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THE ORANGE LILY.

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NO. 9.

Doctry.

"E Pur Si Muove."

[When Galileo, in the dungeons of the Inquisition, was tortured until he recanted the truth of the earth's motion round the sun, which he was the first to discover and promulge, he was heard to murmur immediately after his recantation the words—"E pur si muove"—"and still it moves!"]

A gloom of moonlight struggling through the bars

Shows an old man low kneeling in despair;
His upturned eye can gather in the stars,
Whose tale he dares to read, but fust forswear;

The bloody rack has lapped to the quivering life
That filled till now his prophet heart with fire;
The iron wrong has pierced into his soul
To kill the budding truth ere it inspire.

Sins giant knowledge mightier than control;
But still, nor iron fang, nor gleaming knife
May daunt the joy sublime his lip reproves
The heart still murmurs—victor in the strife—
"Yet still it moves, O God—it moves it moves!"

A ray of glory streaming down the sky
Illumes the shadows of the poet's cell;
The golden promise floats before his eye,
Whose downing splendour he would fust foretell.

The world's dread scorn is ringing in his ear,
And fierce contempt, that keentier wounds
Than steel;

Would kill the joy he clutches to his heart
Ere the round globe like ecstasy should feel.
But yet, though despot unbefl'd would thwart
The hand that points to freedom's wide career,
He whispers still as down the "ringing"
grooves

"Of time and change" it speeds from year to year
"Yet still it moves, O God—it moves, it moves!"

Berpo.

Heaven Confound the Emperor.

Ain—"God Preserves the Emperor."

Heaven confound the Emperor Nicholas,
Acting at his present rate,
Vanquished, humbled, and ridiculous,
Hurl him from his high estate;
Haunted always by his pillow
By the spectras of the dead,
Fouly, on Sioupe's billows,
By his slaves whose blood was shed.

Down, to rise expecting never,
All his pride and glory smashed,
May he hear the screams for ever
Of the women whom he lashed;
May the sum of human sorrow,
Caused by him, his conscience wring,
With no prospect of a morrow,
To allay its poisoned sting.

If, resolved on depredations,
Right he seizes, and might defy,
Rise against him, huddled nations,
Hant him down with lute and cry.
On him, like a wild beast, hounded
By the dogs of Europe's war;
Let him ever be confounded;

Outrage'd Heaven, confound the Czar!

—Punch.

A LADY who rose from obscurity to great wealth by the successful speculations of her husband, is reported to be in the habit of misapplying words and quotations very strangely. Her last was—"When you are at Rome do as the Romans do."—asked you are at Parker, do as the Turkey do."

SCRAPES AND ESCAPES. SOUTHERN, THE ATHEIST.

In one of the great manufacturing cities of our country a fine does business by the name of "Westwater Spinning Company." This name is derived from a beautiful stream more than twenty miles distant, on the bank of which stands a very extensive factory. About two thousand persons depend upon this factory for their bread, and as its site has been selected with a view to water-power for machinery, it and the hamlet attached are most picture-quietly placed, and far from other towns or villages of any magnitude. The inmates of Westwater form a class by themselves,—disliked by the country people, and not over fond of them in return, and are divided into lesser sets, according to the nature of their labor, and the parts of the building in which they are employed.

The benevolent proprietors of the works have taken every measure to secure the well-being of their work-people. Their houses are comfortable, are kept in constant repair, and have each a small garden attached; while a couple of large fields have been thrown together in a park for their recreation. On this, of a summer evening, after work is done, you may see a hundred or so of the male population merrily engaged at cricket and football, sports for excellence in which they are famous, while among the trees, at the sides and angles, bands of young girls lie chatting and laughing upon the grass, or run about chasing each other in frolic. Others again walk about either on the park or on the banks of the clear Westwater, along whose winding and very beautiful margin foot-paths extend for miles. But while their bodily health has been thus attended to, their mental profit has not been forgotten. A church and a library, which is also a reading-room, form part of the buildings, and, from the ornate windows of an edifice, apart from the rest, you may hear issuing a hum of little voices, telling that the work of instruction is busy going on. The greatest man in the place is, of course, the manager, whose large white house you see just before entering the little town. This situation was held for many years by my father—and here was I born, and received the first rudiments of my education.

While I attended the school—decidedly the prettiest little lass in it was a small creature called Jane Granton, pronounced in the dialect of the place Jeany, or more often Cheeny. She was a yellow-haired, rosy-checked little thing, exceedingly healthy, good-natured and merry, and was the only child of a widow who kept a kind of a small green-grocery shop in the village. This widow was a very good-looking woman,—indeed, it was a common saying to the girl, from the grown-up people, that, pretty as she was, she would never be like her mother. She had the reputation of being a very religious person, and was the only one in the place that, from scruples of conscience, refused to attend the services at the church. Looked at her whole countenance appeared dashed with a strong and very remarkable tinge of superstitious fanaticism, though none what particular

sect or denomination it might be classed I have not been able to determine. This peculiarity, as well as her general clean, tidy habits, sobriety of manner, good looks, and obstinate persistence in the state of widowhood, attracted to her much respect, and to her and to her darling little child the attention and kindness of every one in the place. Among the boys at the school, a girl, Cheeny was a regular toast: many bloody battles were fought and won, upon various pretences and provocations, all of which, however, were privately known to every one to be merely in her honor and glory. For a long while I believed in myself to be the prime favorite; but whether this was owing to my particular personal charms, or to the superior dress and equipment of the manager's boy, I am not prepared to say. But the time came round when I should leave the factory and its beautiful environs, to be transported to a large boarding-school, where the place of the widow's child in my mind was speedily usurped by other charms. From that school I was removed, four years after, and apprenticed to a medical gentleman three years more. Upon the completion of my time I returned, a grown and serious young man, for a month or two's residence with my father; and if I was changed myself, I certainly found Cheeny more so.

She was now about seventeen years of age, and just passing from the slender delicate grace of childhood, to the full voluptuous development of face and form, of eye and gait, of mien and attitude, characteristic of perfect and beautiful woman. I saw her walking along lightly from work, among a group of other girls, as I was riding into the town, and was struck in a moment by her exquisite beauty; and not till I saw her turn into the little shop, did the thought ever enter my mind that to this perfection could have sprung my former schoolmate, little Cheeny Granton. I dismounted and I entered just behind her, and addressing the widow, whose staid, yet comely and cheerful countenance now bore palpable traces of the lapse of time, called myself to her recollection, and we entered into conversation with regard to various occurrences that had taken place since I left. I may mention, to account for my long absence from Westwater, that just before I was sent to seek school, my father, who was a widower, had entered into a second marriage with the daughter of Mr. H—, one of the proprietors, a connexion which ultimately procured for him a partnership, though it was the cause of a very great change in my habits and prospects. While I was talking with her mother, Jane stood by with a sort of quiet, unconcerned look. I addressed her, and she answered me frankly; but, though she spoke in kindness and good humor, I at once saw that our liking, if it had ever existed, was not likely to be renewed. I talked with her for a little, and then, leaving the place, rode on to the works. Yet, though my love for her and for many others had all finally merged into one permanent and sensible attachment, and though to endeavour to excite affection in her now, would be not only folly, but crime, I could not, for many days, altogether dismiss her from my

As I walked my horse through the village my fancy called up her image before me. Her stature might have been about five feet and a half or less,—for it is a difficult matter to judge of a woman's height—and the symmetry of her figure was matchless. It was one of the so rarely to be met with, exactly following the old Grecian mode of classic female beauty. The deeply hollowed back, the swelling chest and bosom, and high round neck,—the long lower limb, with its full upper development and short, much-arched foot, all combined to make it perfect. Her waist was not slender,—the word light would apply to it rather, for here no means of unnatural compression had ever been practiced, and it looked free and unconstrained as she stepped along, having a sort of instinctive undulatory motion, like a swan's neck, graceful exceedingly. Her face was beautiful, the nose had just a trace of the Roman curve, while the small pump-mouth looked redder than the richest tint linner ever selected wherewithal to touch the lip of his ideal. Her eyes were of a deep, dark, almost indigo blue, large and rolling, at times most spirited in their glances, at other times softened into an expression of such melting sweetness, that you could not look upon them without feeling an involuntary sigh stealing from your bosom, just as would be called up by a strain of music familiar to your childhood. Her hair was of a bright yellow, curling naturally, and glistening with a lustre almost faintly metallic, like tarnished gold wire. Add to these a skin, not snow-white certainly, but of a clear living white, clouded by a flush of health on either round cheek,—a high spotless forehead, small thin ear, pierced by a slender ring of gold,—and a hand, whose beauty the labor of a factory could not deform; and if you have anything of an active fancy, you may form in your mind a likeness of fair Cheeny Granton.

But it was not in her personal excellence alone she stood out among her mates. She was a very clever girl, and her page on the library roll-book bore testimony both to the extent and nature of her reading. An ardent love of the poetry of Byron, Burns, and Moore, was, strangely enough its distinguishing characteristic, and the continued perusal of this kind of writing must have had no little effect in bringing about the events of this narrative. Her moral character was unexceptionable, her disposition amiable, though about her lip there lurked the trace of a haughty smile, and about her voice a slight tone of condescension, which, however, those who were habituated to her did not perceive. It was possible, too, occasionally to detect in her mind evidence of a deep, all-potent enthusiasm, similar to that of her mother, which seemed only to require an object to be called into vigorous life and light. But it was certainly not religious; for, though she loved her mother with an engrossing affection, she followed her tenets with what seemed respectful filial acquiescence, not faith. Such a being as this could hardly exist in any place without exciting around her the passions of admiration, love, envy, and hatred, in their most violent forms. She was a marked girl about Westwater.—Some were extravagantly fond and proud of her, others hated her bitterly, taking every opportunity of evincing this feeling, by word and deed. She thought herself a lady, they said, and would take the shortest way to become one. But all of these insinuations Jane took with a quiet smile, as things that were to be expected.

Lovers she had in abundance; indeed

every young man in the place had some pretension to this character. For some of them she appeared to entertain very friendly feelings, though, when their attentions became more urgent, she could not conceal her annoyance. There was one, however, evidently more favoured than the rest. This was a young man of the name of Williams, who, for two years or more, had held the situation of teacher at Westwater. He was a pale, studious, anxious-looking young person, of some talent. He had been connected, in an inferior way, with a newspaper-office, in the large city I first alluded to, and from that situation had been transferred to the one he held. But his crowning advantage was, that he professed ardently, and I believe sincerely, the same views of religion as Mrs. Granton, and they used to spend hours together of evenings in the performance of their peculiar rites of worship. With her he was all in all, and her daughter certainly had a very great regard for him. But still I thought I could see that this regard was not what I myself would have been content with in similar circumstances. I was particularly struck with this thought a few days after my arrival.

It was a beautiful evening, early in the summer, and I was taking a solitary walk up the bank of the stream to a place called the grove, about a mile or more above the factory, where there was a large reservoir, with an extensive system of locks and sluices. From its lonely and romantic character, this had always been my favorite walk and here I met the so-called lovers. They were moving along slowly, side by side, he walking quite close to her, his eyes fixed upon her face with an appearance of complete devotion, while she listened to his address with a look as if it required an effort to keep her attention to it. As I passed, I remarked upon the beauty of the evening. She answered me quietly and civilly; he said nothing, but blushed and appeared much embarrassed and confused. I often met them again, and always noticed them in the same demeanor. But a change had come over the course of events at Westwater. My father having become a partner in the firm, removed to the city, there to take charge of the counting-house business, and another manager came to reside at the factory.

His name was Edward Southern, and as he occupies a prominent place in my story, I will stay to describe him. Whose child he was no one knew. He had been brought up by a person formerly a gentleman's servant, and who received from some quarter unknown a regular payment for his maintenance. By this man, who kept a cigar-shop in London, he was tolerably educated, till about sixteen years of age. At this period, having been by chance present at an introductory lecture to a popular course of natural philosophy, the bent of his genius at once evinced itself, and he became devotedly fond of mechanical science. He studied this with so much success, that next season he obtained the situation of assistant to the lecturer, with a small salary, and the use of an apparatus-room and workshop. Here he made striking progress: his peculiar genius unfolded itself rapidly, and in a year or two he astonished the lecturer by showing him an article he had written in one of the leading journals. One step leads to another. He shortly commenced, in an infidel publication, a series of papers, the tendency of which was to run down everything, in government or religion, usually held established or sacred,—and which were remarkable for their original

character. For these, the extensive sale of the pestiferous periodical afforded him liberal remuneration. Another short-while passed, and he obtained the situation of lecturer on mechanics and chemistry, on the retirement of his former teacher. Another year saw issued from the press a work of his on a popular scientific subject, which ran speedily through two or three editions. His income, of which he was himself the sole creator, now amounted to several hundred pounds a-year, while his name was in the mouth of every one interested in popular science, especially as connected with manufactories.

To this person Messrs. H—H— and Co. offered the situation of overseer of their works, with the prospect of a junior partnership. He was indeed a most singular individual; tall, and eminently handsome in person, with fine features, dark curling hair and whiskers, and eyes which, in their deep blackness, seemed to consist altogether of pupil. His manners again were most insinuating, though at times rendered all but offensive by an overweening pride of his own talent and success, which continually broke forth in his conversation, and a sneer constantly ready for every opinion differing from his own, and especially for every system in others of religious or moral feeling. The propriety of placing such a person as this over a factory employing several hundred young females may be questioned: but the owners only knew him as a scientific character, the inventor of several valuable improvements in spinning and weaving. But the result of his being placed in such a situation may be guessed by the reader, when I add to the above hints of his character that he was fond of styling himself by the phrase "a refined voluptuary," and was utterly devoid of all principle, believing and stating man's sole happiness to consist in the gratification of appetite. In further aid of his person and address he was possessed of a ready tongue, a talent for delicate flattery, a decided good taste, a ready knack of turning his hand to anything, and a consummate knowledge of the world.

Upon his arrival at his new charge, his first proceeding was to introduce an entire new system of discipline among the people, which, I must confess, proved to be considerably to the advantage of his employers. In personally setting this in operation, his eye lighted upon the widow's daughter, at work, in the silk-weaving department of the factory. I was with him.

The moment he saw her, he stood struck, bending upon her a gaze, before which the red blush flew to her face, while she appeared at the same time unable to turn her eyes from his. A second or two this lasted, when he abruptly passed on. He had been talking to me, with great volubility the moment before, but now he walked silently alone, and completed the survey.

The next encounter was in the walk up the stream I have before mentioned. Here he met her with Williams. He immediately addressed her, while Williams, knowing his place, dropped a little behind—his heart flooded on the instant with a new and bitter passion—jealousy.

Poor fellow! at once he saw his fond air-castle of love and hope dashed in fragments to the ground, and he walked behind them, watching his new rival whispering and exerting upon the girl all his many powers of fascination—his blood boiling with jealousy, hatred, and rage. For more than an hour, Southern continued to walk by her side, when suddenly turning round, and observing Williams, he calmly ordered him, to go

in some other direction. It was the manager—he had but to obey; and turning, he moved swiftly away in the direction of the grove. I was there myself at the time, enjoying the beautiful evening, when I saw him come hurriedly up. His whole frame appeared actually writhing under the influence of his passion, and he passed without observing me, muttering to himself as he went by a roundabout path homeward to the village. He went directly to his mother's house, to await her return. She came in shortly after him, but seemed absent and thoughtful, and, returning indistinct replies to his questions, retired to her apartment. He communicated to her mother what had occurred; and she, though she had perfect confidence in the sense and virtue of her daughter, was immediately struck with apprehensions of evil, little less than his. They sat for some hours that night in earnest conversation, and before they separated, knelt together in prayer, that that Power would interpose which alone could prevent the calamity they dreaded.

Next day Southern's attentions to Jane, while at work, attracted the notice of the other girls, and she had to listen to their bantering and ironical congratulations upon her good fortune. An evening or two after Williams, who began to hope his fears had been groundless, ventured to ask her to accompany him in a walk. She did not at first appear inclined, but, on hearing that it was up the Westwater, immediately complied. That very evening the scene was repeated. Southern met them, and at once bidding him to go about his business, walked away with her towards the secluded spot called the grove.

Williams's worst fears now appeared likely to meet with immediate confirmation. How much more when next evening she returned home later than she had ever done before, refusing to him, and to her mother, any account of where or with whom she had been. The next, he determined at once to come to a conclusion. He watched her as she left the factory-gate, and dogged her up the foot-path, where he saw her joined by Southern, and walk with him towards the place I have before alluded to.

His passion was now raised to madness. He attacked Southern in the most frantic manner; but in the hands of his muscular rival found himself as an infant. The latter, with a bitter sneer, mastering his hands, lifted him up from the ground and plunged him up to the neck in the reservoir, holding him down till he was nearly suffocated, while she stood by, pale and much agitated, without uttering a word.

Williams scrambled out and slunk away; hearing, as he went, the loud contemptuous laugh of his hated and triumphant rival—what were his feelings I will not attempt to say. Next day Southern called at the school, to dismiss him from his situation, he found the door locked, and the children playing around it. He had been anticipated—poor Williams was gone; after his ignominious defeat, he could no longer look upon a known face, and had gone off wet and dripping as he was, to hide his shame in the great solitude of London.

But now comes the bitter portion of my task. Dear reader, had I been sure of your sympathy, or of your forgiveness, I could have found it in my heart to have lingered longer on the banks of the beautiful Westwater; to tediousness I could have dwelt upon the perfection of the widow's lovely daughter. Yet a little could I have tarried, describing even the scaly splendor of the serpent Southern: but it can be protracted no longer.

Alas for you, fair Jane Granton! whether could have wandered the truant seraph that should surely have hovered, watchful, round the brow of one so beautiful and young? why is your spirit changed? why is the head that used to sit so proudly upon that graceful neck bowed down in blushful humility to the ground? Was worth the day! you are in love Cheoney! and it is a love you are ashamed of! No soft, tender emotion is your love, poor lost girl! it is a passion, a madness, an overglowing fire with you, consuming to ashes every other thought and feeling!

Williams's departure, and its cause, were soon the theme, of all lips in Westwater, and every eye was fixed, though covertly, upon Jane and him, the dreaded over-seer, by all hated and by her loved; oh, how deeply!

Many days had not passed when she appeared completely abandoned to her new passion. Every evening she might be seen, stealing away in the direction of that fatal footpath, to enjoy the pernicious bliss of an hour with him, whose every thought by day and night was the accomplishment of her ruin; and every evening was the chain of his fascination girded more strongly around the heart of the poor devoted girl; she appeared to live only in his presence, to have no enjoyment but in his society. At all other times she was absent and thoughtful, avoiding the gaze of all she saw, appearing to be dreaming over in her mind the delights of her next meeting with him, when all the scoffs of her companions, and all the upbraidings of her wild, fanatical mother, would be compensated by one kind look from his dark eye, by one gentle pressure to his manly bosom.

I remember observing them often, his arm around her waist, while she with her hand upon his shoulder, so fondly and confidently walked, slowly along, gazing up into his face as he talked to her, with a look of mingled love and wonder, a kind of devotion, that gave her features an expression altogether new to them, and most beautiful to see. But after some days I remarked that this changed. Southern himself now appeared actually to feel a degree of the passion he had powerfully excited in her, though it seemed to wear too much of the voluptuous aspect to come within the category of genuine love.

I came upon them one evening at the grove: it was now midsummer. They were sitting together, hand in hand, upon a turf bench, close to a small waterfall, a favorite resort of theirs, and as they sat they gazed at each other without speaking, she with her face flushed and glowing, and her eyes sparkling in a way I have never else observed. In that attitude they continued without noticing me, so absorbed were they with each other. She appeared to feel a strange delirious rapture in his mere presence; it was most singular—there was an enthusiasm in it—indeed, now at last the spark had been applied, and the constitutional fanaticism which her mother gave her, and which had lain so long dormant in her bosom, blazed forth in this new form more fiercely than it had ever flamed in her! Was it indeed so, was that frenzied love but an approach to hereditary insanity?

But while this fierce passion had been thus advancing, think not that efforts were wanting to stay its progress. My own advice I ventured to give, but it was received in a way that led me not again to offer it; but the mother—the enthusiastically virtuous, the wildly religious mother—everything a mother could, she did; she reason-

ed, entreated, wept, and prayed, anon, stormed and cursed her distracted child. Nay, once she went through some strange superstitious ceremonies with a minister of her own sect from a neighbouring city, with the view—smile not reader at the weak woman's delusion—of casting out the devil, which she firmly believed had entered her beautiful daughter. Sometimes she had recourse even to personal violence; but it was all in vain,—tears and entreaties, upbraiding and anger, had but the same result.

“Alas! mother, I know it is wrong to love him as I do, but I cannot help it. Oh! can I help loving him, my noble Southern? him, who knows more than ever man knew; who spoke to me, as never man spoke: who loves me with love for which I would willingly exchange the Heaven you hope for, mother!”

“Yes, girl, love him: love that incarnate spirit of evil, that the Almighty has permitted to afflict us for a time for our transgressions. Love him, and prepare to meet the eternal wrath that will follow on the deep sin he tempts you to. Oh, my child, my child! my one only darling; let us flee from this place, from the circle of this fiend's enchantment: he does not love you, Cheoney; he hates you, feels contempt for you; he will ruin you, girl, and then spurn you out into the world a wretched and degraded being!”

In the excited strain, of which this is but a faint and meagre example, did the widow daily and nightly endeavor to turn her daughter from her mad affection. Nor were her efforts always unattended with at least the appearance of success. More than once she got her to confess she believed he wanted to ruin her; and to promise to forget, to avoid him; even to leave the place, and seek an asylum for her virtue far away from Westwater.

Such confessions and promises she would make, weeping upon her fond parent's bosom. On one such occasion—

“Yes, mother,” said she, it is that dark eye of his that undoes me. He never bends it upon me, but I feel him drinking away my very soul. I cannot resist it. You are right, he is an evil spirit; he tells me the Bible is a lie, mother, (the old woman shuddered,) and persuades me there is no such thing as sin or evil!”

“Oh, my child!” exclaimed the mother. “let us give thanks to Him who has at length opened your eyes to the Tophet on whose brink you stood!”

And the two women knelt together, joining their voices in thanksgiving. But as the hour drew near when she was wont to meet her lover, another change came over her spirit; she became anxious and restless, sighed often, moved about from one part of the house to another, and at last, springing up, threw her arms about her mother's neck and kissed her, then bursting from her, flew out of the house and away to the grove, where she found Southern, and falling upon his breast, gave way to a wild fit of hysterical laughter and weeping.

But now he began to think the charm nearly wound up, and resolved to remove her from Westwater to the large city; for even he had feeling enough left to wish to keep the affair apart from the eyes of the workpeople.

One evening, when the summer was now wearing over, he broke the proposal to her that she should leave her mother's house, and become altogether his.

As might have been expected, the infatuated girl consented, and promised to meet him next night at a particular place, where

he was to be in waiting with his gigs, to convey her to, ever from Westwater. All next day poor Cheeny tried hard to conceal from her mother her purpose; but towards night she could no longer accomplish it, and, clasping her to her bosom, bade her farewell for ever.

"What—my child?" screamed the widow "where are you going?"

"To Southern."

"To be married to him? The atheist—the fiend!"

"No, mother—not married."

A scene ensued, which I feel myself altogether unable to describe. The widow became perfectly frantic; she prayed her daughter to remain: she commanded, implored, even struck her, but all in vain: the devoted girl would go, and struggled to be away. There was something fearful in it, and the neighbors trembled as they listened outside the door. At last, when she found she could no longer restrain her, she appeared to yield.

"I will let you go to him—I will; but first answer me this question. I adjure you by (here she used an expression too awful to be repeated here,) tell me the truth. Are you still pure as you were before this devil possessed you? Have you sinned as yet in thought only, and not in deed?"

Jane, drooping her beautiful head, avowed herself guilty of no sin greater than loving him.

"Well then, go!"

She went; and as she stepped over the threshold, her mother knelt down upon it, and screamed after her a curse of the most wild and awful sound and meaning—an imprecation such as none but a mother, and a mother in a state of maniacal frenzy, could utter: it had in its strange fanatical blasphemy something at once terrible and sublime, and contained a prayer that the Almighty would smite her with some sudden and dreadful evil before she could accomplish her purpose.

Her daughter, as she heard it, drew herself together as if a stone had struck her, and hurried swiftly away.

As the widow lost her in the darkness, she turned into the house, and shutting it up, and putting out the lights, began moaning and wailing aloud, in a manner that drew tears from the wives and daughters of the neighbors, as they listened with fear and wonder around it.

Jane reached the place appointed, and found him waiting.

"Are you mine, love?" said he, in an exulting tone.

"I am, Southern—body and soul!"

He lifted her into the gig, and off the slow, with great swiftness. She wept much, and he was endeavoring to soothe her with his fondest blandishments, when they rapidly approached an abrupt turn in the road, about a mile or more from Westwater. Just then, one of the large waggoners belonging to the company was slowly toiling its way to the factory, loaded with an immense pile of raw cotton. They were on it ere they were aware; and in an instant, one of their wheels struck the fore-wheel, and they were discharged from their seats to the ground.

Southern sprang to his feet, unhurt, but ere he had done so, the heavy hind-wheel of the ponderous machine had gone crushing over the left knee of fair Jane Granton, and she lay mangled and senseless upon the road.

The astonished waggoners lifted her from the ground, and, by his direction, put her, along with the fragments of the gig, upon their wagon, and urged their horses

quickly towards Westwater; while he, catching his own animal, and disencumbering it of its disordered furniture, mounted it, and dashed furiously away to the city, there to drown thought in a mad debauch.

But who could imagine or describe the mother, when the waggon stopped before her door, and its conductors bore into her dwelling the broken and bleeding body of her only child. At first, she stood struck with wild amazement; then, when they told her what had happened, she grew pale as death, and remained silent for a few moments: anon, she broke out into cries of lamentation, that were heartrending to listen to, mingled with strange prayers and curses, clothed in wild, septuagintal language, and finally sunk exhausted to the ground, as senseless as her daughter.

The waggoners, two elderly and humane men, immediately put in order one of the light spring vans in constant use about the factory, and fitting it with a bed, put into it poor Cheeny, and, covering her with blankets, and drawing close the canvass covering of the vehicle, attached a fresh horse to it, and drove off to the city, to convey her to the hospital.

The widow recovered in about an hour, and hearing what had been done, took her bonnet and staff, and a small bundle, and shutting her little shop, betook herself to the road, and travelled all night after them.

At this time I had been about a week resident at the hospital as a pupil. On the day following the event just narrated, I went at the hour of visit, which was in the afternoon, into the accident ward of the establishment. It was a long hall with a range of low iron-bedsteads on each side, a large fire-place at the end, with doors to the right and left, leading to two or three small apartments, called the side-rooms, where any patients were kept whose cases required particular attention, or removal from the noise of the ward.

Surrounding one of the bedsteads I saw a crowd of pupils, and among them the surgeon and his clerk; and judge of my surprise to hear the latter read from the journal, a report as follows:—

"Jane Granton, aged eighteen, about middle stature, fair complexioned, and very good-looking; factory girl. Last evening, near Westwater cotton-factory, —— was thrown from a gig," &c.

I listened with amazement, and elbowing my way among the young gentlemen, saw the identical girl, lying along in the usual Hospital night-dress, her face covered with sweat, while a twinge of agony passed over its features, every now and then, when anything touched the bed, and a bright hectic flush spotted her cheeks. At her head sat her mother, holding mechanically in her hands a small tin pannikin, containing wine-and-water, and gazing around with a sort of blank-amazed look, while her lips continued moving rapidly, though she uttered no sound.

As soon as the clerk had finished reading his report the surgeon examined the knee, and casting a look of extreme compassion at the suffering girl, directed that a consultation should be called that afternoon, and passed to the next patient.

When they had left the ward, I went close to the bed whereon lay my once familiar schoolmate. As soon as she saw me she burst into tears and turned her head away, while her mother, rising, bent over her and kissed her cheek, and they wept together.

I was deeply moved; I could not dare to ask them how it happened, but I told them, that if, from my residence at the hospital, I

could be of any assistance to them, they were heartily welcome to it. They both thank me, and I withdrew; indeed the sentence was such that, new as I was to hospital life, I was altogether unable to bear it.

That afternoon the consultation was held, and the decision was AMPUTATION!

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

THE EMERSON NICHOLAS PROJECT AND ITS FAILURE.—The terms of the Russian project, or rather counter-project, brought to Vienna, by Count Orloff, were, it is understood, as follows:—First, it was proposed that a Turkish plenipotentiary should be sent either to the headquarters of the army of occupation, or to St. Petersburg, to treat directly with Russia, but to be free to see and advise with the Ministers of the Four Powers. Secondly, the former treaties between Russia and the Porte to be renewed.—Thirdly, Turkey to enter into an engagement with respect to political refugees—to the effect it is supposed, that they should not henceforth be harboured in the Ottoman dominions. And lastly, a declaration from the Porte, couched in similar terms to the Menschikoff ultimatum, with reference to the protection of the Greek Christians. This project was communicated to the Conference by Count Buol, and was at once rejected as totally inadmissible. All negotiations are, therefore, brought to a close, and there is no probability that they will be renewed.

RETURN OF THE FLEETS TO THE BOSPHORUS.—A prominent circumstance, that forces itself upon our attention, is the strange news from Constantinople of the return of the combined fleets to the anchorage at Beicos. It is but fair to the French and English Admirals to state, that some experienced seamen are of opinion that the entry to the Bosphorus is as good a station for the fleets to watch the Russian movements, and hold themselves in readiness to avert any attack upon the Ottoman flag or territory, as presents itself in the Black Sea. They argue that a line of steamers thrown out from the mouth of the Bosphorus towards Batoum, and kept cruising in communication with each other, can detect and report immediately any movements at Sebastopol or Theodosia; and that from the mouth of the Bosphorus the combined fleets can direct their course with equal facility to the mouth of the Danube, or the coast of Anatolia, as emergencies may require. Still, even the propounders of this explanation of the return of the fleets to the Bosphorus admit, when cross-questioned, that a Nelson would doubtless have kept the sea in existing circumstances. The previous intimation of the intended return of Admiral Dundas to Beicos had evidently excited a disagreeable surprise at Constantinople, and elicited from the Ambassadors a modest protest, in which, all due deference being expressed for the professional knowledge of the Admirals, the consequences of the movement are laid at their door. The risks of the Euxine at this season, and the want of good harbours in the Euxine, are pleas that cannot be listened to. The harbour of Sinope, where the Turkish frigates could securely anchor, and the Russian line-of-battle ships which destroyed them could enter to perpetrate the massacre, cannot be altogether unavailable. It is nearer Sebastopol than the mouth of the Bosphorus, at least equally favourably placed for being the point d'appui of a cordon of watching steamers, and at least equally fitted to be an eligible starting point to pursue or check any marauding expedition of the Russians to the east or west. In the present lack of information on the subject, we cannot forget that Admiral Dundas was a midshipman in 1799, and cannot, therefore, be very far short of man's limited allowance of threecore-and-ten years.—Why does he not give the Admiralty the benefit of his great judgment and experience at home, and leave the stormy work of cruising in the Black Sea to men nearer Nelson's age when the

great victories were won? We do not wish to be unreasonably or discourteous, but the naval work of England must be thoroughly done, and those not thoroughly equal to it must give way to those who are.

THE DANUBE.—According to advices from Giurgevo, the waters of the Danube were rising considerably. The country adjacent to the banks is mostly overflowed. The islands near Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Sirtov, which hitherto formed a basis of operations for the Ottoman troops crossing the river, are quite inundated at present. Letters from Bucharest of the 24th relate that the billeting of more troops from Bessarabia has been announced. It thaws constantly, and the movements of troops proceed slowly; with pieces of artillery of heavy calibre three times the number of horses is needed to drag them through the mire. The latest advices from the scene of action contradict the report of the Turks having occupied Oltenitza.

Since the arrival of General Schilder a retrograde movement of the Russian forces in Wallachia has been observed. Preparations are being made to transfer the head-quarters from Radovan to Statina, and engineers have appeared at the latter place to mark out a new camp. Prince Gortschakoff came from Radovan to Krujova for the express purpose of holding a conference with General Schilder, the commissioner extraordinary of the Czar. Since the battle of Csitate the Turks seem inclined to take up the offensive upon all fortified points of the Danube, whilst the Russians, probably awaiting fresh reinforcements, have taken up a rather defensive position. It is reported that 1,500 Turks crossed the Danube near Radowa, but Russian reinforcements having arrived, they returned to their former position.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 23rd of January, inspected the bases of operation on which the outposts of the Russian corps now investing the position of Kalafat rest. The general who commands this corps, Count Aurep, is very well acquainted with the fortifications of this strong position, as he is also with the Turkish means of maintaining it. Those points only have now to be fixed on which the batteries of heavy ordnance are to be raised. The order to close in a narrower semicircle had not as yet been issued to the Russian troops, as the condition of the soil at the present season of the year is such as to offer almost insuperable obstacles to active operations. The Russian corps of investment consists of the six infantry regiments, Tobolsk, Ekatherinenberg, Jakutsk, Ochotsk, Aschok, and Aleschky; and of the six chasseur regiments, Ukraine, Odessa, Selenginsk, Kamtschatka, Komak, and Kolywan. To each regiment of chasseurs the corresponding batteries and some troops of Cossacks are attached, on the road from Radovan to Baleschti, where the park of artillery is now placed, waiting the storm. At present two hussar and two dragoon regiments are stationed there, besides some detachments of sappers and pioneers. The reserves are stationed in those localities in which the hospitals have been opened, but which are now filled to repletion with the sick and invalids.

THE DANUBE CROSSED BY OMAR PASHA.—A despatch from Izzet Pasha, Governor of Belgrade, announces that Omar Pasha has passed the Danube at Olteuizta with a strong army.—The promulgation of the Imperial firman (confirming the privileges of the Servians) brought by Ethem Pasha has been received by the people with enthusiasm and solemnity. The date of the passage of the Danube by Omar Pasha is not mentioned, but it was in all probability the 30th or 31st of January. As we have had intelligence already that the Russians were concentrating their forces on Kalafat, no doubt preparatory to striking a great blow and driving the Turks across the Upper Danube, it is more than probable that Omar Pasha's object in re-occupying the old ground about the quarantine building is to push on to Bucharest, act on the rear of the Russians, put them between two fires, strike a blow in turn, and drive them into the Carpathians. The numerical strength of the force that crossed at Oltenitza is not specified in the despatch, but the term "strong army" could not mean less than from 40,000 to 50,000 men. If no obstacle proceed from the Servians during the conduct of this movement, the Russians

would be in a very critical position, and nothing occurred when Omar Pasha was last beyond the river that would render him unwilling or afraid to meet the Russians once more on the same ground.

The French Atlantic Squadron.

BREST, Feb. 8.

In consequence of orders received yesterday for the immediate departure of the Atlantic Squadron, it is expected that Admiral Bruat will make signal for sailing immediately. The squadron, it is said, will sail for the coast of Algeria.

Omar Pasha's Health—Reinforcements for Kalafat.

VARNA, Jan. 20.

Omar Pasha is entirely restored to health. A Wallachian General, two or three American officers, and several French and Swedish officers, have arrived at head-quarters to take service in the Ottoman army. Considerable reinforcements are on march from Sophia for Kalafat, where there is already assembled an army of 25,000 men, provided with a numerous and excellent train of artillery.

Before the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea the Russian cruisers were constantly in observation upon our coast. They have since entirely disappeared, and the Turks have complete possession of the Euxine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.

The fleets have taken in fresh provisions, will re-enter the Black Sea on the 28th. In the meantime three French and three English steam frigates have sailed to-day for Varna. On the 28th another Turkish convoy, intended to carry men and ammunition to Batoum, will sail under the escort of a part of the Turkish fleet and the French and English frigates.

Military operations in Asia are suspended.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers sets out to-morrow on his tour of military inspection.

THE NORTH SEA FLEET.—Letters from the Admiralty, in relation to the expediting, with all human exertion, the ships fitting out, state that a north sea fleet must be in the Downs on the 6th of March.

The Enrolled Naval Pensioners.

The following order has been promulgated at Portsmouth:—

"All Greenwich pensioners under 60 years of age, no matter how employed or engaged, are directed to attend at the Pension-office between this day and Saturday next, for the purpose of receiving a printed form to attend on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for inspection by officers from the Admiralty to ascertain their fitness for service. If this notice is not attended to they will be subject to loss of pension. Feb. 8, 1854."

Expected Meeting of the British and French Armies in Paris.

The rumour of an English division being about to pass through France to join a French corps d'armee at Toulon, has taken such hold of popular belief, that nothing short of an official contradiction would do to eradicate the impression, so deeply rooted has it become. The popular fancy, which is as dramatic as it is quick, has already spread out the banquet in the Champs de Mars, and erected the altar on which the two greatest nations of the world are to lay down their animosities and prejudices, and vow to do battle side by side for the cause of civilisation. We have the grand scene of fraternisation before our eyes. We have the British hurrahs in our ears answering the heaven pointed sabres of French chivalry. We have a great many grand things besides, but is it all a dream? Did not the corporation of London dine at the Hotel de Ville? Why should not the British army banquet at the Champs de Mars? And do not the people, it is inquiringly suggested, love soldiers more than corporators? Not that they esteem the Lord Mayor less, but that they admire the Commander-in-Chief more. There is precedent and example for such a display. Besides, the people have a clear, well-defined notion of a soldier, while their ideas

touching a Lord Mayor were somewhat confused. They believed the latter to be Governor of London, by whose permission the Queen was graciously allowed to enter the City. About the general commanding the expeditionary corps there can be no fictions, and a British general the popular fancy is determined on having. There is an old score of compliment to be cleared off by the army itself, whose chiefs had been so well treated at Chobham; and then the National Guards, who visited the General Exhibition, found no reason to complain of British hospitality. All circumstances accordingly combine to prepare the way for the red coats. Hip, hip, hurrah! to the Emperor and the Queen of England.

Since the late battle of Csitate, in the vicinity of Kalafat, nothing of importance has occurred. The Russians occupied an island in the Danube (Zatonfa,) between Matschin and Galatz, and destroyed the village of Casakli. Mustapha Pasha, who commands in those parts, however, advanced upon them at the head of one battalion of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, some irregular soldiers, and two pieces of artillery, and, aided by the villagers, succeeded in dislodging the enemy. The next day he attacked the island, drove them from it, and destroyed the entrenchment they had thrown up. The Russians are stated to have lost upwards of 150 men, and to have left a great quantity of arms and ammunition behind them. Some Turkish soldiers crossed the Danube at Rutschuk, killed some of the Russian outposts, and carried away 600 sheep. There have been skirmishes all along the banks of the river, but no action of any real importance. Spring will usher in war in reality, unless the Turco-Russian quarrel is, by some extraordinary means, brought to a solution (which just now seems impossible;) and until then we must not look for active hostilities on a large scale on the part of the Russians. It may even be doubted now whether they will advance upon Kalafat so soon as was expected, as the Turks have got the alarm, and have increased their forces, and the entrenchments surrounding that place.

The Two Armies on the Danube.

Omar Pasha has divided his army into three independent corps. The first corps—about 45,000 strong—forming the left wing of the army, is commanded by Ismail Pasha, whose head quarters are at Florentin, and where he is watched by the Russian General Bellegrade; his flanks rest on Widdin and Orsova. The second corps—about 48,000 strong—forms the centre of the army, has its head quarters in Sisteva, and stand under the command of Mustapha Pasha, so well known for his talents as a commander. The third corps—the right wing of the army—with head quarters in Karassu at the wall of Trajan, is commanded by the able Halil Pasha; it is said to be now about 46,000 strong. Mustapha Pasha has caused Said and Soliman Pasha to make a reconnaissance of the Russian positions from the line of the Danube between Rutschuk and Nikopoli, so as to guard against any grand attack meditated against Rutschuk for instance. Halil Pasha, for a similar purpose, has placed 24,000 men in garrison at Silistria, in order to keep the two Russian divisions at Kallarush in check. The movements of Ismail Pasha, in Florentin, are also quite of a nature to keep alive the attention of Lieut. General Aurep. On the other hand Mahumud Pasha is observing from Rahova the Russian that is operating between the Aluta and the Shyl. Selim Pasha now commands in Kalafat, under the eyes of Musahir Omer.

The Russian army amounts at the present moment, both in the principalities and in Bessarabia, to a total force of 156,328 men, and 529 cannon, of which 72 are of large calibre.

STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.—It is said that a Government officer has been round the manufactories in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, and that one of the effects of his visit has been the placing of the Ordnance mark upon some machinery on the premises of an eminent firm. The machinery in question, it is said, was intended for the Russian Government.

Arrival of the Alps.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Boston, 7th March, 1851.

The steamer *Alps* arrived at 8.30 a. m., bringing news to the 18th.
 Flour for the week closed steady at 6d decline. Wheat active at former quotations. Indian Corn 2s. lower.
 Flour generally quoted 40s to 41s. No new features in European affairs. Everything wears a warlike aspect.
 Eighty thousand French troops are ready to embark, and twenty thousand English. Lord Raglan commands the British.
 Russia is calling out all her military resources. Immense preparations were making for the defence of St. Petersburg, and large bodies of troops are hastening towards the Danube.
 The Turkish steamer *Indec* got aground in the Danube, and was seized by the Russians. Strong suspicions are aroused whether Austria will support Russia.
 The Emperor is placing everything upon a war footing.

THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Sandy Hook, Tuesday, 10 P. M.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, Captain West from Liverpool, on the 22nd ult., arrived. Advice is three days later than those brought by the *Alps*. The *Atlantic* is aground off Sandy Hook; no fear is entertained for her safety.

The news is most important. The *Monitor* announces that the Czar's letter arrived in Paris on the 15th. The Emperor does not accept the proposal for arrangement, which was presented to him. The *Monitor* adds—"this reply leaves no chance of a pacific solution."
 Troops were embarking the day the *Atlantic* sailed, from Liverpool, Dublin, and Southampton, and ships were fitting out with great rapidity at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.
 French troops were embarking from Africa for Turkey, or Constantinople.
 Nothing from the Danube.
 At Constantinople fortifications were being erected.

The health of the Turkish army and fleet was excellent.

6,000 men and 24 ships left Constantinople on the 7th February under an escort of 12 British war steamers.

An important debate in the British Parliament had taken place on the Turkish question, and the navy supplies had been voted.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition and marine steam engines.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified Mr. Buchanan that he might henceforth appear at Court in any costume he liked.

The war was very popular in Russia.

LATEST.

WEDNESDAY—3,000 Troops embarked from Liverpool to-day.

The Greek Insurrection has gained a formidable head—6,000 men being under arms in Macedonia and Thessaly.

It is said if Austria does not immediately declare itself the French will form an army of 100,000 on the Italian frontier and send a force to operate in Italy.

This statement is believed to be authentic. Telegraph despatch says that the Russians are bombarding Rutschuk. There is a very doubtful report current, that the Russians have taken 7 Turkish ships of war.

Great enthusiasm in favor of war was arising in Great Britain.

Liverpool—Flour and Grain Market were both rising. Wheat advanced 2d. Flour 6s. Rather more doing in Corn, but rates unchanged.

Western Canal Flour 41s to 41s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio 41s 6d to 42s, Sour 36s. to 37s. White Indian Corn extreme prices and extreme price 12s 2d.

London Money Market.—English funds were languid but without a depression. Consols closed on 21st on account 90½ to 90½ and for money 90½ to 91.

Railway Intelligence.

THE GAUGE QUESTION SETTLED FOR EVER.—By a new arrangement of car wheels, they can be accommodated to railroads of different gauges. The Cleveland *Herald* mentions the arrival in that city of a train of eleven cars, freighted with hogs, which were loaded at Indianapolis, and transported in the same cars, from Indianapolis. 51 miles over the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, to Munich, and the 22½ miles over a 4 feet 10 inch gauge to Cleveland. This is an admirable improvement, and will do much towards obviating the delays consequent upon the different gauges of connecting railroads.

QUEBEC NORTHERN RAILROAD—CHEAP FIRE WOOD.—An experienced Engineer has been sent to explore the forest north of Quebec, in order to determine the best line for the projected road.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ADMIT OFFICE.

Montreal, 17th Feb'y, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 4th Feb'y 1854.

2755 Passengers, First Class,	2317	72
783 " " Second "	471	67
2860½ Tons Merchandise,	6552	53
211,818 Feet of Lumber,	806	37
1947 Cords of Fire Wood,	1375	77
Mails, &c.,	80½	10
	\$12,333	16

Total. } Sterling. £2534 4 2½

Miles open, 232

Total receipts for current half year commencing Jan. 1st up to week, ending Feb. 4. 1853. } Sterling. £10,414 4 0

Railway monopolists in England have endeavored to hinder the operations of express agents, by preventing the practice of transmitting numerous small parcels packed in bulk for distribution by express carriers at the place of destination. The Court of Common Pleas has decided against the Railway Companies. Obstruction was attempted by each line refusing to convey packages suspected to be of the obnoxious character, any further than to the station where cars were exchanged. That is to say, they would make no arrangements with the continuation line for through carriage of such parcels. The Court remanded, that as common carriers they were obliged to forward them, and had no power to decline, as it was not optional with them to "carry for 99 persons to Sheffield, and as respects a particular person that they will only carry to Rugby. As carriers to Sheffield for everybody else, they must carry in the same manner for the parties in question.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads have made a dividend of ten per cent., payable January 1. The following is a statement of their business for the current six months—

Earnings, six months (Dec. being estimated).....	\$968,876 66
Expenses and interest, six months, (Dec. being estimated).....	532,716 10
Net profit, six months.....	\$404,160 56
Add surplus, July 1, 1853.....	103,307 15
Total.....	\$507,467 71
Off dividend 10 per cent.....	230,000 00

Leaving a surplus of.....\$227,467 71
 This is equal to 8 per cent. on the capital stock. The July dividend was 7 per cent., making 17 per cent. for the year and leaving a surplus of 8 per cent.

It is rumored that Mr. Sudder, the newly elected Sheriff of the County of Grey, has been selected by the Reform Convention of that county as their candidate. Mr. Rankin is to run on the Conservative side, we are informed.

The next Crop.

From N. Y. Tribune

The inducements held out to farmers to plant a large spring crop were never more flattering than at the present time. Wheat is higher this day than ever known before in New York, and so of all other grain. And these large prices are not entirely the result of speculation, based upon European war news. Independent of the war demand, there is a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad, which has already drawn off the surplus of our crops, until the price is affected by the natural law of demand and supply. The supply having become exhausted, and the great American granary, in a measure emptied, the world calls upon the farmers to refill it. There is another demand for grain besides the foreign one, which will prevent prices from receding below the paying point for several years to come, and that is for the immense number of hands employed in building railroads. These works cannot be suddenly stopped, no matter what the pressure may be upon the money or grain market, because to stop them would be ruin to the capitalists. When a current once forms a channel, it is difficult to turn its course. The products of the American farmer have lately fallen into a channel, where the current of trade is sweeping them onward to parts before unknown, producing prices before unthought of. We therefore counsel our country friends to prepare for a great spring crop. Let them sow all the oats they can get into the ground in good order, in proper season; then plant corn upon every acre in good condition which can be devoted to that crop. Let them also sow buckwheat, turnips, and corn for fodder, so that they can sell a large portion of all the grain produced.

We have seen forty-five bushels per acre of spring wheat, though the usual crop is far below that, mainly owing to the very bad treatment it receives at the hands of the farmer.

Beans and peas, it will be seen, are quoted at 15 50 to \$2 50 per bushel. Both of these are spring crops, and may be grown with profit upon almost any farm in the country. Lastly, look at the potatoes, which are now selling for \$3 50 per barrel—more per bushel than corn, and more than wheat in ordinary years. With grain high, as it certainly will be next season, potatoes will continue to sell at high rates after the next crop comes to perfection. Farmers should make a note of this in time for spring operations. Let them plant largely. The crop will be a paying one. We add, that they should not plant or sow anything, especially in any part of the Eastern States, without manure. If a farmer has not enough upon his own farm, let him buy guano, super-phosphate of lime, ground bones, salt, nitrate of soda, poultice, or some of the concentrated fertilizers which are sold now as commonly as the seeds to be planted.

One of the greatest wants of this country at this moment is capital, to employ in producing food and raw materials of manufacture from American soil. No branch of business suffers so much for the lack of capital as farming. Farmers complain of the poor compensation they get for their labor. They say that they work harder, live coarser, and enjoy fewer of the luxuries and refinements of life, than any other class of men—all of which we are willing to concede, while we insist that it is because they do not employ capital. They only work to live—work with their own hands, and not like the manufacturer, with machinery and means furnished by the power of capital. It is equally true that many men own large tracts of land, lying comparatively idle and waste, because they cannot cultivate them alone, and do not see the advantage of employing others to do it for them. It is this class that we most particularly desire to wake up to their own interests, by showing them that the prices of farm products will not fall below their present level until after the production of another crop. Therefore we repeat the counsel—Flow early, sow early and plant largely next spring!

The Regiments of the line are to be augmented to 1000 men, and the battalions of Guards now 640, are to be augmented to 800, and that one battalion will be augmented to 1600.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Meeting of the Directors of the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, held at the Company's Office in Bytown on Friday, the 24th of February, 1854:

"Moved by Mr. McLachlin, seconded by Mr. Moran,—

"Resolved,—That the Directors of this Company having read the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bell, the Secretary of this Company, and the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, respecting the erection of a Telegraph on the line of the Railway between Bytown and Prescott,—and having investigated the facts connected therewith, are satisfied that the action taken by the Secretary of this Company in removing the poles erected by the said Telegraph Company on the line of the Railway was the only proper course, as advised by their Solicitor, which, under the circumstances, could have been adopted, to prevent that Telegraph Company from unjustifiably continuing a nuisance on the line of the Railway,—the said Telegraph Company or their Contractors having without permission or authority, and in defiance of the Railway Company, and contrary to the orders of the Secretary of the Railway Company erected and, after notice given them to stop, persisted in putting up and continued to erect their Telegraph Poles on the Railway line: And that this Resolution, and also the whole or part of the said correspondence, or any of them, the Secretary of this Company is hereby authorised to publish.—Carried."

On Tuesday evening last Mr. Turner gave a lecture before the Mechanic's Institute on the "Horse," and made the subject very interesting. At the commencement he gave a very full account of the history of the rise and progress of the science of Veterinary Surgery,—a most useful branch of knowledge, wherever the horse is made the assistant of man. As it was at first with regard to the treatment of human diseases, so it was with those of the brute;—many of the remedies were of an absurd and often injurious character. When, however, general physiology became better understood, and the laws which regulate the operations of organized matter began to be perceived, the ignorance which prevailed in this department gave place to knowledge, derived from the actual rather than the supposed structure of the animal. Veterinary Surgery is now in some of the most enlightened countries, such as England and France, made an educated profession. Mr. Turner pointed out many instances in which in common practice, diseases of the horse are misunderstood, and showed how an acquaintance with the anatomy of the animal would prevent many sad mistakes. We think that the Agricultural Association of Canada should give a little more attention to this subject than they do.

Mr. Billings' Lectures next Tuesday evening on Geology.

Ash Wednesday.

"How comes it," demanded an irate gentleman at the counter of one of our banks on Tuesday,—“that I must pay this note to-day?”

"Because to-morrow is a holiday, sir,—no business to-morrow!" insinuated the urbane Teller.

"Holiday! What holiday?"

"Ash Wednesday, sir, always a close holiday."

"Ash Wednesday!" exclaimed our fierce friend, "how many Ash Wednesdays have you yearly in this country?"

"One, sir,—only one."

"Bless me, that is very extraordinary! Was in Chatham a month ago, and they were keeping Ash Wednesday there—came down here, month after, and keeping it here!—Told Chatham people they were wrong—had begun too soon—they persisted—showed Scobie's Almanac, and there it was sure enough Wednesday, 1st February 1854—Ash Wednesday!—Cunning rogues in Chatham—must have had Almanac printed for themselves!"—Globe.

We regret to learn that an accident happened to Milo McCargar, Esq., of South Gower, on the 27th ult., which nearly proved fatal. Mr. McCargar was making preparations to build a stable for his teams, near the Rideau River, and whilst collecting logs he accidentally slipped off one that was partly covered with ice, and fell upon the bit of a narrow axe, making an incision in his thigh of about three inches in length, and between three and four inches in depth; severing a large artery. The blood flowed profusely, and it was not staunched until seven or eight hours after the accident.—The wound is a bad one; but we trust that Mr. M. will soon be able to attend to his ordinary business.

The extract which we quote below is from an address delivered at the Mechanics' Festival in MONTREAL, a few days ago, by Mr. PENNY, one of the Editors of the *Montreal Herald*. For obvious reasons it is just now a very appropriate quotation in this community.

"Nowhere, however, did mankind at present disdain the industrious or skilful man. That had been once the case, but it was so no longer, and it was worth while, perhaps, to consider the cause. Once the Mechanical arts were confined to the mere following of the routine processes which had been followed by preceding generations, with instinct such as was possessed by the beaver, who followed his father and grandfather, beaver, rather than the intelligence, which marked the works of a thinking and reasoning man. But when Mechanics began to add to the convenience of life by constantly improving processes, they could no longer be despised; they had become valuable; they had forced themselves into their right place; and however much pride might strive to look down upon their pursuits, the world could no longer condemn them. The age indeed belonged to them. The age indeed belonged to the Mechanic, and he was valued accordingly. In the early ages of the present organization of Christendom rapine prevailed, and protection from wrong being the first necessity, the soldier's was justly the most esteemed profession. After something like order had been established, it was necessary to realize rights by laws, and the lawyer came to partake of the esteem, in which the soldier had been held. But when peace and right were firmly established it was necessary that art and science should be called in to ornament and soften fate, and then came the chemist and mechanic. This was their age; they were no more in a position of inferiority; but to maintain their place they must continue to press forward in the course opened to them; they must never be satisfied with imitation; but must rely upon contrivance and invention."

THE TIME FOR MARRIAGE.—"Don't marry a woman under twenty-one. She hasn't come to her wickedness before then." *Blackwood's Magazine*.—Well! If I knew any bad words, I'm awful afraid I should say 'em. I just wish I had hold of the perpetrator of that with a pair of tongs. I'd bottle 'em up in sperrits, and keep 'em for a terror to liars. How came you to know when that crisis in a woman's life occurs? Answer me that. A woman "comes to her wickedness" when she comes to her husband! Thunder don't sour milk more effectually than matrimony does women's tempers! They'd never know the meaning of the word "wicked" if your sex were blotted out of existence. We should have a perfect little heaven upon earth—a regular terrestrial paradise—no runaway matches—no divorces—no devilry of any kind. The world would be one universal garden of pretty, rosy, laughing women; no masculine mildew to mar their beauty or bow their sweet heads, the blessed year round.—*Fanny Fern*.—[Fanny begins to use strong words, we think.]

Sir Chas. Roney, secretary to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is expected to return to Canada the second week in April.

A COMPLIMENT.—When the celebrated George Buchanan was in France, the King took him to view his picture gallery. At length they stopped before a picture representing the crucifixion. George requested an explanation. "That, sir," said the king, is our Saviour; the one on the right is the Pope, and the one on the left is myself." "I am obliged to your majesty," replied George, "for the information you have given me, for though I have often heard that our Saviour was crucified between two thieves, I never knew who they were before."

FAITH OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—That the Temperance movement has turned out a complete failure in Ireland, is a statement which no man possessed of the smallest candour and observation will deny. The revenue returns, and the enormous trade now being done by the brewers and distillers, leave no doubt on this head.—*Cork Reporter*.

A private letter by the *Canada* states that the *Court Journal* has announced the return of Lord Elgin to Canada.

Agricultural Society.

MARCH 6TH, 1854

Sir,—Had the Directors, in publishing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society, also published the annexed resolution? I should have left it to work its way among the Agriculturists!—but as they have not done so, and as a supporter of the Society for the past twenty-two years, I consider it necessary to urge the matter upon the attention of every friend of Agriculture in the County.

In the year 1852 the Society commenced giving premiums for crops of Wheat, &c., not less than two acres each. This continued to work well for ten years; but in the year 1853 the Directors, under the new Act, altered these premiums to four Acres of each Crop. Feeling the injustice of this, I attended the annual meeting in 1853, and urged my objections, and from what passed at the meeting, I fully believed that the quantity would be again reduced to two acres. To my great surprise, however, I found that in the Premium List for 1853, four acres for each crop was still required. I therefore determined to bring the matter to a direct issue, and with this view I attended the annual meeting held on the 21st ultimo, and it was

Moved by G. W. Baker, seconded by John Nesbitt,—

"That the premiums offered for the best fields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Peas, shall be not less than two acres; instead of four acres, as at present."

The principal argument with which I supported this resolution was, that premiums for such large crops as four acres could only be obtained by the large Farmers, to the prejudice of the small one; and I instanced my own as a case in point, with 80 acres of clearance, my crops last year being Fall Wheat, 8 acres; Meadow, 31; Pasture, 30; thus leaving only 11 acres for all other crops;—consequently I was shut out from any chance of entry, except for Fall Wheat. And many farms have not so much land cleared;

Moreover, the subscribers were taken by surprise, for they did not know that such a material alteration would take place when they signed the Subscription List, and this may account for the formidable list of Subscriptions unpaid,—Thirty-seven Members, amounting to Eighteen pounds, as specified in the Report.

The following was, I believe, the division on my resolution:—

FOR:	AGAINST:
G. W. Baker,	John Thompson,
John Nesbitt,	John Robertson,
Robert Hure,	Samuel Davison,
Hugh Bell,	Wm. Byers,
John Clark, Senr.	James Smith,
J. Gourlay.—6	John Grant.—6

Wm. Stewart, the Chairman, and President of the Society, gave his casting vote against the Resolution.

I am, Sir,

Your very obt servt.

G. W. BAKER.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, MARCH 11, 1854.

CORRUPTION.

IN our last issue we published a correspondence which took place a short time ago, between EDWARD MALLOCH, Esq., member for the County of Carleton, and the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

The recent appointments to the Magistracy of this County formed the subject of the correspondence alluded to; in which appointments, as the reader is aware, the claims of Conservatives, in this Conservative County, were shamefully overlooked and neglected; while, in many cases, men have been appointed who are well known to be conspicuous only for their ignorance and violent attachment to the principles of the party now in power.

Some years ago, the member for Carleton submitted to the Government, for consideration, a list of names of persons which he recommended as fit and proper to be added to the new Commission of the Peace which was then anxiously expected to issue. The names on the list thus submitted, we have every reason to believe, were impartially selected, without any reference to creed or politics; and Mr. Malloch was officially notified that his recommendation should be "duly considered."

So far, all went on in a satisfactory manner; but let us see how or what kind of consideration the recommendation received at the hands of those who pretend to rule "according to the well understood wishes of the people." Instead of receiving that attention and respect to which it was entitled as an official document coming from the County of Carleton through the legitimate channel of its representative, the list we presume in accordance, with the rules of executive privacy—was sent up to Bytown to be canvassed by

the "unwashed" hands, and jesuitically mutilated by the violent and vindictive partizans of the Administration—men of straw who have been pitched, by legislative patronage, out of the mire of subserviency. Such, men of Carleton, are the characters who have been allowed to appoint magistrates for you—such are the men who have done themselves the honor of running their pens through the names of some of the most respectable men in your County. This done, the vacant places were filled up by violent radicals and bigoted Romanists—many of them men of yesterday—of no standing, less intelligence; and not possessed of the shadow of a claim to the responsibilities and honours thrust so unexpectedly upon them.

Leaving the physical tortures out of the question such a piece of disreputable business would not disgrace the Institution.

When the new Commission of the Peace was issued, the people of this County were actually amazed at the blind and daring despotism of the Ministry; and Mr. Malloch, justly indignant at the unparalleled insult offered to the County represented by him, with praiseworthy and becoming spirit resigned his Commission as a Justice of the Peace, also his Commission as a Major of the 1st Carleton Militia. The ministry and its friends in Bytown, would doubtless be glad to have it in their power to walk him out of the representation of Carleton also; but here they must stop.

For his prompt and spirited response to this ministerial insult; the member for Carleton deserves not only much credit, but the earnest thanks of the constituency which he has long and faithfully represented.

Our friend the *Citizen* is quite astonished to witness such independence manifested by the representative of Carleton. We are not at all surprised at his astonishment, since such "spunk" is very rarely to be met with among the men of his party.

They, phant men, endeavor to imitate the example set before them by their superiors, from the Governor General down to the lowest menial hack-brigade of time-serving devotees:—which popular line of policy is, to hang on to office, place and emolument, through good and ill; and endure with equal complacency, the reception of "kicks and coppers."

If such unblushing rascality is to be the order of the day, there will be henceforth no safety for the rights of the people—no guarantee that respect will be paid to the claims of the majority.

We are at a loss for language sufficiently forcible and significant, correctly to designate such unscrupulous corruption and dishonest double dealing. Men must be exceedingly "spunky" who can thus brave public opinion in the perpetration of wrong, and have the hardihood to assert that they obey the voice of the people.

Mr. Malloch applied for a copy of the list that had undergone the process of expurgation in Bytown, and could not obtain it—he was politely told that such things were *invariable kept private*; and this, at the very time that his own list of names had been attentively studied by the impudent political clique of Bytown, who will, we sincerely trust, some time or other, receive a lesson which ever after will teach them to mind their own business.—Such barefaced knavery should not be allowed to go unnoticed and unretaliated; therefore, we hope the people of this County will publicly express their condemnation of such infamous treatment.

A contemptible, plotting, miserable partizan coterie in Bytown should be allowed to exercise no influence over the affairs of the people of the Country; and with an honest and independently conscientious Government no such petty and intriguing influence could have any effect.

The people of Carleton are both able and willing to judge for and take care of themselves; and we can tell the Administration, and its Bytown detectives, "cunningly," as they run, that they are not yet, nor never will be, prepared to swallow, without complaint and resistance, measures so highly fraught with injustice and insult.

Our readers will remember that, some time ago we gave our opinion of the worthies recently appointed to the Magistracy in this County. On taking a second look at the list, after reading the correspondence which elicited these remarks, we were not a little amused. We give the advisers of the Government credit for paying *due regard* to the welfare of their foreign relations; and would congratulate the gentleman in Tipperary upon his fortunate lot in having such distinguished honors

awaiting him, should he ever feel inclined to visit America.

Elegant Popish Extract.

We commend to the attention of our Protestant readers the annexed elegant and modest specimen of Popish literature, which we copy from the Montreal *True Witness*, of the 3rd of March.

The Editor of that mild and tolerative advocate of Romish dogmas sets a correct estimate upon his own opinions; but we can assure him that he must seek elsewhere than among Protestants for an opinion "equally worthless," so far as religious truth is concerned. Protestants base their religious opinions on the truths of the Bible, with common sense and reason to guide them in their interpretation and meaning; and not upon the faith of Priests and relics, and traditions.

The extract, at the end of this article is taken from a review of the Lectures of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins; and from a part of it in which the writer in the *True Witness* vainly attempted to prove the scriptural propriety of granting indulgences. Mr. Jenkins has beaten Popery with its own weapons, and the irritated ebullitions of our contemporary are expended in vain in the fruitless attempt to refute what the Reverend gentleman has advanced:

We say, that we would scorn to take a lesson from, or be guided by the opinion of any Protestant, whether calling himself Bishop or Minister, as to the meaning of any passage in the Bible; that we consider our private opinion, to the full as good as that of any one, or the whole, of the Protestant world; and that we have as much right, and are fully as well qualified, to expound Scripture as any white chokered, pulpit-thumper of them all. And though we have not the arrogance to pretend that our "private opinion" is worth a straw, we have the right to oppose it against "private opinions" which are equally worthless.

A Tract for the Times.

We acknowledge the receipt, from the author, the Rev. Alexander Pyne, A. B., Rector of Perth, of a small and neatly printed pamphlet entitled "a tract for the times, or six visible signs of the approach of the Son of God" being the subject of three discourses delivered in St. James' Church, Perth.

We have not yet had time to give this little work a careful perusal, but shall do so at an early day, and most probably transfer some portions of it to the columns of the *Orange Lily*.

In the mean time we may inform our readers that His Holiness, the Pope receives no gentle handling from our author; and as all the arguments used against the Romish System are firmly based upon Scripture, the Tract for the Times will be read with interest by every one interested in the dissemination of Truth in opposition to the growth and advance of error.

We understand that Captain Hunter is shortly going on a short tour with his music and paintings.

It is his intention to visit Richmond, Perth and Smith's Falls, &c., &c.

We learn, also, that on his return to Bytown, he intends to deliver two Lectures on the "Arctic Ocean and its dangers:"—one for the benefit of the subscription, now in progress, for a new Church; and the other for the benefit of the Protestant Hospital.

We wish the gallant Captain success in his musical and artistical tour, and trust that he may return safe to relate to the denizens of Bytown, his perilous adventures in pursuit of the monsters of the Northern Ocean.

Natural History.

The *Canadian Agriculturist* contains a short article on the Ox, in which the writer dilates upon the benefits man has derived from that animal "ever since he left Noah's Ark."

This will be quite a nice question for naturalists to decide. Now, we are of opinion that the Ark of that ancient worthy Noah never had an Ox within it.

Although we adhere most firmly to this opinion, we do not by any means believe that the antiquated craft contained a Popish Bull.

GAS.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held yesterday at the City Hall, presided over by Mr. Friel, the Mayor of Bytown, at which were passed the following resolutions. We are glad to see that there is a prospect of having this City well lighted. Brockville, which is certainly in no respect so important or wealthy a place as Bytown, has its Gas-Company, and the works have been constructed by Mr. Perry of Montréal, one of the most skilful mechanics of that city. Mr. Perry is in Bytown, and we hear is ready to tender for the erection of works here, so soon as the funds are forthcoming.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Hunton, seconded by Mr. Roderick Ross,—

Resolved.—That the inhabitants of Bytown in public meeting assembled, are of opinion that the establishment of efficient Gas works in this town is an object of considerable importance, both socially and economically.

Moved by Mr. John O'Meara, seconded by Mr. Porter,—

Resolved.—That in order to effect this desirable object, we the inhabitants of Bytown are of opinion that it is advisable that at as early a period as possible a joint stock company be incorporated, with all the usual privileges, entitled the "Bytown Consumers Gas Company,"—and that we request the sanction of the Mayor and Corporation of Bytown to an application to the Legislature of Canada for the necessary powers.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Turgeon, seconded by Robert Lees, Esq.—

Resolved.—That the wealth and population of Bytown are a sufficient guarantee to persons becoming Stockholders, that the establishment of Gas works will be a profitable investment as has been most clearly established by the experience of other Companies in this Province, and in some

instances in towns of less wealth, population and importance, than the town of Bytown.

Moved by Mr. C. A. Burpee, seconded by Mr. McDonnell,—

Resolved.—To effect this desirable object it is advisable that a book be immediately opened for the subscription of stock, and that application be made to the Legislature of Canada for an act of Incorporation.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Clemow,—

Resolved.—That in order to carry into effect these resolutions the following gentlemen are hereby appointed a Committee to canvass the town in order to obtain subscriptions; and that as soon as the sum of £2000 shall have been subscribed, they are hereby directed to call a meeting of the Stockholders in order to organize a Company.

E. MCGILLIVRAY,	R. FARLEY,
DR. HILL,	DR. SEWELL,
GEO. HAY,	H. J. FRIEL,
J. AUMOND,	ALEX. WORKMAN,
ED. SMITH,	J. LEAMY,
C. A. BURPEE,	J. B. TURGEON,
A. MAIN,	DR. BEAUBIEN,
G. B. LYON, M.P.P.	E. MALLOCH, M.P.P.
R. W. SCOTT,	JOHN EGAN, M.P.P.

Moved by Alex. Workman, Esq., seconded by Archibald Foster, Esq.—

Resolved.—That the said Company shall be called the CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY OF BYTOWN, the capital stock thereof consisting of £8000 divided in shares of £10 each.

Moved by Mr. C. A. Burpee, seconded by Mr. Thompson,—

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor, for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

We quite agree with the following remarks made by the Editor of the *Kingston Whig*. There is nothing so absurd as putting compositors to the trouble of rushing to the *Italic* case, in order to put the name of the paper from which it is taken at the end of every trifling paragraph. It should never be done unless it is desirable to authenticate the information.

The *British Whig* never passes as its own writings of others, but it follows the British custom of never crediting articles of news or intelligence, unless to indicate locality or authenticity. Let our fastidious friend look over an English Provincial paper, or a London Weekly, and see how many articles of news appear uncredited that have graced the columns of the *Times* or other London Dailies. That the *British Whig*, adheres to British precedent, instead of American rule, is the offence; but it is one that lies lightly on the conscience, and one that will be persevered in, malgré the fearful threat of punishment held out. As to the particular crime alluded to, that was the simple result of error. It was necessary to mark the locality of the news, and credit was intended to be given, but unintentionally that credit was afforded to the Oswego *Times* instead of the Rochester *Union*.

County Grand Lodge Meetings.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The County Meeting was held in Amherstburg, and the following are the names of the County Officers appointed:

Thomas M. Kalkthaler,	County Master.
William Sinclair,	Deputy Master.
Paul Orchard,	Secretary.
Charles Murray,	Treasurer.
William Ridsdale,	Chaplain.
William Allan,	Proxy.

MIDDLESEX.

The Annual Meeting of the County of Middlesex, Grand Lodge, took place on Monday, the 6th ult., in London, in the Lodge Room. The following were elected Officers for the current year:

John Nelson, County Master.
James Cransbury, Deputy Master.
Richard Baker, Secretary.
Benjamin Higgins, Treasurer.
J. W. Kerr, Catechist, & Chaplain.
John McMillan, Proxy.

Lennox & Addington.

The Annual County Meeting of the County of Lennox & Addington, was held in the Napanee Lodge Room, on Monday, the 6th inst. There were between sixty and seventy of the brethren present. The County Master, Robert Nelson, Esq., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year!

County Master: ROBERT NELSON,
" Dy: NORMAN CLARK,
" Secretary: B. C. DAVY, Esq.
" Treasurer: JOHN HOOPER,
" Chaplain: Rev. W. B. LAUDER,
" Lecturer: SAMUEL PECK.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Moved by Rev. W. B. Lauder, seconded by B. C. Davy, Esq., and

Resolved.—That we take this opportunity, the first meeting of the County Lodge of Lennox & Addington, for this year, to express our fullest confidence in our Right Worshipful Master, brother George Benjamin, and express our firm determination to give him all the support in our power in maintaining his position as Grand Master of B. N. A.

Moved by Rev. W. B. Lauder, seconded by John Hooper, and

Resolved.—That this meeting express its fullest confidence in their Worshipful County Master, brother Robt. Nelson, whose past services call for the warmest gratitude, not only of the Lodges of these counties, but of the whole Association of B. N. A.

We regret to learn that Dr. Keenan, of Huntly, committed suicide by cutting his throat a few days ago. The deceased had resided in Huntly for some years, and was always, we have been given to understand, somewhat eccentric in his manner.

A preliminary meeting was held in this town on Thursday evening last, having for its object the formation of a Horticultural Society. Resolutions were carried in favour of the project, and a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

WAR!

THERE is now no doubt of the actual occurrence of hostilities. By the advices which reached Bytown to-day, (Wednesday) we learn that the Emperor of Russia has refused the last attempt at accommodation, and that the English contingent of troops was embarking for Constantinople.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MONDAY MORNING.

SINCE our last publication we have received the English letters and papers by the *Europa* and telegraph despatches by the *Andes* and *Nashville*, both of which we publish.

The mail by the *Andes* ought to have been in Bytown yesterday, as yesterday we received the *New York Herald* of the 2nd containing full particulars of the news brought by it.

The dates of the Papers brought by the *Andes* are from Liverpool the 14th and from Paris and London the 13th.

There is nothing definite regarding the ultimate issue of the war, which now seems to be really inevitable.

The Steamers taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops are the *Niagara* and *Cambria* of the Cunard company; the *Golden Fleece*, *Jason*, *Cape of Good Hope*, and *Prapontis*, of the General Screw Steamship line; the *Himalaya*, *Manilla*, and *Ripon*, of the Peninsular and Oriental line; the *Victoria*, *Queen of the South*, *Hydaspes*, and *Märbinger*, of the Australian line.

The period of forty days allowed by the Porte to Russia for the acceptance of terms of adjustment is expired, and the Allies are consequently justified in any measure they may adopt.

The English Admirals had fixed a period of 15 days from the 27th of January, at the end of which the Russians were required to withdraw their ships from the waters of the Black Sea.

A camp for 40,000 men was in preparation about 6 miles from Constantinople.

Lord John Russell explained that the reason for the return of the Fleets to their anchorage was simply that the Admirals were afraid lest the vessels might encounter some serious damage, on account of the dense fogs prevailing, but that there was no misunderstanding between them and the Ambassadors. Lord John also stated that France and England were perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Austrian Government in regard to Count Orloff's mission; it had signally failed.

The Russians are concentrated around Kalafat in great strength; on the 27th their cantonments extended in a semi-circle for 35 miles around the Turkish position, and on the 28th their right wing advanced until it came into collision with the Turkish posts; there was a slight skirmish, but nothing of importance resulted.

It is said that the bad weather has prevented the Russians from active operations, and they are further deterred by a rumor that the Ottoman troops were menacing some points to the Eastward of their position. This is probably the advance of Omar Pasha with a large army right on the line of the Russian communications at Bucharest.

The Russian army is reported to number 11,000 foot, 1209 horse and 120 guns.

On the 5th a battle took place at Giurgevo; 3,000 Turks crossed the Danube, drove in the Russian outposts, and attempted to storm the town, but were obliged to withdraw. Another party of Turks passed the Danube in the night attacked and destroyed the *Tete du pont* of Sereth, defeating 200 Russians and burning their barracks.

We have given elsewhere some details of the naval preparations in England, and the latest telegraph contains some very important items. In addition to the Regiments enumerated in our last as ordered to be in readiness, we learn that the 4th Light Dragoons, 11th Hussars and 17th Lancers, are under orders, with four field-batteries of 6 guns each, and a company of Sappers.

It is reported that part of the troops will march through France. The British contingent is to consist of 20,000 men with 40 guns; 250 men in each infantry Regiment are to be armed with Minie Rifles. Part of the Troops will embark from Liverpool and part from Cork.

It is said that the French army will be disembarked at Enos, a port in Roumelia. It is reported that this army will be encamped at Adrianople, while the British contingent guards Constantinople.

A letter from Paris positively states that it is not true that the Emperor of the French has written to the Czar, and that no pacific negotiations are going on. The conference of Ambassadors is in fact dissolved.

Russia has refused to recognize the declaration of neutrality made by Sweden and Denmark, and demands that their ports shall be closed to the ships of England and France. This has been peremptorily refused and both powers are arming. The Dutch are also adding to their Army about 4000 men.

Electioneering.

We heard a day or two ago that Mr. Asa Cooke, of Petite Nation, is making what we call a sly canvass amongst the electors of the County of Ottawa, with a view to oppose the present member at the next general election. When a new man desires to come forward for a constituency, he usually lets it be understood that he would not object to sit in parliament; this is done among his friends; he then commonly waits until he receives a requisition; and after that comes his address and the canvass. Mr. Cooke, however, does not appear to be endowed with the virtue of humility, and commences a canvass without waiting to see whether any one wants him or not. Mr. Cooke is evidently a very modest man. As we are somewhat interested in the welfare of the County of Ottawa, we should like to hear what Mr. Cooke's "platform" is, to use the cant phrase of the day, and what are his claims to the confidence of the electors of the County of Ottawa.

It is also reported that another would-be

M. P. P. is running up and down the County of Pontiac, with a modesty equal to that of Mr. Cooke, soliciting the signatures of the electors to a requisition to himself! We think that Mr. J. J. Roney, the individual to whom we allude, and who, by the way, must resign his office as School Inspector, before he can stand for a County, had better attend to the duties of his office, and the little jobs he gets from the Government in the way of surveys, and leave the good folks of Pontiac to find a member for themselves. We rather think that the Government will not thank him for his present proceeding. We understand that Mr. Roney's *chiral de bataille* in his solicitations of the sweet voices of the electors is the Maine Liquor-law; he eschews strong potatoes and addicts himself to water!

The Appointment of Magistrates.

We direct attention to the correspondence between Mr. Malloch, M. P. P., and Mr. Chauveau, with respect to the appointment of magistrates in the County which he represents. That Mr. Malloch has good grounds for his dissatisfaction with the Government no one will venture to deny. It is not at all because Mr. Malloch is a conservative that we are induced to support his complaint—we have heard other Members of Parliament, staunch supporters of the Administration, give utterance to their sentiments on this subject in very unmitigable terms. The question we ask is this—if the Ministers do not intend to follow the advice of the County members, why do they ask it? It is beyond all question an insult to request a man to take the trouble to send in lists of persons qualified for the Magistracy and other local offices, and then to treat their advice with contempt.

Our own opinion is, that the Ministers have done this thing, not intentionally to insult, but under a delusion. There are certain persons well known in different localities, who have contrived to humbug members of the Administration into a belief that they, the individuals in question, are possessed of wonderful influence in their own Counties, and can make themselves eminently useful in certain contingencies, such as elections, and so on. In their own neighborhood these fellows play off just the same game; they boast of their own intimacy with this Minister and that Minister; occasionally producing a letter in a mysterious manner, of which they just show the signature, purporting to be from the great man himself, or from the great man's great man, and thus the Ministers are duped on one side and the electors on the other.

It is to these secret and back stairs advisers that these objectionable appointments are owing, and no friend to the Government can do them a greater service than to expose the system.—*Railway Times.*

On Saturday evening next a Lecture will be delivered before the Mechanics' Institute

by A. St. George, Esqr., on the "ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii." Mr. St. George was for a long period resident in the Kingdom of Naples, holding high rank in the Engineer department of the Neapolitan army, and was present in person when many of the excavations were made. From his intimate local knowledge we feel confident that ample justice will be done to this most interesting subject. The lecture will be illustrated by many beautiful drawings, fac-similes of the original figures, inscriptions, &c.

We may mention that all the Lectures to be delivered after that of Mr. Billings this evening, will be "independent"—a small sum will be charged for admission.

The following delicious *morceau* came under our notice the other day when looking through some Upper Canada papers. It is the certificate of qualification given by the Trustees of a School Section in the County of Haldimand to a young woman who had "taught school" in that locality. Education must surely be in a flourishing state in Haldimand, under the superintendence of such Trustees. With the exception that the names are suppressed—the document is printed *verbatim et literatim*—hinc hinc—and is as follows:—

"Dated for Decr 12th 1853
To the Honorable board of Education of Haldimand,
We the undersigned Trustees of Section No — in the township of Holdamand do recommend Miss — She as taught in our School nearly Twelve Months She gave good Satisfaction, the Schoolers Seems to learn very fast, &c. Gentlemen please To excuse our blunt Manner in Writing to you As we are not far advanced in Learning.
Trustees

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Dr. T. W. Smythe, which may be found in our columns to-day.

Miscellaneous.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIC CANAL.—The proposition to tax the State of New York for the enlargement of the Eric Canal, in the amount of ten millions of dollars, having been submitted to the popular vote in that State, has been carried almost by acclamation, the majority being ten to one in its favor.

FINWOOD.—This necessary article is now at a fearful price in Montreal. Hard Maple \$7 and \$8 a cord, and inferior kinds in proportion. While at this rate here, in Sherbrooke green wood can be bought for 7s 6d, and dry for 10s. This appears strange, when we take into consideration the fact of a railroad in constant operation between here and Sherbrooke, a distance of only 99 miles.—*Sun.*

A plan is said to be in contemplation for establishing a Minister of War in this country, who should be charged with the affairs of Army, Navy and Ordnance.

Detachments of the Royal Artillery, to the number of 150 officers and men, have left Woolwich for Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, in the stean frigate *Cyclops*.

MORAL PARADOX.—A thirst for gold is denounced as unreasonable by those who, nevertheless, deny that it is a thirst for something solid.

A CUTE BOY.—"Sonney, where is your father?" "Father's dead, sir!" "Have you any mother?" "Yes, I had one, but she's got married to Joe Danklin, and don't be my mother any more; 'cause she says she's got enough to do to tend to his own young uns!" "Smart boy, here's a penny for you!" "That's the way I get my livin'!" "How?" "Why, by tellin' big yarns to green uns like you!"

An Irishman and a Frenchman were to be hanged together. The latter was strongly affected by his situation, while Paddy took it very easy, and told his companion to keep up his spirits, for it was nothing at all to be hanged. "Ah, begar!" said the Frenchman, "there be one grand difference between you and me, for you Irishmen are used to it."

A COCKNEY'S QUESTION ON THE NAVY.—Does a Port Admiral mean an Admiral who is laid down for a long service of years, and not decanted for service till he is very old?

A FERN LEAVE.—It seems that "Fanny Fern" however enchanting as a writer, is not enduringly captivating as a wife, her husband is understood to have found it for his comfort to get a divorce. Her lord having thus taken leave of her, a wag wants to know whether this leave is one of the *Fern Leaves*.

AN AMERICAN COCKTAIL.—The most absurd request for this beverage we ever heard of, occurred at New Orleans, at that fearful period when the visitation of the cholera was decimating the population daily, aye, hourly. A waiter ran up to the bar of the St. Charles Hotel, and gave this order, in the usual rapid, curtailed mode of delivery these personages indulge in:—"Two brandy cocktails for No. 24, a ginisip for No. 28, and a coffin for No. 29; the two first are in a hurry—'other can wait!"—*Bunn's Old England and New England.*

A TRANSFERABLE TOOTHPICK.—Tom Campbell, when travelling in Scotland, had been stopped by the weather at a country inn. In the afternoon, having dined, he indulged himself with a toothpick to wile away the after hour. Enter chambermaid:—"Sir, if you please, are you done with the toothpick?"—"Why do you ask; I suppose I may pick away as long as I like!"—"Oh, dear, na, sir, for it belongs to the club, and thae met amaisht an hour!" The disgust with which the instrument was thrown away may be better imagined than described.—*Jordan's Autobiography.*

A FEW days since, a dunn called on a young gentleman and presented him with a bill, when he was somewhat taken aback by the gent taking him aside, and blandly saying, "My dear sir, call next Thursday, and I'll tell you when to call again."

Active Preparations for the War.

The note of preparation for the coming struggle is now being loudly sounded throughout the whole of the military administrative departments, and is being echoed throughout all our ports and dockyards. Every exertion is put forth to produce such a fleet by the spring as will give us the best chance of victory over an enemy. The noble ships that have sprung into existence within the last six months are, under the hands of our artisans, being fitted and equipped with almost magical celerity, and from mere floating hulks to-day they are converted, as it were, by to-morrow into mighty and symmetrical machines, instinct with life and motion and bristling with those terrific engines of destruction, which, wielded by British seamen, have always achieved security for our coasts and glory for our country. We have now in course of equipment at our ports the most mighty ships that ever floated on the sea. They are superior in size, power, and efficiency to any that were ever created, and their existence in so short a period of time proves the recuperative power and the stupendous resources of our Royal navy. Take the Duke of Wellington, the St. Jean d'Acre, the St. George, the Princess Royal, the James Watt, the Nile, the Cressy, we have a fleet of seven screw ships of the line, which if manned like Admiral Dundas's force are a match for treble, the number of the mere sailing ships composing the Russian fleet in the Baltic. Manned as British men of war ought to be, the small 74's of the Russians would be crushed by these leviathans like so many floating eggs; but we must not deceive ourselves, these ships are not manned—they are only tenanted. The Great Duke and the St. Jean d'Acre have not the men on board that should fight ships manned by able, skilful, and experienced seamen; whilst of the others not a single ship has half her complement, and scarcely a good seaman on board. Doubtless all that are entered have the courage and the will to do their utmost, but they have not the experience, the steadiness, the skilfulness, and the confidence that will ensure victory over a brave and disciplined enemy, superior in force of ships and men. It is high time, then, that we should remedy this defect. It is not Egyptians that we have to fight nor Chinese. We have no army to meet that can be driven along the coasts by an *affectedly-mad* old commodore, mounted on a donkey, with a cudgel for his weapon. We have an able, active, and enterprising foe, who must be met with the best and most skilful seamen that Great Britain can produce. We cannot strengthen our ships by making up a battalion of marines and dispersing them through the fleet, for marines are as scarce as seamen. We must offer some better inducement than 49s a month with night and day work. We must offer our marines more than 10d a day for working at our dockyards and in our home ports like horses. The time is short; a mild season will precipitate hostilities, and we must be prepared at any price. We cannot help repeating, therefore, that a trial should be made of a liberal offer on the part of the Admiralty to pay our seamen according to their work. It would not be advisable, perhaps, to raise the regular scale of pay. We believe the seamen would be well contented with their sea pay and the chance of prize money when fairly ready for sea. But again, we would suggest that the services of thousands of good seamen would be secured if it were determined that from the time of hoisting the pendant to the day on which the ship is reported ready for sea the seamen should receive double pay for their double work. Under such an arrangement, we should not have to collect the scum of the coasts, the outcasts of the unions, the labourers of the brickfields, the cadgers, the tramps, and the Whitechapel birdcatchers, to eat the Queen's beef and to lower the morale of the navy by calling themselves British sailors. There are seamen enough in England to crush this boasted Baltic fleet and make the Russian navy list a blank. There are men in our ports, or only within a fortnight's sail of our shores, as smart, active, skilful, and efficient as those in Admiral Dundas' fleet, and surely it is worth while to secure their services by a liberal bounty or increased temporary pay for increased temporary work. We have no

fears for manning the navy when the first shot has been fired, but we have some anxiety for the consequence of that first shot if properly trained men-of-war's men have not the handling of the guns. Actual hostilities would at once man every ship, for the chief occupation of our seamen would be war with the enemy; but we would prevent the stagnation of our commerce, and we would prevent the *dernier resort* for the defence of our common country—the issue of warrants of impressment—by offering those liberal terms to the maritime population for defending the country and for fighting their own battles, which the country can well afford, and which the emergency of the moment demands that they should receive.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

The new Reform Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons on the 13th of February by Lord John Russell, in an able and effective speech. The details of the bill are distasteful both to the Conservatives and extreme Liberals. The following is an outline of the bill:—

There are 19 boroughs, having 300 electors or under, and under 5,000 inhabitants, returning one member to Parliament. These are to be wholly disfranchised. There are 36 boroughs returning two members each, and which have less than 500 electors, and under 10,000 inhabitants. These are to have one member only. Here is at once an amount of 65 members to be disposed of; and Lord John Russell declares that he thinks the "balance of representation," with regard to agricultural and commercial constituencies, ought to be preserved. He proposes to divide the West Riding of Yorkshire and the southern division of Lancashire each into two districts, giving two members to each, and thus increasing the present representatives of each county by four. He proposes to increase the representatives of every town and city having a population of 100,000 and upwards to three. Electors in those places are to vote for two candidates only, and the third to be the party who shall thus obtain the next greatest number of votes. The third party will thus be the representatives of the minority.

The following new franchises are proposed to be created:—All persons in receipt of £100 a-year salary, payable half-yearly or quarterly. Parties having £10 a-year from the funds, bank, or East India stocks. Parties paying £40 a-year in income tax or the assessed taxes. Graduates of any University in Great Britain. Depositors having not less than £50 in any savings bank, for not less than three years. Occupiers of houses of not less value than £10 in counties, to have votes in those counties. Finally, to enfranchise the working classes, whom he declared to have been neglected in the reform act of 1832, Lord John proposes to confer the suffrage on all persons paying over £6 10s. yearly rent. But these parties must have resided two and a half years before they shall be placed on the registry, and two years and ten months before they shall have the privilege of voting.

This proposition was received with great disapprobation, and Mr. Hume denounced that portion of the new scheme as unfair and illusory.

LONDON, Saturday.—A bit of Palace gossip has got wind, and is amusing the town. A certain noble duke, who holds an office at Court, in commendam with the highest hereditary feudal dignity in the state, made a little too free, it is said, with the champagne at the Royal table; the result of which was the loss of his most noble equilibrium in the dining-room, and the involvement of Majesty itself in the catastrophe. The joke is pointed, by the notoriety

of the extremely temperate habits of his Grace. A little care bestowed upon the work of making his head in youth would have prevented this annoying contretemps. The consequence has already been the resignation of the noble duke, and the appointment of his successor. Earl Spencer is now Lord High Steward of her Majesty's Household.—*Evening Mail Correspondent.*

Arrival of the "Nashville."

NEW YORK, March 6th.

The Steamer *Nashville*, via Southampton, arrived yesterday. She brings London dates to the 15th inst., having left Cowes on the 16th.

Off Portsmouth the *Nashville* passed through the English Fleet, about to sail for the seat of War.

She brings 36 passengers.

The Steamer *Washington* touched off Cowes on the 11th.

It is stated that in addition to the steamers already taken, it was decided to take the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrived, leaving the Company to carry the mails in smaller steamers.

The East India Company's Steamships have also been taken by the Admiralty to carry stores, troops, &c.

At all the naval stations the preparations are on a stupendous scale.

The Baltic Fleet of 30 ships, chiefly of the line, and powerful steam Frigates, are to assemble in the Downs, where it would be joined by 10 French vessels, chiefly of 80 to 100 guns.

The whole Fleet was to be under the direction of Sir Charles Napier. It is intended for operations against St. Petersburg.

The steamer *Hecla* had already left for the Baltic, to make surveys and soundings.

Rumors of peace however were still in circulation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* mentions rumours of fresh negotiations, and hopes are entertained that they would be successful.

In the House of Lords on the 14th February a long debate on the Eastern question took place. Nothing new was elicited.

In Paris, on the 14th February, the French funds fell considerably owing to unfavourable news from St. Petersburg.

The Steamer Great Britain from Australia brought over 1,650,000 ounces of gold in freight. The Russians are committing dreadful excesses on the peasants of Wallachia, who had refused to submit to the restrictions imposed on them.—The women and children of three villages had been massacred. The French government had addressed a strong note to King Otho in consequence of the discovery of the Greek correspondence.

Advices from Asia state that Schamyl was pushing forward his armaments with great energy.

The Coldstream Guards marched through London on the 14th Feby. on their way to Chester prior to their embarkation for the Mediterranean; and were received by the people with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The autograph letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Czar of Russia, proposes a treaty of peace on the basis of the Vienna note modified by Turkey; and that negotiations take place between the Russians and Turkish plenipotentiaries.

The French Squadron under Admiral Bruat was to take on board 12,000 troops, and proceed to Toulon to join the English Squadron awaiting them there. They take on board 4,000 more troops, when both Squadrons would sail for the Levant. Nothing new from Kalafat.

London, Feby. 15th, 1854.

American Flour 1s. per barrel lower Barley Oats and other grain inactive and lower.

Liverpool, Feby 15th, 1854.

Flour moved at 1s. decline. Wheat sold at about last weeks rates.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, March 11.
(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, # bbl	37	3	@	40	0
Farmers', # 196 lbs.	32	6	@	37	6
Wheat—Fall # bushel, 60 lbs.	6	9	@	7	6
" Spring, do. do.	6	6	@	6	9
Oatmeal, # bbl, 196 lbs.	35	0	@	0	0
Rye, # bushel, 56 lbs.	3	0	@	3	6
Barley, # bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	@	3	3
Oats, # bushel, 34 lbs.	2	6	@	2	8
Peas, # bushel, 60 lbs.	4	0	@	4	3
Beans, # bushel	5	0	@	0	0
Corn, # bushel	4	0	@	4	3
Potatoes, # bushel	1	9	@	2	0
Hops, # ton	80	0	@	87	6
Straw, # ton	25	0	@	30	0
Onions # bushel	4	0	@	5	0
Apples, # bushel	3	0	@	3	6
Butter—Fresh, # lb.	0	7 1/2	@	0	8
" Tub do.	0	7	@	0	7 1/2
Eggs, # dozen,	6	8	@	0	9
Forc, # 100 lbs.	27	6	@	35	0
Beef, # 100 lbs.	22	6	@	25	0
" # "	0	4	@	0	0
Mutton, # lb by the quarter,	0	2 1/2	@	0	3
Hams, # cwt.	0	0	@	0	7
Tallow, # lb.	0	0	@	0	5
Lard, # lb.	0	0	@	0	0
Hides, slaughtered, # 100 lbs.	20	0	@	22	6
Fowls, do. # pair,	2	0	@	2	3
Chickens, each,	1	3	@	1	8
Turkeys, each	2	0	@	4	3
Geese, each,	1	6	@	1	8
Ducks, # pair,	2	0	@	0	0
Wood—Hemlock, # cord,	6	3	@	7	6
" Hardwood, "	10	0	@	12	6

THE LATEST OUT.

JOHN THOMPSON is selling off his entire stock of DRY GOODS at surprising low prices; so much so that he is confident that those who may favor him with a call, will undoubtedly find them the cheapest ever yet offered to the public in Bytown.

His reason for doing so is, to make room for a very extensive SPRING STOCK which will be exhibited at his establishment immediately after the opening of the navigation.

Bideau Street, Feb'y 27th 1854. (1 m.)

NOTICE.

THE Members of L. O. L. No. 126 are requested to take notice, that the regular monthly Meeting of said Lodge, will be on the second Mondays of each month instead of second Tuesdays as formerly.

FRANCIS ABBOTT,
Master.
Bytown, March 2nd, 1854. (1-in)

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Bytown, December 30th, 1853.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

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

High Wines! High Wines!

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED per Teams from the "KINGSTON BREWERY and DISTILLERY" a Fresh Supply of MORTON'S 50 O. P., and are prepared to supply their Customers with any quantity.

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.
Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery.
Bytown, January 30th, 1854 [4. 1/2]

WANTED.

A N Apprentice to the CARPENTER and JOINER business, a lad of 15 or 16 years of age. Application to be made at this Office, or at the house of the Subscriber, near the West Ward Market.

WILLIAM PALEN.
Bytown, January 31st 1854. [1/2]

Music! Music!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

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

Bytown, February 6th, 1854. [5]

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDUGAL.
Bytown, Feb'y 18th 1854.
Gazette will please copy.

Steam Engines.

FOR SALE from three to twelve Horse Power, manufactured at Kingston, C. W. These Engines are made from the most improved patterns—satisfactory references will be given to parties who have some of the same kind in use. Also for sale one Eighteen Horse Power Engine with Saws and all complete and ready for the Mill.

To be seen at Messrs. Workman & Griffin's Hardware Establishment in Bytown, Agents.
ALEXANDER MAIR,
[2-m.] Manufacturer.

Paints & Painting.

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG,
Daly Street, Lower Bytown.

JOHN LITTLE.

GUNSMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELLHANGER, &c.
Has removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Duffy, next door to Graham's Hotel, Rideau Street,
LOWER BYTOWN.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

For further particulars apply to **JEAN MAC-KINNON, Esq.,** of New Edinburgh, or to **JOSEPH KEEFER, Esq.,** Barrister, Prescott.
Bytown, Dec., 24th 1853.

WILLIAM GLESS,

Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c.
RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN.
January 1st, 1854.

WOOD'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.
UPPER BYTOWN

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

Apply to
N. SPARKS,
Bytown, January 28th, 1854

NOW'S THE TIME
FOR CHEAP
GROCERIES, LIQUORS
AND
CROCKERY ! !

THE Subscriber offers for sale a general assortment of the above articles, and would call particular attention to his stock of TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOES, & LIQUORS: all of the best quality.

The Subscriber is determined to carry out the principle of small profits, quick returns and ready sale.

Henry Burrows,
WELLINGTON STREET,
UPPER BYTOWN.
Bytown, Dec., 13th, 1853.

A TANNERY TO LET.

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

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

ROBERT MOSGROVE.
Bytown, February 6th, 1854. (5)

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR Smythe, has arrived at Bytown, and may be consulted for a few days at Mr. J. L. Campbell's Lower Bytown.
(2 in. 9.)

LAND FOR SALE.

THE West Half of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gloucester, Rideau Front—100 acres.

The North half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osgoode—100 acres.

Also, Lot No. 22, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Gloucester—200 acres.

Twenty five acres are cleared on each of the two last mentioned Lots, which are in a high state of cultivation, with good Log Barns, erected thereon.

The above lands are located in thickly settled parts of the country, and within from one to three hours drive of Bytown; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Caution to Tresspassers.
The public are hereby cautioned from tresspassing on the East half of Lots Nos. 12 & 13, Junction Gore, Rideau Front, or on any of the above mentioned Lands, as any one found doing so, will be prosecuted according to Law.

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

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a Pressman of steady habits, to whom constant employment will be given.
Bytown, Feb'y. 18th 1854.

G. W. EBBERSON,
Surgeon Dentist,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Bytown, and his friends upon the Ottawa, that he intends making a permanent location in that city about the 20th of May ensuing, where he hopes from his known professional abilities to merit a share of public patronage.

REFERENCE.

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

PERTH.

James Rosamond, Esq., R. Bell, Esq.
CARLETON PLACE
Dr. Evans, M.D., J. P. Sutton, M.D.
Renfrew, Kingston.

LONDON & ABBINGTON.

Bytown, 11th March, 1854. [9-3m.]

Life Assurance

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Medical Reference, Dr. HILL.
Agent for Bytown,
G. P. BAKER.
Bytown, February 1st, 1852.

J. & A. PORTER,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

(Opposite the British Hotel)

SUSSEX ST. LOWER BYTOWN.

HAVING completed their FALL and WINTER Purchases in the British and New York Markets, offer for sale an extensive and varied stock of

DRY GOODS

Which will be sold at very low Prices to meet the well understood wishes of the people in

GROCERIES,

300 Chests Hyson Twanky direct from China Ships.

100 do. Fine do. do.

50 do. Old Hyson.

100 Boxes Tobacco.

50 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.

50 do. & Tierces Molasses.

Coffee, Rice, Brooms, Pails,
&c., &c., &c.

LIQUORS:

Dark Brandy, Pale Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whisky, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Champagne, Best Brandy, East India Pale Ale, London Porter and Madeira Wines. Our Liquors are well known to be genuine and all warranted.

IN PROVISIONS:

1000 Barrels Mess Pork.

1000 do. Prime Mess.

200 do. No 1 Herrings.

200 Quintals Dry Cod Fish.

100 Barrels green Cod Fish.

We would again tender our sincere thanks to our numerous friends in the town, and throughout the different part of the country, for their very liberal and constant support. Continued effort will be used in order to make our goods estimable in quality and prices to all purchasers and can without doubt offer a Stock of groceries for sale, more extensive, better quality, and lower prices than any other House in Bytown, and all having been purchased in the Direct Markets for CASH only.

The Goods will bear inspection. We respectfully invite a call from a discerning public who will judge for themselves.

100 Buffalo Robes, cheapest in Town!
Bytown, December, 6th 1853.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

2000 BARRELS Plaster of Paris, now on hand, and for sale by
JOHN ROBERTS,
Druggist.

Lower Bytown, 21st Dec. 1852.

TURNPIKE HOTEL,
AYLMER.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing his friends in Aylmer, Bytown and their vicinities, and the public generally, he has at considerable expense, re-fitted the house and premises lately known as the VICTORIA HOTEL, opposite the tavern of Mr. G. Bolton, where he will be happy at all times to attend to the comfort and convenience of those who may favour him with a call.

WINES AND LIQUOR

of the choicest brands, also a variety of Temperance Drinks constantly on hand.

He has also erected commodious and warm stabling.

Private boarders can be accommodated.
WILLIAM PATTERSON
Aylmer, Feb. 25 1852

FRANCIS SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE, Over Mr. Bryson's Book Store.
Corner of Rideau and Sussex Street,
LOWER BYTOWN.
Bytown, 5th July 1853.

FOR SALE.

A Steam Engine (50 Horse power), Boilers &c.

THE Aylmer Mutual Steam Mill Company having determined to wind up their affairs, will on WEDNESDAY the FIRST of FEBRUARY next, sell by Public Auction in Aylmer, the following valuable property—

1st—The ground on which their Mill stood before the Fire, comprising upwards of an acre of land in the Village of Aylmer, on the shore of the Ottawa River, together with the ruins (null standing) of the Grist Mill.

2nd—The Engine (50 Horse power) Boilers, and most of the machinery connected therewith, the whole in an excellent state of preservation.

3rd—About 400 feet of substantial Booms, Chains, &c.

In the hands of an enterprising individual the above materials, with little additional expense, would be amply sufficient to construct a first rate establishment, on one of the most desirable points of the Ottawa River.

Terms.—Cash, on delivery.
The Secretary will show intending purchasers over the property on application at his Office.

(By order,) R. A. YOUNG,
Secretary & Treasurer
Aylmer, January 10th, 1854

The Bytown Gazette and Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times, to publish until 1st Feb'y and send their accounts to the Sec'y and Treasr,

CASTLEBAR HOUSE

KEMPTVILLE.

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

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

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

WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,

WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel.)

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

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

✓ Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

York Street, Lower Bytown.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY
AND

HARDWARE,

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

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

FRESH TEAS,

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

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

GEORGE STORY.
Bytown, 10th Nov., 1852. 41-1

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BRYSON,
STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER.

HAS removed to the new frame building two doors east of Sussex Street on Rideau Street, and next door to Mr. Alex. Mowatt's Clothing Establishment, and nearly opposite the store of John L. Campbell, Esq.
Bytown, 18th May, 1852.

REMOVAL.

THE CORNER HARDWARE
Is removed to J. Forgie's Old Stand, facing McARTHUR'S (BRITISH) HOTEL, and the Old Market Place, Sussex Street Lower Bytown.

LOOK FOR THE BIG AUGER.

McARTHUR & McDOUGAL.
Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-1f.

CARD.

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

FOR SALE BY INGLIS & YOUNG.
 300 brls. Mess Pork
 200 brls. Prime Mess Pork
 500 brls. extra S. F. Flour
 150 brls. Hiscuit.
 50 brls. Oatmeal.

510 Half boxes Twankey Tea.
 75 boxes Hyson Tea.
 25 Cattes do. do.
 15 boxes do. do.
 25 do. Gunpowder do.
 10 do. Souchong do.
 30 do. Tobacco IG's 8's 5's 4b. lomp.
 20 lbsd Bright Muscovada Sugar.
 25 brls. London Crushed Segar.
 2 lbsd. Loaf Sugar.
 20 bags Laguyra Coffee.
 5 bags fresh Canary Sec's.
 5 brls. Jamaica Ginger.
 5 bags East India Rice.
 5 do. Carolina Rice.
 For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

15 b-ls. Machinery Oil.
 10 brls. Pale Seal Oil.
 25 baskets Olive Oil.
 For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

50 brls. No. 1 split Herrings.
 50 cwt. Lble Cod Fish.
 20 Tim. Hite Lead.
 100 Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salt, Currants, Raisins in boxes, half & qt. boxes, Mustard in jars and bottles, Starch, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Pepper, Soap, Candice, Cigars, Paints, Oils, Bathbrick, Pickles Sauces, Anchovies, Snuff, Matches, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Pipes, Paints, Brushes, Castor Oil, Lpsom Salts, Lobsters, Patent Pails, Broms, Nutmegs, Blacking, Powder Sago, Liguorices Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.
 For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS

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

ALSO,—An excellent assortment of Ladies Cent mens and childrens

Boots and Shoes

from New York.

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

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

JOHN BAREILLE.

TO BE LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive written applications until the 18th day of September next, for the leasing of his land and premises in the Township of Nepean, being Lot No. 28 in the second concession of said Township. The land is in a high state of cultivation, preparations are now making to sow 15 Acres of Fall Wheat, and if required, a long term of years will be given and the person renting the premises can get possession on the first day of November next.

Persons desirous of renting the above Farm can obtain all the information they may require by making application to the Subscriber on the premises. Applications by letter, or mail, must be Postpaid.

ROBERT STANLEY.

Nepean, July 15th, 1852.

J. SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

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

WATCHES of every description accurately repaired. A variety of *Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.* Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-1f)

ALEX. BRYSON,
 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK BINDER,

HAS constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of **BOOKS and STATIONERY** BLANK BOOKS made to order, and every description of **BOOKBINDING** done in the neatest manner and moderate charges, at the **OLD EMPORIUM**, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. May 1st, 1850.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that the *Montreal and New York Spring Fashions* of best **SATIN HATS** have just been received and requests gentlemen to call and inspect the same at his establishment in Rideau Street.

JAMES PEACOCK.

Bytown, March, 1853.

John's Saloon

SUSSEX STREET

LOWER BYTOWN.

Will be open for the reception of Customers on **Wednesday Evening the 5th of October.**

JOHN B. HILLICK.

Proprietor.

FOR SALE,

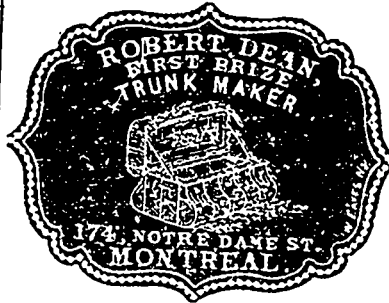
THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY in George Street, Lower Bytown, well known as **BURKE'S BREWERY.**

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 5th, 1853.

(22.)



North Amer. Fire Insurance Co
BRANCH OFFICE PRESCOTT

THIS Company takes risks on the Cash and Mutual Principle, and is divided into two departments—Farmers & Commercial. Property taken in one is in no wise subject of Losses in the other.

DIRECTORS.

C. H. PECK,
B. WHITE, ESQUIRE, PRESCOTT.

JOHN FERGUSON,
JAMES ROSAMOND, CARLETON PLACE

V. R. KNAPP, General Agent

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

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

Bytown, 22nd Feb'y . 1853.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 193, NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL,

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.

New Grocery Establishment.

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

UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK.

Bytown, December 8th 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF EDWARD CORNER, a native of Tamdrige, County of Armagh, Ireland. It is twenty-seven years since he left that place, and has resided in the city of Kingston ever since, which place he left on the 12th July, 1852, and supposed to come to Toronto. He is a Quarryer by trade; and about five feet nine inches in height, black-haired, dark complexion, and about fifty years of age. Any person knowing or hearing of him will do an act of great kindness and humanity by sending the particulars of his whereabouts to his bereaved and heart broken wife, **JANE CORNER,** Stewartville, Kingston, Canada West. Toronto, August 23rd, 1853.

Any of our exchange papers inserting the above gratis will do an act of charity.

JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP

125, NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

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

J. P. respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

Montreal, August 12, 1852.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons **TRESPASSING or CUTTING** **TIMBER** on Lot No. 27, in the Second Concession of the Township of Nepean, Ottawa Front, as any person found doing so, will after this notice, be prosecuted according to Law.

ROBERT HARE.

Nepean, Nov. 28th, 1853.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Sixth Volume

OF

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

Ten Copies to one Address; £4 7 6, or 8s. 9d. each.
Twenty Copies do., 7 10 0, or 7s. 6d. each.
Thirty Copies do., 9 7 6, or 8s. 3d. each.
Forty Copies do., 10 0 0, or 5s. 0d. each.

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

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

We hail our Protestant contemporaries with delight as co-workers and auxiliaries in the field, and

wish them, in the name of God, every success.—We trust that none of them will grow weary in aiding us to “fight the good fight of faith.” Never was there a time in the history of Canada which required a truly Protestant Press more than the present. Romanism is putting forth all her energies, and girding herself for the contest—determined, if possible, to destroy civil and religious liberty, and annihilate Protestantism in the land. Witness the attacks of her votaries on Protestant Churches in Quebec and Montreal. Witness the slaughter of Protestants by men under the influence of a Romish Priesthood; and the more startling fact that no Romanist can be convicted in our Courts of Justice, no matter how heinous his crime or how clearly proven may be his guilt, if a fellow Romanist happens to be on the Jury he is sure to be acquitted.—Are such things to be tolerated and allowed to continue in a Protestant country? The Protestants of Canada must give the answer. They have in their power, if they only unite and advance to the conflict together, to reverse this deplorable state of things. Let the Protestants of Upper and Lower Canada unite with each other in the determination to cast minor political differences to the winds. Let them determine to maintain civil and religious liberty, the rights of free discussion, and the inviolability of Protestant Institutions; and no power which Priests or Jesuits can bring against them will be able to prevail. To Protestants in Canada, in British North America, therefore, we say, unite and triumph.

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

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

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

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



J. HAROLD, BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

No. 103 1/2 Notre-Dame Street Montreal.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,

GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

NATURAL STEPS.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL WOLFE.

CITADEL. (S)

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.

THE BRITISH HOTEL,

RE-OPENED.

In returning thanks to the public for the liberal support hitherto extended to his Establishment—a continuation of which is solicited—the Subscriber would respectfully announce to his OLD FRIENDS throughout the country, and the travelling community generally, that he has Re-opened the British Hotel, and is now prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage.

The British Hotel has recently been enlarged and improved, and thoroughly repaired throughout; so that, in extent of accommodation, and convenience and comfort, it is now equal to any other establishment in the province.

D. M'ARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

BLANK DEEDS

AND

MEMORIALS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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

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