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# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, OCTOBER 3, 1854.

NO. 35.

## Poetry.

### Little Lilybell.

When unscen fingers part the leaves,  
To show us Beauty's face,  
And Earth her breast of glory leaves,  
And glows from Spring's embrace;  
When flowers on green and golden wings  
Float up—like'seeds doth swell  
And flush a word of verbal things,  
Come little Lilybell!

And she is fair—oh, very fair!  
With eyes so like the dove;  
And lightly leans her world of care  
Upon her arms of love!  
It cannot be, that ye will break  
The promise late ye tell;  
Ye will not make such fond hearts ache,  
Our little Lilybell!

We tremble lest the Angel Death,  
Who comes to gather flowers  
For Paradise; at her sweet breath  
Should fall in love with ours!  
Oh, many a year may come and go,  
Ere from Life's mystic well  
Such stream shall flow; such flower shall blow,  
As little Lilybell!

Ah, when her dear heart fills with tears;  
And aches with Love's sweet pain,  
And pale cheeks burn thro' happy tears,  
Like red rose in the rain!  
I marvel, Sweet; if we shall see  
The sight, and say 'tis well;  
When the beloved calls for thee,  
Our darling Lilybell!

How rich Love made his lowly sod;  
Where such a flower hath grown!  
Oh! Love, we love, and think that God  
Is such a love full-grown!  
Dear God! that gave the blessed trust;  
Be near; that all be well;  
And morn and eve bedew our dust,  
For love of Lilybell!

### GIVING A DINNER.

BY A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

The flourishing town of Mannville boasted of three ministers, two lawyers, and four merchants. Of the latter class was Mr. Biggs, decidedly the tallest man in the place. When we apply the word tall to this worthy personage, we do it with all due deference to the memory of Dr. Noah Webster, that prince of philologists, but he, alas, gives not the peculiar meaning to this word, which like "loafer" and "splendid" is used indiscriminately and improperly by those who know not the meaning of language. For once, to violate propriety and follow custom, we say Mr. Biggs was tall; inasmuch as he was a man the richest, most influential, kept the largest store and owned the finest house in Mannville. In another sense he was tall, being nearly the length of a hay-pole, and in his appearance, reminding one of a pair of tongs, so very short his body, and so very little his head. To carry out the homely comparison, Mrs. Biggs answered to the accompanying bellows—very short, very corpulent, with a face, whose hue resembled oak. This lady, could, upon occasion, assume an appearance of dignity and stajelness discor-

ant with her form, and a masculine expression of countenance, unsuited to its languid monotony. She laid pretensions to beauty, education, and fashion, for the purpose of being styled the first woman in Mannville. And, though possessing no kind of merit, being destitute of beauty and knowledge, vulgar and unrefined, by her skilful manoeuvres and petty intrigues, as well as the charms of wealth, she succeeded, to her heart's content, with all, except two or three families whom she could not bring to acknowledge herself their superior, except in property. The value of riches seems to be an "open sesame" among all classes of people. Excepting a few persons of good taste and judgment, the majority, even among those who are educated and sensible, immediately acknowledge the power and influence of a wealthy man, and upo all his peculiarities and manners, however absurd. This is not as it should be. But the time has not yet come, when the voice of one can control the feelings and passions which have been in action and interposed insurmountable barriers between the moneyed and comparatively destitute classes of society, almost ever since the creation of the world. But logic and ethics, if this comes under the head of either, will do nothing toward changing the public opinion neither will such slight digressions carry along my story.

Mrs. Biggs, more than her husband, felt the importance of her station, and with the vanity, characteristic of those who have a great deal of money, she was determined so to demean herself, as to be always "looked up to," to use her own expression. To the attainment of this end she bent all her hopes and wishes. Her dress was always in the latest style, her house furnished in the most elegant fashion, and her tables set with articles of the highest cost. Her aim was to have others approach near her if they could, and the moment they began to approach her, she changed her garments and her mode of life. She was very aristocratic, and always calculated, as she said to some of her proud relatives, "to be at least two notches higher than common folks." Mr. Biggs, in many respects a very agreeable man, lost in spite measure, the regard otherwise due to him, by paying too much attention to the whims of his wife. "My wife, my children, my house and my store," were his favorite topics of conversation, though he was too shrewd to neglect any opportunity of gaining or retaining a customer by flattery or soft words. It must not necessarily be inferred, that this gentleman was one of those most unhappy beings called by Addison "a hen-pecked husband." By no means. He was a man of very few words—his lady was very talkative—that is, among those whom she considered companionable, and in this respect she had the advantage. She was of an influential house—a mercantile phrase—and she felt that respect was particularly binding on him and every one else, for that reason, if for no other.

Mr. Biggs, then an ordinary clerk, had, in early life, married this lady, Miss Silvia Walker, the youngest of the seven daughters of a money lender. The old gentleman being more disposed to loan out his money

with the certainty of good interest, than to bestow it upon his daughters, merely fitted out the young couple in a decent manner, but, by patience and frugality, by saving "candle-ends and cheese parings," as Scott says, they had risen to opulence. Thirty-nine thousand dollars, in substantial property, and hard silver, the persevering merchant reckoned upon, and now, August 1839, an acquisition of ten thousand had been made by the death of an uncle. Three children had been successively added to the family circle, and on these, Mr. Biggs intended to settle such an amount of his hard earnings, as should enable them to live a life of indolent ease and independence. This is the usual mistake of fond parents, and it is not very strange that Mr. Biggs should have fallen into it, when we consider the thousand absurdities of human life. The eldest of these, John, had spent a year at Dartmouth, and was now passing at home his vacation; the next, Silvette, just enjoying "sweet seventeen," had recently returned from a course of study at a fashionable academy; while the youngest Anna Jane, remained at home, glorying in the freedom, which a child of ten years might be expected to have, under the eye of a doting mother.

So much for Mr. and Mrs. Biggs and their affairs; and now behold them seated in a little parlor at the pleasant hour of sunset, deliberating on the propriety of giving a party. "And so," said Mrs. Biggs, after having spent a half hour in praising her various pherases, and her children, "so my dear Mr. Biggs, what have come to be of my mind, that it would not be decent to have John go back to college, without inviting in some of his acquaintances, seeing he's been gone so long, you know, and won't hardly be here again for a year, neither."

"On certainly, Mrs. Biggs; I always held to social parties, you know."  
"To be sure you did. But then this has got to be something more than a common party. We'll have something in first-rate style. What do you say to a regular jam, as they call them in Boston?"

"There, Mrs. Biggs, is your great, I may say, almost, your only failing—I mean, wishing to surpass other people, without considering that it takes money, and considerable of it too, to carry out this kind of stuff."

"I'm astonished. Don't, for money's sake, get into a fret. I don't exactly mean a jam. But, my dearest," she added, changing her haughty tone to one more affectionate, "should you wish your family, so rich, so distinguished and so influential, to make a little, miserable figure in the world—dress in cotton, and live on roast potatoes and smoked herring? I'm sure we saw enough of cheap living, twenty years ago. We ought to do things in style now."

"So we had. Yes, you're right. You're very persuasive, my dear."

"I always was. And I hope, in this affair, you will let me manage. Women know best about such matters. Only give me a little advice. Just think, an idea has this moment popped into my head. We won't have an evening party—evenings are too short this time of the year—nor a tea party. Everybody has tea parties when Silke, and Garrison were just young, and

and the Lord knows what. I always hated him."

"I wonder if you did," thought Mr. B. to himself, as he called to mind the afternoon visits that his wife had delighted in giving and making ever since their marriage; and before he thought what he was about, said aloud, "I wonder if you did."

Mrs. Biggs hesitated a moment, then guessing what was passing in her husband's mind, laughingly observed, "that is to say, I always hated them after every body else got to having just such ones as we had. But what I'm thinking of now, is something new. It will set the fashion; you see if it don't. And then I'll have something else. The people musn't come too near." The haughty toss of the head, which accompanied this last remark, did not exactly please the submissive husband, for he had sense enough to recollect, that they were, or had been people—even common people. He was not quite so aristocratic as his lady, but he thought it best to let her go on, for the more he said, the longer yarn she spun out, and he, with a merchant's wish to touch his money and his ledger, felt in haste to go and post his books.

"What I've been trying to say was, that we would give a dinner. Now, won't it be grand. It'll put the Patneys and Smiths out of their wits in agony."

"I don't know, but it is a good idea, tho' it will be rare in these parts. A dinner, that is to say, Mrs. Biggs, a genteel dinner, never was heard of in Mannuville. Upon the whole, 'tis an ingenious idea."

"I told you women knew best about these things. An ingenious idea—so it is. Did you ever hear of one of the Walker's who had not ideas above other folks? Yes, a dinner it shall be," and the fat lady actually clapped her hands with glee, at the bare idea of having found out something new, in which she could make a show.

"It really delights me to think of the Patneys and Smiths; how crest-fallen they will be. We'll ask 'em just out of spite. But some—those Tallans and so on, that didn't ask us last winter, may stay at home and count their fingers, for any notice they'll get from me."

"So you think it best to invite young and old, don't you?"

"Yes. Every body that is invitabile."  
"Upon the whole it will be as cheap, perhaps. It don't cost much more to entertain thirty than twenty."

"No, nor no more to ask fifty than thirty. That is, it only makes one fuss instead of two. Now let's see who shall be asked? You reckon them up, and I'll repeat them over. But stop, here comes Silvette. Silvette, my love, don't you remember, or like enough you don't—" Mrs. Biggs was short breathed, and was obliged to stop. Silvette took up the unfinished sentence.

"Don't I remember, what? I'm sure, Ma, I don't know what you were saying."

"Well, if you would give any body a chance to speak, young people talk so much. Don't you know the other day I told you something about a party?"

"Certainly, Ma. It'll be delightful. I doat on parties."

"Do hear me through. I wish you would be always as genteel as you were on Saturday, when Mr. A. called. Your Pa has concluded to indulge us with a party. And now, my dear, instead of a tea, it is going to be a dinner."

"Oh, charming. It will be so stylish." Poor Silvette had not known much about good breeding at home, and could not repeat a natural or rather unnatural expression, now and then, at the risk of interrupt-

ing Ma. Mrs. Biggs frowned a little, though at heart she was pleased to see that her charming daughter had so many genteel adjectives at her tongue's end.

"But what I was going to ask your opinion about, was the day. Don't you think that Thursday will be the best?"

"Thursday! Yes, it's the only fashionable day of the week. But Ma, to-day is Monday, it will be vulgar to put off your invitation till then."

"Why Silvette, don't you think I know any thing? I shall send them to-morrow. Among us three we must settle who to ask; or, perhaps John may like to have a voice. Where is John?"

"Gone down to the store or hotel. He won't be back this hour."

"We must get along without him, then. Let's see, Mr. Biggs. There's Mr. and Mrs. Sanford and the two Mr. Spones."

"Of course. And Mr. and Mrs. Tabbot—"

"Why, Mr. Biggs, I always thought my connections ought to be named with their titles. Of course, then, as you said, Hon. Mr. Walker and wife, Esq. Hickson and lady, with Gen. Howo and wife, and Major and Mrs. Tabbot."

"Pa is certainly getting to be vulgar, or else I have more refined ideas."

"You say a great deal about vulgarity, my daughter; what does the word mean?"

"I don't exactly know, Pa. I suppose the dictionary will tell us. That's the very question I asked Miss Arabella Angelina Fudge, and she told me she neither knew nor cared."

"I hope you are not going to make such a reply to your father."

"No, Ma; but I was just telling what she said to me."

"I wish, Silvette, you would get Webster's Dictionary, and see what the word means. People see it a good deal now-a-days."

"I haven't any such book, husband. John took the only dictionary we ever owned when he went to college. Books ain't of any use."

"I don't think they are, after anybody is old enough to leave off going to school."

"Or old enough to be married," added Mrs. Biggs, who was anxiously awaiting an opportunity to settle her daughter for life.

"For my part," observed the young lady, coloring slightly, at her mother's last observation, "I haven't seen a dictionary for a year."

Mr. Biggs made no comment on the remark of his daughter, but he felt the importance of a good education, and had expected to find her well versed in all ordinary branches, at least. But a pang shot across his breast, as it occurred to him that he had given no directions about her studies, and made no inquiry into her progress; and what was worse, with all his wealth, had never furnished his splendid house with a library. Probably five dollars worth of books, aside from a Bible and three or four annuals, could not have been found in it, but Mr. Biggs consoled himself with the thought that no one but himself would have had the least disposition to have read them, and he, alas, had never had any time. Mrs. Biggs always said that books were of no consequence, and Silvette read nothing but trash. He said nothing of this, but carelessly remarked, "We shall not find out what the word vulgar means, and so—"

"Why yes. Vulgar people are those who can't make any appearance in the world. Those who don't dress in style—who—who—don't—"

"Well I, for my part, think the word Mister is vulgar—that is, when you write it

before a name. What would you think, Pa, to see a letter from New York, addressed to Mr. Samuel Biggs?"

"I should think it perfectly proper. It is the only title I have a right to."

"Why Pa! Why, I should think you would be glad to see Esq. or the ent. Don't you think when I wrote to John, I always directed to J. H. S. Biggs, Esq. I should have been ashamed to have had only Mr."

"I recollect now, in your letters to me—there was no fault, my dear, they were beautifully written and well spelt. But that title I thought to myself, that I deserved it no more than Rev. I know it is getting to be a common practice, but, to say the least, it is very foolish, and—"

"Come, come, Mr. Biggs, you have forgotten all about the party. How many had we counted? something like twelve, I should think. Then there's lawyer Barker and the two girls, I suppose we have got to ask them?"

"Certainly, I should not think of neglecting them."

"But Pa, they are not fashionable. There's Laura and Lucy, they are—I won't say vulgar again, but I don't like them," said Silvette, as she thought of the contrast between the slender, genteel Miss Barkers and her own waddling self.

"Decidedly, Silvette, we must not pass them by."

"Well, there is one consolation, they won't come, thank heaven. Mr. Barker is so particular about invitations, from those who haven't visited him, that he'll stay away, and the girls won't come without him."

"Then there are the Landys, great and small."

"What, have we got to ask the six girls and the two great boobies?"

"No, only a Harriet, Eliza, and Ann, Thomasina, Sophronia, and—"

"Mrs. Biggs, I should think you had named at least half a dozen."

"I haven't, though, well let them rest now. There's Abijah Hope."

"Oh, horrid!"

"Hark, Silvette, you know what I have said of him a thousand times."

This Mr. Hope was the man whom Mr. Biggs had cast her eye upon for a future son-in-law. Forty-five years old, plair, coarse and slovenly was Mr. Hope, but rich as Cressus, a member of the Legislature, and about to become a member of Congress.

Moreover, he had proposed, for the hand of the young girl, and Mrs. Biggs determined to sacrifice her eldest daughter at the shrine of wealth and influence. Poor Silvette.

With a feeling of abhorrence and detestation she had half consented, though she turned an anxious eye upon some of the hoo beaux of her acquaintance, and regretted that her aged lover, for such he was, in comparison to her, did not possess youth and beauty.

Her love of high life, for she was aware she should be indulged in every whim, sometimes predominated, but she was volatile and light hearted, and a union with such a specimen of humanity, made her, at times, feel truly miserable. She knew several young men, whom, to use her mother's words, she thought she might catch, and sometimes hoped to escape the golden chain which her mother wished to throw around her. Mr. Biggs was passive on this subject.

"Women understand match-making best," thought he; "Silvette can't live less expensively than she has been brought up. Mr. Hope, with his peculiarities, is immensely rich; and will make a pet of her in every thing." So he thought at this moment; and had thought a thousand times before.

"Silvette," said he in an affectionate tone, "don't speak disrespectfully of Mr. Hops, again. Never. He is wealthy, respected, and influential, and has more friends than any man in the State."

"It'll take us till midnight to go through with the invitations. The two young law students from Harvard, and the fellow that boards at Miss Dow's."

"And Jo Brown, and Lile Perkins, and Nat Reed—"

"Yes, and Deacon Tibbs and Matilda—"

"Oh Pa, that is too bad. Why Matty Tibbs is a great romp, as wild as a colt."

"I know it, and I hope she won't come; indeed I think she won't; but just reflect a minute. I sell Deacon Tibbs more goods than I sell to any other man in town. Besides, he has even more influence with his church than the minister."

"It wouldn't do to displease the deacon. Keep the right side of him, you know, now. Talk about his farm, which, you know, is barren as a sand bank, wonder at his fifty acres of wheat, and when he begins to draw the corners of his mouth up a little, you may be sure you have him. Another man you must please, is Mr. Lane. He'll do you more good by his stories than every other man in the village."

"Then there is Hepribah Adlleton."

"What, that sour old maid?"

"She's rather sour, to be sure, my daughter, but if you should see the quantity of silks and laces, and muslins, she buys of me, you would speak differently."

"I should rather see them fresh from the store, than after they had been plaited, and gathered, and crinkled to set off her mummy skin."

"Don't talk so free, child; and now, Silvia, have you thought of all. Oh, there's the Methodist minister and his little wife."

"Which will, I should say, make something like thirty-five. Two rich ladies are up from Boston, boarding at the tavern."

"Those that walk out for their health, every day, Ma?"

"Yes. We'll ask them, if we can find out their names. I'll ask the girl, Mitty."

"That would be so vulgar; to ask a house maid about them; a servant, as Miss Dunnegan says."

"Thank fortune, you have reminded me of her. 'Tis the queerest thing in the world that I should have forgotten your French teacher."

"'Tis rather queer, and Silvette too. Do these make all the passable folks?"

"I hardly know; there's Miss Jacks."

"A tailorress! Heaven save us," said Silvette.

"And your old acquaintance, Mrs. Judkins."

Mrs. Biggs sat a moment very quiet, apparently lost in deep thought.

"I have been thinking about it a minute. She is one of those folks, whom we don't want, and can't slight. But, for one reason, I must ask her. We have not silver spoons enough for so many, and I shall want to borrow some. Now you know her mark is the same as ours. Ours is S. B., for Samuel or Silvia Biggs, and hers is the same, for Sukey Badger, her name before she was married, you know. She has a dozen at least; you know, too, they are not German. I shall have to borrow them."

"You can't help asking her then."

"Why no. All I'm afraid of is, that she won't keep at a proper distance. See, I used to go to school with her."

"I don't like to borrow spoons, or anything else. I have plaited ones enough down at the store, you had better make those answer."

"No indeed. The S. B. will make them pass for ours. I don't like spoons that ain't marked. I always feel suspicious of them."

"So do I. But here's a new difficulty; if you go into her class, you will not know where to leave off."

"But I will leave off where I please. I will take and leave if I think proper. Little Hannah Brown may expect to come."

"Don't send for her, Ma, she is one of the canaille, as Mrs. Dunnegan says; of lower cast than Mrs. Judkins."

"I know, such people have no business in genteel company. They ain't good for any thing, only neighbors, when one is sick, or wants any thing."

"Some of these folks like Aunt Charity—ah, she will have to come, it—"

"If Mrs. Judkins does. No indeed.—We've asked few folks enough now. Only think, Deacon Tibbs and Matty. What a figure she will cut beside Silvette. Unmannerly thing, never went to an academy in her life. I don't believe she knows what an academy is."

"Well, wife, if that makes all the company, you must decide about the other matters, and I will go—oh, stop, Jim Jackson I came near forgetting."

"Oh yes. John would like to see him."

"But I shouldn't, Ma; we can see him, though. He's sick and can't come, and I ain't glad of it. He always looks like a book walking."

"He must make out the number, I should think. You can see to the rest."

"Stop, don't go, Mr. Biggs! Mr. Biggs, do tell us about the hour."

"Ah, there's a dilemma. For heaven's sake, when's the fashionable hour?"

"I'm sure I cannot tell. Oh, if we should fail here. Silvette, when is it?"

"I don't exactly know. At the academy we were glad to get dinner when we could, and such as would, too. Don't you think, I never saw any thing like salt-hollay, using above ginger-bread, for a year. I came near starving."

So thought the young lady, but so would no observer have believed, judging by her appearance, and round, fat cheeks.

"Perhaps two o'clock may be the—"

"Two o'clock, Mr. Biggs!" ejaculated the astonished wife. "Why, bless my soul, in the last story I read, something was said about dining at eleven."

"That's too absurd. Why, it reminds me of the wag who spoke of the late hours for eating in the genteel society at Washington."

"And what was it, Pa?"

"Why, breakfast at eleven, dinner in the evening, and supper next day."

"I never heard you tell a story before.—Upon my word, Pa, I never did."

"Perhaps not. But your mother's story about dining at eleven, amused me."

"Set the hour yourself, then, if you know better than I do. I, who always—"

"Don't be out of patience, Silvia, about so foolish a thing. Just send the notes in the morning, inviting the company to dine with us."

"So I could, but some of these vulgar folks will come by the middle of the forenoon, and the genteel ones won't come till afternoon."

"And after they all get here we can dine. Say three o'clock. And now I must go to post my books. It won't do to leave that to clerks. I've gossiped too long now."

So saying, Mr. Biggs walked out, leaving his wife and daughter to discuss the subject of the hour and the eatables as long as they pleased.

The two ladies discoursed upon the hour,

got out of patience about Papa's volatility and finally settled the time at half past three. Mrs. Biggs had never been so troubled about a "bit of gentility," as she called it, since her marriage. But the point was decided at last; then the conversation turned upon the good things which were to be provided. The haughty dame was not sparing of rich food upon such occasions, and the long list of nice things which she enumerated comprehended delicacies which would have enraptured an epicure, and delighted an alderman. "It would take to-morrow," (to use a tute expression), to detail the small talk of the two who sat conversing till past eleven, upon the subjects that usually interest females of their taste, and if it were to be repeated, might not, perhaps repay the trouble of reading it.

The next day the invitations were duly sent out, except to a few, on whom Mrs. Biggs determined not to waste gilt-edged Victoria paper, but to ask by word of mouth, the night or morning preceding the party. Mrs. Judkins was one of these. She had been an early and intimate friend of Mrs. Biggs, previous to her marriage, and stood upon nearly the same level, so far as manners and conversation were concerned, but unhappily for the evanescent friendship of the merchant's lady, her property had "taken wings," and she was now comparatively poor, and a widow. Mrs. Biggs forgot that she had ever known Sukey Judkins, and probably would not have remembered now that there was such a being in existence, if it had not been for the lack of silver spoons, which deficiency, as has before been stated, could be supplied by Mrs. Judkins. In the days of her matrimonial engagement, it was customary for young ladies, upon the point of being married, to purchase at least half a dozen of these useful articles. Now, the custom has changed, German silver, and similar trash, takes the place of these, and the five dollar bills which are thus saved, are expended for clothes and finery. Strange improvement is this.

Mrs. Biggs knew very little about human nature, and calculated, as she revolved the subject in her mind, that her neighbor would be so delighted with a little notice from her honored self, that she would readily pass over a little seeming neglect about an invitation. So, after despatching notes to the smart people, she busied herself in putting her rooms in order, and giving directions to the waiters. Mr. Biggs would not allow the word *servant* to be used in his presence, therefore water was substituted.

Toward evening on Wednesday, Mrs. Biggs threw on her mantle and bonnet and stepped into Mrs. Judkins' house, so familiarly, that she did not even tap at the door. She found the lady of the mansion, or her part of it, for she only occupied the second floor, preparing supper for her family; so not wishing to hinder her, Mrs. Biggs, without stopping to sit, gave her invitation and intimated her request. Mrs. Judkins cringed to the ears.

"And you have come to ask me, at this late day, after everybody else? Don't you suppose I heard of your trumpery party. No Mrs. Biggs, I tell ye, ye don't come round me at that rate. All you want is to git the spoons. I know ye."

Mrs. Biggs forgot in a moment the fashionable phrases she was in the habit of using in the presence of the Honorables whom she saw at her house, and used language coarse and uncivil, but the most natural. She was vexed and disappointed, and thrown off her guard.

[To be continued.]

## Correspondence.

## BISHOP CHARBONNEL—DR. RYERSON—AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen :

Sir:—As you have published in your columns the statements and attacks referred to in the following communications, as well as many others of the same kind, I have to request, as a matter of usage and an act of justice, that you will insert my general reply to them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 27th Aug., 1854.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 10th August, 1854.

MR. LORD.—During some months past, your Lordship has been pleased several times to attack me personally by name—attacks which have been often repeated and variously enlarged upon by the newspaper organs of your Lordship. On two occasions especially, once in Lower Canada, and once in Upper Canada you have charged me with "falschood." The former of these attacks was made by you on the occasion of a Catholic Institute at Quebec, presenting an address to your Lordship, and in which Mr. Cauchon, M. P., took a part, under the smiling approbation of your Lordship. This proceeding was first reported in Mr. Cauchon's paper, *Le Journal de Quebec*, and afterwards translated for, and published in, the *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto, the 22nd of June. The latter of your Lordship's attacks was made in an address to a "Catholic Institute" in Toronto, and reported in the *Catholic Citizen* of the 29th July.

I am quite aware that these attacks upon me, in connection with the provisions of the law in regard to separate schools, were designed to influence the recent elections; and for that very reason I thought it proper not to notice them until after the elections—that your Lordship might have every possible benefit of them, and that I might not give the slightest pretence for a charge that I interfered in the elections. Indeed, at no period during the last twenty-five years, have I electioneered for or against any candidate whatever. I have at different times, especially during the many years that I was an Editor of a weekly paper, earnestly discussed great principles of government and civil rights, but in the application of those principles for or against any particular candidate at an election, I have taken no active part, not even so much as to give my advice in any instance, nor can any man truly charge me with doing so.

But as that reason for my silence no longer exists, and as my silence seems to have been mistaken for an inability to answer your lordship's statements and imputations, in consequence of which one or two respectable journals in Lower Canada have been led into the error of supposing that there was some ground for your Lordship's charges. I will briefly reply to them.

In my last Annual Report, I stated that supporters of separate schools in Upper Canada occupy the same position in respect to the public schools as do the supporters of separate schools in Lower Canada. Your Lordship charges me with the "direct assertion of falschood," with asserting the "reverse of truth" on this subject.

Before noticing your Lordship's charge in detail, I may remark that when public men have said they will advocate granting the same privileges to the Catholics in Upper Canada, they are quite right and say no more than I have said from the beginning—no more than I have since intended—no more than each succeeding administration has intended—no more than the late Attorney General (now Judge) Richards believed was fully secured to them by the Supplementary School Act of 1853 for after he and I had gone over the several clauses of the

section (relative to separate schools) of the supplementary school bill, he asked me if supporters of separate schools were now placed on the same footing in Upper Canada as in Lower Canada; I replied I believed they were in every respect—that in some particulars there was a difference in the mode of proceeding in the two sections of Canada, rising from the existence of Municipal Councils and assessments in Upper Canada, and the payment of school moneys by county and town treasurers, which did not exist in Lower Canada;—that in regard to these particulars, nothing was required of the trustees of separate schools, which was not required of trustees of public schools, with the single exception that in the semi-annual returns of the former the names of children and their parents or guardians were included, with the amount of their school subscriptions, in order that it might be known—whom to exempt from the payment of public schools taxes. But I desired the Attorney General to examine for himself the provisions of the two laws in regard to separate schools. At his request I took the school law of Upper Canada as existing and as proposed, and he took the school law of Lower Canada, and went over the provisions clause by clause relative to dissentient schools, while I referred him to the corresponding clauses of the school law of Upper Canada, and after he had finished, he said the equality in the two cases was perfect, and he was prepared to defend it. After this examination, and with this conviction, the Attorney General, with the concurrence of his colleagues, brought the bill before the Legislative Assembly, and it was passed—after which, and for several months, your Lordship's newspaper organ boasted of it as subverting the foundation of our public school system, which your Lordship had so fiercely denounced, and would soon secure its overthrow. This turns out to have been a great mistake—our school system is neither shaken in its foundations, nor impeded in its progress, and now your Lordship manufactures new charges against the school law, and new imputations against myself. I will now quote and answer them one by one.

1. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "In Lower Canada, any number whatever enjoy the right of establishing Separate Schools, &c." "Upper Canada, it is necessary for twelve resident heads of families to apply in writing to the Municipal Council or to the Board of School Trustees in any city or incorporated village."

*Answer.* This is not correct. There can be no dissentient school district in Lower Canada, which shall contain less than twenty children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years; nor can any dissentient school be continued which is not attended by "at least fifteen children." See sections 4, 19, 26, 27; Act 9 Vic., chapter 27. These conditions are not so easy as those required of the same parties in Upper Canada.

2. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "In Lower Canada, Protestants exercise, without restriction, the right of establishing Separate Schools, while in Upper Canada, persons desirous of doing so must be either freeholders or householders."

*Answer.* This is a mistake. The Upper Canada School Act specifies "resident heads of families" without any reference to their being freeholders or householders, and the "parties petitioning for and sending children to Separate Schools" elect the trustees.

3. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "In Lower Canada, Protestants have only to signify their intention of having started a separate School, while in Upper Canada before any proceedings are taken Catholics must apply to a Protestant Board, before their school can have an existence. That the right has been bestowed of establishing Separate Schools, even where a Protestant teaches a Common School."

*Answer.* This is a mistake. The Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, says in his official Circular, "The present act authorizes the establishment of dissentient schools only upon the ground of religious difference, and to the inhabitants only forming the minority." The law relating to Common Schools does not recognize independent (Protestant denominational) Schools."

2 The Lower Canada School Act [9th Vic., chapter 27, section 23.] authorizes the Commissioners of each School Municipality [the com-

missioners of a Board of School Trustees in Upper Canada,] "to regulate the course of study to be pursued in each school, and to establish general rules for the management of the schools under their care." And in order to establish a Dissentient School, the 26th section of the act provides, "That whenever, in any municipality, the regulations and arrangements made by the School Commissioners for the conduct of any school shall not be agreeable to any number whatever of the inhabitants professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such municipality, the inhabitants so dissentient may collectively signify such dissent in writing to the Chairman of said Commissioners, and give in the names of three trustees, chosen by them for the purpose of this Act, and such trustees shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as School Commissioners, but for the management of those schools only which are under their control, and such dissentient inhabitants may, by the intervention of such trustees, establish in many provided for other schools, one or more schools which shall be subject to the same provisions, duties and supervision," &c. The 27th section of the Act provides, that no such school shall receive anything from the School Fund unless it "has been in actual operation during at least eight calendar months, and" "has been attended by at least fifteen children."

By these provisions it is clear that the dissentients must signify in writing to the Chairman of the Local School or Schools the same as in Upper Canada, but they are not entitled to a Separate School without avowing their dissent from the regulations made by the very Commissioners to whom they are required to make the application, nor can they receive any aid from the School Fund, without having had a School in operation at least eight months, and attended by at least fifteen children. Another section of another Act requires semi-annual returns made by them on oath of at least two of the trustees of the dissentient school, as to the actual number that has attended their school—three conditions these, and very serious ones too, which are not required of the Trustees of Separate Schools in Upper Canada.

4. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "In Lower Canada, the clergymen of all religious denominations in each municipality are eligible without any property qualifications, to School Commissioners."

*Answer.* So may they be elected trustees of separate or other schools, or appointed school superintendents in Upper Canada without any property qualification whatever—without even being residents in the school sections where they are elected,—and even without being British subjects or taking the oath of allegiance.

5. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Protestant Trustees in Lower Canada have the same powers accorded to them as is given to Catholic Commissioners."

*Answer.* The powers of Trustees of Separate Schools in Upper Canada are confined to the dissentients, and the schools under their control. It is the same in Lower Canada.

6. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Protestant Trustees in the Lower Province are constituted a Corporation for Assessment and Collection, and are entitled to receive from the Chief Superintendent, if they please, the sum proportionate to the dissenting population."

*Answer.* The trustees of dissentient schools are designated by an inferior title to that given to the managers of the Catholic Schools in Lower Canada. They are called "Trustees of the dissentient schools in the municipality," while the others are designated "The School Commissioners of the municipality," and are declared to be a corporation under that name—The Protestant Schools are not honoured with the name of "Separate Schools," but are designated "dissentient schools," and the managers of them are not called "Commissioners," but "Trustees," in contradistinction to Commissioners; and are required to apply to the "President of the School Commissioners," for any list of assessments and names of school rate-payers, &c., in which they are interested, and to express "at least one month before the first day of February, and first day of July, that they are not satisfied with the arrangements and conditions made

by the School Commissioners in said Municipality, in order to obtain a release from the payment of School rates to the Catholic School of such municipality and to collect them for the "dissentient school or schools."

Nor is it correct to say, that the School Fund in Lower Canada is given to the trustees of a "dissentient" school in a municipality "proportionate to the dissenting population." This was the case under the School Act of Lower Canada of 1846, but this provision was repealed by another School Act (12 Vic. ch. 59) passed in 1849, the 18th section of which provides that the "dissentient schools" shall be entitled to receive from the Superintendent shares of the General School Fund (that is the legislative grant) bearing the same proportion to the whole sums allotted from time to time to such municipality as the number of children attending such dissentient schools bears to the whole number of children attending school in such municipality at the same time." Accordingly, in the School Act of Upper Canada, passed the year after the passing of the School Act of Lower Canada, just quoted, it was provided that "each separate school shall be entitled to share in the School Fund according to the average attendance of pupils attending each such separate school, as compared with the whole attendance of pupils attending the common schools in such city, town, or township." Thus the basis of distributing the money allotted by the Chief Superintendent to municipalities between the separate and municipal schools, is precisely the same in both parts of Canada.

7. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Every facility is afforded to Protestants for the collection of the sums to which they are entitled. They have the same right of employing the municipal officers or not at their discretion."

*Answer.* The trustees of separate Schools have precisely the same rights and the same facilities of procuring the information they may require from the Assessor's Roll of school taxpayers, as have the trustees of common schools, and as have the trustees of dissentient schools in Lower Canada, and can employ any person as their collector of the rates imposed by them who is willing to accept the office, the same as the trustees of common schools.

9. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "They have the right of receiving a due proportion of the building fund."

*Answer.* The school law of Lower Canada authorizes the expenditure of a portion of the Legislative School Grant in the erection and repairs of school houses. This is not allowed in Upper Canada, in regard to school houses of every description. The whole of the Legislative school grant in Upper Canada must be expended in paying the salaries of teachers, in which separate schools share equally with other schools upon the same principle of distribution as that which is provided by law in Lower Canada. There is, therefore, no school "building fund" in Upper Canada; and therefore none for Common, any more than Separate Schools.

9. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Of having in Montreal and Quebec only one board of six members wholly independent of the other Board."

*Answer.* The trustees of each Separate Schools in Upper Canada are constituted a Board of Examiners, "independent of all other Boards" to give certificates of qualifications to their own teachers—a power given not to any other Board of Trustees in any city, town, or municipality in Upper Canada.

10. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Of receiving in these cities a sum proportionate to their population."

*Answer.* There is no school rate as such levied in Montreal and Quebec. The arrangement of paying certain sums out of city funds which is confined to those two cities, and does not extend to any other part of Lower Canada tells powerfully against the Protestants in those two cities, as they are not allowed to share in the fund according to their property or the taxes they pay, but according to their numbers, which are very small in proportion to their wealth, and therefore small in proportion to what they themselves pay to the fund itself.

11. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "And still further right of exemption from taxation for the purpose

of establishing Common-School Libraries and Buildings"

*Answer.* The School Commissioners themselves in Lower Canada are authorized to levy rates for libraries. The supporters of Separate Schools in Upper Canada are exempt from all school rates for libraries, as well as for the salaries of teachers, and from all rates for the erection of school houses except such as were undertaken before the establishment of a Separate School. Nor are the supporters of "dissentient schools" in Lower Canada exempted from the payment of any school rates, whether for school houses or for other purposes, which were levied before they established Separate Schools. The Trustees of Separate Schools in Upper Canada have the same power, and receive the same assistance, for the establishing of libraries, as do the Trustees of Common Schools.

12. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "The right is also granted of corresponding with the Superintendent alone, and that right of such large, beneficial and liberal construction as will ensure the attainment of the objects of this Act, and the enforcement of its several enactments, according to their true intent, meaning and spirit."

*Answer.* The same right exists in Upper Canada in regard to the trustees of separate as well as of public schools, and has never been denied in any one instance. But it is a regulation of my department, that parties complaining should furnish a copy of their communication to the parties against whom they complain, and against whom my decision is invoked—and I have adverted to a disregard of this equitable and necessary regulation on the part of the separate school trustees in the city of Toronto, although I did not even delay on that account to receive and answer their communications. The publication of my correspondence with these parties—and which has been withheld from the public in the Bishop's newspaper organs that have perpetually assailed me—would furnish a complete refutation of this unjust and groundless insinuation. It has also been shown above that the "dissentient minority" in Lower Canada, must "necessarily" correspond "not" with the Superintendent alone, and not at all with him, but with the Catholic School Commissioners of the municipality as to the establishment of a "dissentient" school, and must protest against, or avow their dissent from the school regulations made by such commissioners, in order to establish a separate school, and afterwards to make another written protest in order to be exempted from the payment of school rates levied by such Commissioners—regulations which said commissioners are not required to communicate to dissentients at all. Should the Roman Catholic School Commissioners make no "Regulations" to which the Protestants could object, "on the ground of religious difference," they could not establish a "dissentient" school—as every step they take towards the establishment of such a school, must be subsequent to the making of school regulations by the Commissioners, must be effected by corresponding with such Commissioners, and not with the Chief Superintendent, and must contain a protest against, or avowed dissent from the regulations made by such Commissioners. Besides this, each semi-annual return to the Chief Superintendent of the actual attendance of children at the "dissentient school" must be made on the oath of at least two of the trustees, a requirement which is not imposed upon the Catholic Commissioners in making their semi-annual returns. Now, were the Trustees of separate schools in Toronto placed in such a relation to the Trustees of the public schools, and compelled to make every return on oath, without such oath being required of the other trustees, we should then have much more serious and better founded complaints from your lordship. Nor is it unworthy of remark, that no religious denomination in Lower Canada can have separate schools such as are granted to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada the schools of the majority are denominational while the schools of the minority are non-denominational—it having been officially and judicially decided there that the schools of the "dissentients" are for Protestants generally in contradistinction to

Roman Catholics, but not for any one denomination of Protestants in distinction from others. Therefore the schools of the minority in Lower Canada cannot be used for denominational purposes: while the schools of the majority are so used universally.

13. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "It is again enacted that no corporation shall alienate any portion of the property held by it without the sanction of the Chief Superintendent, and no such corporation shall cease by reason of the want of School Commissioners in any municipality at any time"

*Answer.* Nor can any corporation cease to exist in Upper Canada for want of a school, or even for want of members; nor can school property be alienated or applied to other than school purposes, even with the sanction of the Chief Superintendent; and Separate School Corporations in Upper Canada are responsible to their supporters alone, in regard to all school property, and not to the Chief Superintendent.

14. Such are the points on which your Lordship has undertaken to compare the school laws of Upper and Lower Canada in regard to Separate Schools in order to prove that I have asserted "falsehoods," and that I have got laws passed which are unjust and oppressive towards the Roman Catholics; and by means of such statements and representations, your Lordship has endeavoured to impress public men in Lower Canada with the idea that you are cruelly oppressed and persecuted by the school law and its administration in Upper Canada, and thus to sow the seeds of distrust and dissention between the two sections of United Canada, and invoke the interference of Lower Canada in matters appertaining exclusively to Upper Canada. The intelligent statesmen of Lower Canada will no doubt be surprised to find how utterly apocryphal are your Lordship's representations on this subject, and how grossly you have wronged the people and public men of Upper Canada by your statements and appeals.

15. Your Lordship has represented me as having "been compelled to change my decision" on a matter respecting which I give but one decision and that willingly and promptly; and you have assailed me with opprobrious epithets and allusions, when, if the correspondence which has taken place between this Department and persons acting under your Lordship's direction were published it would be seen who has endeavoured to give the most liberal construction and application of the law, and who has sought to evade its provisions, to embarrass its operations, and to create and multiply cases of dispute, that if money has not been paid when the law provided for its payment to whom the delay is justly attributed; that if (according to the reported proceedings of the Board of School Trustees for the City of Toronto, this very week) the Legislative School Grant is promptly and fairly apportioned between the Public and Separate Schools in 1854, it is not because the law is different from what it was in 1853, but because the provisions of the law have been complied with by parties who did not observe those provisions last year. Nor can the fact fail to be noticed, or its legitimate inference overlooked, and that these disputes between Separate and other School Trustees, are, as far as I know confined to the City of Toronto, and as the noise about the School law has been commenced and perpetuated by an ecclesiastico-political Institute, of which your Lordship is the animating spirit, there must be some other cause than anything unjust and oppressive in the provisions of the law in regard to any party.

A key to explain much of the zeal evinced by your Lordship, is furnished in a remark of Mr. Cauchon whose address to your Lordship seems to have afforded you so much gratification. Mr. Cauchon says: "Who is ignorant of the fact that Protestantism is intolerant in its very nature. I will cry out to you, Be free men if you think as we do; if not be slaves. Liberty is for Protestants." This it appears is the feeling your Lordship seeks to indicate in Lower Canada in regard to the religion and spirit of the great majority of the people of Upper Canada, and is sufficient account for your efforts to seek the destruction of our public schools and school system. In reply, might I not assert as fact

apart from Theology, that the essential principle and life of Protestantism is Liberty, and that no true Protestant can be a religious persecutor: and that the liberty and rights enjoyed by Roman Catholics in the Protestant countries of Great Britain and the United States, as compared with the liberty and rights enjoyed by Protestants in the Italian States of the Pope, afford a happy commentary on the liberality, the modesty, the intelligence and the truth of the assertion, that "Protestantism is intolerant in its very nature," and that among Protestants all are slaves except Protestants.

I have only to remark in conclusion that it has not been my object in this communication to express an opinion as to whether or not the school law is susceptible of amendment or improvement on the subject referred to. In regard to allegations against the school law and its administration, I intimated in my last annual report, that an investigation of them by a Government commission of Parliamentary committee, would be just to the school system and equally just to all parties. Your Lordship seems to prefer the mode of making addresses at Institutes in Toronto and Quebec on the subject to the method of public inquiry, where both sides can be heard and where assertions are weighed in the impartial balance of intelligence and Justice.—There is no accounting for tastes, but as your Lordship has chosen to charge me before popular audiences, and through the newspapers, with injustice in my official acts, and falsehoods in my official statements, rather than meet me at the tribunal of a Governmental inquiry, I have been compelled to write and publish this letter. Whether I have acted unjustly towards the Roman Catholics—whether I have not treated them with the same consideration that I have any other religious persuasion in Upper Canada, I am prepared to answer before any tribunal of inquiry which may be appointed, and whether your Lordship or I have made incorrect statements, any one can judge after reading your Lordship's assertions above quoted and my answers to them.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,  
E. RYERSON.

The Right Reverend Dr. DeCharbonnel,  
Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.

### Ogle R. Gowan.

We direct the attention of the Orangemen of British North America to the subjoined documents in reference to the career of the individual whose name appears at the head of this article. It will be seen by their purport that the man who has unfortunately been permitted to create so much disturbance among the Orangemen of Canada, is no Orangeman at all.

During the progress of that schism in the Orange Institution, now so happily drawing to an end, under the Grand Mastership of George W. Whitehead, Esqr., reference was made to a Report from the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, issued in the year 1830, in which was contained the following passage, and on which was founded the Grand Lodge of Ireland, annexed thereto.—

"Your Committee have received several communications from British North America, where Orangemen seems to be greatly on the increase but are sorry to learn that a Mr. Ogle Robert Gowan, a person well known to the Institution, though not belonging to it, nor holding any office in it, has represented himself in Canada, to which country he has emigrated, as our Deputy Grand Secretary, and by such representation procured himself to be appointed a Deputy Grand Master. Your Committee submit that a communication ought to be made without delay to British North America, stating that Mr. Ogle Robert Gowan, is not a Member of the Orange Institution of Ireland."

Resolved,—"That this Grand Lodge be heard with extreme surprise that a person called Ogle R. Gowan has displayed himself in the Grand Lodge of Canada to be one of our Secretaries, whereas the said Ogle R. Gowan is not even a member of

the Institution. This resolution to be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Canada."

The passage of this resolution was resorted to, in order to set the Brethren in Canada right as to Mr. Ogle R. Gowan's position and standing, particularly with the Brethren in Lower Canada, in which the object was accomplished; and Mr. Gowan, leaving subsequently, came to Upper Canada, and by repetition of his statements there, induced the unsuspecting Brethren to elect him a Deputy Grand Master of the Institution, in which position he obtained a recognition by the Grand Lodge of England, which they subsequently cancelled, on a representation from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in respect of Mr. Gowan. On this election he attempted to maintain and enforce his authority, but by those who were acquainted with his Irish antecedents, he was repudiated, and statements made in respect of him, which, if sustained, must have excluded him forever from any Lodge of true Orangemen. These statements were particularly made by a member of the Institution, named George Nichols, based on documents purporting to be official reports of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and letters from various official personages there. At length a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America was called, in 1840, to enquire into the same, and Brother Nichols, not having substantiated by evidence the truth of the statements made by him, was expelled the Institution by a resolution of that meeting, and the circumstances attending that expulsion, ordered to be notified to the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The object of this latter instruction was, that if the Grand Lodge of Ireland could sustain the statements of Nichols, they might do so in an official manner, so as to have him restored to the Order; but the communication to the Grand Lodge of Ireland never was made, and Nichols remained an outcast from the Society.

Year after year, however, he demanded a searching and further investigation; and Mr. Gowan's subsequent career having added to the probability of the charges made, the matter was at last examined into, and in the appendix to the report of the Grand Lodge meeting, held at Kingston in 1853, will be found a special reference to this case. The committee on correspondence having specially reported, and annexed thereto copies of various documents emanating from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and in particular the report of 1830, relied on by Nichols, and a letter from the then Assistant Grand Secretary, J. Patterson, Esqr., they, in conclusion recommended the case of Nichols to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge, and by a special resolution of the Montreal meeting, in October, 1853, he was ordered to be restored to his position and standing in the Institution.

The documents thus published, to sustain the action of the Grand Lodge, were repudiated by Mr. Gowan, as unauthenticated or fabricated, and every sort of abuse was heaped by him on Nichols, and on the members of the committee who investigated the matter; and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, though applied to on the subject, having declined to interfere, Nichols, in the month of May last, being duly accredited by the Grand Lodge of Canada East, for the purpose, proceeded to Ireland to obtain authentication of the documents relied on by him. There he was aided by the following documents, emanating from the Earl of Enniskillen—

"This is to certify that the bearer, Brother George Nichols, came to Ireland properly accredited from the Grand Orange Lodge of Canada East, to the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, as an Orangeman of the Purple Order, and that as such he may be recognized and assisted by all true Orangemen of Ireland."

"By order of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, and the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland  
JAMES H. MOORE, [L. S.]  
Dy G. S. for Ireland.

'Brother Nichols' credentials having been resigned by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, the above certificate has become necessary.  
JAMES H. MOORE, Dy G. S.

June 1, 1854.

He has now returned and submitted to our inspection a duplicate of the impeached report

of the Grand Lodge of Ireland for 1830, taken from the Archives of the Grand Lodge, and on that report is the following certificate and authentication of the same signed by Lord Duncannon as Chairman of the last annual meeting, sealed with his Lordship's seal and also with the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

"I certify that this report of the proceedings of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, held in Dublin on the 17th day of November, 1830, and following days, is a genuine document, published by the Grand Lodge, and that the several resolutions printed therein were duly passed at the said meeting of the Grand Lodge, and that I was present at the said meeting of the Grand Lodge, as a member of a committee, and that my name is printed in said report, as such member.

JOHN ELLIS.

"Dated this first day of June, 1854."

"The above certificate was made by Brother John Ellis, at a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, held in Cork on the 1st day of June, 1854.

DUNCANNON,

County Grand Master of Antrim, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, and Acting Grand Master in the absence of the Earl of Enniskillen.

Given under the seal of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, this 1st day of June, 1854.

JAMES H. MOORE, [L. S.]  
G. Sec. for Ireland.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Nichols has brought out the following certificate from the Deputy Grand Secretary, signed by him and with the Grand seal annexed thereto securing by Ribbons the documents referred to therein.

"In pursuance of a minute of the General Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland—a copy of which is hereunder written—I hereby certify that the attestations to the several documents, purporting to emanate from the Districts of Ratharkin, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Belfast, and from private Lodge No. 1059, all in the County of Antrim are genuine, and in testimony thereof I have hereto attached the Seal of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, this 23rd day of June 1854.

JAMES H. MOORE, [L. S.]  
Dy G. S. for Ireland.

Copy of Minute of the General Central Committee—

"That Brother George Nichols, having presented to the Committee certain reports from the Districts of Ratharkin, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Belfast, and from private Lodge No. 1059, in the County of Antrim, for the purpose of having the same authenticated by the Committee; and the Grand Secretary of Antrim having certified to this Committee that the above Districts and Lodge are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orange Lodge of the County of Antrim; and that the attestations to said reports are genuine, the Deputy Grand Secretary for Ireland be hereby authorized to grant to the said George Nichols a certificate of authentication of said documents, under the Seal of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, this Committee, however, not having examined any of the statements contained therein, or holding itself responsible therefor.

By order, WM. BEATTIE,  
As Sec. to the Com.

The documents so referred to and authenticated are 1st—Minutes of special meetings of the following Lodges in the County of Antrim in Ireland. Ratharkin District Lodge held on 14th June, 1854. Ballymena District Lodge held on same day. Lodge 791—Ballymoney held 16th June, 1854—of Antrim Town Lodge 1059 held on 12th June 1854, and of Belfast District Lodge held on 16th June, 1854, all duly signed by the proper officers and sealed with the respective seals of the Lodges. These minutes go into details of the various charges made on behalf of these lodges and others against Mr. Gowan, preceding his departure from Ireland in 1829, but from their length we cannot publish them. They are, however, conclusive of the substantial nature of the charges originally made by Mr. Nichols and Mr. Gowan, and we believe will be submitted to the Provisional Grand Lodge which will assemble at Woodstock on Wednesday next, when the sceptical, if any, will have an opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves.—*British Canadian.*

## Marriage and Separation of a Catholic Priest in New York.

We are told that the Catholic priests do not marry: born in sin, they become purified by the baptismal ceremony of water, salt, oil, lighted candles, signs of the cross, blowing of the breath, etc. etc., and consecrate their holy and spotless body of the altar of God, pronouncing the most solemn vow of perpetual celibacy. We are told, moreover, that the Mother Church has so decided that the ties of marriage shall never be loosed for whatever cause; and the civil laws of divorce are to be treated as impious, as damnable and heretical. On the other hand, civilized nations have so provided, that marriage being a sacred union between two fellow-creatures, it should never be dissolved but for certain causes, such as adultery, abandonment, etc.

Having exposed the two sides of the question, let us proceed in the way of facts; just as Americans continually and logically say, "Sir, we want facts, nothing but facts."

The Church says that priests must be virgin and should never contract matrimony. But we have seen individuals in our own country who, when young, studied for the priesthood, even as far as to receive the so-called "four minor acts" and afterwards threw the collar and gown to the dogs. As a most common thing, from marriage originate children, and from sickness often life becomes extinct. If the husband who, in his young days, had received the "four minor acts," wishes now to return to the ecclesiastical strait to say, he is ordained priest, offers mass, confesses, and does all the church business as if he had never been contaminated with carnal ties. The Church says that marriage should never be untied. Dr. Newman, the English papal apologist, having abandoned his former faith, was permitted by Rome to abandon also his wife, and the lady her husband, the one turning a priest, the other a nun. More than that, there have been cases even at Rome, for dissolving marriages, and we shall mention one which happened to a distinguished American writer, who, having a Catholic wife, his marriage was nullified, she was permitted to marry again another man, without the consent of her former and only legitimate husband, who had not given her any legal cause to forsake the man she had solemnly sworn before God to love and live with until death. We could produce many more important facts to illustrate the consistency of Rome, as to priesthood and marriage; but our readers are, no doubt, anxious to know as soon as possible, the subject of this article, and we will try to satisfy their desire.

A French priest, belonging to the Church of Canal street, New York, although far from enjoying a prepossessing appearance, once succeeded, through the routine of the confessional, in "Kroegering" one of his young female penitents. Marriage, ex-heretice, or death by a well loaded revolver, formed the ultimatum conditionally defined by the parents of the girl to the spotless cherub of the altar. The Rev. Father chose the first condition and soon became really worthy of the title he so long usurped, under the spiritual garb of religion. The *Freeman's Journal* never mentioned the fact, but it created a great scandal among the female devotees, and a universal uproar among the rest of the hierarchy. Bishops, priests, and parsons, offered a pecuniary settlement, but, at the time, it proved of no avail, and the couple, viz., the ex-father-confessor and the ex-female penitent, passed the honeymoon, as well as possible, till the arrival of a little abbot in the shape of a baby! If we have to rely on the assertion of a person, a true Roman Catholic believer, who never misses a day without going to mass, fasts all through Lent, and was once a penitent of the same individual who can stand on the same level as Father Kroeger, of Cincinnati, repentance, sincere contrition of past sins, have, at last, manifested themselves among the new married, and by the help of the Queen of Heaven, by the prayers of all the faithful, and by the well-provided purse of some person, conditionally attired in a black gown, the forced marriage has been mutually abandoned, leaving Lady Priest free to marry again, and as often as she may please.

The late Confessor, after having undergone a

series of spiritual exercises, a spiritual seclusion of several months from the world, will return to us as pure as ever, and, passing into another State or land, will follow his profitable trade with purgatory, as he did before the "Kroegering." As to the little canon, we cannot ascertain his whereabouts in Catholic countries, the children of priests and monks are thrown into the basket of the "Foundling Hospital," but, in New York, many pass to Randall's Island, where the illustrious Bedini found so many children, whom he called the babies of the Holy Father.

No legal proceedings have been resorted to in order to proclaim the separation right *jure et de facto*, and it would be amusing if one day the divorced lady should claim from the Church her husband, and appeal to one of our courts for support. But no doubt the priests have by this time managed in a proper way as to prevent any such occurrence, perhaps an immense abyss of water separates the two, and probably they will never meet again on earth, or in the confessional box.

These scandals, kept quiet and secret by the Catholic press, are generally brought to light by the Jesuitical impudence or too much zeal of some beloved daughters of the lady.—*Crusader*.

## THE MEETING OF SOVEREIGNS AT BOULOGNE.

### FLYING VISIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS—ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND HIS BROTHER.

On Sunday night the King of the Belgians, who had paid a hasty visit to the Emperor of the French, left Boulogne, and on Monday the King of Portugal arrived with his brother, the Duke d'Opporto. After partaking of a *dejeuner*, the Emperor, with his royal guests and their suites, proceeded in three open carriages to the camp at Honvaux, where they arrived at two o'clock. The troops were drawn up in line in front of their respective camps, and received the Emperor with loud cheers as the cortege proceeded along the little precipitous to passing down on the four inspection, the Emperor and the King of Portugal alighted from the carriage, and were engaged for some time in admiring the splendid scene which the line of camps, extending along the heights, presented to their view. The King of Portugal was the first to re-enter the carriage, but on being followed immediately after by the Emperor was most politely handed to the seat of honour on the right of the Emperor. Arrived at the extreme end of the camp, the royal party alighted, and proceeded to inspect in the first instance one of the huts of the officers, and afterwards one of the huts of the privates. The Emperor knocked at the door of the officers' tent, which was opened by the officers' servant, who felt no doubt considerably surprised at the unexpected visit. Some few remarks of a laudatory character with respect to the internal arrangements, and the structure of the huts were made by the king, who on more than one occasion expressed the great pleasure which he felt in visiting the extensive and well-ordered camp. A considerable number of persons, English as well as French, crowded around the huts in which the Emperor had entered, and some general arms and mounted dragons were busily engaged in dispersing them when the Emperor appeared. His Majesty ordered the parties to desist, and most good-humouredly stated that he was not at all inconvenienced by the pressure of the loyal and eager sight-seers. The troops having desisted past, the Emperor and the King of Portugal returned to Boulogne, escorted, at upon their arrival, by a detachment of the splendidly got up but somewhat uncritical-looking Cent Guards. The hasty departure of the King of the Belgians was much regretted by the majority of the visitors of Boulogne, who had not the opportunity of seeing his Majesty, and many speculations were floated as to the nature of the circumstances of so very pressing a character as to require so sudden a departure, and the peculiar diplomatic character of the circumstances which, in the face so pressing an emergency, could have induced his Belgian Majesty to

favour Calais and Boulogne with a visit, the appearance of his Majesty, having by some means or other become so much connected in association with the visits of the 'stormy petrel' that people are not quite prepared to believe that the visit was solely made for the purpose of forming the acquaintance of the Emperor, or of having the pleasure of introducing to his Imperial Majesty his son the Duke of Brabant. After the departure of the King of the Belgians, the Emperor drove down to the sands, where, leaving his carriage, he enjoyed the freshness of the cool air, attended by some of the household. His Majesty looks remarkably well, the southern sun having bronzed his countenance and given freshness and vigour to his manly frame.

### Effect of the Life Guards at Boulogne.

The representatives of the Life and Horse Guards—two from each regiment—whose entry into Boulogne, to serve as orderlies to Prince Albert, created the most marked sensation, are everywhere treated with the utmost respect and cordiality. They had a special visit to their steel-clad brethren of the Cent Guards, who had provided a most liberal entertainment in order to do honour to their confreres. The visit was marked by the utmost cordiality and good feeling on both sides. The men are good specimens of the respective corps, and were selected more on account of their steadiness and good conduct, than for their giant size or proportions. Both the men and horses were taken under the special care and protection of the Emperor, who would not allow them to expend a single sou for the maintenance of either themselves or their chargers. By the side of the more showy Cent Guards, or the finer looking body of the Guides, it is gratifying to the national feelings of an Englishman to know that our crack corps suffer nothing by the keenest comparison.

The King of Portugal and the Duke of Opporto left Boulogne on the evening by rail for Brussels. A royal salute of 121 guns was fired on the departure of his Majesty.

### THE MIDSHIPMAN, OR TWELVE YEARS AT SEA.

In harbour we found his Majesty's ship *Zetis* (*Ye-zetis*, as we used to call her) and her celebrated captain, Sir John Phillimore. He was one of the rough-and-ready school, and many a wild trick he played, if all tales be true. One of his fancies has been to paint his frigate coffee colour, out of some quarrel with the Admiralty I believe, about paint. He had complained to the Board that the quantity allowed to him for his vessel had been insufficient, and politely requested to know which side of the frigate they wished to be painted, as he had not enough for both. He got a sharp answer back, to the effect that if he wanted more paint he must buy it out of his own pocket. Upon which he vowed that if he did he would choose his own colour, and this was the consequence. I have already said that this rough-and-ready school were amongst the most guileful of our seamen. Of the same class and character was old Sir William who commanded a line-of-battle ship either at the Nile or Trafalgar, I forget which, and was afterwards port-admiral in Plymouth. Upon some occasion he had given the crew, ready or probably without reason they had taken it into their heads to suspect his courage, and they gave him the sobriquet of 'Shirking Billy.' Shortly enraged at the old man, but he took no open notice of the affront until the time of action alluded to, when he ran his vessel right in between two of the heaviest craft of the enemy's line, and then 'Who's Shirking Billy' now? Who's Shirking Billy now? shouted he; expiring up and down the front of the poop, whilst the shot were booming in thousands over and into him, and sails, yards, and rigging were cut to pieces, and hanging in rags aloft. They never called him 'Shirking Billy' again, at least those who came alive out of the action. Of the same class also was Captain Willoughby who, when his frigate was taken by a French one of far superior force, after a bloody engagement, was found sitting upon the captain's wall, half the skin of one side of his face, mangle in a flap down his cheeks, roaring out 'Britannia' with all his might, and kicking both legs to the breeze.





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, OCT. 3, 1854.

### Canting Humbug.

That odorous blossom of Romish sanctity the Montreal *True Witness*, contains an article in its issue of Sept. 29th, comparing the peculiarities of Roman Catholic worship with those of Protestant worship.

This article of the *False Witness* is, as usual, strongly tinged with the boasting assumptions of the divine rights of Popery, and the infallibility of the Church of Rome. In speaking of Protestant worship, this profane, heathen writer says:—

"Why should a Protestant go to Church? What can he get there, do there, or learn there, which he cannot get, do, or learn, just as well in his own private house, and in company with the members of his own household? bread and wine he can get at home, or in the public-house."

Notwithstanding the sage opinion of our contemporary, the Pagan writer in the *False Witness*, Protestants believe they can find that in the religious worship of their Churches which no Papist can experience when taking part in the gilded and ridiculous rummings of that miserable mockery of all forces, the Mass. Protestants go to Church, do it known to the *False Witness*, to worship God, and not to bow to pictures and images, not to listen to the mumbling of execrably pronounced latin by a jagoo fresh from the poisoned halls of Maynooth, or some other place of equal note. They go to Church to address their petitions to God, Himself, and not to pray to the Virgin Mary, to imaginary saints and other agencies as effectual in obtaining salvation as the faggot and stake in converting heretics.

The allusion to the Sacrament is perfectly characteristic of the class to which the writer belongs. Although Protestants do not boast of the "real presence" the bread which they typically use is quite as infallible against the attack of a mouse or a rat, as the boasted water God of Popery, which pious Papists are taught to believe is instant with the essence and attributes of divinity.

Further on in comparing the sanctity of the Churches of the two sects, the *False Witness* says:—

"The Jewish temple of old had its Shechinah, and the glory of the Lord filled the sanctuary: it therefore was holy and the house of God."

More excellent is the glory of the Roman Catholic Church, on whose altars, and in whose Tabernacles, is an ever-present Incarnate God, from whose Presence their Churches derive their sanctity."

Human nature is certainly a swango compound of ignorance and credulity, it, in this day of intelligence, men, rational men, can be made to believe that a bit of paste made of flour and water is a real living God.—Humbug of all absurdities, how long will it continue?

If the mass-houses of Popery are so extremely holy, is it not a miracle that some of the worshippers do not catch a single ray of the all pervading sanctity claimed for them by the "Scribe and Pharisee" of the *False Witness*?

The Papish religion, such as it is, we believe to be chiefly confined to the walls of the mass-house, where, when the congregation is assembled, we are somewhat apprehensive that the fancied "real presence" would be found in very questionable company.

### The Quebec Murder.

From further details in the Quebec papers, we learn that the killing of Thomas Flanagan by the French giant, M. s. Bihin, was a most wanton and cowardly act. It appears that Flanagan and two comrades were on a drinking spree, and were trying to gain admittance into the house in which the giant lodged, for the purpose of getting more liquor, and not with the view of attacking the monster; when, like his ancient prototype, the modern Polyphemus cries "Je le s'um, I smell the blood of an Irishman," fires his pistol through the door, and the death of poor Flanagan was the consequence. In such a case, how a Coroner's Jury could return a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide," we are at a loss to know.

On the rendition of this absurd verdict, Mons. Bilin immediately decamped, it is believed, to the United States. It would seem that, in this extraordinary case, the criminal laws of Quebec were like a spider's web, too frail to catch such a "big bug" as Bihin.

### More Bears.

We have just received an account of the capture of three large bears, which took place last week, in a field of corn in the Township of Huntly.

They were killed by Mr. Robert Millford, the young man whom we mentioned before as having had a rough and tumble with a bear which he afterwards killed.

It would appear that the customary food of the bear is scarce this year in the woods, and he is consequently obliged to have recourse to the clearances to satisfy his hunger. If nuts are abundant, an oak ridge would now be a capital spot for a bear hunt.

Many of those who kill bears imagine that the flesh is not fit for eating. This is quite a mistake, the flesh of young bears is

delicious, and bear hams are superior to those of any other kind we have ever seen.

### Fraser's Concert.

We attended the Vocal and Instrumental Concert given on Wednesday evening last by Mr. James Fraser, Teacher, of this town, assisted by the Messrs. Campbell, Miss Long and Miss Campbell, of Perth.

The audience was a very large one, and the performances, generally speaking, were very favorably received.

At the commencement of the entertainment Mr. Campbell delivered a brief and appropriate introductory speech which elicited the warm applause of the assemblage.

Among the many pieces, vocal and instrumental, which were executed, "The Child's wish," by Miss Campbell; "I'll tell nobody," by Miss Long; "The Old Folks at Home," by Mr. Lyon, on the violin, and the new "hunting chorus," by Messrs. Fraser and sons, on the cornets, were our favorites.

Taken altogether, the Concert was a most successful one; and highly flattering to the Amateur talent engaged in it.

### "Coming Events oast their Shadows before."

We are glad to learn from our contemporary, the *Tribune*, that Captain Hunter, the celebrated Geologist and Arctic Lecturer, is expected shortly to favor the good citizens of Bytown with another of his interesting Concerts.

Those who had the honor of attending the last Concert given by this eminent artist, will hail this announcement with pleasure.

The most surprising feature connected with the musical performances of the Captain is, that he does the entire business of the night himself. He plays with astonishing effect four or five different instruments, sings a number of songs, and when in humor, will even treat his audience to a touch of the "light fantastic toe," to the tune of Fisher's hompipe, or any other nautical air that may be pitched upon.

We hope that the gallant Captain will feel that he is called upon, and will shortly favor the Bytown public with another touch of his quality.

### Clarendon.

We publish to-day a series of Resolutions passed recently by the District Orange Lodge of Clarendon, indignantly refuting the rumored calumny that the Orangemen had anything to do with the burning of the Roman Catholic Churches in the Townships of Fitzroy and Bristol.

The Brethren of Clarendon take a noble stand in referring proudly to the past history of Orangism in Great Britain as well as this country, as a sufficient contradiction to the slander that would attempt to affix the crime of incendiarism upon the Order.

What Orangemen profess, they are not ashamed to avow openly: they never have been guilty of, nor can they now be charged with the employment of any dark or treacherous underhand means to accomplish their ends. Their motto is civil and religious liberty to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; at the same time they know their own rights, and have never been slow in defending them.

In justice to Mr. Powell we copy the following Report of his Speech from the *Times*. Our readers can, therefore, judge for themselves.

#### The Debate on the Address.

This wearisome affair is at length over, to the infinite relief, we should imagine, of the unfortunate members, the reporters and the reading public. The result of the division was given in our last week's paper.

We give below the speech of W. F. Powell Esq., the member for Carleton, as interesting to the community here. It will be seen that Mr. Powell is a strong anti-secularization man; this is in accordance with his pledges to his constituents, and, though opposed to our views, we are always disposed to respect honest and bold attachment to opinion, particularly when pledges are given. We are sorry to see that Mr. Powell is disposed to support further applications for acts of Incorporation for Religious Societies, believing that if not rigidly limited in the amount of money and land which each is permitted to hold, that they contain in them the germ of much that will hereafter be found productive of much inconvenience if not positive mischief.

[We are indebted to Mr. Powell for copies of several public documents.]

Mr. POWELL rose, not as the defender or apologist of the present combination, but for the purpose of defining his position, and the course he intended to pursue. In doing so, he should probably express not only his own views, but those of a great many of the new Conservative members. At the outset, he declared himself distinctly and unequivocally to be a progressive Conservative. He felt the genius of the age to be progressive, and he would never be a clog to the wheels of progress as long as he had a vote in the House. (Hear, hear.) When first he heard of the combination he expressed the opinion that confidence being a plant of slow growth, the sudden change on the part of the Conservative leaders would not produce that confidence in the public mind which was desirable in the administration of the affairs of the country. He advised that the Conservative party should not assume the reins of government, until the great question of the Clergy Reserves, upon which they had expressed themselves so decidedly during a long course of years, had been settled and removed from the political arena. He believed that was the only real barrier to the Conservatives taking part in the administration of affairs. He was, however, overruled by a majority of the party, and yielded his adherence to the Administration. He believed the reputation of the Conservative leaders would contrast favourably with that of the leaders of the opposite party. He gave them credit for honesty, elevation of sentiment and a firm adherence to principle, through years of discouragement and disaster. For this reason, they commanded, to a certain extent, his confidence, now that they had assumed the reins of government. The late Ministry were defeated on the question of the Speaker-

ship. What was the position of parties in the House at the time of that defeat? First, there was the *Rouge* party, comprising some fifteen members, and representing the Lower Canada section of the opposition. He asked if it was for a moment to be supposed that that pitiful minority should control the Government of this Province, so far as Lower Canadian interests were concerned, in opposition to a majority of some fifty members, who expressed their confidence in the Lower Canadian section of the Administration? (Hear, hear.) In the next place there were the Ministerial Reformers. Then there were the "malcontents," led by the hon. member for Lambton, or the hon. member for Glengary, or the hon. member for Hammonds. Indeed, there were so many leaders that there were very few followers. (A laugh.) Then there was the Conservative party—the legitimate opposition—led by the gallant knight of Dundurn. The latter was certainly the most powerful section of the opposition. Now, if there was no principle of cohesion in the present combination, certainly there was none in that opposition. (Hear, hear.) Upon the very first question that arose—the Speakership—was not the hon. member for Glengary, deserted by his friends the *Rouges* of Lower Canada? (Hear.) Certainly the strongest opposition on that occasion came from the party led by Sir Allan McNab. He therefore thought that His Excellency had pursued a judicious and constitutional course in sending for that gentleman to afford him an opportunity of forming an administration.—(Hear.) This course had been condemned by 39 gentlemen who had signed a "round robin" and sent it to Upper Canada to influence the elections. This manifesto and the names attached to it reminded him of the 39 articles of the faith he professed, because each of these gentlemen had a particular doctrine of his own and unless all the others would subscribe to it there could be no unity or harmony amongst them. (Hear and laughter.) Had there been a few more offers to distribute he felt confident that there would have been less opposition to contend against. (Hear, hear.) No man in the country had been more zealous in advocating the interests of the Conservative Section of the Administration at the late elections than the honorable member for Lambton. (Loud cries of heat, hear, from the ministerial benches.) His talented organ, the *Globe*, came out in favor of the Conservative Candidates wherever there were ministerialists in the field. If this combination had not been brought about, what combination could have been proposed? Would a combination of the Conservative party of Upper Canada with the *Rouges*, and "malcontents" and "clear grits" have been sustained by the country? No; he felt that it would not, although he believed there had been a disposition on the part of the malcontents to unite with the Conservative party. (Hear, hear, from the ministerial side.) This alliance was a natural one and it was to be regretted that it had not been made years ago. It was natural because of the identity of opinion between the two parties on the subject of separate schools. The Lower Canada reformers held that men had a right to educate their children in the religion of their fathers and to receive their fair proportion of the public money for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) He, as a progressive conservative, endorsed that doctrine. (Hear, hear.) There was also an identity of opinion on the subject of religious incorporations and in this aspect also the alliance was a natural one. He (Mr. P.) was certainly surprised when he saw the honorable member for Norfolk (Dr. Rolph) raise his hands with pious horror at the idea of the unnatural alliance that had taken place between conservatives and reformers; for that gentleman had been living for the last three years in a state of political concubinage. (Laughter.) To see that gentleman, therefore affect virtuous indignation reminded him of the mawkish sentimentality of a lady of easy virtue who having spent the greater part of her career in the depravity of a city life and having lost her charms, so as to be no longer sought by her paramours, turned round with virtuous indignation and rolling up the white of her eyes, rebuked those younger females who still possessed allurements persisted in the same course. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Norfolk returned to public life

as the embodiment of reform and progress, pledged to secularization and the abolition of sectarian schools and religious incorporations, and yet for three years he acted with a Ministry who passed such acts of incorporation, adopted the principle of sectarian schools and did nothing at all with the Clergy Reserves. (Hear, hear.) He stated this on the authority of the hon. members for Lambton and Hammonds with whom the gentleman now acted. (Hear, hear.) So far as he (Mr. P.) was concerned, no principle of his had been changed or would be yielded. If the Clergy Reserves were to be secularized; if the Church was to be robbed, his, at least, should not be the pious hand to desecrate her altars. (Hear, hear.) He could not support the present combination upon that question. (Hear, hear.) With respect to other questions mentioned in the address such as the Elective Legislative Council and the reduction of the tariff, he entertained opinions in common with many gentlemen of the opposite side as well as with the gentlemen on the treasury benches. One of the purposes for which he was elected was to oppose the corruptions of the late administration, such as the interference in individual speculations by men who held public offices, and he would support no administration that would not go for a full investigation into those charges. It was due to the country, and due to the individuals against whom the accusations were made. He repeated that in supporting the combination he was guilty of no abandonment of principle. He should vote for the address because there was no expression in it that would compromise him in the least.—The selection of the term "adjustment" in reference to the Clergy Reserves was such a happy one that he believed all parties might conscientiously vote for it. (Ironical cries of hear, hear.) No person was more desirous than he was for an "adjustment" of the Clergy Reserves although perhaps he might wish to see them adjusted in a different manner from what gentlemen opposite desired.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.)

Sir,—My attention having been this moment drawn to what purports to be a report of some remarks made by me in the Legislature on Monday evening last, I have to request the correction of that portion of it which is as follows:—

"Upon the question of religious incorporations men had doubtless a perfect right to be incorporated for religious purposes as well as for commerce, unlimited power should be given to religious Societies."

I never gave utterance to any such absurdity. What I did say was that I was not one of those who would deny the right to my fellow-men to incorporate themselves for purposes of religion. If men were entitled to and obtained the privileges afforded them by acts of incorporation for purposes of trade and commerce, I see no good or valid reason why the same privilege should not be given them in matters of such deep importance of religion. I however added, that doubtless, such acts of incorporation should be restricted in the extent of the property that it enabled those incorporated to hold; and that such corporate bodies should not be allowed to absorb the lands of the country by a system without limit, that might eventually lock them up in mortmain.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obed<sup>t</sup>. servant,

Wm. F. POWELL.

House of Assembly, 21st Sept., 1854.

We are informed on good authority that 200 Penitentiaries are to be permanently embodied for service in Canada and distributed in different towns; twenty-five will be stationed in Bytown. It is also said that the Government will demand from Parliament a large sum of money for the equipment and pay of a militia force, and we hear that General Rowan is preparing a plan for the arrangements necessary, which will be somewhat after the plan of the late Incorporated Battalions.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—In Timber only one cargo of Quebec Yellow Pine, 75 feet average, has been sold during this month, at 18d per foot. Importers being indisposed to accept the current rates, which would entail serious losses upon their respective cargoes. There is not at present much prospect for improvement, unless the consumption increases, and the supplies to some extent curtailed. Spruce Deals are heavy in stock, and further supplies will have the effect of reducing their value, which at present ranges from £8 15s. to £9 10. per standard.

We imagine that our lumbermen will do well to exercise great caution in producing timber this winter. There is literally nothing doing in lumber just now, though freights are very low. We see one good result that will arise from a diminution in the operations in the woods; wages, so enormous during the past season, must come down, and there will be a reduction in the prices of provisions. We believe that as yet very few men have been hired.

Of course some lumbering must go on, but we apprehend it will be found expedient to do very little more than will suffice to consume the provisions already at the depots and shanties.

### The New Theatre.

The models of the Scenery of the New Theatre, to be forthwith erected on Wellington st., arrived from England yesterday, and from the general favor with which the front elevation—now on view in Mr. Horn's window, has been received,—it is scarcely premature to congratulate Mr. Lee, upon the success which has attended his unwearied efforts to establish the Drama amongst us, upon a permanent and respectable basis.

We direct public attention to the Advertisement of Mr. William Proderick, which may be found in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. Proderick, (who so long conducted the Confectionery Establishment of the late Francis Thompson,) are so well and favorably known to the people of Ryetown and its vicinity, that we feel it quite unnecessary to say anything by way of recommendation. The public will find their New Establishment just what it ought to be.—See Advertisement.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The letters and papers by the *Arabia*, Royal Cunard Mail Steamer, reached Ryetown on Sunday morning.

Elsewhere will be found extracts from London papers, with details from the seat of war in the Baltic and the East, and an interesting account of the Russian prisoners brought to England from Bomarsund.

The rapid melting away, as it were, of the granite walls of the Russian fortress before the cannon of the allies, has caused the greatest astonishment over the continent, where they were generally believed to be impregnable.

Our theory of the matter is this;—these walls are built of huge five-sided blocks of

granite, cemented together; the balls employed by us were of 32-pounds weight, the 10-inch shells being used more with a view to their bursting in the embrasures, and so dismantling the guns, and killing the gunners, than for destroying the wall. We believe that it is by the weight of the ball, and not by its penetrating power that the destruction of the masonry is effected, and results from the vibration of the wall under the repeated concussion of the balls. We know that in ancient times the thickest and most solid walls (and the ancients had cement quite as good if not better than any we moderns possess) were shaken down by the battering ram; this ram was a single mass of iron or bronze, attached to the head of a large spar; this spar was hung by chains to a triangle of stout beams, and impelled against the wall by a number of soldiers; we read of one in Vitruvius, that had a head 28 inches in diameter, the spar being 130 feet long, and manned by a whole century's guard. Now it is evident that this ram had no penetrating power, but that its weight, and the repeated blows, set up a tremulous vibration in the wall, which shook the individual stones, thereby destroying, the adhesion of the cement, and finally tumbling them down.

By a little calculation we shall find that the shock caused by a ram of the weight stated above, the whole included being about 41,000 pounds, and manned by 1000 men, would not be greater than that of a 32 round ball fired at point blank with the usual service charge of powder, the weight of the ball, while the ball in addition to producing as great a shock, has a greater penetrating power.

But the same result takes place; the huge mass of masonry, set into a state of vibration, or tremulous motion, is gradually loosened in the joints, the cement is ground out, as it were, and the wall falls, under the repeated strokes of the cannon balls.

The question then comes; if with so few guns these walls of Bomarsund were destroyed, what would be the effect of the concentric and concentrated fire of hundreds of guns, if the whole of the allied fleets were laid with their broadsides against Cronstadt or Swaborg? And this question the people are asking, being apparently by no means satisfied that the remaining two months of open sea shall pass away without the performance of some exploit that will produce some visible effect on the obdurate Emperor of Russia.

From Asia we have nothing new, except the report that the expedition has at last actually sailed from Varna for some point on the northern coast of the Euxine.

It is said that Marshal St. Arnaud, commanding the land forces of the Allies has issued a proclamation to the armies, in which the troops are distinctly told that they are destined for the attack on Sevastopol, and that the three flags of the Allies will soon be hoisted on its walls.

Omar Pasha was steadily advancing on the lid of the Russian retreat, towards Bes-sarabia; four corps d'armées of Austrians, had penetrated the frontier of the Principalities, at four different points, and were rapidly advancing on Bucharest.

The Cholera had ceased in the armies, but not until fearful losses had been incurred; it is actually stated that the total loss of the Allies, in their fleets and armies, has not been less than 15,000 men.

The great excitement in England is the formation of the immense French Camp at Boulogne, which has been visited by Prince Albert, the King of Portugal, and the King of the Belgians, in great state. Boulogne is thronged with military officers from all the friendly Powers, and with hosts of visitors; we shall give some details of this interesting event in our next.

The only domestic occurrence of interest in England is the trial and sentence by Court-Martial, on a Lieutenant Perry, of the 46th Regiment. We have not hitherto said any thing of the matter, because until the finding of the Court, it was almost impossible to come to a just conclusion. The facts of the case are simply these; the 46th Regt. was stationed at Windsor; its Lt. Colonel is a person named Garrett; he commanded the Regiment when it was stationed in Canada, a few years ago. It appears that on a certain evening two subalterns, Perry and Greer, played some game, roulette we believe, in their private quarters; a woman of bad character, a friend of Greer, being present; that the play continued with good temper for some time, until Greer, losing, lost also, as is often the case, his temper, he used bad language towards Perry, and then proceeded to violence; Perry in defence used a candlestick over Greer's head with some effect, and the result was a Court-Martial; Perry was acquitted, but during the proceedings, wrote to the President of the Court-Martial a letter, in which he stated that after repeated acts of violence committed on him by his brother officers, he had complained to Col. Gaffet, who called him "a fool for his pains," also that he had threatened Col. Outreit that he would complain to the General of the District; also that he complained of a certain Captain Nicholas, that he had not reprimanded officers when they were complained of, and that he, Nicholas, himself joined in maltreating young officers. For writing this letter poor Perry was brought to trial a second time, on four distinct charges; General Wetherell (the St. Charles hero) being the presiding officer, and after some eighteen days' sitting of the Court, was acquitted of the first charge, but found guilty on the three last; and all England is ringing with the result. We have been present at Court-Martials of all sorts, General, District, and Regimental; on men of all ranks; and we have ever said, that were we so unlucky as to get into any sort of trouble, we would rather be tried by a Court-Martial than by any other Court in the

world; we have always seen a Court-Martial conducted with dignity and impartiality; there was none of that disgraceful brow-beating of witnesses, and attempting to entrap them into contradicting themselves on cross-examination, such as we have seen in other courts, and there was almost always a leaning to the Prisoner; but we must say that this 46th business is the most disgraceful we ever heard of; the whole batch of officers of the 46th swore in a lump, just in the style of Majocchi on Queen Caroline's trial; all they could be got to say was, that they had forgotten every thing; they all swore exactly, not to the facts, for there were none, and in the self same words; no intelligent jury in the world but would have been at once convinced, that the whole of them were rehearsing before the court a story concocted in the mess-room, and no jury would have hanged a mangy dog on such evidence. There was literally nothing brought before this eighteen days sitting Court that would not have been scouted out of a Criminal Court in two hours. One fellow actually swore solemnly; that he had never said certain words alleged to have been said by him, by Lieut. Perry, and a few minutes afterwards a letter was produced, which he acknowledged to be in his own hand-writing, in which he had actually stated the very thing! Dozens of things of this kind went on during the trial; there was the most bare-faced collusion between the Judge-Advocate, the Prosecuting officer, the members of the Court and the scoundrel Garrett; every obstacle was thrown in the way of Perry, that the veriest pettifogger could have suggested, and finally, the whole rascality has been shown up by the *Times* in a series of the most withering and scorching articles that have ever appeared in a public paper.

The victim of this atrocious prosecution is a young man, hardly out of his teens; who bore an admirable character at school, and received a commission without purchase on account of the services of his father, who had risen from the ranks to a commission. A dead set had been made at him from the time he joined the Regiment, and all, as it appears, because he had not money enough to go into the extravagancies and vices practised by the men who have been swearing against him. The whole affair has created a sensation in England that will not be easily appeased; Perry is looked on as the victim of a bad system, and every effort will be made to bring public opinion to bear on Parliament, in order to make a Court-Martial a tribunal before which justice can be had, according to the evidence given.

Large sums of money have been subscribed towards the legal expenses incurred by young Perry in conducting his defence; one lady is stated to have sent him £500, and altho' he has lost his commission, he will, without doubt, be amply provided for by the sympathy of his countrymen, it is also probable that he will be advised to prose-

cuto Garrett and the witnesses for conspiracy and perjury of both of which there appears ample proof; woe betide these fellows if they get before an honest London jury!

At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood, that to find a Regiment in the state that the 46th is, full of blackguards, instead of gentlemen, is the exception to the general rule.

We know that among young men, everywhere, students at Universities, Medical Schools, and all collections of young men, in fact, practical jokes are too common; but from personal knowledge we can positively say that in the vast majority of our Regiments, such conduct as that of the 46th, does not prevail, nor would it be tolerated for a moment. We have known two or three Regiments in which these things did prevail; in one, a young Cornet, a personal friend of the writer, was lamed for life, by having a donkey pitched upon his bed; in another, the young man amused himself by cutting to pieces every article of a Lieutenant's clothing and appointments, which cost him about £300 to replace, but in every such instance that we have known, the Commanding officer was either an imbecile, or himself a dissipated scamp. To accuse the whole of the officers of the Army of being equally bad characters with those of the 46th, would be to commit a fearful piece of injustice.

The Queen altered Perry's sentence so far as to allow him to sell his commission; Great has also been ordered to sell out, and Waldy, the man who perjured himself before the Court, has been simply reprimanded! If the Commander-in-chief had acted wisely, as well as justly, he would for the credit of the service, have tried Garrett for the disgraceful state of the Regiment, and sent all the officers off into other corps, as the Duke of York once did in a very similar case.

We have been requested to publish the following documents.

#### Clarendon District Orange Lodge.— County of Pontiac.

Resolutions passed at the Loyal District Orange Lodge held at Clarendon County of Pontiac 21st September 1854.

1st.—That this District Lodge assembled in Clarendon, and representing the eight Loyal Orange Lodges of the County of Pontiac, has heard with regret that the Roman Catholic Churches in the Townships of Bristol and Fitzroy, have been destroyed by Fire, and that the said fire is supposed to have been the work of one, or more Incendiaries.

Moved by Brother Thomas Hodgins, Senior, and seconded by Brother John Knox:—

2nd.—That this District Lodge has heard with surprise and indignation from some of the Brethren present, that the Roman Catholics suspect the Orangemen of this District to be the parties who burnt their Church in the Township of Bristol.

Moved by Brother Frank Rogers, and seconded by Brother John Dale:—

3rd.—That this District Lodge most emphatically declare that it has not been the object of any of its members to foster party malignity, their determination being to support openly the great principles of Orangism inherited from their forefathers, and not to seek by any clandestine means to subvert any religious denominations, at the same time—they do not shrink from declaring that in carrying out the great principles of their order, they are resolved, always to act openly, and in the face of day, scorning to resort to the cowardly and ruffianlike steps so falsely attributed to them.

Moved by Brother Alexander McDougall, and seconded by Brother Thomas Outhbertson:—

4th.—That this District Lodge refers with pride to the History of Orangism in the mother country—In British North America, and more especially in the valley of the Ottawa, to show that Orangemen have always been the supporters and the defenders of the Law, and the promoters of peace and good order, and that though their enemies have accused them of incendiarism, and other acts of violence, that their accusations are totally false, and have never been proved against the Orangemen as a body.

Moved by Brother Walter Smith, and seconded by Brother James Somerville:—

5th.—That this District Lodge declares that the Orangemen are and always have been the supporters and defenders of civil and religious liberty; and though opposed to all domineering in matters of religion yet they desire full toleration for every Christian creed.

Moved by Brother William Anderson, and seconded by Brother John McDowell:—

6th.—That the members of this District Lodge, will do all in their power through the several private Lodges, in the different parts of the County, to preserve peace and good order, to enforce obedience to the laws of the country, and to cherish and maintain that Loyal feeling which has so long preserved the connexion between these Colonies and Great Britain.

Moved by Brother William Moore, seconded by Brother James Clarke:—

7th.—That this District Lodge declares that the Orangemen of this district are ready at all times, individually, and collectively, to co-operate with the Civil Power, in discountenancing and preventing the abominable crime of incendiarism, and in apprehending and bringing to Justice all offenders of whatever kind against the Law.

Moved by Brother James Shaw, and seconded by Brother Thomas Hodgins Senior:—

8th.—That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the *Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times*, *Rytown Gazette*, *Orange Lily*, and *Ottawa Citizen*, Newspapers for publication.

FRANCIS HODGINS,  
District Master.  
WALTON SMITH,  
Secretary.

#### Reciprocity.

We learned by special telegraph last night that the United States Government refuses to proclaim Reciprocity, until the other Provincial Legislatures act upon the question. These are to meet in October.

BY TELEGRAPH

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

By Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line.  
 QUEBEC, Sept. 23rd, 1851.

The Reciprocity Bill was passed through all its stages in both houses last night, and sanctioned by the Government to-day.

In answer to Mr. Dorion, Mr. Chauveau stated that the Normal School for Lower Canada would be commenced immediately—that it had not yet been begun because the buildings were not in a fit state and it required repairs, which in their turn would require a grant of money; and also because it had been thought desirable not to commence the School until everything could be done in a regular way; in order to provide for that complete manner of proceeding he had gone to Upper Canada and had there instituted inquiries into the best style of conducting such establishments; gathering his information from individuals as well as religious communities he had come to the conclusion on the whole that there must be a separation of the several sects—it was probable that there would be encouragement given to the Churches of Rome, England, and other religious Societies together.

In answer to Mr. Dorion, he said that it was the intention of the Government to submit papers connected with the withdrawal of the Troops from Canada.

Mr. Chabot was elected to sit for Quebec and a new writ was ordered for Bellechasse.

Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill to improve the law relative to settlement.

Mr. Bellingham introduced a Bill to constitute the Electoral County of Argenteuil into a separate municipality.

A Bill of Mr. J. H. Cameron to compel the attendance of witnesses before the Superior Courts in Canada, was read the second time and referred.

Mr. Patrick has given notice of a motion of a series of resolutions to make Bytown the permanent seat of Government.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.

Last night, after report left, Mr. McKenzie moved to have a rule of the House changed, so as to have the votes of members taken in alphabetical order, and without rising, his object was to have members vote according to their own convictions instead of having the cue from their leaders. Motion lost.

The motion of Mr. McKenzie to request the managers of Banks to transmit certain information to the House was lost, after a Division. Yeas 22; Nays 45.

Mr. McKenzie's Mechanics' Tools Exemption Bill was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cameron's Bill to amend the criminal Law was read a second time.

Mr. Drummond announced, that the United States Government would not consent to give effect to the Reciprocity Bill till after the Legislation of the Imperial Government, and all the Colonies be added. However, that the Government would enter into negotiations with the United States authorities with the view of procuring a Department Order to bring the Act into immediate operation between Canada and the United States. The application already made had only been by telegraph.

Mr. Brown introduced a Bill to secure the annual assembly of Parliament.

Mr. Powell moved for an adjournment of the House, but on Mr. Morin saying the Government did not want it, and several members opposing it, he withdrew his mo-

tion. Papers and correspondence relative to the sale and purchase of Bondevau Harbor were ordered, on motion of Mr. Larwill.

Mr. Southwick introduced a Bill to incorporate the Port Burwell Harbour Company.

On motion of Mr. Langton an address was ordered for the last Imperial Clergy Reserve Act.

On motion of Mr. Langton, a select committee was appointed on the Geological Survey.

Mr. Allyn introduced a Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining Exploring Company; also to extend the British North American Telegraph Association Act.

Mr. Cameron's Bill for the administration of Estates of the deceased, was read a second time.

Mr. Morin stated that he hoped to be able to put a steamboat at the disposal of the members who should desire to see the Saguenay.

No further orders being on the notice paper, the House adjourned.

QUEBEC, Sep. 27th, 1851.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to introduce a bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to amend the charter, and increase the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Morin desired to have the second reading put off till a remote date, in order to give the Government time to consult on the important subject of Banking. The second reading was fixed for the 26th October.

Mr. Motin introduced the Government Measure, to make the Legislative Council elective. He stated in answer to Mr. Brown that on the Bill passing, twenty members would be elected for six years: ten for Upper Canada and ten for Lower Canada; the favored Electoral Districts being fixed by lot, that at the end of two years, twenty additional members will be elected for six years, and at the end of the other two years, twenty more members for the same period. To-day Members are to have seats in the body for life, but when they die or resign, the whole number of members is to be 60—one half from each section: The Executive Power to dissolve the Council.

Mr. Pouliot introduced a bill relative to Agriculture, and another to incorporate the Lower Canada Agriculture Society.

Mr. Provost introduced a bill to incorporate Mapon College, Terrebonne.

Returns relative to the Montreal & Bytown Railway were ordered, on the motion of the same.

Mr. Scatcherd introduced a bill to authorize the County of Middlesex to negotiate a loan of £100,000 to consolidate its debt.

Mr. J. H. Cameron introduced bills to increase the capital of the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada; second readings 26 October.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to abolish the Rectories.

Mr. MacKenzie introduced a Homestead Exemption Bill.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill to incorporate a Railroad Company from Amherstburg to the intersection of the lines leading to Niagara River.

It was announced that the trip to the Saguenay would not take place before next Wednesday.

QUEBEC, September 28.

Mr. Marchildon introduced a bill to au-

thorize the seizure of official salaries for debt.

Mr. Provost introduced a bill to amend the Registry law; also, a bill to enable Notaries to receive advice from relations and friends without being authorized by a Judge in all cases in which Judges may delegate their powers.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, an address was ordered, praying for the early issuing of a Commission for the Revision, Consolidation, and Classification of the Statistics.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, an address was ordered for copies of correspondence between Canada and the Lower Provinces in reference to Reciprocity.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to prevent the setting of fire to woods.

Mr. Freeman introduced a bill to provide for the holding of County Courts in U. C. in case of sickness or absence of Court Judges; also, a bill to amend the Joint Stock Company's Acts.

The proclamation and the Regulations issued by the Central Board of Health, were ordered to be referred to a committee, on motion of Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Rolph introduced a bill to amend the marriage law.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill to enable Lutheran Ministers to solemnize matrimony.

Mr. Somerville's bill to incorporate Huntington Academy was introduced.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to admit Mr. J. J. Macaulay to practice the law.

Mr. Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate St. Mary's College of Monera.

Mr. Langton introduced a bill to change the name of the Lindsay and Port Hope Railroad; and to amend the act.

On motion of Mr. Galt, an address was ordered for a report of debentures issued under the Municipal Fund Act.

The Toronto Esplanade bill was read a second time.

BY TELEGRAPH!

Via Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line.  
 HALIFAX, Sept. 26.

The steamer City of Philadelphia, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has been totally wrecked off Cape Race. Passengers and crew saved.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER 27.

FLOUR—Sales 5,000 bbls. at \$7 to \$7.25 for common Straight State; \$7.25 to \$9 for Extra Ohio, Michigan, and Genesee; Southern low, sales 800 bbls. at \$7 to \$7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat Market easier, sales 5,500 bushels Canadian, at \$1.38; 600 bushels White Canadian, at \$1.70.

CORN—Little firmer, sales 40,000 bushels, at \$75 to \$76.

OATS—Dull at 48c to 54c.  
 Provisions quiet  
 Money and Exchange unchanged.

Boston, Sept. 28.

The steamer Alps has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

MARKETS—Broadstuffs good attendance at Market.—Wheat 3d to 4d per bushel advance on Friday's rates which is 6d to 6d advance on the week. Flour acute 2s 6d to 3s per barrel and sack better all this day. Wheat quoted 7s 8d to 9s 9d. Flour 30s to 31s, Corn 34s to 36s for White—at close flour heavy sales, Ohio 31s.

Provisions quiet. London money market easy, and rates tending downwards. Consols advanced to 95 1/2 95 1/2.

NEWS—The news from the seat of war is unimportant; at last accounts the Allied fleet were advancing 76,000 men, and have left for Varna; the Austrian army in the principalities staying off a collision with Russia. There are some rumors of new propositions but nothing definite.

Prussia is said to be less inclined to make common cause with the three powers. The excuse for holding back being that Nicholas has consented to quit the Turkish territories.

The news from the Baltic confirms the opinion that no important movement will be undertaken during the present season in that quarter. On the 20th not a solitary English or French vessel was at the port of Constantinople or in the Bosphorus, all had left to join the contemplated attack on the Crimea.

HALIFAX 28.

The *America* has arrived with three days later news from Europe.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour declined 1s.—Good Ohio quoted 32s to 32s 6d; Corn lower, sales White and Yellow 32s 6d to 34s 6d. Consols declined 1/2, closing 95 1/2 to 95 1/4.

### Further by the AMERICA.

New York, Sep 28.

The Commercial News generally, is of a quiet nature.

### ENGLAND.

The cholera continues its ravages in London. The deaths from that disease during the three weeks ending 8th instant, reached 4000. The Reports of the harvest in England and over the country continue of the most satisfactory character.

The Expedition destined to act against Sevastopol actually sailed on the 4th inst. It consisted of 600 ships and transports. The time occupied in the transit, seems generally to be fixed by naval men, at five days.

### THE REPORT.

The vessels amount to more than 400 in number, besides the pontoon boats and rafts. The course would be along the coast to the northward of Serpents Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on, supposing that no delay occurred. The expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month, when the day of landing would depend, of course, upon circumstances; such as the state of the beach, the position of the Russian forces, &c.

The total destruction of the forts at Bomarsund, and the departure of the French troops for France, is confirmed.

The fleet had gone from Lésund to Narga.—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had been to Berlin.

Count Coronini entered Bucharest on the 6th inst. at the head of 4000 Austrian troops. They were well received by the population.

Derers, Rasha has established a provisional Administration Council, and called Prince Cantzenico the President.

On the first report, the Russians completely evacuated Galatia.

ADRIANOPLE, Sep. 6.

The navigation of the Danube is free.

Genl Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce their houses, if the allies should attempt to take it, and then retire to Sevastopol. The proclamation concludes thus: "We to those who stop behind of attempt to extinguish the fire."

### ASIA.

Accounts from Ussuril dated 17th, state that the Russians having abandoned Bogazed, it was again occupied by the Turks.

An English *commerciante* at Erzurum on the 7th, announced that the road was entirely free between the cities. "Although Austria does not consider the rejection of the four conditions a *casus belli*, she still looks on the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers as the only basis for a durable peace: therefore at the same time, as she maintains her armed neutrality, she will neglect no opportunity of urging Russia to accept them."

The following telegraphic despatch dated Vienna, Saturday, has been published in the London papers:

"Mayendurff has transmitted to the Emperor his letters of recall." He is about to return to St. Petersburg.

### PRUSSIA.

The *Daily News* has published the following letter, dated Berlin 7th:

## FRANCE.

### Conviction of a Swindling Monk.

Much scandal has been caused at Toulon by the trial of a monk of the order La Trappe, for swindling, debauchery, and other *jeux innocents*. Toulon was already a fatal town to the fame of the priesthood, from the days in which that perjured miscreant, the Priest Leotade, the violator and murderer of a defenceless girl, was arraigned at its bar. The Priest Malha, that amiable monk, began life in the convent of La Trappe, and seems to have had a penchant for oscillating about from houses of ill-fame to monasteries—*siquilia similibus curantur*. At last, when other trades failed, he got up subscriptions for building a convent, in which aged and infirm persons were to be hospitably received; and, in truth, they were taken in and done for. He received five or six aged persons, and on the promise of keeping them for life, got from them their little property. He purchased on credit 2,000 fr. worth of iron beadsteads and a quantity of other goods; he got ladies to raise subscriptions for him, and he loudly announced that all the wealthy persons of the neighborhood were supporting him both with their influence and their money. He always appeared in public with his white gown, with the cross on the breast, and called himself "the Father Prior." He persuaded one of his friends, a man named Rouchette, to join him, and made him figure as a monk, under the name of Brother Antoine. On his leaving, he got a man named Vincent to enter the convent. After a while it became known that no religious services were ever celebrated in the convent: that a woman was admitted into it, and dined with him and Vincent, that he was accustomed to visit his washerwoman at a late hour of the night, on pretext of seeking his linen; and that he and Vincent had been seen drinking in a house of ill-fame. At length, he deemed it prudent to decamp, and then it became known that he was nothing better than a swindler and impostor. He was arrested at Marseilles, and taken back to Toulon. The Tribunal condemned him to five years' imprisonment and 2,000 fr. fine. The man Vincent was tried with him as his accomplice, but was acquitted. And, *à propos* of these matters, the *Uniters* makes much splash about the approaching convocation of Bishops at Rome, to sit upon the Virgin Mary like a coroner's inquest, and to settle the question of the immaculate conception! Cardinal Wiseman is to be invited, and entertained at the Vatican. The *Uniters* says that on the decision of the Roman Catholic Bishops the peace of the world and the welfare of the human race are contingent.

### The Confessional—Extraordinary Trial.

A trial has just taken place at the Court of Assizes of the Seine which has produced a great sensation. The circumstances are as follow:—On the 11th of April last the Abbe Gay, Treasurer of the Imperial Chapter of St Dennis, was, while reading a placard describing certain clerical arrangements for the week, near the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, shot with a pistol by a jealous husband, who, immediately seized, made no attempt to escape, and was soon known as a respectable compositor, for years employed on the *Siecle* newspaper, of the

name of Henri Gauvain. It appears that Gauvain, a man of 51 years of age, had been married to his wife for twenty-five years; by whom he has two children, and with whom he lived on good terms until the Abbe Gay introduced himself into the family as her spiritual director. The acquaintance did not spring up till 1848, and it was not till 1851 that the husband's suspicions became awakened. It will seem strange that, notwithstanding the aroused suspicions of a jealous man, it was not till the 20th of December, 1853, he discovered full proof of the injury inflicted upon him, when on that day, taking advantage of his wife's absence, he searched her drawers, and found two daguerreotype portraits of the "gallant Gay," and with notes headed "Jours Heureux." Even this the poor tyrannised man bore with patience, and only broke out in reproaches against the reverend author of his ruin three days afterwards, when on his arrival home, he found him seated by his wife, who was in tears. What singularly added to Gauvain's irritation, was the discovery that his wife, who managed a little book-shop, was clandestinely putting money aside, as he believed, according to the advice of her worldly as well as spiritual director. The Abbe Roy gave the following testimony:—The abbe begins by describing to an altercation which occurred the day before the assassination at Gay's house, when he heard Gauvain accuse him of having robbed him of his wife and his money; and it is his conviction that Gauvain had come to execute his project, and had been prevented by his (the abbe's) presence. Now, Gauvain's version of the same story is, that Gay had called out from his window to the passers by to take care of the dangerous madman, on which he forced his way into the house, to show the world he was not the person described. But you may easily reconcile apparent contradictions by the general circumstance of Gauvain's dogging the steps of the abbe to his own door, and the latter's effort to shake off the intruder by crying out he was mad. To proceed, however, Gay addresses his brother priest, telling him that Gauvain was, indeed, mad, and as proof thereof maintained that his monomania had taken the form of jealousy of himself. The abbe, instead of relying on the impossibility of a clergyman committing adultery, under any circumstances, begins to describe the appearance of the lady, her age, and ugliness, as enough to acquit him of all suspicion. "She has," says the tasteful abbe, "neither youth nor beauty, she is as meagre as a skimmer, and as sottish, foolish, and doltishly-shaped as she is old, ugly, and thin." How could Father Confessor Roy suspect Father Confessor Gay of making such a choice? By way of securing revenge for his martyred friend, Abbe Roy determines at having a fling at the old skimmer, and he voluntarily tells the court of a letter, an actual love-letter, from the said spoon or skimmer, which he has found in the pocket of the Priest Gay. He spoke of it, as he simply avowed, because he knew it could not compromise the reputation of his stainless friend, while it showed Madame Gauvain to have sinned in heart. Madame, stupid and old as she was, fired up, the priest, losing his temper, gave her the lie. The judge reprimanded the priest; the latter became confused and angry, and the truth came out. The abbe had, indeed, destroyed the letter, most shamefully, as the Court told him; but such a description of the contents were extracted from him, as left no doubt of the doings of the priest with the skimmer, and Gauvain was at once acquitted.

P—, COXBY GORE, Sept. 4th

I told you in my last of the disgraceful affair at Clonmel. The trial ended as was pretty generally hoped and expected, namely, in a sentence of hard labour and imprisonment for two years for the miserable culprit, John Carden. He is now, therefore, expiating his crime by the severe labour of the tread-mill for four hours a day, which it is said he undergoes calmly and uncomplainingly, he is allowed a separate cell, and the attendance of his personal servant, together with the privilege of supplying himself with food. It is rather a matter of regret that this mad attempt of one wicked man, has been the occasion of much ill feeling, called forth by articles in English papers, to the effect that Ireland is the only country in the world where such a thing could have happened, and the like—According to the old proverb, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," and heaven knows, we have too many terrible acts of outrage perpetrated in England to be able to reproach the Irish.

The news from the seat of war has been of deep and dreadful interest during the past month. Disease of all kinds has broken out among the troops, cholera, fever, and small-pox, in their worst forms, and many officers, some of high rank, have fallen. Private letters, I find, always tell a different story to public ones, and it is very difficult to reconcile them. The papers speak of acute movements going on, of some decisive step always being about to take place, of the high spirits of the moon, and in short making the fairest outside possible, while a private letter, the contents of which I heard a few days since, gave a most deplorable account of the expeditionary force in all possible ways. The men, writes the officer, are being decimated by disease, their minds sunk to the lowest degree of despondency on account of being so long idle, and seeing no prospect but that of going into winter quarters, in a country they hate, and fully convinced that the Government at home have never had the matter at heart, and that the whole expedition will come to nothing. This is all bad enough, but it may be a jaundiced view of the case, and we must hope for better things. For such of your readers who do not care to wade through long diplomatic documents, I may state that the treaty with Sweden having been concluded, amounts to this:—Sweden agrees to take part with the Allies, and to contribute an army of 40,000 men, on condition of her obtaining the Aland islands, on the conclusion of peace.

Our session has been concluded at last, and even now, leaving many bills quite untouched. The speech, as usual, conveyed nothing in particular to the understandings of those who heard, and the ceremony passed in its usual dignified state. We congratulate the unfortunate members on their release after a summer of incessant rain, and perpetual cold winds, we have a burning, glowing autumn, during which the Houses of Parliament would be an evil berth. So they are off, to their grand and peaceful country seats, to the grouse moors of Scotland, the bathing places of Germany, the mountains of Switzerland; or, (verily, it is but a few, we believe) to disport themselves in the Black Sea, or the Baltic.

The long protracted court martial on the unfortunate Lieutenant Perry is at last concluded, though the sentence is still delayed, owing it is

said, to the great difficulty of the superiors in coming to a decision.—The country, however, has long since decided for them; and there is little fear of their going contrary to that decision, so great would be the outcry. A subscription is being raised to defray his expenses, and many large sums have been contributed, so that the abominable attempts of the superior officers to ruin him, will, in fact, have quite a contrary effect. Presumptuous as it must ever be, to say a word in praise of "The Times," it is yet impossible to speak of these most disgraceful disclosures, without referring to the many and first-rate leaders which it has put forth concerning this matter.—Mr. Perry may well feel that it is in great measure to the infinite care taken to set his affairs in their true light before the public, that the general voice has been raised so strongly in his behalf. By their clear language, pungent and telling sarcasm, we are forcibly reminded of a passage in Lord Mahon's History, when in speaking of Junius' Letters, he says, that Sir Robert Peel once declared to him that in his opinion, many of the leaders of the Times were quite equal to those celebrated compositions. The country has sustained a great loss during the past month, in the sudden death of one of the most promising members of the aristocracy, Lord Jocelyn, eldest son of the Earl of Roden. He died of cholera, which he took while living for a short time in barracks with his regiment, which was quartered in the Tower,—the disease had been rather prevalent for some time, and the men having expressed great fear of it, he thought to encourage them, by encountering it with them. Great sympathy was excited both for himself and his young wife and family—She is known as the daughter of the late Earl Cowper by the present Lady Palmerston, and is celebrated for her great beauty. He has left four children.

The new law on the right of publishing will have reached you by this time. It certainly is a hard measure for authors, however welcome to booksellers, and it is to be feared that mankind will never reach that blissful state of Quixotic unselfishness, when those who wield the quill will give up, for the public good, so much monetary advantage. New books are not very plenty just now.—Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories" is very popular. There are still many things in it which grate very disagreeably, on a refined and educated English ear; her residence in England failed to uproot her Yankee peculiarities; notwithstanding, it is a most interesting book, full of intelligence, of keen appreciation of the beautiful, whether in art or nature, of genuine kindly feeling, and "soft charity" that scartest of all commodities. More chat of books next month!

Yours &c.,

FRANK.

Superficial people are very happy: cork never drowns.

Of all the actions of life our marriage least concerns other people, yet of all the actions of our life it is most meddled with by other people.

Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter.

Many modern books are merely old bodies with new wings.

Manners is a medal whose reverse is insolence!

**MARRIED.**

On September 28th, at the Parsonage-house, Marlboro', by the Rev. J. Baskerville, Mr. Joseph Archer, of March, to Catherine, only daughter of relict Mrs. S. Baskerville of Gloucester.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**Bytown Market Prices, October 2.**

(Retail and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, & bbl 38	3 @	00 0
Farmers', & 196 lbs.	33 9 @	00 0
Wheat—Fall & bushel, 60 lbs.	7 0 @	1 6
" Spring, do. do.	6 6 @	1 6
Oatmeal, & bri, 196 lbs.	42 6 @	0 3
Rye, & bushel, 56 lbs.	3 3 @	3 6
Barley, & bushel, 48 lbs.	3 0 @	3 3
Oats, & bushel, 34 lbs.	0 0 @	2 9
Peas, & bushel, 60 lbs.	0 0 @	4 0
Beans, & bushel	5 0 @	6 0
Corn, & bushel	4 3 @	6 6
Potatoes, & bushel	0 0 @	3 0
Hay, & ton	00 0 @	80 0
Straw, & ton	50 0 @	60 0
Onions & bushel	0 0 @	5 0
Apple & bushel	5 0 @	5 6
Butter—Fresh, & lb.	0 0 @	1 0
" Tub do.	0 9 @	0 0
Eggs, & dozen	0 0 @	1 0
Pork, & 100 lbs.	30 0 @	42 6
Beef, & 100 lbs.	25 0 @	30 0
" & lb.	0 5 @	0 0
Mutton, & lb by the quarter	0 3 @	0 4
Hams, & cwt.	0 4 @	0 6
Tallow, & lb.	0 0 @	0 7
Lard, & lb.	0 0 @	0 5
Hides, slaughtered, & 100 lbs.	20 0 @	22 6
Fowls, & pair	2 0 @	2 6
Chickens, do.	1 3 @	1 6
Turkeys, each	3 0 @	5 0
Geese, each	1 8 @	2 0

**FREE LECTURE.**

ON  
PHYSIOLOGY & PHRENOLOGY.  
AT THE  
METHODIST CHAPEL.  
BY  
A O'LEARY.

THE First of a course of Nine Lectures, as above, will be given on Tuesday Evening. They will continue also Thursday and Friday Evenings, FREE, after which a charge of 7s a Lecture will be made or 2s 6d for the course of Six.

**COMB AND SHE!!**

Doors open at 7 o'clock.—Lecture commences at 7 1/2 precisely.  
Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(36)

**New Confectionery Establishment,  
Rideau Street, Bytown.**

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

**CONFECTIONERY.**

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

**Wedding and Christening Cakes  
MADE TO ORDER.**

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

Lower Bytown, Sept. 28th, 1854.—(36)

MR. STONE'S LECTURES!!

WONDERFUL, ASTONISHING, AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS.

IN THE SCIENCE OF

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

AT THE UNION HALL BYTOWN, On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 4th and 6th of October by G. W. STONE

A GREAT VARIETY of the most Extraordinary and Amusing Experiments will be given to the newly discovered Science of ELECTRICAL PHILOSOPHY that have been witnessed in any age of the world, and have been received with acclamations of wonder and roars of laughter and applause from crowded and intelligent audiences in all the principal cities of Europe and America.

Persons in a perfectly wakeful state, of well-known character and standing in society, will come forward voluntarily from the audience will be operated upon. They will be deprived of the power of speech, hearing and sight. Their voluntary motions will be completely controlled, so that they can neither rise up nor sit down, except at the will of the operator; their memory will be taken away, so that they will forget their own name and that of their most intimate friend, they will be made to stammer, and to feel pain in any part of the body at the will of the operator; a walking-stick will be made to appear & snuke; the taste of Water will be changed to Vinegar, Honey, Coffee, Milk, Brandy, Wormwood, Lemonade, &c. &c.

These extraordinary Experiments are really and truly performed without the aid of trick, collusion or deception, in the slightest possible degree.

Its immense importance as a REMEDIAL AGENT in curing Palsy, Neuralgia, Blindness, Deafness, Rheumatism, and all that class of diseases which have so long baffled the power of Medicine, prove it to be the most important Scientific Discovery that has ever been made.

Practical instructions given on application to Mr. Stone; which will enable those who may desire, to perform the experiments and apply the Science to the cure of Diseases. Terms, \$5.

Admission, 1s. 3d. Doors open at eight o'clock; to commence at half-past eight. Bytown, Sept. 25, 1854.

PONTIAC HOTEL.

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

Ladies' Bazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanic's Institute and Athenaeum.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanic's Institute and Athenaeum, held in the West Ward Market Hall this 18th day of September, Mrs. Mase being called to the chair and Mrs. Lees requested to act as Secretary. It was moved by Mrs. Sewell and seconded by Mrs. Russell and resolved, That the Bazaar be deferred till the last week of October.

J. LEES, Secretary.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

JAMES ABBOTT.

Nepean; October, 1854.

DENTISTRY.

T. W. Smythe, M. D.

HAS arrived at Bytown.—May be consulted at Mr. J. L. Campbell's for a few days. Bytown, Sept. 25th, 1854.—(3in-34)

REMOVAL

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING!

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

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

to the premises lately occupied by the Messrs. Graham, next door to the Store of Messrs. Hough, H. Iron & Co., where he is determined to beard the public to the best of his ability, and, if possible, go ahead to the satisfaction of all.

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

2,000 Building Lots and 100 Farms,

will be sold among 600 subscribers, on the 30th September. Only \$15, payable in instalments, secures four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres. The building lots are in the pleasant and healthy village of Lakeland, L. I., where many of our industrious citizens are settling, to rid themselves of enormous rents in the city, and becoming owners of a delightful residence near the city. As a short time only is left to subscribe, and few shares remain unsold, application should be made immediately. A few 5-acre farms also may be had if applied for soon—some south of the railroad, for from \$25 to \$35 per acre—some north of the railroad, adjoining the beautiful Lake Ronkvunkoma, for from \$100 to 200 per acre. Apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis or to FRANCIS CLEMON, Agent for Bytown.

RACES AT AYLMEY.

ON the 6th of October next, a match for \$250 will come off between Mr. Star Enston's mare, "Miss Bell" and Mr. Chamberlain's "Lady Ellencrest"—one mile and repeat. Also on the same day a match for \$200, between Mr. Holt's "Harkaway" and Mr. Walker, with the "Klock colt." distance, half a mile and repeat.

MOSES HOLT.

Aylmer, Sept. 6th 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of Parliament for a charter for a Joint Stock Company to be organized for the purpose of erecting a Hotel on the Hill between Upper and Lower Bytown viz—on Lots 14, 15, 16, on the North side of Sparks Street, and on Lots 14, 15, 16, on South side of Wellington street.—Bytown, August 1854.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER, ANDREW PORTER.

Witness, R. W. SCOTT, w. April 26th, 1854 (17)

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Martha Green, has left her bed and board without any just cause or provocation, Notice is hereby given that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her in any manner whatsoever.—THOMAS GREEN, Township of Fitzroy, Sept. 7th 1854.

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-16)

BYTOWN

AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.

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

PASSENGER TRAINS

Will run between Prescott and Kemprille as follows—

Leave Prescott at 10 30 a.m., stop at Spencer's and Oxford Stations, and arrive at Kemprille at 11 45 a.m.

Leave Kemprille at 3 p. m., stop at Oxford and Spencer's Stations, and arrive at Prescott at 4 15 p.m.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 4th, 1854.

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail.

GEORGE H. PRESTON

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, }—(21-45)  
May 29th, 1854.

To Journeymen Cabinet-Makers.

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

Apply to E. WOOD, Bytown, 15th July, 1854. 27U

REGALIA.

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

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

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





BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

DIRECTORS

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

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

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

- S. C. BIXBY, 10 Court-Square, Boston; JOHN ROBERTS, India Street, Portland; H. DUFFORREST, 68 Grt St James St Montreal; F. J. LOGAN, St Peter Street, Quebec; D. & H. McLACHLAN, Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuable.

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

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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

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

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

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

Having contracted with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the exclusive privilege of the Express portion of their business, and arranged with the Proprietors of the River and Lakes and the lines of Mail Steamers, for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight, the BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY is enabled to guarantee the promptness of navigation, the safety of carriage, the rapidity

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

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

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

JOHN G. CLARK, Superintendent. E. W. PALMER, General Manager. KINGSTON, APRIL 8th, 1854.

CITY HOTEL,

GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

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

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

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forbids all persons to credit HARRIET BERTAND or any other person on his account, as he will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name.

FEIX METTAE

Bytown, July 10th 1854. 3 1/2

SERVANT BOY WANTED,

WANTED a lad about 15 or 16 years of age to whom constant employment will be given. He must be of steady habits—Apply at this office.

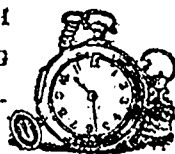
REMOVAL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS COLTON would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bytown and the Public generally, that she has removed her Establishment to the new Building of Mr. Daniel Goode, a few doors from the Gazette Office, in the Avenue leading from Rideau Street to the Market, where she is prepared to receive and entertain Boarders in such a manner, as she feels confident will give satisfaction.

Bytown, July 8th, 1854. [26-27]

WATCH MAKING ENGRAVING AND CLOCK ING & Co.



Y. WILHELM 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, LOOKS 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. Locks seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

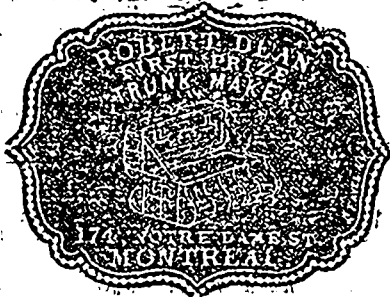
JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP 165, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of the Quana 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.



TO UPHOLSTERSERS.

WANTED immediately an Upholsterer—one who thoroughly understands his business—to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required. Apply to E. WOOD Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

TERMS: 10c. if paid in advance, 12c. 6d if not paid before the expiration of the first six months, and 15c. 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.