of the St. Lawrence (Graham's) Hotel, by Mr. Lyon, the member for Russell, the member elect for Bytown, and Messrs. Rochester, Langrell, Ross, Young, Fraser and others.

After the Declaration on Wednesday, a procession was formed with the Union Jack and a band of music in front, and amid the playing of loyal and patriotic airs the victory was celebrated with the utmost enthusiasm. Although there were some party airs played, we did not see any party colors displayed; neither Orange flags, nor "White Cockades," emblemical of Ribbonism, graced the train.

The election for Bytown, throughout, was conducted in the most peaceable manner.

### County of Carleton.

Contrary to our anticipations Wm. F. Powell, Esq., was returned for this County, by a majority of seven votes.

To say the least of it, Mr. Malloch has been unfairly, and we may add disgracefully dealt with, by the electors of Carleton who voted against him.

Since Mr. Malloch's first entrance into public life no man in the Parliament of Canada has stood so unflinchingly in his tracks as a Conservative. His most bitter opponent cannot deny this; nor have we heard any of those against him bringing anything forward prejudicial to his character as a public man, except charges as groundless and frivolous as they were vexatious and contemptible. This being the case, we seek in vain for a just cause to account for the ungrateful treatment he has received. Notwithstanding the hard won triumph of Mr. Powell, we doubt much, if the election was to take place again tomorrow, that the result would be the same.

Had Mr. Powell come forward in reply to the Requisition of an influential and respectable number of the electors of Carleton, or had the consti-

tuency any fault to find with their old and well-tried representative, we should say nothing. Such, however, was not the case. So far as we know to the contrary Mr. Powell thrust himself unceremoniously upon the electors of Carleton, and if he has gained the election by fair play so much the better for himself, if not, we do not envy his position anymore than we appreciate the idea of himself and his friends holding a triumphal jubilee to celebrate the achievement of a conquest over a candidate of kindred politics.

### Russell.

Notwithstanding the fact that two Conservative candidates ran for the County of Russell, the ministerial candidate, Mr. Robert Bell, of the *Citizen*, was defeated by a large majority by Mr. Lyon, who has been the sitting member for that County for some years.

The County of Russell is not yet—and we hope never will be—sufficiently steeped in the sink of political corruption to turn itself into a posture to gratify the hungry longings of any breachy ministerial hack who may, in his overweening impudence, consider it a lawful grazing ground.

The good men and true of the County of Russell deserve great credit for teaching Mr. Bell a lesson which may not be without its advantages to him and his party when, in future, they feel inclined to walk unceremoniously into places where they are not welcome.

### Renfrew.

We regret exceedingly to learn that Francis Humbug Chisseller Jobber Hincks has been returned for the County of Renfrew. Thus has a County capable of returning a Conservative member, been recklessly, wickedly and thoughtlessly thrown into the hands of the enemy. Out! say we, upon the Conservatives of Renfrew who allowed their County to be made the footstool of the Prince of the herd of vile corruptionists who have for the past few years misruled the people of Canada. If principle is worth anything it should be held sacred, and those who profess to be guided by it should remain staunch and proof against the insidious blandishments of a power which offers to patronize them only, at the expense of their consistency and their honor.

Hincks was afraid of being beaten in Oxford; and this is the only reason why he *condescended* to receive the support of the electors of Renfrew, who have disgraced themselves beyond redemption by electing him.

How a true Protestant or an Orangeman could support such a man as Hincks with a clear conscience, we are at a loss to discover. Yet we have been told that such men have aided the arch enemy of Protestantism to achieve his latest triumph over principles opposed to his whole political course.

It is further to be regretted that the return of Hincks was brought about by two Conservatives running against him. This state of things should not have been permitted to occur. The electors on the Conservative side of the question should in all cases decide upon their man, and then support him. At the present time, when ministerial iniquity, and legislative corruption have reached a turning point, honest men should make every exertion to carry out consistently those principles, the triumph of which would more effectually hasten the irretrievable downfall of corruption and misrule.

### THE COON!!

The Coon has been hunted at last from his den,  
His hunters were wary and resolute men;  
And now he is skinned, all his struggles are vain,  
And as king of the Jobbers he'll ne'er roam again.

Derry down, derry down,  
MALCOLM your'down.

Malcolm Cameron the quondam political Juggernaut of Lanark, has been ignominiously beaten in the constituencies of Lambton and Lanark; in the first by George Brown, and in the second by James Shaw. It was vainly thought that the prestige of Malcolm's name in Lanark would wrest the County from the hands of the Conservatives. The trial was made, and made in vain. Radicalism, thanks to the good sense of the electors of Lanark, and the able assistance of the *British Standard*, is clean and cleverly killed in that fine County. The Radicals ran their most popular and likely man against the Conservative Candidate, and were beaten.

We sincerely congratulate the two constituencies above named upon having escaped from the disgrace of being represented by such a man as modest Malcolm. We congratulate the electors of Lanark in particular, upon hav-

ing firmly withstood this last attempt, to plunge their County anew into the mire of political corruption.

We have been told by a person, who was present at the Lanark nomination, that the friends of Malcolm had to remain silent; and we believe that the former favorite of Lanark, had he been there present, would have been hissed and hooted from the hustings.

To make the best of the case, the condition of Malcolm is a melancholy one. Had he sufficient genius for the task, we could fancy him soliloquising in the following strain:—"The mighty have fallen—the great have *posted* to destruction! Even I, the Prince of tricking Jobbers, second alone to pallid visaged Francis, am o'erthrown—said low, the L's are fatal to me. Lambton, my curse rest on thee—whereherd be thy name—the *verdant* myrtle of my hopes in thee, by opposition's blazing sun has been done *Brown!* Thy aspect now is hideous, and thine odour is abominable.

And thou once dear and highly favored Lanark, the pet and tool of my ambition in days gone by—thou too *et tu Brute!* to use the classic language of Pharsalia's laurelled victor—has turned thy recreant back upon me, for which vile act of rampant treason, thou must share my latter maledictions! (P) *Shaw!* I'm raging mad! the atmosphere *down* here where now I lie, dements me. My Colleagues sneer, and oh! those Savage Tories, how they gloat and chuckle o'er my downfall.

The day has been when mine, when Malcolm's name, in Lanark, was a talisman, which carried triumph in its train,—my banner wayed alone in victory's breeze—my voice was power. Alas, that day is past, my reign is o'er!

"Old times are changed, old manners gone,  
Another sits on Malcolm's throne."

My boasted flag is torn in tatters, trampled by opposition in the dust; and oh! accursed mischance, another *Standard* has unfurled been, and now usurps its place, a hated flag with conservations odious emblems blazoned on its folds. Oh! that I stood upon thy bank loved Wabash; I'd pour my tears into thy sympathizing stream!

I'm savage—yes! *Dim* dangerous now; all the *animal* is stirred within me. I envy the fierce Bear who haunts his native wild, and lords it in his

woodland den, secure from impudent intrusion. Oh! that I was a bear, a wolf, or even a muskrat—a skunk itself could not smell worse than does my reputation now!

What boots it that I was a Chussetier with double face; the blade of public condemnation double-edged, has severed with fell-stroke, the cable tough which bound me to the ministerial craft, and now alas! I float adrift upon the surging waves of public scorn. Unless a resting place, some snug Rimouski can be found, where I may nestle while the fierce Hyena howls against the *coming storm*, I'll even betake me to some *hollow tree*, emblem of human hopes, and of myself, and there "unwept, unhonored and unsung!"

I'LL DIE!!

### The "Know-Nothings."

As many of our readers have been enquiring as to what are the distinguishing peculiarities of this wide spread and formidable Society; we copy the following summary of their principles from an American paper. If this organization increases at the rate it is spreading at present, its members will doubtless be, in the course of time, enabled to carry their objects; then we to Popery in the United States! We commend many of the points in the "Know-Nothing" creed to our friends in Canada; at the same time we cannot help thinking that the, the ignorant gentlemen of the newly formed fraternity have taken a peep into the book of Orangeism. Be this as it may, their Society is infinitely more exclusive in its intent than the former. But here are heads of the "Know-Nothing" creed:—

One, the repeal of all naturalization laws. Two, none but Native Americans for office. Three, a pure American Common school system. Four, war to the hilt on Romanism. Five, opposition, first and last, to the formation of military companies composed of foreigners. Six, the advocacy of a sound Leality and constitutionality. Seven, hostility to all papal influences in whatever form and whatever name. Eight, American institutions and American time. Nine, more stringent and effective immigration laws. Ten, the simplest protection to Protestant interests. Eleven, the denunciation of the revered Washington and his compatriots. Twelve, the sending back of all foreign paupers landed on our shores. Thirteen, the formation of societies to protect all American interests. Fourteen, equal civility to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign country. Fifteen, our country, our whole country and nothing but our country. Sixteen, and finally, American laws and American rights; and that to all foreign influences, whether in high or low class.

**Poison! Poison!!**

In these days of excitement, when people are, with, or without sufficient reason, afraid of the Cholera or other diseases peculiar to the season, it has become quite indispensable with many persons in the community to drink Brandy a little more freely than they would do, under other circumstances. In addition to this, quite a quantity of the same liquid is used in the manufacture of preventives, and specifics against attacks of the Cholera, (although we have no such disease in the town,) and people rely on it as a remedy.

Under the above circumstances—al though opposed to drinking ardent spirits—we say, if Brandy must be used it becomes an object to obtain a pure article. This can only be done by purchasing from persons who can be trusted, and paying a good price for the commodity.

We have been induced to make these observations, in consequence of having been informed, that there is a person in town, who is in the habit of drugging common whiskey with some kind of deleterious stuff, which gives it the *Brown* appearance of Brandy. We have been told by those who have accidentally imbibed some of this poisonous mixture, that it is dangerous and sickening to a person in health. If this is the case, what must its effects be upon a sick person, who happens to get some of it as a medical remedy?

We feel it to be our duty to caution the public against this drugged whiskey.—Whiskey in its purest state is sufficiently poisonous, without the addition of dangerous stuff to make it more so.

We are aware, that there are certain characters in every community, who will say, in spite of every warning that "It will never do to give it up so;" still we believe that our caution will not be given in vain.

**EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.**

ITALY.—An abundant harvest gathered in perfect safety in the South of Italy, has tended greatly to put down the bread riots, so prevalent throughout the land. In Parma disturbances took place on the 6th inst., which could not be put down until several persons were killed by the military, and a large number wounded. In Rome the greatest uneasiness seems to prevail in all classes: the Pope is daily declining, and as his health becomes worse, he seems more desirous of persecuting those heretics opposed to the faith. Col. Grandoni, one of those convicted of the murder of the Count Rossi, but who is generally known, not to have been guilty of the act, has been found lodged in his cell, in the prison of San A. o. The Pope has demanded his extradition of Lanuzi. Antonelli saved him, and the request has been evaded; and the general report in Rome seems to be, that he was not the author of his own death.

Men and women are being daily arrested for religious offences, and amongst the former, are many priests and friars: the prisons of the Inquisition are crammed to suffocation, and amongst the poor creatures confined there dysentery and fever are carrying them off by hundreds! In Naples the king has ordered a quarantine of eight days to all who arrive from Paris, and has again commenced, at the request of the Holy See, to hunt for, and imprison those suspected of a leaning towards the new reformation in religion. Tuscany is also again active upon the same pursuit.

ENGLAND.—A brighter prospect of an abundant harvest has never more gladdened the hearts of the people, than at this moment. Canadian affairs have been made the subject of observation in the two houses of Parliament, and the same ignorance upon the subject, which appears to have heretofore subsisted in the mother country is as visible now. In answer to Lord Derby, the Duke of Newcastle intimated their Lordships that the parliament was dissolved, that the feeling of an "increased constituency" might be taken upon the questions raised: A similar reply was given to Sir J. Packington, by Sir George Grey in the Commons. The Ministry have withdrawn the "Irish Tenant right bill," and several measures that had been introduced by them as essential to the peace and prosperity of Ireland; in taking this course, Lord John Russell made some allusion to Mr. D'Israeli, which called up that gentleman, who made one of his scathing, withering speeches against the coalition ministry and Lord John: the Right Hon. gentleman made a number of quotations from the noble lord's speeches, in introducing measures now abandoned or postponed, and compared the ministry to a shuttlecock thrown from one side of the house to the other—beaten on average twice a week during the sessions,—and like a drunken man between two sober persons, falling to the ground when not supported by those who pitied and despised them. Lord John demanded why Mr. D'I. did not move a want of confidence in the administration, and was replied to, that every defeat the ministry had suffered was a want of confidence in the House, and that they would never give up office until individually every member of the Cabinet was thoroughly degraded in the public mind. The Conservative and ultra-Radical portions of the House vehemently cheered Mr. D'Israeli during his speech.

The Times of the 11th has a long article upon the dissolution of Parliament, in which it soundly rates the members of the Colonial legislature for their opposition to the Ministers, and proclaims—with that journal's usual ignorance of Canada and its affairs—that Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron are the most talented and popular men in Canada. Their fate at the late elections must be the best answer to those who represent the

On Wednesday the 12th, an affair took place at Bow Street Police Office, which has created a great sensation in London. Dr. Peithman, formerly Professor at the University of Bonn, a man of great learning and abilities, and who had been missing ever since 1810 without his friends and admirers ever having heard of, or from him, was brought in the custody of two of the detective Police into the Office and locked up in the private room of the Magistrate, Mr. Jardine, who would not even permit the Clerks to speak to him. Mr. Ottway, M. P., and Mr. Lewis, the Solicitor of the Doctor, were at first refused permission to be present, but they warned the Magistrate of their right and the illegality of his conduct, and he admitted them, but declared that he should commit the Doctor to an insane asylum without having any evidence, he would do so he said at the request of Mr. Reynolds, the Solicitor for the Treasury, who was present and refused to say anything or to inform them upon what certificate or authority he acted. The legal adviser of the unfortunate gentleman cautioned him against answering any questions put to him, and Mr. Jardine committed him to Colney Hatch. It appears that in 1810 Dr. Peithman, went to England from Germany taking with him a number of Royal and other testimonials to his learning and abilities, and several letters of introduction to Prince Albert from the Princes of Germany, asking H. R. H.'s assistance in obtaining a professorship for him. For several months the applicant was put off from an interview with Prince Albert, and ultimately Col. Anson informed him that the Prince would not see him. On asking for his testimonials he was informed they could not be returned, and on the following night he was taken out of his lodgings and conveyed to Bethelham Hospital, where he remained immured for nearly 14 years without the means of giving any information of his fate to his family or friends. The physicians of the Hospital discharged him lately as perfectly sane, and the result was his recapture and committal as above, without a charge against him. Dr. Peithman's friends have applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before the Court of Queen's Bench.

**The Chats Canal.**

We are happy in being able to announce to our readers, that this great work for the improvement of the Ottawa, has been commenced; the contractors are on the ground, putting up barracks for their men, and making arrangements for the instant and vigorous prosecution of the works. We understand that about 1500 men, and 200 horses, will be required, and this, in addition to the large number of men employed on Mr. Egan's mills and other works at the same locality, will tend considerably to raise the prices of farm produce and so put money into the hands of the neighbouring farmer.

Many of our readers may not be aware that during the last short-sitting of Parliament, Mr. W. B. Robinson the member for Simcoe, tried a dodge, for putting a stop to the contemplated improvements on the Ottawa, in which he was only defeated by Mr. Egan's timely warning of the intended "sell," and active exertions against it.— Those Western people go fairly demented with jealous rage when they hear of a farming being expended on the Ottawa.

We are happy in being enabled to state that no cases of Cholera have yet appeared in Bytown or its vicinity.

**GOING AHEAD.**

Mr. Ruggles Wright has just concluded an arrangement with a company of gentlemen from the United States, for working the Iron mines on his Hull property. A gang of miners has been sent for, and operations will commence immediately.

**The State of the County.**

We were much gratified during a recent ride through the Townships of Onslow, Bristol, Clarendon and Litchfield, to notice the luxuriance of the crops, particularly of the wheat and potatoes. The late oats seem to have suffered a little from want of rain, but still the farmers have reason to congratulate themselves on the prospect of a splendid harvest. The hay crops appeared heavy, and the hay harvest was in full progress. We have seldom visited a part of the Country, which notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which it has laboured, want of roads being among the worst, appears more prosperous in every respect than this.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**

**UPPER CANADA.**

*Agar Yielding.....	Town of Bytown.
*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 Scratcherd...	" West Middlesex.
*W. Niles.....	" East ditto.
Sidney Smith.....	" Northumberland.
*Edmund Murney...	" North Hastings.
Bills Flint.....	" South ditto.
Dr. Southwick.....	" East Elgin.
*Macheth.....	" West Elgin.
*Herbert Biggar....	" West Brant.
*D. McKelvie.....	" East ditto.
*A. J. Ferguson.....	" South Wellington.
*J. M. Lumsden.....	" South Ontario.
*Donald Matheson...	" North Oxford.
Hon. Francis Hincks	" South Oxford.
*Mr. Mattice.....	" Stormont.
*Hon. W. H. Merritt	" Lincoln.
*Hon. W. B. Robinson	" South Simcoe.
*Sutton.....	" North ditto.
Edwin.....	" Leam & Addington.

*James Shaw.....	" South Lanark.
Robert Boll.....	" North Lanark.
*Gamble.....	" West York.
*Clarke.....	" North Wellington.
*Jackson.....	" Essex.
*Henry Munroe.....	" West Durham.
*Daly.....	" Perth.
Dr. Rolph.....	" Norfolk.
Dr. Church.....	" X. R. Grenville.
William Patrick....	" S. K. Grenville.
Smith.....	" Victoria.
*Henry Smith.....	" Frontenac.
*Stevenson.....	" Prince Edward.
*Barton.....	" Durham (East).
*Chisholm.....	" Halton.
*Wright.....	" York (East).
*Maokenzie.....	" Haldimand.
*Larwell.....	" Kent.

**LOWER CANADA.**

Hon. Jean Chabot	} City of Quebec.
Dr. Blanchot.....	
Mr. Alleyne.....	} " Montreal.
*Hon. John Young	
*Dorion.....	" "
*Holton.....	" "
A. T. Galt.....	Town of Sherbrooke.
*Antoine Polette....	" Three Rivers.
Hon. P. O. Chauveau	County of Quebec.
Hon. J. Chabot.....	" Bellechasse.
Mr. Lemieux.....	" Levi.
*M. Casault.....	" Montmagny.
J. Papin.....	" L'Assomption.
*Chas. Laberge.....	" Iberville.
John Egan.....	" Pontiac.
*J. B. D'Aourt.....	" Two Mountains.
*L. A. Desaulniers	" St. Maurice.
Hon. L. T. Drummond	" Shelbourn.
*J. H. Jobin.....	" Joliette.
*I. Gill.....	" Yamaska.
Laporté.....	" East R. Montreal.
Dr. Valois.....	" West R. Montreal.
L. V. Sicotte.....	" St. Hyacinthe.
*M. Desaulniers....	" Champlain.
W. H. Felton.....	" Sherbrooke.
*G. Papin.....	" Drummond.
G. E. Cartier.....	" Vercheres.
*J. DeWitt.....	" Chateauguay.
*J. O. Bureau.....	" Napierville.
*G. M. Provost.....	" Terrebonne.
W. Rhodes.....	" Megantic.
Dr. J. C. Tache....	" Rimouski.
Dienne.....	" Temiscouata.
*J. E. Thibaudreau.	" Portneuf.
*C. Chapais.....	" Kamouraska.
*J. Meagher.....	" Bonaventure.
*T. Marchildon.....	" Champlain.
C. Fournier.....	" L'Islet.
*M. Bourassa.....	" St. Johns.
*L. H. Masson.....	" Soulanges.
*D'Aurt.....	" Beauharnois.
*Brodeur.....	" Bagot.
*Gauchon.....	" Montmorency.
*Dostaler.....	" Berthier.
Huot.....	" Saguenay.
Loranger.....	" Laprairie.
Labelle.....	" Laval.
*Mongenais.....	" Verdun.
*O'Farrell.....	" Lotbiniere.
Pouliot.....	" Dorchester.
Poulin.....	" Rouville.
Dunbar Ross.....	" Beauce.
Sanborn.....	" Compton.
Terrill.....	" Stanstead.
Turcotte.....	" Maskinonge.
*James M. Ferrer...	" Missisquoi.
*Alanson Cooke....	" Ottawa.

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

**The Montreal and Bytown Railway.**

Our readers will be happy to learn, that operations have been commenced on this line. The Engineers in charge are now staking out the centre line, and when we last heard from the scene of operations, some few days ago, had carried it from Vaudreuil to Rigaud, about fifteen miles.— We learn that the line will pass to the south of the church at Rigaud, running direct to

a quarter of a mile in the rear of Point Fortune; from this point it will follow along the low ground, crossing the travelled road near Gray's mill. It will then skirt around Kirby's Hill, crossing the road a second time at Ross' Creek. From this point it runs in a pretty direct course to Hawkesbury, passing between Ouimet's Tavern and the Stone church, and continues to the North of the high land on the L'Original road, being about half, or three-quarters of a mile south of L'Original. Running from this spot in a direct line, it passes about a mile north of the Caledonia Springs, clearing the high land, by the Nation River, which it crosses at the "pitch off." It then continues in a direct route to Bytown passing through the centre of Clarence and Cumberland, and then half a mile to the south of the mills at Green's Creek.

We believe that it has not been determined at what point the railroad will enter Bytown, or where the terminus will be;—but we have no doubt that whenever the precise point shall be decided on, it will be most convenient for the purpose, and equipped with all the latest improvements.

We congratulate the citizens of Bytown on the commencement of this Line, which there is every reason to believe will be carried on with all despatch.

**Quebec Lumber Market.**

July 22nd, 1854.

**WHITE PINE**—A large quantity of Timber has arrived, which has checked any active demand. There is however no visible decline in prices. In the raft a few sales have taken place. A bay of Quinte raft, about 90 feet average, brought 9d.— A very superior lot, 80 feet, Moore's, realized at 9d., and a lot of 60 feet, 8d.

**RED PINE**—Is dull and holders are disposed to submit to a reduction to effect sales: for 40 feet average 1s 3d is asked, but there are hardly any purchasers.

**ELM**—Anything over 36 feet average is very scarce, and a good article, 40 feet and upwards would be saleable at 1s 8d.— Smaller averages worth much less in proportion.

**OAK**—In the dram is still worth 2s 6d. There is less animation than earlier in the season as respects this article.

**TAMARAC**—Dull, good square 10 inches and upwards 11d to 1s good flat, same size, 8d to 9d. Small and inferior most difficult of sale.

**DEALS**—Floated Pine are worth £16 to £16 10s for firsts, 3rds for 2nds, and £7 10s for thirds. Bright, a shade higher.

**SPRUCE**—£8 10s, 47 and £6.

**STAVES**—Standard about the same as last week; if anything more disposition to sell. Fair specification £52 10s. to £55, and £2 10s more for Pipes are asked. W. & W. 1. staves are duller, £16 to £16 10s being the outside quotations and £8 to £8 5s for culls. LATHWOOD—15s to 47s 6d.

**FREIGHTS**—Have still a downward tendency, 42s only being obtainable for Liverpool, and 41s to 45s for London. Deals £5 10s to London and £4 1s to Liverpool.— Outports, 41s to 47s for Lumber has been paid.

**EXCHANGES**—No change in the rates.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The latest news by telegraph will be found in another column. The *Asia*, bringing London dates to the 17th July arrived at New York on the 13th and her mails were delivered here on Sunday morning.

**BLACK SEA.**—No intelligence of interest: preparations are going on with activity to lay siege to Sebastopol, and obtain possession of the Crimea. Siege batteries of large calibre are daily arriving from France and England, and 30,000 of the combined army besides the Turkish force are getting ready for the land attack.

**THE PRINCIPALITIES.**—The Russians have altogether withdrawn from the Danube, and are crossing the Pruth. Reports are circulated that the siege of Silistria has been raised and the Principalities evacuated in deference to the efforts of Austria to restore peace, and from the Czar's respect for the wishes of his youthful brother. The falsehood of such a pretence is too transparent even to deceive his own serfs; the allied fleets now blockading all the ports in the Black and Baltic Seas give too glaring a refutation to the Czar's hypocrisy. The British and French troops have assembled at Varna, and it is understood there that the Sulina mouth of the Danube will be immediately taken by them. There seems no probability of the speedy termination of the war.

The Emperor of Austria has, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Sultan, occupied Wallachia with the troops of that Empire under the command of the Count Coronini. The terms of the treaty are that the ancient order of things is to be restored, and on peace being concluded it is to be restored to Turkey and the quiet possession of the country guaranteed to the Sultan.

**BALTIC SEA.**—The allied fleet has been before Sveaborg for some days, but no fighting is taking place. Several daring acts have been done by our gallant tars, such as cutting out vessels in the various harbours and rivers, and Capt. Hall of the *Heekla*, has been made the lion of Stockholm during his late visit. A messenger was sent to the Admiralty by Sir Charles Napier, and a cabinet counsel was immediately held, and a messenger immediately sent with dispatches to the fleet, on receiving, which the Admiral sailed with the allied fleet in the direction of Cronstadt. The particulars of the unfortunate affair of Gamlia Carleby have come to hand. The circumstances are as follows: The steamers *Odin*, *Vulture*, *Valorous*, and *Leopard*, under Admiral Plumridge, had visited the towns and islands of the North-gulf, destroying the public stores, barracks, and dock-yards, and upwards of fifty vessels. On the first instant, the *Odin* and *Valorous* appeared before Gamlia Carleby, and sent a flag of truce to the place to demand its surrender, promising that if no defence were made all private property would be

respected. The authorities declared their intention of opposing the landing, and the boat returned when a small gun-boat and several ship's boats with some 150 persons were sent to the town, the water being too shallow to allow the frigates to approach, when they were opposed by a large number of troops, who were in ambush in a pine wood, and by a masked battery of five guns which poured in a murderous fire upon them. The paddle gun-boat was seen to be struck by a bombshell of a large size and was instantly enveloped in dense smoke and flame: when it cleared away only one person was seen alive upon her, and her wreck was drifted ashore shattered to pieces, thus killing an officer and twenty seven men. The loss in killed, wounded, and missing on our side is 57 officers and men. As the Russians were all under cover, it is impossible to tell their loss. A portion of the fleet is cruising before Helsingfors, consisting of the frigate *Squadron*; there are nine large ships inside the batteries but they will not come out; they are exercised every day in firing and furling and unfurling their sails. Ineffectual endeavours have been made to coax the Sveaborg fleet out from their fastness but they seem too prudent. The various shoals and rocks in the gulf have done some injury to the vessels, several of their false keels are injured from running aground, these have been taken to the Danish ports for repair.

Greece is tranquil, and the insurrection in the Turkish provinces is now suppressed.

**FRANCE.**—M. Persigny has retired from the ministry, and the Emperor has conferred upon him the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and will make him a Duke.

**ITALY.**—In Rome arrests are daily taking place, some for political, but the large majority for the offences of becoming converts to the new—or Gavazzi reformation, and the prisons of the Inquisition are literally crammed with persons under this charge. As the Pope gets weaker he seems more desirous of rooting out this religious heresy, which is causing him deep annoyance. In Naples the arrests are daily increasing in number, and the police are making themselves most offensive to foreigners by their frequent visits: the king has refused permission to British vessels to load with sulphur in Sicilian ports. There seems to be an impression in Italy at this moment,—that Mazzini is in the country, and the police of all the towns are on the look out for him.

**GERMANY.**—The small sovereignties have made a declaration of attachment to the Emperor of Russia, almost simultaneously with a general system of petitions of their subjects against him, and the news of his being beaten by the Turks alone.

**ENGLAND.**—Lord Aberdeen's speeches in favour of the Czar had raised such a com-

motion in England, that Sir James Graham thought it necessary to make an anti-Russian speech, in which he regretted that so much loquacity had been shown at Odessa, and that the Czar did not deserve it. On Monday the 25th of June, the Earl of Aberdeen thought fit to address the House of Lords in explanation of his course upon the Russian question, which he did upon a motion for "a copy of the treaty of Adrianople." This speech was made in order to stop a motion in the commons, of which Mr. Leyard had given notice, and which was calculated to injure the ministry in public estimation. His Lordship denied that he had any Russian predilections, and assured the House, that he fully felt the unjust and arbitrary conduct of that government, he declared that he would carry out the war with the greatest vigour, but that a just and honourable peace was his aim, and would continue so. Several Lords questioned the Premier upon his reasons in former times whilst in power, in permitting Russia to encroach upon the dominions of the Porte, and why he permitted the infamous treaty of Adrianople to be signed at his own brother's instigation; when Russia was powerless at the moment and nothing but concealing that fact from the Sultan could have caused Turkey to make the sacrifice: to this no answer was made. His Lordship further said that the secret letters of the Emperor to him proposing to divide the Turkish dominions did not seem a cause of alarm. So much indignation against Lord Aberdeen has been engendered in Great Britain, that every town is petitioning against his continuance in office, and the feeling is gaining ground, that he will retire before the prorogation of Parliament.

Since writing the above summary of foreign news, there have been two more arrivals, but nothing of great importance. It appears certain that Cronstadt and Sebastopol will both be attacked. English men of war are embarking a French army at Cherbourg for the Baltic.

The press of domestic matter prevents us from going more at length into the foreign news.

## Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived to-day. It is reported that Russia is concentrating 300,000 men against Austria.

In an engagement between the Russians and the Bazi Bazouks the latter lost 300 men.

General Arsen has been appointed Governor of the Caucasus.

3,000 Russians have advanced from Odessa towards the Pruth.

An interview had taken place between Prince Gortschakoff and the Emperor of Austria.

Russia is occupying the ports on the Caspian Sea.

300 cases of cholera are reported in one day in St. Petersburg.

The Turks after a long struggle on the morning of the 8th got possession of the



islands of Moken and Omerca, and subsequently the island of Grerego.

Prince Gortschakoff was forming a camp of 3,000 men between Bucharast and the Danube.

Napier has withdrawn his fleet from before Cronstadt.

Prussia is forcing Austria into new negotiations.

Strong suspicions are still entertained of Austria's good faith towards the allies.

Prussia has sent a special envoy to Austria asking her to refrain from further steps with England and France, and proposing new negotiations for peace.

SPAIN.—Tranquility prevailed at Madrid and in the provinces. The troops remained faithful to the Queen.

MADRID.—The rebels continue their retreat. No battle of importance has transpired as yet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 12.—Market continues heavy. Flour declined 1s.—Wheat 4d to 6d. Corn active at 6d advance. Provisions unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols had declined, closing at 92.

### County of Pontiac.

The election for this County took place at Portage du Fort on Friday last. Edmund Heath Esq., of Clarendon was the returning officer, and under his care a commodious hustings was prepared in front of the Village School House, covered with an awning, a precaution which evinced great consideration on the part of Mr. Heath, as the sun's rays were almost unendurable. At about 11 o'clock, John Egan Esq., accompanied by a cavalcade of about sixty of the yeoman from Clarendon and the other Townships, rode into Portage Du Fort, and shortly after the steamer Oregon arrived at the wharf with quite a crowd of the electors from below, and a number of Mr. Egan's friends from Aylmer.

Richard McConnell Esq., of Aylmer, who it was reported would oppose Mr. Egan, with two or three friends, also arrived by the Steamer, but whether it had ever been Mr. McConnell's intention to come forward, or not, we could not ascertain, as he did not present himself at the hustings.

The supporters of Mr. Egan formed into procession at Jullien's Hotel, a little before 12 o'clock, and walked to the Hustings, the number present, being as closely as we could estimate from 250 to 300. Exactly at 12 o'clock the Returning officer read his commission and the Queen's writ, and shortly stated that he hoped gentlemen would be as brief as possible in their remarks, on account of the great heat of the day.

James Shaw Esq., of Clarendon then came forward and proposed John Egan, Esq., the late member for the County of Ottawa, as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Pontiac, and was seconded by William King Esq., also of Clarendon, who in a short but effective address pointed out the many claims which Mr. Egan had, from his former parliamentary services, and his intimate connection in property and business relations with the County of Pontiac, to the support of the electors. The Returning officer then called for the show of hands which was unanimous—Mr. Egan then addressed the Electors very briefly, thanking them for their support, and telling them that it was quite unnecessary for him to enter into any detailed explanation of his principles or conduct as both were well known to the electors.—

That though returned for the County of Pontiac, he should never forget the interests of the other parts of the valley of the Ottawa, and that no ministry would have his support that would not do justice to this important section of the country. Mr. Egan also pledged himself to support no ministry that would not at once pass a measure for securing to the actual settler his right to the timber growing on his land. He also spoke of the necessity for making such roads as were required to open up a market for the produce of the County, and recommended the people to petition, promising that no effort on his part should be wanting, to secure the attention of the Assembly to such petitions:

The Returning officer then declared John Egan Esq., the member duly elected, by acclamation, to sit for the County of Pontiac, in the ensuing Parliament; three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Egan, three for Mr. Heath, the Returning officer, and three for the Queen, and the Electors separated. [Railway Times.

### County of Ottawa.

The nomination for this county took place on Monday at 12 o'clock at the new Market House in the Village of Aylmer; Mr. Taylor, the Registrar for the County, being the Returning officer. We were not able to reach Aylmer until after the proceedings had terminated, but we understood that Mr. Cooke of Petite Nation and Mr. McGoey, of the Gattineau, both presented themselves to the electors, and that Mr. McGoey having the show of hands, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Cooke.

We believe that there was very little speaking, inasmuch as the crowd refused to allow any one to be heard, except Mr. Egan, who addressed the electors at some length in reference to his own conduct while representing the former County of Ottawa, and his reasons for not again coming forward.—Railway Times.

### Rafts Arrived at the Port of Quebec.

July 10.

Wm. Bogue's, Point au Pizcau, White and Red Pine, St. Maurice, owner

David Moore, Cap Rouge, White Pine, &c., Joachim Rapids, do.

John Herdman, do, R. Pine, Chalk River, do.

Joseph Aumond & Macfarlane, St. Michael's Cove, W. Pine, Clarendon River, do.

Donald McDonald & Arch'd McBean, Sharples' Cove, Tamarac, Elm & Pine, Rigaud, Hawksbury, do.

Jos. Aumond (Perrault) St. Michael's Cove, W. Pine, Roche Captain, do.

Jas. H. Wylie, Union Cove, White Pine, Mississippi, do.

G. B. Hall, Fitzpatrick's Cove, Tamarac, below Montreal, do.

H. & J. Mairs, Cap Rouge, White Pine, Madawaska, owners.

John Brown, Cap Rouge, about 1600 pcs good White Pine, 70 feet average, and a few pieces Red Pine, Madawaska, owner.

Jean Poupore, Cap Rouge, White Pine, Culbrette, do.

July 11.

R. S. McDonald & Arch'd McDonald, Sillery, Elm & Tamarac, Glengarry, owners

Joseph Archy, Spencer Cove, Tamarac & Elm, Williamsburgh, owner.

W. M. Platt, Union Cove, White & Red Pine, Rice Lake, Gillespie & Co.

Hickey & Casselman & Braden, do, Tamarac & Elm, Williamsburgh & Osaburgh, owners.

Alex. McDonell, Cap Rouge, Red Pine, Pittsburg, owner.

John Egan & Co & E. Heath, do, White & Red Pine, Bowcher, do.

James Skead, Indian Cove, Red Pine, Madawaska, A. Gilmour & Co.

July 12.

Coleman (J. Declabogles,) Union Cove, Elm & Tamarac, Williamsburgh, owner.

Jno Egan & Co (R Gourtiers,) Cap Rouge, White Pine, Huntby, owners.

Jno. Egan & Co. (T. Lynch,) do, do, Les Allumettes, owner.

Jno. Browne, do, White & Red Pine, Madawaska, do.

Dani'l McLaughlin, St. Michael's Cove, Red Pine, do, do.

W. A. Scott, Wolfe's Cove, White Pine, &c., Trent, do.

Antoine Mayraud, Cap Rouge, Tamarac, Nicolet, H. & E. Burstall, P. Valin.

William Quinn, Mill Cove, Tamarac, St Anne's, owner.

Jno Egan, (E. Moore,) Sillery Cove, Red Pine, Madawaska, owners.

Thomas Cole, Wolfe's Cove, White Pine & Tamarac, North Nation, owner.

July 13.

G. W. Usborn, Cap Rouge, Elm, Ogdenburgh, owner.

Jas. Ammond, (Carauther,) St. Michael's Cove, White Pine, Cape River, do.

John Egan & Co, (Moore, No. 2,) Sillery, Red Pine, Madawaska owners.

Allanson Cook, King's End Cove, White Pine & Tamarac, Petite Nation, owner.

Geo. B. Hall, Jones' Cove, Flatted Tamarac, below Montreal, do.

"North Nation," Indian Cove, White & Red Pine, North Nation, Gilmour & Co.

Dani'l McLachlin, St. Michael's Cove, Red Pine, Madawaska, owner.

July 14th.

Cooke, Bros (S. Marselas) Spencer Cove, W Pine

C. G. Merrick & Co, Oak & Staves, Lake St. Clair, owner.

Calvin & Cook, do do do

Jos Aumond, Cap Rouge, White Pine, Les Allumettes, owner

John Tran, Cap Rouge, White Pine, Tamarac, Gattineau, owner

Arthur McArthur (Anderson and Paradis), White Pine, Madawaska, owner.

A. Bumjiges, Union Cove, Tamarac, Pine, &c., Rideau Canal, Forsyth & Bell.

Denis Gales, Havre Point, flat Tamarac, Saguenay, owner.

Donald McDonald (Arch'd. McBeans), Sharples Cove, Tamarac, Elm & Pine, Rigaud, Hawksbury, owner.

Robt Thompson, O'Brien's Cove, White Pine, owners.

July 17.

Jas Francis (Anderson & Paradis) Elm and Pine, Rideau, owner.

Allan McDonnell, Union Cove, Elm, Pine and Tamarac, River de Grasse, owner.

Jno Egan & Co., (Molers & Daulaus) Cap Rouge, W. Pine, Chat Lake, owner.

Jno. Egan & Co. (B. Thomson) Ring's End Cove, W. Pine, Calumet, owner.

John David Bell (Salmon Jones) St. Michael's Cove, White Pine, Deep River et les Allumettes, owner.

John Egan & Co (Lynch) Cap Rouge, White Pine, Les Allumettes, owners.

A. McAulay, (Fitzpatrick's) Booms W & Red Pine, Pettawawa, owner.

Joseph Aumond (Poupore's No. 2,) Wood & Petrys, W. and R. Pine, Les Allumettes, owner.

Dan. McLachlin, St. Michael's Cove, R. Pine, Madawaska, owner.

A. S. Paddoch, H. N. Jones' Cove, Tamarac, Industry, owner.

Gattineau Raft, Wolfe's Cove, Red Pine, Gattineau, Gilmour & Co.

July 21.

A. M. Charlebois, Bridgewater Cove, White Pine and Tamarac, River de Grasse, owner.

A. McDonnell & A. McDonald, Sharples' Cove, White Pine, Tamarac and Elm, Nation, owners.

T. Amireaux, Spencer Cove, White Pine and Tamarac, Dist. St. Maurice, owner.

B. McGintea, Cap Rouge, Tamarac, L'Assomption, Forsyth & Bell.

P—, COUNTY CORK, JULY 3.

The absorbing event of the past month, has been the loss of the unfortunate "Tiger." Every lip has talked of it, every heart has been full of it. One of the last current reports on the subject, is that the Pilot, having been bribed, purposely drove the ship aground, and that the Captain had him shot on the spot. This, however, wants confirmation. Captain Gifford declared almost with his latest breath, that had it not been for his wound, he would have blown up the ship, with all on board, and told his men that they owed their lives to his death. The unfortunate wife of this first fruits of the war, as he may be called, was in Malta, when the dreadful event occurred, and hastened to Odessa immediately, to yield herself prisoner for the sake of being with her husband, but arrived too late, and had only the miserable satisfaction of seeing the narrow strip of "stranger-earth," in which he lies buried.—She was treated with great kindness by the authorities, and is now with her children, on her way home. The seat of war is not, however, the only scene of death and horror.—As deep a tragedy as ever was enacted, took place lately, at Esler near Claremont, the present residence of the Ex-Queen of France, in which a mother cut the throats of her six children, and then her own, in a fit of despair at her husband's jealousy. The horrible details are like those of similar scenes in Paris, beginning with dice and ending in *La morgue*.

The great event of the month at home, has been the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The situation chosen is said to be the best possible; on one of the finest of the Surrey hills, and exactly the right distance from London. It was a right royal pageant as is always the case with any thing public in which our Queen takes a part. The popular applause was as usual of the most enthusiastic description, the ministers, both present and past, coming in for a great share,—a large portion of which, as usual, fell to the lot of Mr. Disraeli. During the past month, the long popular favourite, Madame Grisi, has been for the last time on the boards of an English Opera House. It is now more than 25 years since her first appearance, and during the whole time she has kept her ground without a rival;—none are left to fill her place, who can in any degree hope to arrive at the dizzy height of fame and admiration, to which she has reached. She looks still, after so many years of hard work, a young and handsome woman. The literary world has been gratified with the appearance of the last Volume of Lord Mahon's noble and enlightened history of England. Books of all kinds and descriptions on the seat of war daily issue forth, some good, some worthless. Mr. Oliphant's work still keeps the lead, and that of Colonel Slade is very popular. Of novels we have a plethora;—"The Iron Cousin," "Aubrey" by the Authoress of "Emilia Wyndham," "Pin-Money" by Mrs. Gore, "Margaret Hepburn" a Scottish Tale, are the most talked of: also of a superior order, "Edward Willoughby" by Lady Emily Ponsonby, and "Sir Gervase Grey," which last has created quite a *furor*. For young persons we have "Katharine Ashton" by Miss Sewell, of which it is enough to say that it follows in the track of its predecessors, "Amy Herbert" and "Lancton Parsonage" &c.

The young King of Portugal has been engaged in a visiting tour through our manufac-

turing districts, and seems determined to see every thing that may be seen. He is said to be clever and amiable, and to have received the best education possible. It is much to be hoped that during his reign something of good may be effected for his miserable country, in which there is not even a road fit for wheels, ten miles beyond the capital! At any rate, it will be his own fault if he leaves England without a few hints.

The Oxford University Bill, is slowly labouring through the House of Commons. Parties are pretty equally divided concerning it. One clause, however, the admission of Dissenters, is almost universally inveighed against, as being unjust to the Dissenters themselves, and in an high degree unjust to the Church. The reasons for this last proposition are apparent, but the former is only to be understood when it is remembered, that though the Bill will permit the Dissenters to enter the University it will deny them the privilege of taking degrees or attaining to any eminence whatever.

The return of the noble and Apostolic Bishop of New Zealand, after twelve years of incessant labour in his heathen Diocese, has been hailed with great delight by the Church at home. I hope to give you next month some details of his experience, as reported by himself at a meeting held for the purpose in Oxford, by the Bishop of Oxford, whose guest he is. He has preached in various places, and his elocution, phraseology, manner &c., are said to be unrivalled

FRANK.

At a meeting of the Mill-Owners, Lumbermen, and others interested in advancing the manufacturing resources of the Chaudiere waters, held at the Chaudiere House, the 17th July, 1854, it was

Moved by John J. Harris, Esq., and seconded by Levi Young, Esq.—

That Nathaniel Burwash, Esq., take the chair and that John A. Winn, Esq., act as Secretary.

Moved by J. J. Harris, Esq., seconded by Henry R. Soper, Esq.—

That the Mill privileges on the Chaudiere waters possess many advantages, and will be the source of a large commerce at no distant day, nevertheless the limited space now available for holding logs, convenient to the mills, detracts much from their value, and is a serious discouragement to those now engaged in cutting Lumber.—Carried.

Moved by Levi Young, Esq., seconded by Elanson H. Baldwin, Esq.—

That the space available for retaining logs is barely sufficient to keep the mills now being constructed in 24 hour's work, and the nearest retaining water is Thompson's Bay, over three miles distant.—Carried.

Moved by James Skead, Esq., seconded by H. F. Bronson, Esq.—

That by constructing a dam from the Table Rock to the Island above the Falls, and stretching a boom to said Island the Bay from the foot of the little Chaudiere to the slides, forming an area of 140 acres, would be converted into a safe pond of smooth water, without a current, save when the spring flood would be passing, retaining a large supply of logs, and preventing an annual loss which now arises from cribs breaking up in the Little Chaudiere and being carried over the Falls.—Carried.

Moved by H. F. Bronson, Esq., seconded by John J. Harris, Esq.—

That such a dam and boom would prevent an annual loss to the lumber trade,

from the cause just referred to, of some £3,000, and would secure to the Mills and Slide a full supply of water at all seasons of the year.—Carried.

Moved by E. H. Baldwin, Esq., seconded by John J. Harris, Esq.—

That a memorial to the Governor and Council praying for the construction of the said improvements and based upon the foregoing resolutions be forwarded, and that the co-operation of the Mayor and Town Council of Bytown be requested in behalf of the object of this meeting.—Carried.

Moved by H. F. Bronson, Esq., seconded by Levi Young, Esq.—

That Nathaniel Burwash, Esq., leave the chair and that John J. Harris, Esq. be called thereto.—Carried.

Moved by James Skead, Esq., seconded by Philip Thompson, Esq.—

That the thanks of this meeting be awarded the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they have discharged their duties on this occasion.—Carried.

Moved by J. M. Currier, Esq., seconded by Martin Daniels, Esq.—

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Ottawa Citizen, Railway Times, and Gazette*.—Carried:

JOHN J. HARRIS, Chairman:  
JOHN A. WINN, Secretary.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

MONTREAL, July 28th, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th July, 1854:—

First Class Passengers, 4815	.....	\$5822.04
Second do. do. 4464	.....	371.85
Tons Merchandize, 31754	.....	6791.11
Feet of Lumber, 640624	.....	2186.14
Cords of Firewood, 636	.....	932.59
Mails, &c., .....		779.27

Total. } Cy. \$16,781.74  
£4,195 8 11

Total receipts for current half year commencing July 1st, up to Cy. week ending, July 15th, 1854. £84,523 1 4  
292 Miles open.

JAMES HARDMAN, Auditor.

GREAT FIRE AT FREDERICKTON, N. B.—We have news from New Brunswick to Friday last. The cholera was raging at St. John N. B., and some alarm existed in consequence of the filthy state of the city. At Frederickton, a destructive conflagration occurred on Tuesday the 17th instant, by which forty-five buildings were consumed, involving a heavy loss.

The *Mercury* learns "by private letter from St. John's, N. B., that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton."

A little boy hearing his father say that "there is a time for all things," climbed up behind his mother's chair, and whispering in her ear, said, "When was the proper time for hooking sugar out of the sugar bowl?"

Why is a dentist likely to be a melancholy man?—Because he always looks down in the mouth.

Yours is a very hard case, as the monkey said to the oyster.

Arrival of Rafts at the Port of Quebec.

July 22.

J. & Alex. Cameron, Woodfield Harbour, Sag. Timber & Tamarac, Bear Creek, Gatin & Co.

July 24.

W. G. Ross, St. Nicholas, White Pine and Tamarac, St. Francois, owner.  
Jos. Almond, (Lawless.) St. Michael's Cove, White Pine, Westneath, do.

The Army.

It is expected that one of the companies of Royal Sappers and Miners at present at Chatham will be sent to the Baltic; and Col. Jones, commandant of Royal Engineers at Chatham, will also proceed to the same destination.

More Troops to the East.—On Saturday the following regiments were ordered to embark immediately for Turkey, to reinforce the British Army in the Black Sea:—2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), 4th Light Dragoons, 20th, 21st, 31st, 46th, and 63rd Regiments of Foot, and the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

REINFORCEMENT TO THE B. N. A. PROVINCES.—Four officers, four sergeants, and 100 rank and file of the 72nd Regiment, Duke of Albany's Highlanders, are to arrive in Cork from Galway for embarkation, to join their service companies at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SMALL NUMBER OF TROOPS IN DUBLIN.—The 21st and 63d Regiments being both placed under orders for war service, the garrison of Dublin will be shortly reduced to one regiment of infantry (the 90th) and one of cavalry (the 3d Dragoon Guards).

Change of Dress in the Army.—A reform in the dress of the British Army is to take place. The uniform of the line has been decided upon, and that of the cavalry is under consideration.

It is to wear a double-breasted red frock coat, with pockets, and without epaulettes, with decorative buttons on the skirts and sleeves, shaped in at the waist like a dress coat.

DIED:

In this town, on the 30th ultimo, after a few hours illness, Mr. J. T. G. GREEN, Barber, Dentist and Watchmaker, aged 46.

In this town on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Mrs. ANN PATTERSON, mother of George Patterson Esq. of Rideau street, aged 84 years, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Bytown.

On Sabbath last, the 23rd Mrs. ANN MURPHY, aged 58 years.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, August 7.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Onions, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hams, Lard, Hides, Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Wood, and Hardwood.

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. 9, 3 Con. Huntly.—(27.)

FOR SALE,

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

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a PRINTER of steady habits, to whom constant employment will be given. 150 DOZ. Grass and Cradle Scythes, with Snaths, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, CHEAP!

GEORGE HALL.

Post Office Buildings, Central Bytown, June '54. } —(25.)

PATENT FAILS! PATENT FAILS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail. GEORGE H. PRESTON

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, } —(21.-15) May 29th, 1854.

Music! Music!

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

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

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forbids all persons to credit HARRIET BERTLAND or any other person on his account, as no will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name.

FELIX NETTAE.

Bytown, July 10th 1854. 3 ju.

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, as 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 Rowan, next door to the Bytown Gazette Office, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, where he will, at all times, be prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage, in as good style as they can be entertained elsewhere.

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

GOOD 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.-15)

ON CONSIGNMENT,

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

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

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

FRANCIS CLEMENS.

Bytown, 12th June 1854.



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY  
CAPITAL £200,000.

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

DIRECTORS

JOHN R. FORSYTH, Kingston,  
WILLIAM FORD, Jr., Kingston,  
THOS. W. ROBISON, Kingston,  
DAVID ROBLIN, Vancouver,  
HAMILTON SPENCER, Elmira,  
W. F. MEDDELL, Toronto,  
WM. MATTHEW, Belleville,  
JAMES ROSS, Belleville.

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

Every information may be obtained on application at any of the following offices:

- C. BIXBY, 10 Court-Square, Boston,  
JOHN ROBISON, India Street, Portland.  
D. DEFORRARD, 25 Gt. St. James St. Montreal  
J. J. LUGAN, St. Peter Street, Quebec,  
D. & H. McLAUGHLIN, 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. Leaves Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 5, A. M.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

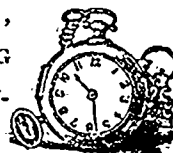
are of the best quality and of the choicest brands, and every information and assistance will be given to travellers passing on down from Quebec, respecting the journey, whether they be passing to the United States or any part of the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.  
NATURAL STEPS.  
INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTA 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  
MAKING AND  
ENGRAVING &c.



WILLIAM LACY

(Rueau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

DEGS leave to acquire the customers, and the public generally, 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 neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.



THE GRAND LODGE of British North America assembled at Bytown on Tuesday the 21st and Wednesday 22nd June Inst., having unanimously adopted the recommendation of the County Masters assembled at Kingsway on the 10th day of May last, which involve a change in the Constitution of the order and the creation of two Provincial Grand Lodges in Canada West.

The County, District, Masters of Private Lodges and members of the Grand Committee in the intended Province of Ontario consisting of all Counties west and inclusive of the County of Ontario are required to meet at Brantford on Friday the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario and Electing Provincial Grand Officers thereof for the ensuing year.

And the County Officers District Masters and Masters of Private Lodges of the intended Province of Ontario, consisting of all Counties East of the County of Ontario are requested to meet at Kingston on Friday the 12th August next, for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa and Electing Provincial Grand Officers thereof for the ensuing year.

Proxies of Lodges being members of the Lodges they represent will be admitted, and the Brethren will be tested on the annual of 1852-3. Due notice will be given of the place and hour of meeting when arranged.

By Order.

JOHN T. ARNOLD, Grand Sec.  
Toronto, July 4th, 1854.

The Hamilton Gazette, Hamilton Spectator, Brantford Courier, Conservative Examiner, London Times, Simcoe Standard, Strathville Review, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Brockville Monitor, Belleville Intelligencer, Orange Lily, and Perth Standard, to copy two posts. (26)

REGALIA.

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

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

FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Superfine 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 Rueau Street, Lower Bytown, every Saturday, by D. SON KERN.

TERMS: 10s. if paid in advance; 12s. 6d. if paid before the expiration of the first six months; and 15s. if left unpaid until the end of the year.

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

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

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

If Subscribers remove to other places, by informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.