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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, JULY 24, 1854.

NO. 26.

Poetry.

For the Lily.

Address to the "L. O." of Bytown.

When puffed with power and princely pride,
 A monarch broke his kingly word,
 With those on whom he once relied,
 And against them drew an unjust sword.
 While blinded by a higher light,
 He bartered for his prelate's prayer,
 A people's happiness and weal.
 Who have been his proudest care;
 The trampled nation rose and swore,
 Their Altar's freedom to maintain!
 To bind it poor their hearts best gore!
 Ere foul pollution should again
 Stretch forth its crime-enclothed hand,
 To desecrate their native land!

Then woke one thought in their wild hour—
 God never meant man's mighty word,
 Should blindly lead to priestly power,
 Like reeds before an angry wind!
 Four Fathers felt God made them free,
 "And whether grow the yew or sham,
 They struck for Truth and Liberty!"
 "What ye have here to do, ye know,
 True ye have crossed the foaming flood,
 And lost that God-given boon,
 That land that bleaches with the blood,
 Which freely bled for many a year,
 While heartless bigots sought to bring,
 Their curse of yew and pine and ling!

True, ye have left your native soil,
 And reared a home in wilder land,
 A noble home! the fruits of toil,
 Adorned by Labor's hardy hand!
 Yet even here, where freedom's hall,
 Its portal opens to poor and proud,
 And waves a welcome warm to all,
 That to its noble forests crowd?
 Hero where's one ever thought to ask,
 "If right to speak ye're—but a boon,
 Fair freedom's foe tear off her mask."
 Ye saw her on the stern of Jane!
 Who'd will ye'll practise hand, she drew
 Blood—that yet reek'd for vengeance due!

Cast off your flags, your father's foe,
 Lest ye be slain, and waste the hour,
 When she may strike a bloodier blow,
 And wield a more despotic power;
 Lashed ye can scold her down,
 And make her hiss the hated she hates,
 Her smile and her stern frown,
 If ye've vengeance, never dies—but waits,
 To drink of deeper—darker dye:
 No oath too sacred is to break,
 Nor ever yours was form'd a lie,
 Which would not snarl like seven band,
 More let ye be a proud command.
 Bytown, 12th June, 1854.

How strange the power that binds our hearts,
 And makes our interests one;
 Not all the world with magic arts
 So great a work hath done:
 The Lion heart, this power can tame
 And make it like a Dove,
 To woo in plaintive mood the Dove
 Who touched his heart with Lore
 Ah! that's the secret, now we've found,
 That Lore is power and might—
 No tyrant yet was ever known—
 In him who used it right.
 I love its power, I own its sway,
 And gladly yield my heart
 To beat in unison with one
 That never will depart.
 Loye is not a passion rude and rough,
 With selfish end and aim,—
 But ready to lay down its life
 Its object to sustain.
 We never could degrade the one—
 We love with heart sincere:
 Much sooner would we dwell alone
 Than cause one bitter tear.
 No ill can flow, to friend or foe,
 From patient sorrows—
 Its source is Heaven—its end allow
 Of joy that must endure.

Bytown, July 19th, 1852

The Missionary and the Brachmachira.

"Notwithstanding the labours of the Missionaries for two hundred years, out of perhaps, one hundred million of Hindoos, there are not twelve thousand Christians, and they are almost all *chambers or outcasts*."—Sketches of the History of Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos.

The beautifully corrected and neatly written little work from which the above passage is extracted, is from the pen of Miss Owenson (1811), since the celebrated Lady Morgan.

The hero of the tale is Hilariou, Count d'Acogna, nephew of the Archbishop of Fishon. Hilariou, of a noble manly form and possessed of great talents, was bred for the church—pious, zealous, uncompromising, and virtuous himself, he could make no allowance for the frailties of others. In the attempt to raise himself above human nature, he ultimately fell below the common standard. It is often thus, Men, who would cease to be men that they might be angels, often fall to the level of demons. Selected from among the Franciscans (the opponents of the Jesuit) for his piety and firmness to the Pope's nuncio to India,—God being at the time under the sway of the Spanish Inquisition and the Jesuits,—his elevation to Hilariou was viewed by them with jealousy and dissatisfaction. Hilariou was, however, received with all the pomp and circumstance of the Church on landing at Goa. From thence he set out on his mission to Lahore and Cashmere, but remained for a considerable period at Lahore, to receive the instructions of a learned pundit in the language, name and use of the people, whom he expected to make many converts. Having perfect himself in the language, Hilariou

set forth on his mission to the beautiful valley of Cashmere. Having entered, amidst tens of thousands of rejoicing Hindoos, one of the temples in which the Brachmachira was worshipped as a goddess, the Monk Hilariou was struck with the youth, beauty, and apparent innocence of this "priestess of Brumah" and he became desirous to convert her to the only True Faith. Impressed with the idea of this beautiful vision, he pursued his journey into the valley of Cashmere, and took up his abode in a grove of natural cavern. The fruits of the earth of the most delicious kinds grew abundantly around his cottage and throughout the valley, and so plentifully that the labour of man was unnecessary.

Wandering forth one evening rather farther than his wont, he was struck with astonishment at seeing the beautiful Brachmachira performing her devotions on the margin of a stream. He watched her and burnt with the desire to converse so lovely a being. Subsequently he discovered that, as the Priestess of Brumah, she had a pavilion, on a rising mound near the stream, she resided with certain vestals, doomed like himself to a life of celibacy. To approach the pavilion, much less the Brachmachira herself, was death by the laws of Menu; but a missionary knows no fear. One evening he approached the object of his deepest anxiety. He spoke to her, and when she would have fled, he seized her by the hand. This was to her pollution. She regarded him with horror and fear; but Hilariou was a fine handsome young man, and when she would have cursed him, her mind underwent a strange change. The God of Love (Carrado—the cupid of the Greeks) had done his work. He had transfixed both hearts! The missionary mistook his own feelings (not an unusual thing in missionaries, as in others,) and though inflamed with real human love, thought himself under the influence only of the objects of his mission. After the first interview, these two young persons,—both doomed by opposite notions to a life of celibacy,—often met. They conversed much and long. He used all the power of eloquence to convert her to his faith, and, having translated the Testament, he presented it to her for her perusal. She read, wept, and believed she loved; and he often had hopes that she did.

This portion of the work is written with exquisite grace and skill, and the fair authoress, even at that early period of her distinguished life, shows how well she understood, and could display, the workings of the heart. The Brachmachira was an enthusiastic worshipper of Brumah, and all the circle of his fallen gods. She believed also, or thought she did, what the missionary taught her; but her bosom, like that of all Hindoos, could receive a dozen deities! The reception of a new god did not expel the belief in old ones. Her love, her devotion to the man, soon became apparent. The missionary rejoiced that he had made a convert of the priestess of Brumah, and hoped through her to convert the whole nation.

Privately, however, as they interviewed and talked, they were discovered, and when one party had the other unsuspecting, all sweet converse was at an end, now of

love, the dreadful signal was given of the approach of the Priest of Bramah, to denounce the Brachmachira as an apostate. She knew those sounds which smote on her ear—and she knew that, if she escaped with life, she would become for ever a *chancalas*—an outcast whom any one might slay who met her. She besought the missionary to fly and leave her to her fate; but he, whose slightest touch before she had regarded with horror and pollution, snatched her—pothine loathe—in his arms and fled with her to the recesses of a vast cavern in the adjacent rocks. They followed the windings of a long passage, and at last found themselves in one of those immense *caem*-temples dedicated to Vishnu, Secva, and Bramah. They had hardly time to conceal themselves before the procession of priests entered, preceded by the Brachmachira's own grand sire. The fearful rites were begun, and the Brachmachira heard herself accursed by her own grand sire, dethroned as the High Priestess of Bramah, expelled as a *chancalas*, and sentenced to a horrid death. This rite being performed, the priests withdrew. The beautiful priestess and the priest of another religion were now alone, the world before them; but both liable to be put to death for their crime, as it was regarded—though both were and remained innocent of crime.—They wandered together for many days, trying to effect a retreat from their foes to Goa, and in her deepest distress, though adoring the man, the Brachmachira always sought mental consolation in her idolatrous worship. He often rebuked; she repented, and promised, but sinned in the same moment again. The truth at times flashed through the missionary's mind, and filled him with remorse and consternation. He had seduced the woman, but failed in making her a convert to his own or an apostate to her religion, whatever her professions, or, indeed, her wishes. Habit had fixed her early impressions too deeply in her soul, ever to be eradicated by man. They travelled in the night,—for the Hindoos would have slain her as an apostate priestess, if they had discovered her, and have killed him as the seducer of a *Brachmachira*—in their estimation the most terrible of all crimes. They knew a caravan had passed through the valley and desert for Goa, and they hoped to overtake it. They did so at last, and their lives were saved.

We are forced here to skip over much of the story. Among the travellers by the caravan were two Jesuits, who detested the Order to which Hilarion belonged. They concealed themselves from him; but watched him closely. The missionary now knew that he was drawing near the place where he must abandon her whom he had deprived of friends, honor, wealth—all that is valuable in life—she had given up all to follow him; and he, struggling with the feelings of human nature which rent his bosom, resolved to place her in a convent as soon as he arrived at Goa, in which she would be compelled to embrace a life of celibacy, as a convert (for he had baptized her) to a religion which she had professed to adopt, not for its sake, but for his. One evening the caravan halted, from the excessive heat, earlier than usual. *Luxima*, the name of the priestess, left her litter, and was joined in a silent retreat by Hilarion. She found him sad, gloomy, sorrowful, yet kind. She poured forth all her love for him; and he told her—they must part. She wept, and he, unable to withstand her tears and labouring under the remorse of having dragged her from her country, threw himself on her bosom. At this moment, the two Jesuites,

who had watched them, pounced upon them. They took them both prisoners and conveyed them under a guard of soldiery from Tatta to Goa. *Luxima* was confined in a convent; Hilarion in the prison of the Inquisition. The Jesuits charged him with heresy and seduction, and, with the usual ceremonies, he was condemned to be burnt alive in the Grand Plaza. *Luxima*, through the instrumentality of the pundit mentioned early in the work, had previously made her escape from the convent, and had been denounced (as she had been baptised by the monk) as a *relapsed*,—and consequently liable to be burnt alive too. From her retreat, however, she saw the procession pass along the street with the condemned, among whom she discovered Hilarion. Labouring under a delirious fever from her previous sufferings, she rushed after the procession; arrived in the square just as the flames began to rise around Hilarion; and wildly threw herself into his embraces. The Hindoos, so slow to rise in insurrection, when they saw her whom, from certain marks on the forehead, they knew to be a priestess of Bramah, thus endangered, became inflamed with rage. They beat off the officers of the Inquisition; overthrew the soldiers; and, in the confusion, the condemned escaped to the lower end of the square, which is washed by the sea. Hilarion threw himself and his convert into a boat, and they reached the mountains on the opposite side of the harbour. Here *Luxima* spoke to him for the last time. The hour of her death had arrived. Her cup of suffering, through and for him, was full. "Live," she said to him, "that thy beneficence to the people of my nation may redeem the faults of her who for thy sake has been guilty. . . . And thou wilt also check the Christian's zeal, and bid him follow the sacred lesson of the God he serves, who, for years before the Christian era, extended his merciful indulgence to the errors of the Hindoo's mind, and bounteously lavished on his native soil those blessings which first tempted the Christian to seek our happier regions. * * * For thee I forfeited my caste, my country, and my life: for it is true that, still loving more than enlightened, my ancient habits of belief clung to my mind; thou to my heart. Still I lived thy seeming proselyte, that I might live *thine*; and now I die as Brahmin women die, a Hindoo in my feelings and my faith—dying for him I loved—and believing as my fathers did." "Tell my countrymen," she added, speaking to the Hindoo pundit, "that I, having gathered a spotted flower in the garden of love, expiate my error by the loss of my life. . . . Tell them, when thou speakest of me, that thou sawest her die whose soul was as pure from sin as, when clothed in transcendent brightness, she outshone in faith and in virtue all the women of her nation?" "Bramah," she exclaimed with her last breath, "Bramah!" She grasped the hands of the missionary and died. But he replied not to the last glance of life and love. The pundit burnt the body of the convert in that retreat; the missionary was never heard of more.

It is impossible to do justice to a work of this kind in such a sketch as this; but it may direct attention rather to the subject than to the work, and, perhaps, a lesson might be learnt from it. If the benignant Father of all can tolerate nations, of what

* The Inquisition had no power over the Moors or Musselmans, or the Pagans or Hindoos, unless they embraced the Christian faith, and then, if they relapsed they were burnt alive.

ever creed, it is not for man to seize with intolerant hand the thunderbolts of Heaven and launch them on all he may deem the foes of God. With civilization, kindness, and persuasion, the principles of Christianity will, in God's own time, permeate all nations; but when we see men endeavouring to root out one superstition by the introduction of others; when we see flames of persecution arising in the name, though far from the spirit, of God, we then see that men, under the pretext of converting the heathen, are really doing all in their power to prevent the extension of Christianity. Conversion, to be worth anything—to be desirable—is a slow process—the result of conviction; and conviction grows out of inquiry and meditation. It is like the seed sown by the husbandman. Its growth is slow, and it comes slowly to maturity, and never without due mental culture and a trial of all things. It is easy to breed bigots; to raise up men and women as believers of a certain creed, if never permitted to read or hear but one side of a question; but this is to make bigots, and not consistent Christians, who embrace what they profess because they have examined what can be said against as well as for it, and who have embraced it from conviction.

Four days Later from Europe.

New York, July 8

The steamship *Baltic* arrived this morning at an early hour. It is the quickest passage on record.

Liverpool, June 28.—Breadstuffs—Brown, Shipley & Co. quote market dull, with a decline of 2d on wheat, and 6d. on flour. Little doing in corn. Western Canal, Philadelphia, and Canadian flour 36s a 38s 6d per quarter.

Messrs. R. Maxwell & Co., quote white American wheat at 11s 6d a 11s 9d; Ohio flour 36s 6d a 39s; 40s. 6d for extra.

The Russians are evacuating the Principalities in great haste.

The "Asia" arrived out on 25.

The Liverpool Corn Market was steady at last quotations.

The news brought by the *Baltic* is brief, but of importance.

The Russians have evacuated the Principalities, and are concentrating their forces beyond the Pruth.

Two nights before the steamer left, the Russian reply to the Austrian note was reported at Liverpool. It is to the effect, that as a mark of high consideration for Austria, Russia consents to evacuate the Turkish territories.

The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks.

A despatch from Vienna dated the 24th instant says that the Russians are in full retreat to Moldavia.

The Russians in the Dobrujscha are also retreating—a Turkish army 20,000 strong is advancing to relieve Rassova.

Omur Pacha is advancing at great speed with his entire force to the Danube.

The following important dispatch announcing the immediate retreat of the Russians from the Sultan's dominions was published on Monday evening:—

Paris, Monday, June 26th.—The Monitor's public intelligence from Bucharest to the 23rd by telegraph via Belgrade, says: the siege of Sulistra, suspended on the 13th, has now been raised by superior order.

The Russians have evacuated Georgia, and the whole Muscovite army is about to retire beyond the Pruth in the direction of Dikshan and Verlat.

The entry of the Austrians into the Principalities is decided.

The Russians have withdrawn their oxen and everything moveable on which they could lay their hands, leaving nothing behind but their wretched paper money.

BLACK SEA.—The "Sidon" and "Inflexible" arrived at Baltzuck on the 2d of June, from

the mouth of the Dabube, each having three vessels in tow, one with military clothing, and most of them with provisions for the army. Three of them were under Dutch, two Greek, and one Neapolitan colors.

Advices dated Varna, June 15th, state that the Duke of Cambridge with the first division of the British army had arrived there.

Prince Napoleon's division was to embark for Varna. On the 18th 4,000 French troops had arrived at Adrianople.

The Anglo-French advance guard had arrived at Prusva.

Admiral Bruat's squadron had arrived at the Black Sea and co-operated with the united squadron.

Schamyl was but a few hours' march from Tiflis with 3,000 men.

The Russians have planted the 16 guns taken from the "Tiger," on the newly constructed batteries of Odessa.

NEW YORK, July 10th, 1854.

Flour, inferior grades firmer with better enquiry, sales at \$4 75, \$6.27 @ \$6.75 for common to straight state, \$7 @ 75 for favorite, \$6.75 @ 75 for western.

Wheat dull and drooping.—Erie nominal corn more doing—sales 4,000 bushels at 53 @ 63 for distillery parcels of common to good.

Pork dull, sales in favor of buyers, \$11 @ 12½ for mess, \$10 @ 10.25 prime.

Lard unchanged—sales 13 @ 17 Ohio, 17 @ 19 for state.

BALTIMORE, 10th.

204 deaths are reported for the week ending 8th July, of which one was from cholera.

Arrival of the ASIA.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The Steamship *Asia*, arrived here yesterday, with 145 passengers. She brings Liverpool dates July 1.

The aspect of the war has undergone an entire change, and it is difficult to foresee what new complications may arise.

Austria is ready to march her 200,000 men into the principalities, thus interposing between the combatants, and preventing further hostilities there.

Austria has not yet received the Czar's official reply; cannot have received it before the 3rd July, and will not act decisively until received.

The action of Austria is in accordance with the convention between herself individually and the Porte.

The Anglo-French force is now at Varna, preparing, it is supposed, for an expedition, under Arnaud in person into the Crimea.

The whole Russian army of occupation, is falling back in good order with all its stores.

The garrisons of Ismail, Galachia, &c., are already on the march to the Crimea, and all disposable forces will immediately follow, as it is expected to be the next battle field.

Nicholas is on his way to the Crimea, from Riga.

Sir Cbas. Napier had concentrated his whole force in the Baltic, 25 miles from Cronstadt, on the 27th June, in a manner that would indicate an attack.

Four British steamers had bombarded Vornasere.

The whole sea will be blockaded from the 1st of August.

Both armies in Asia are motionless at Hars. Greece is quiet.

There is an interesting debate in Parliament on the Fishery Treaty and Canada elective Council.

Captain Pearson of Ship *Rose Starfish* died of his wound received in the battle of Shanghai, China.

LATEST.

VIENNA, June 30.—The Times correspondent is assured that Baron Meyendorf received his letters on Friday morning; but they have not been delivered.

Diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off.

Count Cronvi is to enter little Wallachia by way of Osova, with about 30,000 men, on 3d July.

On the 20th and 23rd, the Turkish Vanguard of 18,000 men attacked the rear guard of the Russians, and drove it beyond Trajan's Wall.

In the treaty between Austria and Turkey, it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and the integrity of the Empire. Austria will evacuate the principalities on conclusion of peace with the least possible delay.

The Baltic bombardment of Bromarsore began at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 21st by 7 masked batteries, which was discontinued, abandoned, and at 10 o'clock the Russian magazines were in a blaze. One account says the English lost 7 men; another says 4 killed and 7 wounded.

A Vienna letter of June 25th says orders have been sent by telegraph to Trieste that the Austrian vessel of war ready to put to sea should leave at once. The French *Venus* sailed at once.

Constantinople, June 22.—The allied troops continue their movements towards Varna, and in a few days will be united there. The Divan consents to re-open part of Turkey to the Greek flag. Prince Menschikoff is appointed associate of Prince Paskiewitch.

A Pontoon Bridge at Kalarasch broke down on the 20th June with 500 Russian artillery, most of whom were drowned and guns lost.

Arrival of the Franklin.

NEW YORK, 18th July.

The steamer *Franklin*, from Havre for New York, went ashore at Long Island, owing to the dense fog. She left Southampton on the 5th instant at 6 o'clock. She brings 160 passengers and 800 tons merchandize. Her position is considered dangerous. One half the passengers landed and the rest remained.

A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the 25th ult. headed by Gen. O'Donnell. The garrison fraternized with the insurgents, and Gen. O'Donnell threatened to attack the palace. He also proposed the abdication of the Queen. 4000 troops had marched from Madrid for Toledo. At last accounts Madrid was tranquil.

The news from the continent is to the effect that a corps of 25,000 Austrians had entered Moldavia, and that other troops are expected shortly to follow. The Austrian Commander in Chief has proceeded to the seat of war with instructions to insist on the evacuation of Moldavia. This the Russians refused to do, and it is stated the Czar, in reply to the demand of Austria and Prussia said that he would resist to the last man and the last ruble. The Russians have determined to defend the line of Sereth, and consequently a collision between the two powers is most imminent.

PARIS, July 4.—Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult. states that the Town was much agitated— that insurgents to the number of 4000 were at the Camp Delmon, at about a gun shot from the Palace. General Campuencas, Director of the Artillery, had refused to attack them, while protesting his fidelity to the Queen. Gen. O'Donnell was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry; unless she did so he threatened to attack the town the same evening.

Subsequent advices to the 2nd state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out "Death to Sartomesa." It was said that part of the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents. The abdication of the Queen was under discussion. The formation of a Regency, of which Navarez should be a member—on the other hand, the *Patrie* declared that the news sent by telegraph from Spain continues to be favorable, and that the insurgents, after having been defeated, have marched to Toledo.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from Bayonne of the 3rd, which states that on the 29th ult. the Queen of Spain appeared on the parade and was welcomed by the troops and the populace very generally. O'Donnell, Kerveolans and Misena have been deprived of their rank, titles and honors.

SECOND REPORT.

It is stated that the Queen's Troop attacked the insurgents, gained a signal advantage over them, and that the latter were routed.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC

A telegraphic despatch dated Hamburg, July 4th received by the way of Paris, states that on the 29th ultimo, The Anglo French fleet was lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack on the following day.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Our advices by way of Paris, from Vienna, state that the entry of the Austrian troops into Moldavia is an "accomplished fact."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, July 3.—The Archduke Albrecht has joined the army. General Niendorf Adlantz acts as Governor of Hungary. It is believed that General Cadzmo has this day entered Little Wallachia from Cronova with 24,000 men and that a brigade from Transylvania has passed through the Timoch into Great Wallachia. All the troops in Russian Poland have been ordered to march towards the Gallician frontier and a Leonin mass has been ordered in Poland.

Each landboorder is to supply 24 men, 12 of whom are to be armed with scythes.

The *Duches Post* has every reason to believe that the Russian answer to the summons has at length arrived. It is stated that the Prussian Government has received Col Manteuffel, who it is well known was sent to St. Petersburg with a despatch in support of the opinions from Austria, information indicating a marked coldness on the part of the Court of Russia. At the departure of the last courier, it was not known what would be the answer of that Court, or in what terms it would be couched.

At Berlin as well as Vienna, the retrograde movements of the Russian troops is regarded both as a retreat, and a change of attitude, hostile to Germany.

According to a letter from Janina, dated June 20th, Fanard Effendi left Metzgor on the 18th within a league of Kallaboka, with the corps of Islam Pachá, composed of 2000 men regulars and 1000 arabouts. He effected his march without striking a blow. As the Ottoman troops advanced the Greeks fell back upon their centre. The Greeks attacked the Helenic volunteers, headed by Hadji Petros. After a conflict of three hours the Greeks were completely beaten. They had a considerable number killed and wounded, and their baggage captured. The Greeks took to flight, some towards Agrafa and others in the direction of Olliprus.

ESGONAN.—The Crown Lawyers have declared that any participation in the Russian loan, would be considered an act of treason. In the face of such unanimity, it is useless to say that the loan, was from the first looked upon with suspicion.

A letter from Corfu dated June 24th says her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Diamond* left to day for the Black Sea.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool Corn Market was unchanged, with but a moderate business doing.

Breadstuffs had declined, C n 1s, Flour 1s 2s.

Consols closed on the fourth at 93½

ROBBERY AT THE GRAND TRUNK RAIL-ROAD OFFICE.—On Thursday night the safe of the Grand Trunk Railway Office, Little St. James Street, was opened and money and securities to the amount of £15,000, or £16,000, abstracted therefrom. In the course of the day, in consequence of the information given by a woman, several boxes containing the securities were found behind a fence, near Laganchaters Street. There are still missing some bills of exchange, to the extent of about £1,500,000, of course valueless, and about £1000 in notes on the Montreal bank. A party suspected of the offence has been arrested.—*Neutral Herald*, July 15.

The Mayor of Toronto has issued his proclamation offering \$1000 for the discovery, apprehension and conviction of any person who set fire to any of the buildings lately burned in that city.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday contains a Proclamation of the Province is threatened with Cholera; and that the Health Act is therefore forward in force for six months.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In an other column will be found the telegraphic report of the British Mail steamer Europa, which arrived in Halifax on Wednesday, and its action on the following day. Her Mail was delivered here this (Tuesday) morning.

Although no engagement has taken place between the Russians and the allied armies, yet the news from the seat of war is of the most exciting nature.

Black Sea.—Nothing of importance has been effected by the fleet since our last visit has been made round the Circassian coast, and all the forts erected by the Russians have been found abandoned and many of them destroyed; they are now in the possession of the Turks and Cossacks. Odessa and Sebastopol are still closely blockaded.

Black Sea.—The Imperial wharfs at Koni, with the ships, buildings there and the dock yards, have been completely destroyed. On the 16th of June 159 men were landed from the frigate Odin and Future at Gamsla Kurlyshy where they were received by a masked battery of five guns and a large number of riflemen who were waiting for them in ambush. This small band of daring fellows behaved with the greatest gallantry, but unhappily Lieut. Bartington, a midshipman, and three men were killed and two officers and 14 men wounded, and 28 were made prisoners by the Russians; between fifty and forty of the enemy were killed and many more wounded.

The Principalities.—The gallant defence of Silistria by the Turks alone has obliged the Russians to raise the siege of that important fortress and retreat across the Danube. This great but bloody victory has been achieved without the aid of the allied troops, consequently adding to the mortification of the Czar, and lowering the prestige of the Russian prowess throughout Europe. On the 13th of June the enemy made an attack upon the fortress after having sprung three mines immediately under the walls but, without effecting a breach. The Turks had discovered the mines and had countermined the out-works of the post attacked; after a brief and obstinate defence the assailed party row off as if in confusion discharging seven guns upon the works; the Russians impetuously rushed in when the mine was exploded, and between two and three thousand of the enemy were killed. On the close of the engagement Hussa Pascha, the brave commander of Silistria, was killed by the explosion of, almost the last shell thrown by the enemy. The Russian losses were immense, and their commander-in-chief, the Prince Paskewitch, General Luders, and count Orloff were wounded. On the 14th another desperate attack was made upon the fortress which was repelled with immense slaughter of the Russians and the Prince Gotchi-

loft, who had taken the command in chief was also wounded. On the 15th 25,000 Turkish troops sent to the relief of Silistria by Omar Pasha, made a demonstration against the Russian besieging army, particularly drawing attention from the fortress when a sortie was made and the enemy were driven from every point their field batteries destroyed, and they were compelled to cross the Danube and took refuge in Wallachia. The Turks took the small island upon which the besieging batteries were erected and destroyed the whole of the works. The Russians lost 10,000 men and amongst the killed and wounded are their principal generals. The last despatch states that the enemy have crossed the Pruth, and are now making preparations to receive the allies upon Russian ground. It is strange that on the 13th the Emperor sent a command to Prince Paskewitch to take Silistria regardless of all cost.

The British and French armies are encamped near to Varna; and as their presence at Silistria will not now be required, it is rumored that a large detachment will join the combined fleet in the projected attack upon Sebastopol, the reduction of which, and the occupation of the Crimea being the apparent object of the two governments. The fortified towns of Mogubeli and Simelcia have been evacuated by the Russians, and the Turkish troops have captured Giurgevo.

Greece and Turkey.—The Greek insurrection is not yet at an end, although Otho's government has been checked in giving assistance to the rebels.

Austria and Prussia.—The late interview between the King and Emperor has ended in nothing; the King of Prussia is now about to meet the Czar in Poland, his prime minister and the Prince of Prussia are to accompany him. The Austrian papers state that St. Petersburg is in a dreadful state, the bridges are all thrown down and cast into the channels of the Neva, and the streets are filled with tents decamped by wild Tartar hordes who have been called to take the place of the guards; the city is declared under martial law, and all the inhabitants are confined to their houses at nightfall.

France.—There is nothing of any importance in the news this week, except the finding out a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor on his projected journey to the baths of the South, and the arrest of 150 persons said to be implicated in it.

Italy.—The Pope continues very unwell and seems very anxious to have the parties who were convicted of the murder of the Count Rossi immediately executed. The prisons of the Legations are filled with political and religious offenders, and arrests are continually making. Cardinal Antonelli, the secretary of State is using all his influence to obtain the Papedom in the event of the anticipated death of Pius the Ninth.

England.—The talk of the Town seems to be at this moment, the great speech of Lord St. John in the House of Peers upon the War, and his cogent reasons for placing no faith in the Czar. This admirable speech was answered by the Earl of Aberdeen, in one of his equivocating and English harangues, in which he said that the enthusiasm at present felt in England was the result of passion not reason, and that his aim was still peace if it could be honorably attained. On the Bill for giving the power to the Parliament of Canada to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, being brought for discussion before the House of Lords, several peers advocated the independence of Canada in preference to the passing of such a measure.

Railway Intelligence.

From "The State of Maine," by June 25.

LAURENCE ON THE LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The railway to Montreal has turned the forests along its line into gold. One of the leading and one of the earliest objections urged against the plan of the railway from Portland to Montreal, was the character of the country through which it was to pass.—"The howling wilderness," so graphically depicted in the speeches of the friends of some of the rival lines, has been found, but instead of proving any discouragement to its friends, turns out a noble business for the railway. A timber township furnishes more business for the road than three ordinary farming towns of equal extent under good cultivation.

The forest at the head of the Androscoggin and Connecticut rivers, have been quadrupled in value in the last four years and a similar result is found along the streams of Canada, in the neighborhood of the line.

The returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending June 3, show that over a half million feet of lumber was moved on that road, and from the new operations now going forward along the line we predict that in another year it will average one million feet a week.

In passing over the line this week, we were surprised to notice the lumber operations started within the last few years.

At Bethel a large building for a steam saw-mill is raised and will be in operation the present year, the proprietors having secured from the Legislature at its recent session; a right to construct and maintain a boom for holding their logs at that place.

Further on at Stacks a new mill with two saws at Stratford Hollow, on its vicinity, are two more, and another at North Stratford at the mouth of the Nullegan, and three new mills are nearly finished at the mouth of the St. Pauls a stream a few miles below the Nullegan. A new mill is about to be put up by Messrs. Richardson & Guichrist of Wells, river in the Hog woods, and the Island Pond Stream Mill Co. are cutting about 50,000 feet of lumber per day.

All these and perhaps other saw mills, have sprung up within the last year or two, called into existence by the influence of the railway.

The value of the railway to the land owner and the lumberman have far surpassed any previous estimate or conception of it. The whole region at the North of us has been touched with new life, realizing for those owning lands or water power fortunes, of which the little dreamed. By another year Portland will be second only to Bangor in the value and extent of its lumber business.

SAVINGS ON THE WATERTOWN AND ROKE R. R. MAY, 1853.

From Freight,	\$30,070.98
" Passengers,	11,773.65
" Other Sources,	3,300.87
	\$45,145.50

LOADINGS OF THE WATERWORKS AND HOUSES IN 1853.

From Freight	\$19,110 22
Passengers	10,976 10
Other Sources	931 74
Total	\$31,018 14
Increase in 1854	13,226 67
or nearly 43 per cent.	

It will be seen that the principal increase is in the freight department, in which this would be doing a large business, limited only by the capacity of the rolling stock of the Company. One new locomotive has just been added, and another is, we believe, expected in a few days, making some 22 in all. At the present rate of increase several more will be required during the year.

There has been a handsome increase, as will be seen in the passenger business, over the corresponding period last year.

Schedule Number One.

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID AND RECEIVED BY SUPERVISOR OF COLLECTORS FOR THE SERVICES THEREIN ENUMERATED.

- For measuring off or counting Lumber.
- White Pine, Bass or Butternut, Two pence three farthings per ton.
 - Red Pine, Three pence three farthings per ton.
 - Hardwood, Three pence three farthings per ton.
 - Oars and Handspikes counted off, One shilling and two pence per hundred pieces.
 - Deals counted off, One shilling and two pence per hundred pieces.
 - For calling and measuring in a Merchantable state, or measuring in Shipping order, or counting off where not otherwise herein provided for.
 - White Pine Timber, Five pence three eighths per ton.
 - Red Pine Timber, Six pence one farthing per ton.
 - Hardwood Timber, Seven pence one eighth per ton.
 - Deals, Two shillings and ten pence per standard hundred.
 - Planks, two inches and under, Two shillings per hundred pieces.
 - Standard Staves, Fourteen shillings and six pence per mille.
 - West India Staves, Six shillings and four pence per mille.
 - Barrel Staves, Four shillings and six pence per mille.
 - Oars, Four shillings and six pence per hundred pieces.
 - Handspikes, Three shillings and three pence per hundred pieces.
 - Spars, from 12 to 19 inches, Two shillings and two pence each.
 - Masts and bowsprit, 24 inches and upwards, Three shillings and ten pence each.
 - Lathwood, One shilling and eight pence per cord.

Schedule Number Two.

FEES TO BE PAID BY THE SUPERVISOR TO THE COLLECTORS FOR THEIR SERVICES.

- Lumber measured off or counted off.
- White Pine, Bass or Butternut, One penny seven eighths per ton.
 - Red Pine, Two pence half penny per ton.
 - Hardwood, Two pence half penny per ton.
 - Oars & Handspikes, counted off, Eleven pence per hundred pieces.
 - Deals, counted off, Eleven pence per hundred pieces.
 - For calling and measuring in a Merchantable state, or measuring in Shipping order, or counting off, where not herein otherwise provided for.
 - White Pine, Bass or Butternut, Four pence three eighths per ton.
 - Red Pine, Five pence per ton.
 - Hardwood, Five pence five eighths per ton.
 - Deals, Two shillings and six pence per Standard Hundred.
 - Planks and Boards, One shilling and nine pence per hundred pieces.
 - Standard Staves, Twelve shillings and six pence per mille.
 - West India Staves, Five shillings and seven pence per mille.
 - Barrel Staves, Four shillings per mille.

Oars, Four shillings per hundred pieces.
 Handspikes, Two shillings and nine pence per hundred pieces.
 Spars, from 12 to 19 inches, One shilling and eight pence each.
 Masts and bowsprit, 19 to 24 inches, Two shillings and six pence each.
 Masts and bowsprits, 24 inches and upwards, Three shillings and one penny each.
 Lathwood, One shilling and five pence per cord.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Amount of Duties collected at this port during the quarter ended, 5th July, 1854.	£73,212 5 0
Corresponding quarter last year.	49,697 11 7
Which shows an increase of 47.01 per cent, or	£23,614 13 5

On Tuesday the 14th of July, (the 18th anniversary of American Independence) a loyal demonstration took place at Russell's Hotel, Quebec. Judge Mondelet on sitting down at table with a large number of gentlemen of all origins was suddenly left "alone in his glory," by the raising of the whole company, including our late respected member, Mr. Durood. After giving three cheers for the Queen and three groans for Judge Mondelet, they left the rooms. His honor left Quebec the following day. — Quebec Mercury

FROM JAPAN.—The British Government has taken steps to receive the same advantages in the trade with Japan, have just been granted to the United States.

It is a sort of deep and gloomy portent, that on the Saturday prior to the meeting of Parliament, the British Archbishop and Bishop went in state to Lord Elgin, and presented a formal protest against secularizing the Reserves. — Toronto Examiner.

CHOLERA IN MONTREAL.—The following is a summary of the deaths from this frightful disease in Montreal, as reported in the papers of the City.

July 5th number of cases 30 died 11
6th " " 69 " 16
7th " " 23 " 21
8th " " 35 " 10
9th " " 27 " 8
10th " " 44 " 20
11th " " 56 " 56
12th " " 43 " 43

The total number of cases on the 11th and 12th not reported.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—A letter from Calcutta, April 27, mentions that H. M. S. Spartan, the sloop Rapid and the steamship Bangalore, screw-steamer Rattler, were at Singapore, with the brigate Sybilla on the way from Temcooleda, and the sloop Saracen due from England. It was considered that this force was not a match for the Russian squadron in those seas. When the Mary Wood, Mail steamer, with the mails from England, approached Woosung, China, on the last trip, she found the Russian ship-of-war, Prince Menchikoff, waiting outside for news from Europe, which, having obtained, she started no one knows where, but probably to some rendezvous in the North—the captain having given out that he was going to Manila. — Ib.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Montreal, July 6th, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th June, 1854:—

First Class Passengers, 33041	.....	\$4532 00
Second do, 11973	.....	732 10
Tons Merchandise, 29982	.....	6981 03
Feet of Lumber, 674,215	.....	2675 26
Cords of Firewood, 4301	.....	374 68
Mails, &c.,	.....	1387 26
Total	Cy.	\$16882 53
		£4,220-12-7 1/2

Total receipts for current half year commencing January 1st, up to Cy. week ending June 24th, 1854 £81,523 1 4 292 Miles open.

THOMAS HADMAN, Auditor.

How to Avoid Cholera.

A handbill, bearing this title, has been issued by Mr. John Canfield, Surgeon of Montreal, and Lugand. Of course, we pronounce an opinion upon the receipt it recommends, but its sanitary suggestions are excellent. Mr. Canfield says:— "Good health, good spirits and industry are the best preservatives. If you are ill, seek for a doctor.

Keep the whole of the body clean; do not spare the soap and water, rub the body well dry after washing. Cholera is fond of filth. Live plainly, and avoid all excesses; go early to bed. Drunkenness and late hours are great friends of the cholera.

Cleanse out, and thoroughly scour your water-closets or cisterns; boil the water before you drink it or give it to your children. Impure water is the cause of many diseases.

If there be offensive smells in your house from sewers or cesspools, complain to your landlord; if it takes no steps for removing the nuisance, complain to the parish authorities. If they do not assist you, apply to the magistrates. The law now protects from poison as well as starvation.

If you get wet, change your clothes as fast as you can; warm and dry clothing do much to keep off cholera. Flannel should be worn next the skin round the body, and the feet be kept dry and warm with woollen stockings.

Go out into the fresh air as often as you can. Pure air and wholesome exercise may keep off cholera as well as fever.

Take no strong physic, a warm saline, senna, &c. If opening medicine is wanted, a small quantity of powdered rhubarb, with a little ginger and carbonate of soda. For children, nothing is better than rhubarb with magnesia. It shall doses, repeated every four hours till the proper effect is produced.

If you have a bowel complaint, leave off food. Rest and lying in bed are most necessary. Get this mixture for preparing which a druggist ought not to charge more than sixpence.

1 drachm of aromatic confection, 1 do prepared chalk, 1 do volatile oil, 2 do kudanum, 2 do tincture of ginger, 2 do tincture of kino, 2 ounces of cinnamon water. A table-spoonful to be taken every two hours till the relaxation is stopped. A child under ten years half the dose, and from three to five years old, a fourth part only. Cayenne pepper, 12 grains, camphor, do, cloves, 12 grains. Aromatic confection sufficient to make up twelve pills. Bland is certainly most valuable in cholera to those who have not been in the habit of spirit drinking, those who have constantly taken it, derive little or no good from it.

Bad bread or bad vegetables, unsound meat or such like tend most powerfully to derange the stomach and bowels, and to bring on cholera.

Preventive and Cure.

CHOLERA.—The following extract from the London Dispensary, by the Lord Brougham, is a very simple and he says effectual preventive of cholera, as well as a remedy of great power:—

"The preventive is simple a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a day, in a cup of coffee, or other liquid, in the morning. When attacked with cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of kudanum, and an ounce of brandy or other spirits, may be given as follows:—after being well shaken a teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known a man effectually relieved and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours. The charcoal was used as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of eight hundred was attacked with the cholera."

WIND INDICES.—Advised from Barbadoes to the 15th ult. bring intelligence of the frightful prevalence of the cholera. As many as four hundred persons per day had fallen victims. And the whole number of deaths since the commencement of the epidemic is set down at five thousand. We hope this is an exaggeration.

From the Railway Times.

ELECTION NEWS.

Since the appearance of our last issue, we hear accounts from every part of the Province of the appearance of new Candidates.

The honble. Mr. Price has complied with a numerous signed requisition and stands for the North Riding of York.

Sir Allan Maenab stands for Hamilton and will not be opposed. He is pledged to vote for the immediate secularization of the Reserves. We give this on the authority of the *Leader*, but imagine that paper somewhat mistaken; we fancy the word should read settlement.

Mr. Barker of Markham stands for the East Riding of York.

The Reformers are trying to bring out the honble. Mr. Baldwin for Toronto; if Mr. Baldwin accepts to stand it is probable that he will unite all the Reform votes on himself and will be returned. Messrs. Sherwood, Cameron, and Ridout are in the field on the Conservative side. The Reformers also talk of bringing out a Mr. Whitterton; and Mr. Bowes stands for his own account. Mr. Rose stands again for Dundas. He is opposed by Mr. Browne, and as Mr. Chrysler is coming out on the Conservative side, he will probably profit by the division among the Reformers and slip in.

Mr. Mathieson stands for the North, and Mr. Hincks for the South, Ridings of Oxford. We have not heard of any opposition. Wm. Lyon McKenzie has started for Oxford, not to oppose Mr. Hincks but to "budge" him, in his usual fashion.

Mr. J. A. Macdonnell runs for Kingston, and is sure of success. We learn that Mr. Counter would oppose him, if he had any chances of getting in.

The nomination for the County of Russell takes place to-day at 12 o'clock. We hear from all parts of the County that the contest will be mainly between Mr. Bell and Mr. Lyon; and Mr. Stewart has no chance whatever.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Malloch are hard at it in Carleton.

In Renfrow Mr. Hincks has been brought forward, and an active canvass has been going on for some time in his behalf; Mr. Gerard McRao, and Mr. John McKinnon, the President of the Prescott and Bytown Railway Company are also out for this County.

Mr. Egan is at present the only Candidate for Pontiac, but whether there is opposition or not his election is certain.

In Ottawa no Candidates are yet out but Messrs. Cook and Aylwin. We heard yesterday that Mr. Aylwin has resigned. In another place will be found some resolutions passed at a public meeting in Buckingham. There is an evident desire in many parts of this fine county to secure the continuance of Mr. Egan's services, and although he does not come forward,

having pledged himself to the electors of Pontiac, we should not be surprised to see him brought forward by his friends on the nomination.

Mr. Duncan Strachan stands for Argenteuil, we have heard of no other.

Mr. McCann stands for Prescott on the Conservative interest.

It is said that the notorious Ogilvie R. Gowain is to stand for the North Riding of Leeds.

For the City of Montreal Messrs. Young, Darion, and Holton are out with their addresses, all decidedly anti-Ministerial, and Mr. Bristol, whose politics are not exactly known, is out on his own hand, "as Harry Wynd fought" to use the Scotch proverb.

Mr. J. M. Ferris, the former proprietor of the Ministerial Gazette, is out for the East Riding of Missisquoi, anti-Ministerial.

Mr. Jacob DeWitt addresses the electors of Chateauguay, also anti-ministerial.

In the East Riding of York Mr. Hogan, the Editor of the *Colonist* has come forward; he is a Conservative.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron opposes Mr. George Brown in Lambton, and has also been invited to stand for Lanark.

The Honble Mr. Morin stands for Terrebonne.

The honble Mr. Chaveau has been returned for the County of Quebec without opposition.

The Hon. Mr. Chabbot has been returned for Bellechasse without opposition.

Mr. Lomieux has also been returned for Bellechasse without opposition.

These are all the principal Constituencies which we notice in our exchanges as having made a choice of Candidates; in addition to those enumerated in our last; we purposely omit a number of the smaller French Counties as of no interest to our Ottawa readers.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday evening last. The National Theatre, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, took fire during a performance, and was totally destroyed. All the persons made their escape from it. The fire caught by a person trying to light a match against the scenery. The fire spread to the Girard House, the Chinese Museum, and the stores adjoining the theatre, all of which were destroyed. Albert A. Sheppard, an actor attached to the Theatre, perished in the flames. His body was found in the ruins next morning. He left the Theatre when the fire broke out, but returned to his dressing room for his watch. The whole loss ranges from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

The Brevet.

We give elsewhere a summary of the long Brevet in the London Gazette of the 20th June. Among them we see the Earl of Cathcart takes the rank of General. To be Major General is the Earl of Cardigan. William James d'Urban, Deputy Quarter Master General in North America, to be Colonel. Frederick Lennox Ingall, Deputy-Assist. Qr. Master General, Montreal, to be Major.

Those in want of first rate choice, can supply themselves at the store of Messrs. Patterson & Blackburn, Rideau street Lower Bytown. The article they have on hand has age and richness to recommend it.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, July 18.

The Royal mail Steamship Niagara arrived at 5 p. m.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Business in wheat and flour has been rather limited, without material change from our last quotations. Indian Corn rather active; 1s decline. Some circulars quote wheat 3d and flour 6d lower. Messrs. Richardson & Boos quote western canal flour at 36s 6d, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canadian 37s.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Sir Charles Napier was lying in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to June 27th no attack had been made.

The English frigate Desperate had fired some shots, which the batteries returned.

Boomerang was again bombarded on the 26th and 27th June, and the fortifications destroyed.

FROM THE BLACK SEA.

On the 24th June eight Russian sail came out of Sebastopol and attacked three of the allied ships. The allied ships engaged were the Furious, Terrible and the Descartes. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The Furious was considerably damaged. The main body of the allied fleets were at Baldjok. Some English boats taking soundings at the mouth of the Danieper exchanged shots with some Russians.

THE DANUBE.

On the 21st and 22d an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a despatch from Byrult.

Omar Pasha fell on the remainder of the 25000 troops on the 21st near Silistria. The battle lasted two days. The Russian loss is about 2600 killed. They however made good their retreat.

The plans of the campaign and the movement of the allied fleets are kept a profound secret.

A telegraph is being built to Varna, Schumla, Widdin and Gallipoli.

50,000 Anglo-French troops are still at Varna. St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon were also there.

On the 22d the cannonade on the Russians was heard at Muard, and General Canrobert sent three squadrons to reconnoitre.

Omar Pacha is preparing to establish his headquarters at Rustchuk.

The communications with the Danube are kept open as far as Rassova by the Turkish flotilla.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers commands the division of the French army embarking for the Baltic.

The English line-of-battle ships St. Vincent, Royal William, Algiers, Hannibal and Terrible, and steamer Lynx and others, are embarking a force at Cherbourg.

From Asia the news is bad. On June 19th the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Urscuberts and Kalas. The Russians attacked them on the flank during the assault, and defeated them with a loss of 1500 men, 13 cannons, 35 standards, and the entire camp equipments.

The crew of the English frigate Sanspareil are fortifying Soukum Kale.

Madame Meszlenya, one of the sisters of Kestuth died at her residence in New York, on Thursday last. The disease was consumption.

The French Generals in Africa have had some severe engagements with the Kabiles, in which the latter were defeated. The children of the desert cannot stand the artillery at all.

Four immense screw steamers, of 4000 tons each, are in process, of construction for a Liverpool Company. They will form a passenger line between England and Australia.

Some weeks since charges were preferred against the Sisters of Charity, incumbents of the Mobile City Hospital. The Governors made their Report on the charge on the 30th ult., and found them guilty of making the Hospital instrumental in the propagation of Sectarian principles. Since then the Sisters have resigned their charge, and their resignation has been accepted.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Twelfth of July in Toronto.

Wednesday, the 12th of July, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the day was celebrated by the Orangemen of this City with great enthusiasm.—They met about 11 o'clock and formed into procession on the vacant lot near the jail, and thence marched through several streets to St. James' Cathedral, where divine service was performed by their Dep. Grand Chaplain the Rev. Dr. Lett—the use of the Cathedral having been kindly granted for the purpose, by the Rev. Mr. Grasset. A large collection was taken up in the Cathedral after the service for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan's Association. After prayers they re-formed into procession and proceeded along King and York Streets to the College Avenue, where some appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered, after which each Lodge proceeded to its respective Lodge room to transact business connected with the order. The procession was composed of a respectable looking and athletic body of men. They wore dark coats and white trousers, which together with the brilliant colours of their badges, gave them an imposing appearance. Numbers of them also wore scarlet cloaks fringed with ermine, and red silk caps. The Marshalls were mounted on white horses and dressed in Scarlet. The Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master—Messrs. Gowan and Dempsey—marched at the head of the procession. All passed off, with one or two exceptions, in a perfectly orderly manner, and we were pleased to notice the absence of any appearance of intoxication—all seeming anxious to impress the public with a favorable opinion of the Society, in which we believe they were successful, as we heard many remark that it was one of the most respectable processions seen in Toronto for a length of time. According to estimate, it numbered over 1000 men. It is pleasing to feel that the time has passed away when such displays were calculated to give mortal offence to people of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and to lead to scenes of riot and bloodshed. But yesterday's procession apparently created no more ill-feeling, than would a procession of Masons or Odd Fellows. The procession was accompanied by bands of music. In the evening the different Lodges dined in their rooms, and all passed over pleasantly. During the previous night, a rattle of cannon and small arms, was incessantly kept up, which disturbed the slumbers of many a weary citizen; but all this the Orangemen deem essential in honouring the "glorious, pious and immortal memory," and perhaps there is no occasion of grumble at their enjoying themselves and "honoring their glorious Twelfth" once a year, at least. One characteristic of the celebration was the large number of females, and some of them both young and remarkably good looking, who mingled in the crowd, and seemed to adopt Orange as the colour they liked best.—*Colonist*.

FRENCH COURTESY.—The following item from a late English paper, shows that the Frenchmen, notwithstanding old reminiscences, can still afford to be courteous:—

"At Lisbon, there were no British ships on the Queen's birth-day; and as the Portuguese ships did not hoist the English ensign as usual, no one expected that any compliment would be paid to the day; but when twelve o'clock came, up went the meteor flag of England to the mast head of one solitary vessel, the French war steamer *Le Newton*, whose guns began to thunder out a royal salute; to the delight of the English, the surprise of the Portuguese, who, nevertheless, did not join in it, and doubtless to the no small mortification of the Russian Minister, who has a fine view of the river from the windows of his residence.

-In China, it is considered so much a public duty to marry and have children, that a bachelor of twenty is treated with contempt. Wives are purchasable commodities. Polygamy is tolerated and practised by all who can afford it. American merchants often buy wives, to whom they become much attached.

United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday July 12.—The Union urges the importance of early action by the Senate upon the subject of the Fisheries and Reciprocity Treaty. It is no doubt the most important and most beneficial treaty to the United States that has been made with England since the treaty of 1783. It gives us even greater advantages in regard to the fisheries, than we held under that treaty, and it opens to us the commerce of an active and prosperous people, now numbering three millions. To settle all questions that may ever disturb the harmony of the three parties to this treaty, is of vast importance. The Senate is not disposed to act upon the treaty at this session. They have yet to turn their attention to it all, and they consider it as too great a subject to be disposed of in a hurry.—The Administration will, however, if they are as earnest as they appear to be in favour of the treaty, influence the Senate to take it up at once. It is said that upon the conclusion of the treaty, the negotiators on the part of the British Government are to be rewarded for this, signal service with great distinctions. Lord Elgin is to be made a Duke and be appointed Governor General of India. Mr. Crampton and Mr. Merritt are to be knighted and otherwise honoured. There is not so much danger of the loss of the treaty in the Senate as has been supposed. The Southern Senators thought that the terms of the arrangement would enable free negroes from Barbadoes or Jamaica to fish upon the coast of Florida, and enter Southern harbors. The objection was made by Florida Senators. But the treaty provides against that construction by limiting the right of British subjects to fish in waters north of a certain parallel—thirty-six. Thus turbulence is secured from a black invasion. Then again, the South is specially interested in the preservation of peace and commerce between the United States and England. Though the results of the treaty are to be specially beneficial to the Eastern States, yet it must be considered that we have taken Texas to the South, and may soon have Cuba, and have recently paid a round sum for a Southern rail road route to the Pacific. There is really more danger to be apprehended to the treaty, from the want of the assent of the Colonial Legislatures; than from opposition in the Senate.—(*Cor. N. Y. Jour. Com.*)

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—The unanimous report of the Reciprocity and Fishery Treaty by the Committee on foreign affairs of the senate, is not by any means conclusive of its fate. The Committee said nothing in its favour, and the vote to report it was simply equivalent to a submission of the Treaty on the judgment of the Senate. But it is semi-officially declared in the government organ an Administration measure, and if this is anything more than a feint, it will be sufficient to carry it through the Senate. By this means alone was any vestige of the Gadsden Treaty saved.

The suggestion of a member of the House that it would be to the advantage of Great Britain and her American Provinces, that the latter should be independent, furnishes it is true, no proof that the policy will be carried out, but it seems an indication that British statesmen have begun to regard the event of separation as inevitable.

In the the extension of our political and commercial system over this continent, it is desirable that Canada and the Lower Provinces should be enabled to avail themselves of its blessings. I regard the breaking down of the barriers of trade between them and our republic as preliminary to annexation.—*Cor. N. Y. Courier*.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Know Nothing Riot at Buffalo.—street preaching has been going on here for several evenings with increasing excitement, and last night after the conclusion of the preaching a riot took place on Main street. A large number of Irishmen assembled opposite the American House, calling on the preacher to come out. A fight quickly sprung up and seven or eight Irishmen's heads were broken, but no one was killed. Five Irishmen were arrested and fined \$25 each.

There will be preaching again to-night, and another row is expected.

MURDERER'S ASSAULT AT SEA.—Captain Talbot, of the schooner *Three Brothers*, arrived at this port yesterday from Halifax, N. S., which place she left on the 1st instant, reports having taken on board a family as passengers to Quebec. During the voyage, and at a time when all the crew except the person at the helm, who was a mere boy, were in the cabin a murderous assault was committed upon this youth by the father of the other passengers, who struck him twice on the head with a crow bar. From the fact of an axe having been found in his possession, it is supposed the intention of the infuriate assailant was to kill the whole crew. Those sailors who were below, however, having heard the noise produced by the attacks upon the steersman, quickly went on deck, and succeeded in disarming him, and kept him in custody till the arrival of the schooner at this port yesterday afternoon, when he was delivered over to the proper authorities. We understand that the lad in question is now slowly recovering from the injuries slowly recovering from the injuries so cruelly and unwarrantably inflicted upon him.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—It affords us much gratification to state, on the authority of a leading physician; that not a single death from Cholera has this year occurred within the walls of the City of Quebec.

COST OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—As to the British Colonies they are maintained by England at an immense expense, which is a dead loss to the mother country. A Parliamentary return recently issued, gives some idea of the amount of this loss. It appears that in round numbers the net Colonial expenditure for 1852 was £3,550,000; that out of this the military cost was over £3,000,000; that the civil expenditure was within a fraction of £500,000 and the cost of the navy was nearly £56,000. Here are nearly \$18,000,000 actually expended in one year, and year after year in maintaining Colonies which, "except for the honour and glory of the thing," are a dead loss. Look at the Cape of Good Hope, costing England \$15,000,000 in two years, and yielding no equivalent whatever, except that Great Britain waves her flag in every quarter of the Globe.—[*N. Y. Times*.]

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

The cholera increased greatly in virulence towards the close of last week, the deaths on Friday and Saturday being numerous. No official statement has been published—an omission, we think, to be regretted; but there is every reason to believe, that about 60 of our citizens died on Saturday from this terrible scourge. Some few who were attacked have recovered, but the disease generally proves fatal in five or six hours. We can form no estimate of the whole number of victims to this date, but it must be considerable. On Sabbath, Monday and Tuesday there was a great diminution of the disease; and the general health of the city apart from cholera, is we believe, very good.—*Montreal Witness*.

MACKEREL FISHERY.—Accounts from the Magdalen Island Mackerel fishery report the fishing good. There were about forty sail of vessels that will average forty barrels each.

Birth.

In the Township of Huntly, on Tuesday, the 15th Inst., M^{rs}. Richard Kidd, Merchant, of a Daughter.

DIED.

At Horaceville, March, on Saturday 15th July, ARAVILLA, infant daughter of Dr. HARRIS Hill, aged 6 months.

At Montreal, on the 5th inst., JAMES youngest son of Mr. JOSEPH SARGISON, aged 17 years and 11 months.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JULY 24, 1854.

The 12th of July in Bytown.

The Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated with all the honors in this Town. In the morning the various Lodges belonging to the Town met at the Orange Hall preparatory to the organization of the procession. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business the Brethren were formed into procession by R. Ross, Esq., who acted as Grand Marshal, and then proceeded to Bell's Corner's, Nepean, to meet the Lodges in that neighbourhood. Mr. Fraser's Brass Band and a number of fife and drums were in attendance.

The Union Jack was borne at the front, and at regular intervals at the head of each Lodge the beautiful flags of the Bytown brethren were waving, together with that of the Gloucester Lodge and the Banners of the Young Britons.

The Procession was most orderly and respectable, and must have been viewed with much pleasure by the friends of the principles which triumphed on the anniversary of the memorable day it was held to commemorate.

After visiting Bell's Corners and meeting with the Lodges of that District, the Brethren returned to Bytown and marched with colors flying and music playing, through the principal streets of our little City, conducting themselves throughout—as the Orangemen of this place ever do—in the most orderly and creditable manner.

Between the last 12th of July and the 12th of July in the year 1846 there was a marked and mighty difference. At the former date the town was in virtual possession of a gang of Roman Catholic outlaws who unceremoniously attacked and assaulted every person

known to be a Protestant, or having the smallest fragment of anything Orange about their dress.

Orangeism, as a required consequence of this disorderly and ruffianly state of things was established in the fall of 1846; since which time it has steadily progressed in numbers and respectability, till it has grown powerful and become "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well."

Protestants of respectability and high standing in society have joined the Association and lent their influence towards furthering its interests; and the organization is now looked upon by all except its natural enemies, and those unacquainted with its intent and principles, as both useful and necessary in those days of modern reform when the legislation of the day panders to the prejudices of Romanism.

It is but fair to say that our Roman Catholic fellow citizens conducted themselves on the late 12th in a highly becoming manner, with the exception of an excited female (whose sex saved her from punishment), who was egged on by syncretical *furor* to make an opposing demonstration by the discharge of sundry shells, nothing approximating an insult was seen or heard.

The 12th at New Edinburgh.

In the village of New Edinburgh the 12th was celebrated by the Brethren belonging to the Lodge that meets there by a regular Procession. After marching through the principal streets of the village the brethren proceeded to Rideau Hall, the residence of the hon. Thomas McKay; from thence they returned to their Lodge Room, and finished the proceedings of the day by partaking of a Dinner prepared for the occasion. We must not omit to mention that the day at New Edinburgh, was ushered in by discharges of artillery, which in conjunction with the hoarse perpetual roar of the Rideau Falls, had a striking effect on the senses.

The County.

We are gratified to learn that the 12th was celebrated in the various Townships of the County of Carleton by unusually large and imposing demonstrations. This is gratifying, as one thing is certain, that riot and disorder can never flourish in the same atmosphere where Orangeism is in the

ascendant. May—the shadow of the good men and true of the County of Carleton never grow less.

Kingston.

From the following article copied from the *British Whig*, our readers will perceive that the anniversary of the Boyne has been celebrated with unusual demonstrations in the good old loyal City of Kingston. The Procession was marshalled by John Flanigan, Esq., the Mayor of the City.—We should like to have seen the display with the chief civic magistrate at its head. Long live the Orangemen of Kingston!

The Loyal Orange Institution.

Yesterday being the Twelfth of July, a great turn out of Orangemen was seen in Kingston. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Grand Procession issued from the City Buildings, marshalled by his Worship the Mayor, John Flanigan, Esq., and after perambulating the principal streets proceeded to Divine Service at St. George's Church, where a Sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr. Dobbs. After the Service the Procession returned to the City Hall, and all parties were dismissed in peace and quietness. The Procession was the largest and most imposing that has taken place in Kingston within the memory of man. A gentleman, long a resident of the City, has dropped us a line on that subject, in which he says that, "during a period of about twenty-five years alternate residence here, I never saw so numerous, respectable and orderly a body of men in procession, either in the good old Town, or in the more modern City of Kingston—in fact it did credit to the Orange Society; it must command respect; and the day will long be remembered in Kingston." In the evening the various Lodges dined together in Peace and Harmony.

Celebration of the 12th in Onslow.

A friend of ours who happened to be in Onslow on the 12th tells us that the anniversary of the Boyne held in honor of the "Glorious Memory" of King William the Third, was celebrated in great style by the Onslow Lodge. At an early hour in the morning the members of the Lodge assembled at their Room, about 3 miles from the village, at the mouth of the quio; when after some necessary business had been transacted, the Brethren were formed into procession according to their degrees and offices, in the usual manner, with their banner and drum and fife, under the direction of their Worshipful Master, Brother Lough, and marched down to the village. On arriving at the village, a halt was made for a few minutes, to get the Procession in order, when it started again and made the round of the village. On again halting, the Brethren were formed into a circle and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, after a short ad-

dress from Brother Trough. The dinner then took place in a large tent seventy feet long and fourteen feet wide, constructed of deals and raft sails, kindly furnished from Mr. Egan's establishment. The table was laid for 100 persons, and as a number of ladies, the wives and daughters of the Orangemen, had assembled to meet them, each brother soon possessed himself of a fair companion, whom he escorted to the table, which was filled three times. The dinner was an excellent one, prepared by the care of Mrs. H. Smith the widow of a lately deceased brother.

The village had quite a gay appearance. All the young ladies, and there are some very pretty ones at the Quo, were gaily dressed, most of them wearing over their light dresses, beautiful Orange and Blue Sashes; some of the gaudiest, by the way, had promoted themselves into the scarlet; even the little children were gaily decorated with the favorite ribband: every thing went off in the most harmony and good feeling, and it was agreed on all hands that a pleasanter day had never been spent at the Quo.

After the dinner the procession was reformed, and returned three miles to the Lodge Room, the ladies accompanying it to the skirts of the village. The Brethren remained for some time in the Lodge Room for the transaction of business, and then departed to their homes.

Incendiarism.

We regret to learn that the Orange Hall, in the Township of Fitzroy, was burned to the ground on the night of the 10th of July. We understand that it is beyond doubt that this outrageous act was the work of an incendiary. The pipes, drums, &c., with the other paraphernalia of the Lodge were all consumed.

It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of the above devilish act may be discovered, and punished in accordance with the atrocity of the crime of which he has been guilty. Incendiarism is a crime happily of very rare occurrence in this part of the country.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS,

As may be seen by an Advertisement in our columns to-day, will be in Bytown on the 29th instant. Report speaks favorably of this Establishment; and we believe, at last, that the good folks of Bytown will be satisfied at last with the feats of the equestrian ring.

ELECTIONS.

RUSSELL NOMINATION.

The nomination for the County of Russell took place on Saturday the 15th instant, at the village of Metcalfe—Mr. James Keys Returning Officer, and Mr. R. Hanna Poll Clerk. G. B. Lyon, Esq., was proposed by D. Cameron Sen., Esq., of Osgoode and seconded by Mr. Meveigh of Russell.

Wm. Stewart, Esq., was proposed by Mr. R. Heppinstall, of Osgoode, and seconded by Mr. Grant Junior.

R. Bell, Esq., was proposed by A. Allen, Esq., Reeve of Osgoode, and seconded by Wm. Edwards, Esq., Reeve of Clarence.

After the several Candidates had addressed the electors, a show of hands took place which was declared in favor of Mr. Lyon.

County of Carleton.

The nomination for the County of Carleton took place, at Bell's Corners, Nepean, on Monday, the 17th instant. Simeon Fraser, Esq., Sheriff of the County acted as Returning Officer, W. Clegg, Esq., Junior, Poll Clerk.

Edward Malloch, Esq., was proposed by John Sumner, Esq., of Ashton, Goulburn, and seconded by John Scott, Reeve of Nepean. Wm. F. Powell, Esq., was then proposed by R. Craig, Esq., of North Gower, and seconded by Wm. Mackie of Marlborough.

The electors were then addressed by the Candidates proposed. Mr. Malloch spoke for about three quarters of an hour, and Mr. Powell at much greater length. On the show of hands being called for, the majority was declared in favor of Mr. Malloch. A poll was then demanded by the friends of Mr. Powell.

The Queen, the Sheriff, the Candidates and James Bell, Esq., were then loudly cheered.

The Polling for the County will take place on the 24th and 26th, and the Declaration at noon, at Bell's Corners, on the 27th instant.

Mr. Malloch's return, is, we believe, generally considered certain. This was our opinion from the first. That opinion we fearlessly based upon the common justice and consistency of the electors of Carleton.

Mr. Malloch has been ever a faithful and consistent representative, and as such he is still deservedly popular among his constituents.

Bytown.

The nomination for Bytown also took place on Monday the 17th inst., Isaac Smith Esq. Returning Officer.

R. W. Scott, Esq., was proposed by J. B. Turgeon, Esq., and seconded by Edward Smith, Esq. H. J. Friel, Esq., was proposed by C. Sparrow, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Isaac Berichon. Dr. Cleophas Beauhien was proposed by Mr. Laporte, and seconded by Mr. Champaigue.

Agar Yeilding, Esq., was proposed by N. Sparks, Esq., and seconded by A. Gibb, Esq., of the Gazette.

In proposing Mr. Yeilding, Mr. Sparks was brief in his observations; not so J. C. Gibb, who gave a well merited castigation to the corrupt radical Ministry, and there was not on the ground a single man to say nay.

The two Irish reform candidates, Messrs. Scott and Huet spoke at considerable length, and quite in a spirit of opposition to each other. Mr. Scott, so far as we could see, appeared to be the more popular man of the two.

The show of hands was declared in favor of Mr. Yeilding, who, we are of opinion stands a good chance of being the representative of Bytown.

We cannot be blind to the fact that the question at issue in the election of a Candidate for Bytown is a religious one. We judge so from the speeches of the Roman Catholic Candidates at the nomination. Taking this view of the case, we call, therefore, earnestly upon Protestants of every denomination,—Episcopalians, Free Churchmen, Kirk men, Methodists—to come forward energetically and support Mr. Yeilding, as the only Candidate in the field capable of representing their views in Parliament. Let minor political differences and personal feelings be forgotten in the general desire to secure the return of a man who will, by his influence and vote, oppose the system of pandering to Romanism practiced by the corrupt men, who have for the past few years misruled Canada.

Renfrew.

The Nomination took place in this County on the 17th instant.

Gerard McCrea, Esq., was proposed by Mr. A. H. Dowsell of Burnstown, and seconded by Mr. Hartney of the Township of Bagot.

The Hon. Francis Hincks was proposed by Alex. McDonell, Esq., of Sand Point, and seconded by J. L. McDougall, Esq. of Renfrew.

John McKinnon, Esq. of New Edinburgh, was proposed by Robert Smith, Esq., of Bromley, and seconded by John McNab, Esq., of Horton.

We are creditably informed by a friend from Renfrew, that Mr. McKinnon's return is certain.

August, 15th July, 1851.

We are again obliged to disappoint our readers, and from the same cause, the continued illness of some of our work people, and the impossibility of replacing them by others in this place.

Her Majesty has been pleased to offer a Baronetcy to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, John Beverly Robinson; She has also bestowed the cross of the civil companionship of the Bath on the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Justice Draper, and Major Campbell of St. Hilaire.

The Cholera is at its deadly work in Montreal; on Tuesday last there was, in the city, a total of 50 deaths from this dreadful disease; and 56 had taken place before. We regret to hear that Dr. McCulloch a well known and highly esteemed Physician fell a victim to it in a few hours.

Seven Mile Mirror.

This splendid Painting during the three days in which it was exhibited in Bytown was visited by crowds, which is a most convincing proof that it is a truthful and meritorious work of art.

The natural and vivid representations which it gives of the picturesque and magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay are plainly indicative that it must have been perfected at an immense amount of labor and expense.

We wish the Proprietor success, and that encouragement which his painting deserves.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Peckham to visit Perth, Smith's Falls, Brockville, and Kingston, on his way west.

NORTH'S CIRCUS.

We attended this Establishment on Wednesday Evening. There were about 3000 persons present, and the performers exerted themselves to the utmost to please, and with considerable success. The place was well seated and all the appointments capital, and on the whole all appeared satisfied with the spirit and variety of the proceedings.

The Bytown and Prescott Railway is now in running order between Prescott and the village of Kemptville. We understand that a demonstration will be made in Kemptville on Monday next in honor of the opening of the road to that village. We believe it is the intention of the Company forthwith to place a steamer on the Rideau between Bytown and Kemptville, to run in connection (for present accommodation) with the cars, so that passengers from Bytown can reach Prescott in five or six hours, and vice versa. The laying of the rail between Kemptville and Bytown will be pushed on vigorously, and will be completed early this season.—Citizen.

THE SEASON.

The weather for some time past has been very warm and dry. The crops, generally speaking, look well. Hay cutting has commenced, and the crop, except in very high sandy land, is good. Potatoes look remarkably well, Wheat, Oats and other grain crops also promise an abundant yield.

On the whole we think the farmers have no reason to complain of their prospects.

IMPORTANT.

We have received intelligence from the Seat of War that Prince Paskiewitch on the Russian side and our old friend Jeremiah O'Casey on the Turkish side, have been seriously wounded at Silistria. Jeremiah assures us, that money won't buy the sight of a Russian in the Principalities in a few weeks. He also gives us an amusing account of a set-toe, which he had with two Russian Grenadiers single handed, with no weapon but his blackthorn. He says he "bate thim sack thiek wud all the aise an' delight imaginaire"

The 26th Cameronians, the heroes of the Zion Hill murders, have been ordered to Quebec, and will be replaced by the 66th; this Regiment was in Montreal fourteen years ago. It is reported that the Field-battery of Artillery now in Montreal will, with its horses, be shipped for Turkey.

The Lachine Canal will be closed from the 12th to the 28th August next, for the purpose of making repairs.

Sudden Death.

We regret to learn, that during the thunder storm, on Thursday the 20th inst., a woman named Lavzon, the wife of a French Canadian, a resident of St. Patrick Street, in this town, was struck by lightning and instantaneously killed.

More Damage.

We have heard that a span of horses at the Gatineau, were killed by lightning during the storm on Thursday.

The large pavilion of North's Circus was also blown down and torn in pieces during the 2 o'clock performance. The place was crowded, and it is almost miraculous that no one was injured.

ELECTION RETURNS.

UPPER CANADA.

- Hon. J. C. Morrison.... Town of Niagara.
- *H. W. McCann..... County of Prescott.
- *Hon J. S. McDonald.. " Glengarry.
- *J. Langton..... " Peterboro'.

LOWER CANADA.

- *T. A. Galt..... Town of Sherbrooke.
- Hon. P. O. Chauveau, .. County of Quebec.
- Hon. J. Chabot..... " Belchaise.
- Mr. Lemieux..... " Lesi.
- M. Casault..... " Montmagny.
- J. Papiu..... " L'Assomption.
- Chas. Laberge..... " Iberville.
- John Egan..... " Pontiac.

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

Bytown Election.

As we anticipated only one Roman Catholic candidate would be allowed to stand, Messrs. Scott and Beaudien having retired and left the field to Mr. Friel.

The following is the state of Poll at the close of first day's polling:

WEST WARD.—Yielding, 51.	Friel, 7.
CENTRE " Yielding, 42.	Friel, 48.
EAST " Yielding, 30.	Friel, 21.

Majority for Yielding 47!

MR. EDITOR,—

Hearing that you circulate a large number of copies of the Orange Lily in the Town of Prescott, and throughout the entire South Riding of Leeds and Grenville, I am induced to make a few observations on the Candidates in the field for this Riding; particularly as the Prescott Telegraph has endeavoured to throw all the odium he can on one of them—a Mr. Alex. McMillan.

Well, then, to begin with Mr. Patrick—the Telegraph's pet—he was the late Representative for the County of Grenville, a thick and thin supporter of the Ministry in all their iniquity of spoliation and plunder, and who, when seeking the suffrages of the Electors of the County, promised them all sorts of large things. Well, the Electors believed him that he would do all he said and sent him to Parliament. But how did he keep that promise! What public measure did he bring forward, or carry through Parliament, by which the County has been benefited? Let him, or his apologist the Telegraph for him, answer!

When the respectable portion of the Reform party in the House could no longer with consistency support the Administration owing to their corrupt maladministration of the Government, united with the Opposition in a vote of condemnation for setting the Constitution aside, and trampling upon those Laws, some of which they themselves had helped to make, and which they were solemnly bound to maintain no matter what the occasion might be—who was it that came to their rescue regardless of character or consequences—why Mr. Patrick! And when the whole respectable and independent portion of the Reform Press of Canada East and West, came out, and are still in opposition to the Ministry & opposed either to their own re-election or any of their supporters—the Telegraph not only lends itself in behalf of Mr. Patrick, and becomes the cringing apologist of one of the most rascally and unprincipled Administrations that ever disgraced this or any other country, but has thus set itself in array against the entire Reform party. The electors of the County, therefore, having been deceived in Mr. Patrick, have very properly chosen another in whom they have the fullest confidence—an honest, upright, liberal, practical man—a man of good common sense and sound judgment—Mr. Alex. McMillan of Prescott, on whom the choice has fallen of the great body of the electors of both political parties in the South Riding of Leeds and Grenville, and his election is certain,—and a more strong and convincing proof of this could not be given than the bitter hostility shown by the Telegraph towards Mr. McMillan, to damage him in the eyes of the electors, but you may froth and foam away Mr. Telegraph and speak as contemptuously as you like of Alick McMillan, as you decisively call him, he is our choice and we will return him....

I am, Sir,

As Usual.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, July 24.

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, wheat, oats, and other commodities with their respective prices and quantities.

Liverpool Market Prices, June 24.

Table of market prices for various types of lumber and wood products, including white pine, red pine, and oak.

Table listing prices for various types of iron, including British and American iron, and other metal products.

Supervisor of Cutlers' Office.

Table showing a comparative statement of timber, staves, masts, bowsprits, and spars measured and culled to date, with columns for 1852, 1853, and 1854.

Table titled 'Statement of Lumber passed through the Chau-diere Slides of the Ottawa at Bytown for the Week ending July 13', listing various types of lumber and their quantities.

Rafts Arrived at the Port of Quebec.

Table listing the arrival of rafts at the Port of Quebec, including names of owners and the types of lumber or goods on board.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.



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

The County, District, Masters of Private Lodges and members of the Grand Committee in the intended Province of Ontario consisting of all Counties west and inclusive of the County of Ontario are required to meet at Brantford on Friday the 3th day of August next, for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario and Electing Provincial Grand Officers thereof for the ensuing year.

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

CHEESE! CHEESE! A most superior article, Just received by PATTERSON & BLACKBURN. July, 1854.

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

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

PLASTER OF PARIS. 200 BARRELS Plaster of Paris, now on hand, and for sale by JOHN ROBERTS, Drug gist. Lower Bytown, 21st Dec. 1852.

NOTICE. WHEREAS Michael Honan, a Journeyman Carpenter has left my employ contrary to the terms of agreement, I hereby forbid any person or persons hiring him, as whoe'er does so will be dealt with as the law directs. ROBERT MARTIN. Pembroke, June 12th, 1854—(25.)

150 DOZ. Grass and Cradle Scythes, with Snaths, Cradles, Forks, Rakes &c., at Wholesale and Retail, CHEAP! GEORGE HAY. Post Office Buildings, Central Bytown, June 5th—(25.)

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
ELECTORS OF THE
COUNTY OF CARLETON

GENTLEMEN,—

Having just returned from my duties in Parliament, which was hastily and unexpectedly prorogued.—Since then dissolved, and the Writs issued for a general Election—I again appear among you as a Candidate for your suffrages.

It was generally expected that an appeal to the people would shortly be made, as announced by the leading Ministerial Journals throughout the Province; but it was by no means anticipated that a dissolution would have taken place till the introduction of the Ministerial Bills on the Clergy Reserves, Seigneurial Tenure, and an Act to bring into operation the new Franchise Bill passed a year ago, the last of which was then deemed necessary to obtain a free expression of public opinion upon these and other great questions of the day. Suffice it to say that, notwithstanding the numerous promises and assertions, both publicly and privately, given by the Government, no notice was taken of two at least of these important questions in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General from the Throne, and consequently there was a general determination, by all parties, to pass a vote of condemnation on the present men at the helm of affairs; they were placed in a minority of thirteen on the answer to the Speech.

At this stage of affairs the Ministry, in my humble opinion, ought to have resigned, and His Excellency the Governor General should have called other advisers in whom the majority of the House would have confidence, in accordance with the principle of Responsible Government.

It is then, Gentlemen, for the people, by the due exercise of their invaluable privilege at the polls, either to sanction or condemn the present men in power.

Since the last General Election, when by acclamation, you chose me as your representative, I am not aware that I have pursued, as a public man, any course that would merit your disapprobation, nevertheless it has been rumoured that I am to meet with opposition.—I am in your hands—the trust you reposed in me, reverts to you by the Constitution—and I will submit, with humble respect, to your decision.

On the eve of a General Election misrepresentation, in every shape, will, no doubt, be resorted to.—I feel confident that you will exercise the right of acting for yourselves, without the uncalculated interference of any party, who, under the plea of having your welfare at heart, may presume to dictate to you, as if in their estimation you were quite incapable of acting for yourselves. Candidates, for the suffrages of the people, are often induced to make professions of the course they intend to pursue, and of the independence with which they are to be guided in their public career, when at the same time it is well known that professions and promises are often forgotten.

So far as I am concerned, I beg respectfully to refer to my past conduct, and the course I have pursued, while your honored representative, as a guarantee for the future.

I have lived among you for upwards of thirty years, upwards of twenty of which I have served as your representative. I had no sinister end to serve, nor have I any selfish object in view, in desiring to be honored again with your confidence; and I may be permitted to say, that, within that

time, I declined what might by some be considered a greater honor than a seat in the Legislative Assembly.

It is quite unnecessary, within the compass of an address, to enter into the discussion of any great public question, as my principles, and opinions, are already well known,—on the day of Election, however, I will be most happy to answer any question to the humblest individual, and to explain my views clearly and without reserve.

In conclusion, I desire simply to say, that, if honored with your confidence at the ensuing election, it shall continue to be my aim to merit your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obed't humble Serv't,

EDWARD MALLOCH.

County of Carleton.

Bytown, 28th June, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
TOWN OF BYTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—

At the solicitation of many of my personal friends, who have done me the honor to profess confidence in my principles, I have been induced to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of this Town at the ensuing General Election, more particularly as I have been given to understand that all those gentlemen who have had the honor to represent this Constituency in previous Parliaments, have declined to allow themselves to be put in nomination on the present occasion, and feeling that the united action of the party who supported those Gentlemen on former occasions, is eminently desirable now, I have further confidence in claiming your assistance.

I pledge myself, if elected, to use my utmost exertions to promote the material interests of the Town of Bytown, and the Valley of the Ottawa generally, and particularly to advocate the claim of Bytown to be the Seat of Government, and so put a stop to the present extravagant and ruinous system of moving it from one end of the Province to the other.

I will plainly and without reservation express to you my opinion on the only grave and important question which now, as for many years past, agitates and divides the public mind in Canada, and has led to fatal dissensions in this very Town—I mean the Clergy Reserves. It is imperatively necessary for the peace of this noble Province, and our own unanimity, that this question be immediately and finally settled, and I am prepared on this question to abide by the opinion of the majority of the members returned from Upper Canada whatever it be.

With respect to another most serious question affecting the interests of Lower Canada in a peculiar manner, I am also prepared to say, that I am in favor of an immediate settlement of the Seigneurial Tenures, so that the interests of the Censitaires may be protected, and the country be relieved from a

system which has retarded the advance of that splendid section of the Province.

Under the present circumstances of the country, its great present and rapidly increasing prosperity, the high price of all the necessaries of life, and the well known fact that there is a heavy annual surplus in the Provincial Revenue, a reduction of the duties on Imports is absolutely necessary, and I pledge myself to support no Administration that is not prepared to bring in a measure for this purpose.

GENTLEMEN,

I now place myself in your hands, and pledge myself to use my best exertions to secure the election, and if returned, to exercise the trust reposed in me, as a faithful representative should do.

Yours respectfully,

AGAR YIELDING.

Bytown, July 1st, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been your representative in Parliament for the last seven years, and now, that a General Election is again to take place, I comply with the wishes of very many of yourselves, to become a Candidate, and solicit your favorable consideration for the renewal of the honor heretofore so generously conferred upon me.

In again asking your votes, I need not hold out promises of future efforts for the furtherance of your local interests, nor of a change of sentiment upon any great public question, to gain your support, but I think I can safely rely upon your knowledge of my past exertions for the improvement of your localities, and the extension of information, as an earnest that I shall not fail in my duty in this respect.

The present Election in its result involves your approval or rejection of the vote given by the Conservatives and other members of the House, in condemnation of the existing Administration, who surround the Governor, who stand convicted before the country of having proved false on the Clergy Reserve and Seigneurial questions, and who are charged with acts of corruption which would bring into disgrace the character of this country, if such were to pass uncondemned by the representatives of the people.

For having so declared the Ministry guilty.—I and those with whom I was and am associated are sent back to our constituents by the Government of the day, in the hope that, by the patronage, of which they have the gift, and the means they can unscrupulously wield, they will obtain the election of other men, whose return (whether Conservatives or Radicals,) will be a repudiation of any concurrence in the votes of those who have rejected the Ministry.

Holding myself responsible to you for the Conservative course I have pursued, and for the opinions I have expressed in Parliament, I willingly submit to the test of another election, confidently relying on your support in approval of the independent discharge of my public duty.

The many plans suggested by men of all parties for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question, makes it somewhat imperative on me to inform you that I adhere to the opinion I have long entertained, that the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and the appropriation of the proceeds to education is the mode which will give the greatest satisfaction, and, while doing so, will contribute the means of bringing up an intelligent people, and relieve you from some of the taxation to which you may be subjected as the educational system progresses and increases.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS!!



With an Entire New and Brilliant Equipment. This Superb Troops will exhibit at Bytown on

On Saturday, July 29th, 1854.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 11 and 6 P. M. Performance half an hour afterwards.

Admission..... Is 3d.

This Company is distinguished for the elegance, novelty and variety of its entertainments.

EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASIC AND PANTOMIMO.

Displaying the highest order of Foreign and Domestic Talent. Among the principal attractions of this Troupe are

Mons. Nicolo. and his

Three Juvenile Wonders.

Alphouse, Sebastian, and Alma, together with their two wonderfully trained and highly intellectual

DOGS, TOSPY AND JACK!

From the Gymnase Comique and Olympic, Paris; Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and Batty's Royal Amphitheatre, London, Fraconi's Hippodrome, New York, &c.

MR. DAVIS RICHARDS,

The wild Eccentric Horseman, will appear with his antonned PRAIRIE STEED, in his Bare Dervil Act, without saddle or bridle, jumping hurdles, jumping fences, &c. &c.

This is the most daring and wonderful act of horsemanship ever witnessed.

MAD VIRGINIA SHERWOOD

The beautiful Equestrienne, in a variety of elegant Tours de Grace, positively unachieved by any other Lady in the Profession.

JOE PENTLAND.

The Great American Clown, surnamed by the press "The Modern Touchstone," "Chief Priest of Mommas," and "The imitable Joe"—will open his inexhaustible budget of Jokes, Witticisms, Drolleries and Eccentricities.

MR. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

The celebrated Trick Rider ranks as one of the leading equestrians of the day. As a gymnast he is of the highest rank and has gained great celebrity by his wonderful feat of the DOUBLE SOMERS'P, making a double revolution in the air from a single bound.

MR. GEORGE BATCHELDER.

The champion Vaultor of the world and great Two Horse Rider.

MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD

The astonishing Scene Rider. The far-famed,

PERFORMING PONIES,

Damon, Bendigo, Black Diamond & Titania, in their fantastic fairy gambols.

In the course of the entertainment the Greatest Gymnastic performance of modern invention, will be introduced entitled THE PERCHE EQUIPOISE, and Le Double Trapez. A host of other talent is engaged with this mammoth establishment. For full particulars see bills at principal Hotels.

A Grand Procession preceded by the Magnificent ORIENTAL DRAGON CHARIOT

containing a full MILITARY BRASS BAND and drawn by Ten Beautiful Black Horses superbly harnessed and decorated, which will proceed through the principal streets to the place of exhibition.

FOR SALE,

500 BARRELS FLOUR. Apply to JOHN EGAN & Co. Bytown, 14th July, 1854. 27 1/2.

WATCH, CLOCK MAKING AND ENGRAVING &c.



WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

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

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

A SMALL GENERAL STORE, in full operation, in one of the best Business Streets in Bytown. Possession may be had immediately. The present occupier, who has done a good Trade, is relinquishing business.—So favourable an opportunity for carrying on a good trade, with moderate means, may not soon occur again.

Apply at this Office, or of Mr. Wm. Hewitt, Rideau Street.

STOCK SELLING OFF!! Bytown, June 20th, 1854.—(25-1/2)

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, }—(21-1/2) May 29th, 1854.

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.)

FOR SALE.

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

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forbids all persons to credit HARRIET BERTLAND 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.

HURRAH

FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIS

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.

Music!! Music!!

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

WILLIAM PORTER,

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

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.

[26-2w]

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

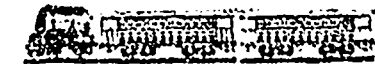
THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter.—Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as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

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

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 Gold-Street

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



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, Vancouver,
- HAMILTON SPENCER, Elmira,
- WM. F. NEUDILL, Toronto,
- WM. MATTHEW, 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. FINBY, 10 Court-Square, Boston,
- JOHN ROBERTS, India Street, Portland.
- D. DEFORREST 53 Grt St James St Montreal
- F. J. LOGAN, St. Peter Street, Quebec,
- D & H. McLACHLIN, Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.

A Messenger will leave Montreal for Bytown every Monday and Thursday at half-past 6, P M. Leave Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 8, 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 granting themselves of the direct communication afforded by the Canadian Line of Ocean Steamers, by which way, 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 to the Canadas and United States, by fast freight lines. Also, to receive consignments of Goods from any part of the world, pass them through the Customs and forward them to their destination with the utmost despatch. All such consignments must be accompanied by invoices for entry when coming to Quebec or Montreal, and by Consular certificates when shipped in winter via Portland.

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

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

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

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

JOHN C. CLARK, Superintendent.
E. W. PALMER, General Manager.
Kingston, April 8th, 1854.

JOHN CAMPBELL. MERCHANT TAILOR.

193, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

Parties in want of good and Cheap Clothing will find it to their advantage to give a call as above.
May 3rd 1854.

CASSELL'S BAR HOUSE KEMPTVILLE.

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

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

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.
Kemptville, March 5th, 1853.

NOTICE.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,
Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.
Crown Timber Office,
Bytown, April 6th, 1854.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

LOOK FOR THE BIG AUGER.

McARTHUR & McDUGAL.
Bytown, Nov. 1852.

TO LET.

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.
E. WOOD.
(19-4)
Bytown, May 17th 1854.

North Amer. Fire Insurance Co BRANCH OFFICE PRESBOTT

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

DIRECTORS.

- C. H. PECK,
- B. WHITE, ESQUIRE, PRESBOTT.
- JOHN FRASERSON,
- JAMES ROSEMOND, CARLETON PLACE
- V. R. KNAPP, General Agent

TAILORING & CLOTHING

THE Subscribers would respectfully notify their Friend and the Public generally, that they have entered into co-partnership, in the Tailoring and Clothing business; and have opened an Establishment opposite the Rideau Hotel, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown; where they will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to them, in the newest and latest styles of Fashion.

JOHN McGARTHY.
WILLIAM MOONEY.

Bytown, May 9th, 1854. (18-3m.)

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.
Apply at this Office
Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

MRS. MINN'S

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Bytown and its Vicinity, that, in addition to the other branches of the MILLINERY BUSINESS, she will keep on hand a good assortment of FASHIONABLE

Straw Bonnets, French Lace, &c. &c. Straw, Lachera and other Bonnets cleaned, pressed and trimmed in the best style and on the spot.
Wellington Street, Upper Bytown,
March 24th, 1854.

TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

GENTLEMEN,—

The Parliament having under very extraordinary circumstances, been precipitately dissolved, whereby legislation on many measures of vital importance to the Province has been prevented; You are called upon, with regret to say, at a very inconvenient season of the year, forthwith, to elect a Member to represent you in the Legislative Assembly.

Your County being the constituency which, eleven years ago, first honored me with its confidence in returning me to Parliament, no other, has so strong a claim upon my services—provided these services are acceptable—an I but for the dismemberment of the County (now again restored to its former limits) our political connexion might possibly have continued down to this period.

The urgent and repeated solicitations made to me to become a Candidate at the approaching Election, and the kind and cordial reception I have experienced in every part of the County I have visited, justify a belief that I have not unwarrantably intruded myself upon your notice.—The expression, so often and significantly made to me in my canvass—"We are farmers, and we want a farmer to represent us," induces me to hope that a considerable majority of the County will sustain my pretensions on this occasion. I take an honest pride in being a Farmer, and I trust that the interest I have always evinced for promoting skilful Agriculture, will be a guarantee that that important pursuit shall always command special attention at my hands.

GENTLEMEN, the journals of the Legislative Assembly, and the Statute Book, will bear me out in stating, that I have neither

been an indolent nor a useless Member while holding a seat in Parliament; and if, through your suffrages, I occupy a like position again, I hope I shall not disappoint your reasonable expectations.

I cannot be indifferent to the many projects which exist, and are demanded for developing the vast resources of this Great Province; and I shall do all in my power to keep pace with the requirements of the progressive movements of the day, having due regard to the stability of our Public credit, and the character of our enterprises.

We are kept in continual confusion by the incessant changes in our Municipal and Assessment Laws, which, in the opinion of many, are from bad to worse. It shall be my aim, if possible, to reduce these laws into a plain, practical common sense shape, more in accordance with the position and circumstances of the rural population.

Another subject which I hope the whole Province will demand and insist upon, is the permanent location of the Seat of Government. A perambulating government has become a subject of dissatisfaction to almost every person in the Province, apart from the enormous wasteful expenditure connected with it. It requires no great penetration to discern where the most Central and suitable seat of Government ought to be established; and if not yet thoroughly understood, I shall endeavour to make it better known.

The question of the Clergy Reserves has been, in particular, a prolific source of contention and division in Upper Canada, for many years; believing it to be a duty to put an end to the strife, I shall, if returned, be prepared, unqualifiedly, to vote for any plan of Secularization that may be brought forward by the Government. A prohibitory liquor law, and a law against the Governmental desecration of the Sabbath will also obtain my

support. The local representations of every section of the County shall, on all occasions, receive faithful attention from me

Meanwhile, Gentlemen,
Believe me to be,
Very Faithfully,

Your Obedt. Servant,
WILLIAM STEWART.

By Town, July 1st, 1831.

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 had on the table at One o'clock daily.

THE WINE & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.
- NATURAL STEPS.
- INDIAN VILLAGES AND MONUMENTS.
- FALLS.
- PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE.
- CITADEL. (*)
- DORHAM TERRACE.
- GRAND BATTERY.
- FRENCH CATHEDRAL.
- SUMMITRY.
- HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.
- LAKE ST. CHARLES.
- LAKE BLAQUET.
- FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

N. B.—The above mentioned lakes are famous for their fishing, and are open throughout the year.

BLANK DEEDS
AND

MEMORIALS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE ORANGE LILY

Is printed and published at the Office in Ridge Street, Lower Town, every Saturday, by David Coxon Kempt.

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

Law Printing: Newspapers.—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their Subscriptions.

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 called their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

Subscribers remove to other places, will inform the Publishers, and be responsible for the same.