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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYECUN, MARCH 4, 1854.

NO. 8.

Locity:

Song of the Transplanted Shamrock.

"One of the Royal servants brought with him to the train a sod of Shamrock which had been dug up in the grounds attached to the Viceregal Lodge. A proclama pot received the plant, which, as it had been obtained at the special request of Her Majesty, is probably destined to be transplanted into some of the Royal grounds, and cultivated as a memento of a visit which will be long memorable in Ireland."—*Dublin Daily Express*.

FROM REECH.

Erin mayonnaise, torn up from the green,
Lonely, withered, and drooped for a while,
Though planted in proclama, and nursed by a
Queen,
I was sick at the roots for my own pleasant
Isle:
Where the wind came so gently to kiss and
love me,
There was tenderness even in the breath of
the north:
Where the kind clouds would fling their soft
shadows above me,
When the hot sun of summer came scorchingly
forth.
I pined for those tender grey eyes, whose black
lashes
Veil a tear and a smile alike ready to start:
I longed for the mirth, whose unquenchable
lashes
Hold a struggle with gloom in the Irishman's
heart,
White hands were about me, but not my own
people's,
Kind hearts, too, but not the kind hearts I
had known:
The bells that I heard ring in Sassenach steeples,
And wanted the music I loved in my own.
Ah! I fancied they scorned me, the poor plant
of Erin,
Them roses so gaily, them thistles so tall
Ah! I thought as they tossed their proud heads,
It was sneering!
At my poor lowly leaflets, and no flowers at
all.
But by little and little, I felt that about me
The soil gathered cheery, and kindly, and
warm:
And the illigant flowers that I thought meant
to flout me,
When I learnt what they said sure they meant
me no harm.
The hands I thought cold I found true in their
tending,
The hearts I thought hard, sure, were soft at
the core:
So I opened my leaves with less fear of offend-
ing
And the longer I knew I loved England the
more.
For my Queen is a mistress that's gentle and
tender,
And oft my poor leaflet her bosom adorns:
She says I've my sweetness if roses their splen-
dor,
Ah, if I've no blossom, why, sure, I've no
throue."

My Cousin Caroline's Wedding.

(CONCLUDED.)

I started back with astonishment, and so
trod upon aunt's pet cat, which flew about
the room spitting and snarling, making at
least a spring out of it, and coming in con-

tact with the startled servant's cheek: for
instead of the monkey I had pictured, in-
stead of a splendid man of six or seven-and-
twenty, handsome enough to have had his
portrait propped up at the "National," or
his bust in a group of far-famed sculpture,
with a frank, beaming eye, and a tongue
that might have turned half the girl's heads
in Christendom. How on earth had Car-
oline caught him?

I might have waited for the sun to form
a conjunction with itself, or a fortune to
come to me before alighting on a more
agreeable fellow. Not one of your buck-
ram'd, high-brow officers, turning up their
noses at everybody beside their own mess-
room, but a really well-informed, com-
passionate man, kind and sensible. We
became cordial friends at once, and I lost
myself in a puzzled reverie as I looked at
him. That he should have chosen Car-
oline for a wife did not surprise me; for if
men and women were shaken in a bag,
and drawn out in couples, more incon-
gruous matches would not be met with
than are met with now; but—his docility
to aunt and Father Ignatius! However,
said I, rousing myself, he is not the only
man, sane and keen in other respects, who
has been lured into the snare that is now so
fashionable.

Aunt was in high good humor, and pro-
posed that we four should have a quadrille,
offering to try her hand at some bygone
time; so down she sat to the piano. But
how were we to stand up? Captain
Fitzhenry of course advanced to his bride-
elect; but it would never do for brother and
sister to dance together, so the Captain took
Lina, and I crossed over to Caroline.

He danced very well, so did Lina. They
looked a handsome couple, and so well
suited to each other, that I caught myself
wondering, perhaps regretting, that she
was not the chosen one. I hoped I was
mistaken—indeed I knew I was—but it
did not strike me once or twice, that if ever
bright blue eyes beamed love, Lina's did
when she glanced at him.

Before we had finished the four-legged
quadrille—people say four-handed cribbage
and four-handed whist, so why not four-
legged quadrille?—Dr. Cram, the rector,
came in. Aunt had not quite renounced
all her Protestant friends with her religion.
A fine specimen of a good old English par-
son; the very justness of moderation
and humility: held only five livings, and
was not paid a farthing more than three
thousand a year for the lot. A pleasant,
hospitable man, with a rubicund face, and
a round-about form, quite a second Daniel
Lambert, never troubling his head about
any earthly care, save what he should eat
and drink; interfering with nobody; letting
his flock go wherever road they chose, and
preaching about five sermons in the year—
one at each place. People murmured at the
time, that had he been a little less supine.
Dashingly He might not have taken re-
fuge in Rome. He was to have the honour
of officiating at Caroline's wedding, that is,
so far as the Protestant ceremony went;
and Mrs. Dr. Cram—as the country aristo-
cracy called her down there—was going to
church in a bird-of-paradise feather. The
The doctor let this piece of news out to us
in the openness of his heart. He came in

to gossip about the marriage, and, there be-
ing none but the family present, we dis-
cussed the programme of the ceremony.

"Have you got the license yet?" asked
the doctor.

"No," said Fitzhenry; "it is coming."

"Special?" resumed the Dr. Cram.

"Of course."

"Why, then you can be married in this
drawing-room," returned the doctor, "and
save the bother of getting in and out of the
carriage."

But this suggestion was not relished by
either the bridegroom or the bride. She,
of course thought what a shame it would be
not to show off outside the numerous gac-la
and all the paraphernalia of the dress and
bridal cortege; and he muttered some
scruples about religion, and being married
in an every-day room, I hardly heard what,
but they both said they would go to church.

The rector's carriage was to lead the
van, containing himself and Fitzhenry; the
bridegroom's new travelling-chaiiot was to
follow, with Alfred and Mrs. Cram; the
Dashingly coach next, the bride, brides-
maid, aunt, and Sir Popperston Jells, the
family uncle, inside; and a string of seven
or eight more would follow, conveying the
general company. Immediately after the
chapel service, the necessary Catholic
rites would be performed.

Monday came the day previous to the
wedding—and Mr. Alfred Dashingly made
his appearance in the morning. Foppish,
and over-dressed as usual, he presented a
striking contrast to Fitzhenry. If Lina had
ever got worried into marrying him, thought
I to myself, she is not the girl of sense I
take her for.

Alfred was in raptures with his brother-
in-law to be; but so he would have been
with any rich man who walked off Car-
oline, were it only for the hope that he should
succeed in doing a little with him in the
borrowing line. He was especially affec-
tionate to Lina—wanted to favour her with
a chaste salute on his arrival—whether as
a cousin or as a lover he did not intimate—
but Lina with a dignified air and haughty
gesture, drew away from the proffered
honour.

"How can you make up your mind to
leave your childhood's home, Carry, and
the green fields where you have gambol-
led?" asked I, putting on a dash of the
sentimental.

"A great sacrifice, is it not," bantered
Caroline, "to quit this out-of-the-world
place, where one is never certain of seeing
a soul but the father and old Cram, for a
modern seat in Edinburgh and a mansion in
London?"

"Do you intend to take pity on any of
the poor devils you are leaving behind to
broken hearts, and invite us to visit you?"

"I—I shall see," pouted the beauty.

"I can make no promises, for the captain's
connexions are high, as you know, so I
must of course be particular. Perhaps I
shall invite Lina—that is, if she decides to
marry Alfred."

"A genteel hint that I am to be cut,
cousin mine. I suppose, if I meet you in
town, I must not presume to more than a
raise of my hat in the distance?"

"You are always talking nonsense,"

answered Carry, as she moved away.

"What's that?" cried Fitzhenry, coming up.

"Only a rap on the knuckles," I answered, "for my presumption in having asked if a luckless wight might venture to show himself at the house of Mrs. Fitzhenry."

"And Caroline says 'No,'" he rejoined, laughing.

"Caroline intimates as much. It was only asked in jest, Fitzhenry."

"Then I tell you what my boy," he exclaimed, shaking my hands in his usual impetuous pleasant manner, "I'll take upon myself to give you an invitation beforehand, and a cordial one, too. No one shall be made more welcome than you. if you will only find time to come to us—and the sooner the better."

"And your wife—allowing that I took you at your word?"

"I hope and believe that my wife will start few difficulties of this nature when once she is mine."

He did not know Caroline as I did.

"Fitzhenry," I resumed, "you are a favorite with Mrs. Dashingly—and with the priest."

"Have they been saying so?"

"And have, I believe, some influence over them."

"They over me, you mean?"

"I wish you could persuade them to see the monstrosity of this scheme of theirs regarding Lina: Not an argument that I could advance would be even listened to—but with you it is different."

"What scheme?" he inquired.

"The sending her into a convent. Not that the thing ever can, or ever shall, be carried out—the very idea is ridiculous. But if they could be persuaded to settle the matter amicably, it would be much more desirable, especially for Lina, than our being obliged to come to a blowing up about it. Will you exert your influence on her behalf?"

"What, and deprive her of the opening prospect of becoming a Roman Catholic!—of dedicating herself to the Virgin?"

I looked at him, and for the life of me could not tell whether he was in jest or earnest. There was nothing in his tone or countenance to indicate the former.

"No," he continued, after a pause of deliberation, "I will oblige you in any other way that I can, but to remonstrate with Mrs. Dashingly, or with the holy father, about this convent business, is clearly what I have no right to do, and I must decline all interference. You will allow me, however, to express a hope, that whatever steps may be taken with regard to your sister, they may be the means of securing her happiness."

"I had deemed her a favorite of yours, Fitzhenry."

"She is now—as being nearly connected with my future wife."

Did anybody ever happen to be in a house the day before a wedding? If so, they have been in it—that's all. Cutting up wedding-cake; tying and sealing up cards; burning old billet-doux of other suitors, and laughing over their locks of hair; tying on bonnets; twisting up wreaths; making up favors; packing up trunks; writing letters for the morrow's post, announcing the happy event which will then have taken place; cooking dishes for the breakfast, till the house smelt like all the restaurants of the Palais Royal condensed into one; ejaculating notes of admiration at the arrivings presents; overwhelming the servants with a confused mass of directions, who in return are run-

ning into every corner but where they ought; and happy relations publically lamenting and privately rejoicing at their approaching separation from the interesting aide.

Caroline wrote lots of letters, glad enough to be able to do so at last—she had waited for it for years.—her distant friends were numerous—it was believed she had some in every town in the United Kingdom—and all were favoured with an epistle, short and sweet, conveying the glad tidings.

Carry was far from being jealous, that's certain, or she would not have liked the whispered conversation between Fitzhenry and Lina all the time she wrote, or that duet in the other room. It was nothing to me, but, upon my word, the captain's stolen intercourse with Lina looked a deal more like love than his paraded attentions to Caroline. My private opinion was, that he had scented his bride's fluting propensities, and was playing off a bit of revenge. However, the morrow must end it. I'll be shot, too, if he did not kiss her! To be sure, he kissed Caroline at the same time, and said something about her and Lina being only a few hours off cousinship; but I know this, that if Lina had been my lady-love instead of my sister, I should have found my rest disturbed by visions of coffee and pistols.

It was a beautiful day for a wedding. The sun shone, the bells tinkled, and the carriages rattled bringing up the guests. The first arrival was Dr. Cram with his lady, the latter's bird-of-paradise nodding to the wind as she alighted from her chariot, all splendid in a robe that, to uninitiated eyes like mine, was composed of pea-green bugles and gold wire. Sir Popperton Jeffs dashed up with outriders. He bore a splendid case of pearls as a present to the bride, and a similar set for Lina. Mrs. Dr. Cram, who liked to have a finger in everybody's pie, told him it was not etiquette to bestow upon the bridesmaid a like present to the bride's. But Sir Popperton, who was a fiery man, observed that Lina was his niece as well as Caroline, and that etiquette might be—we never knew what, for he choked down the conclusion.

Everybody was in high feather—-aunt herself like the rising sun. A most splendid scarlet dress, quite dazzling to behold, and a white satin bonnet surmounted by a scarlet plume. Captain Fitzhenry looked very handsome and very happy—strange that he had not a chosen bride more worthy of him! Coffee and tea were handed round for those who liked to partake of them, but the breakfast was to come afterwards.

We were to set out for the church at ten, but that hour struck before Caroline made her appearance. Dr. Cram had twice looked at his watch—he was thinking of the collation—and Sir Popperton had demanded whether the ceremony was to be to-day or to-morrow, when a bustle and a rush of white satin and lace proclaimed the bride's presence. Several damsels were in her train, but next to her, as chief bridesmaid, walked my gentle sister. The room fell into a roar of congratulations, and Carry's gratified eye told that they were welcome. I never saw her look so well. Her dress, exclusive of jewels, must have cost what would keep me for six months. Lina was in a quiet, pale sort of silk, that I unfortunately called "stone," upon which Mrs. Dr. Cram indignantly snapped me up, and asserted that it was "poor gray." Her bonnet was the same as Caroline's,

except the orange-blossoms, and she wore no jewels. I heard afterwards that the whole of Caroline's dress had been Lina's present.

Captain Fitzhenry advanced and did homage to his bride, *sotto voce*. She received it with a genuine affection of timidity, and turned away to shelter her blushes behind aunt's fiery petticoats. The captain then spoke to Lina in the same low tone, when she burst into tears, and nearly sobbed herself into hysterics. Thinking she was going into them out and out, I got two bottles of Preston salts ready, and called out for a can of water; but the symptoms went off. I did not care for the hysterics, but I did care for Lina, and felt convinced of her misplaced passion for Fitzhenry.

"Never you mind, dear," said Mrs. Dr. Cram, patting Lina on the shoulder, "it will be your wedding next."

With great parade we sallied down to the equipages. But, elaborately as the procession was planned before hand, the programme, amidst the bustle and excitement, was not strictly carried out. It often is not.

The first mishap was with Fitzhenry's chariot. The coachman had received orders to place but a pair of horses to each carriage for church, and his appeared with four; but it was too late to remedy it now. The second blunder consisted in aunt's being bowed by Dr. Cram into his chariot, instead of Fitzhenry, and off they started. Fitzhenry stepped into his own, and there, behold! some bungler had planted Lina. So they went next. Then followed the bride, Sir Popperton by her side, with Alfred and Mrs. Dr. Cram opposite to her, the bird-of-paradise's tail tipping out at the window to gladden the admiring spectators; and the rest of us followed anyhow, just where we could scramble. There were ten in our coach.

Caroline was placed at the altar. The reverend doctor, in full canonicals, stood facing her, with open book in hand, and we were all waiting on the tiptoe of expectation to hear the first word of the service. But there seemed a strange delay. I was standing quite behind, and could see nothing but the bird-of-paradise and the top of aunt's scarlet plume.

"What's he waiting for?" whispered I to Uncle Popperton, pulling him behind, as I nodded to the place where old Cram ought to be.

"What the deuce, boy!—would you marry her to herself? The captain is not yet come."

"Why, his carriage went second—next to the parson's. Lina was in it. Is she not here?"

"Can't you see she's not?" grumbled Sir Poppington; "it is plain enough."

I dare say it was to him, who was six feet two in stockings; but I counted five feet nothing in boots.

"Nephew," whispered aunt, "go to the door and see. There is some dreadful accident. I fear; he always would drive such spirited horses."

"But he came next to you, aunt—before the rest of us. If there had been any accident, we must have seen it."

"Those fools of postillions of his have driven him to the Catholic chapel, then," answered aunt, in a fever. "Do go and see."

I made my way in haste to the Catholic chapel. Father Ignatius was there, but I could see no trace of Fitzhenry. The Cram footman stepped up to me as I was going back.

"Beg pardon, sir," he said, touching his hat, "but the captain's carriage went this

way—don't think its of any use looking for it that.

'Which way?'

'Right down along the left road, sir, without turning to the church at all. The postboys were lashing their horses like mad, and the carriage tore along, and whirled-off at the finger-post, which leads to nothing but the railway station.'

'Was the captain in it?'

'The captain was in it, sir, and Miss Lina with him. His own man sat in the rumble.'

'What the devil!' growled the choleric Sir Popperton, when I returned to report, 'are we to cool our heels in this church all day?'

'The breakfast!' stammered Dr. Cram, his nose turning to a light purple, as the fear gained ground that some untoward accident might put a stop to the eating.

'Those dreadful horses had run away with him, and he will come back but with his head torn off,' shrieked Carry, going into a sham faint upon the altar steps. Not that she had any real love for Fitzhenry—her days for loving had been over.

'Lina, too, was in the carriage,' uttered I; 'what is to become of her?'

'Oh, don't you get bringing up Lina, nephew! I don't suppose she'll be hurt; and we have enough on our minds just now in thinking of the captain,' cried Mrs. Dashingly, stooping down to look after Caroline, when the scarlet plume came in contact so violently with the altar rails, that its elegant uprightness was over for ever, and it was bent to an angle.

'Dear Mrs. Dashingly,' groaned Dr. Cram, 'don't you think a little refreshment would revive her?—the breakfast—oh!—or so? It is waiting all this time, you know. She may have a fit of illness if she fasts longer.'

It being obvious that a dwelling-house was a more convenient place than a church to wait in, while a man was brought home without his head, we returned to the carriages to be carried back again. Father Ignatius joined us as we entered the house, and Sir Popperton's outriders were despatched flying, in search of the runaway chariot.

'There, he'll soon be heard of now, my dear,' cried Dr. Cram to Caroline, his spirits going up like quicksilver at his proximity to the collation.

Fitzhenry was heard of, and Lina also. May a certain gentleman fly away with me, if ever I saw such a house in my life, since or before. Aunt danced a hornpipe with passion, and poor Caroline, in her wild dismay, tore her orange-blossoms to pieces.

It appeared—for, bit by bit, the whole plot and counter-plot was laid bare—that Fitzhenry had, in the first instance, proposed to Mrs. Dashingly for Lina. But that lady, with indignant firmness, informed him that he might as well ask for *her*, or—sacrilegious thought!—for the whole convent of nuns; and that there was just as much probability of his obtaining them, as there was of obtaining Lina—that the latter was promised to Alfred, and in the event of that project failing, she was to be 'dedicated to the Virgin.' The communication was obligingly accompanied by a hint that if ever Captain Fitzhenry gave another thought towards Lina, or so much as half a one, he must bid farewell to Dashingly House. The captain bowed to the decision, apparently acquiescing in it, and continued his friendship with Dashingly. Caroline made a dead set at him, making any repeated visits must be on

her account, as Lina was put out of the question. And—well, perhaps it was not quite right to pretend to fall desperately in love with her, but he said it was the only way he could devise to have access to the society of Lina. His attentions to Caroline were eagerly caught up by her and Mrs. Dashingly, and the marriage and the preparation were hurried on before a syllable had been spoken on his part. And now he had taken Lina off to the railway-station, as fast as the four horses would carry them, where a special train was waiting, the engine at a white heat, to convey them to the coast. He left a polite note behind him, hoping Mrs. Dashingly would forgive him for making Lina his wife, with his compliments to the convent and to Father Ignatius.

'The—the—the thirty thousand pounds!' gasped out Father Ignatius, his lips all white, and his hair standing on end, 'does she take THAT?'

Lina did not take thirty thousand pounds, but the money was just as much lost to Father Ignatius and the convent as if she did. If she married before she came of age, without aunt's consent, only ten of it remained to her, the other twenty being devised to some wealthy and therefore popular charity.

When these facts were explained to him, the holy Father Ignatius, for once in his life, forgot his self-control, and his humility—forgot to act up to the assurance he had so repeatedly given Lina, that her money never was, and never could be of any moment to him, and that if she were to make him a present of it, he should decline its acceptance. He set up an unearthly shriek, and began whirling himself about the room in so violent a manner, that his movements were looked upon as a *fac-simile* of aunt's hornpipe.

'The breakfast!' reiterated Dr. Cram, with tears in his eyes, 'isn't it to be eaten now?'

'Of course it is to be eaten,' answered Sir Popperton, recovering his voice with difficulty from the explosions of laughter which had shaken it ever since the truth burst upon him, 'and I'll preside, if Mrs. Dashingly won't. We will drink the health and happiness of Captain and Mrs. Fitzhenry. God bless Lina! She will do more good in the sphere she has had the courage to choose, than she would in your convent, holy father,' with a nod, to the Catholic priest.

'What?' croaked the priest, faintly, from his chair into which he had sunk, a little overcome by his recent exertion.

'My opinion is, that young girls should not be dedicated to the Virgin quite so long before they may expect to go up into the world where the Virgin is,' called out Sir Popperton. 'To sacrifice them when they have a long life before them, to render that life aimless and useless, is a mistake that you have no right to commit. But you may rely upon one thing, that even if Captain Fitzhenry had not stepped in, you should never have "dedicated" Lina.'

The priest gave a fearful howl, and gathering up his robes round him, vanished from the room.

Another mistake came to light. All Caroline's letters, announcing the happy event to her friends, had been posted the previous night, through the officiousness of the old butler. Carry was beside herself. In her mortification she would have married me: want of wealth looked a trifling matter to her now, compared with remaining Miss Caroline Dashingly. I protested for an hour now deeply her condescension

affected me, whilst old Cram having his eye to another feat, suggested that if the young gentleman was not quite ready, the ceremony might be postponed for a week; he should be most happy at that period to render his services. I wished he might get it, or my fair cousin either.

And so ended poor Caroline's wedding. Alfred talked largely about calling the Captain out, but it came to nothing. Sir Popperton's opinion was strongly expressed upon the matter, and as he had thirty thousand pounds, and, over, to leave to somebody, Alfred would have dutifully deferred to any opinion of his, whatever it might be. For myself, I had the supreme felicity of knowing that I had not been previously jilted by my wayward cousin, but that I was also disappointed in the hope that there was a fair chance of being revenged, by the contemplation of her future misery; for it was now a firm conviction of mine that all married people must necessarily be intensely wretched. How much the analogous case of the fox and grapes had to do with this sweeping conclusion the reader may judge for himself.

Finding myself *de trop* at my aunt's mission, I took a hasty leave, and wended my way back to Glasgow, there to study 'Esculapian love by day, and life and its lessons by night.' In the pursuit of the latter knowledge it often happened that I departed from the beaten track, and per consequence stumbled upon many odd and startling adventures, which I will now proceed to lay before my readers under the powerful but very appropriate title of 'SCRAPES AND ESCAPES!'—trusting that the perusal of the *Scrapes*, may afford them the same pleasure as I derived from the realization of the *Escapes*, and if it does, well satisfied shall I feel at having served my day and generation as effectually with my pen as it has been my good fortune to do with my physic.

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

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

Detachments of the Royal Artillery, to the number of 190 officers and men, have left Woolwich for Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, in the steam frigate *Cyclops*.

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

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

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

OXFORD CITY MAGNATES.—It is well known that some of our highest aristocracy have descended from merchants—but they were real merchants, of the princely stamp of the Greshams, for instance, Anglesey springs from the Pignets of the city, lord mayors and aldermen; so do the Coventrys—though the last earl married an alderman's daughter. Even Mr. Duncombe, the member for Finsbury, and his cousin Lord Feversham, possessor of £100,000 per annum, are of aldermanic origin, and so with numerous other patricians. Beckford was of the "good blood," and so was George Glyn's father, the late baronet. Not so our modern magnates. Alderman Thompson, for instance, came up a poor pauperised boy from the wilds of Westmoreland, some fifty years ago or more; was taken in hand by a wealthy uncle, and became a great man and Lord Mayor in due course.—But, like the Venetian merchants of old, the aristocratic mercantile blood of the Barings will not mingle, *pari passu*, with that of even the father-in-law of the Earl of Bevefey, son and heir to the Marquis of Headfort. Alderman Sir William Curtis was originally a journeyman biscuit baker, though afterwards the companion of his sovereign, the "first gentleman of Europe." It is related of Sir William, that in a committee of aldermen he proposed a resolution respecting the words "died poor" which appear on the statue of Pitt by Chubbale. He did not, he said, think it respectable to say of any gentleman who was dead, that he died poor. He thought the phrase should be modified, and altered to "he died in reduced circumstances." Alderman Charles Flower was a buttermilkman, and often has been seen in his shop patting his oleaginous commodity in the vicinage of Milk street. He used to get the Duke of York to dine with him in Finsbury square, and to borrow money—an easy business with his royal highness, and the Baronetcy followed as a matter of course. Sir Claudius Hunter was also made a baronet on the occasion of a royal visit to the City, for no other reason than because he rode a brewer's white horse as well as though he had been trained to do it at Astley's. Alderman Birch, whose pastry shop is still the confectionary glory of Cornhill, with a new off-shoot in Cannon street, was a cook, though a first-rate classic, and took high honours at Cambridge. The late Lord Mayor, Alderman Challis, though nominally a Smithfield banker, is in reality a butcher.

WAR AND PESTILENCE.—Some interesting tables have been issued from the Health-office, comprising the loss of life by war and pestilence. It appears that in 22 years of war there were 19,796 killed and 79,709 wounded; giving an average of 899 killed and 3,623 wounded. In 1848-9 there were no fewer than 72,180 persons killed by cholera and diarrhoea in England and Wales, and 144,360 attacked; 34,397 of the killed were able-bodied persons capable of getting their own living! Besides these deaths from the great epidemic, 115,000 die annually, on an average of preventible diseases; while 11,419 die by violence. Comparing the killed in nine great battles, including Waterloo—4,740—with the number killed by cholera in London in 1848-9—14,139—we find a difference of 9,399 in favour of war. In cholera visitations, 12 per cent, something 20 per cent, of the medical men employed died. The London missionaries died as fast as those in foreign countries, and there are some districts in London which make the Mission Society ask themselves whether they have a right to send men into them. From the returns of 13 unions it is found that 3,567 widows and orphans are chargeable to the cholera of 1848-9, entailing an expenditure of £121,000 in four years only.

Lord John Russell's Explanation of the Policy of the Government and Defence of Prince Albert.

Lord John Russell then rose and said: The policy of the government has been carried on with a view to preserve, if possible, the blessings of peace to England and to Europe—and it has been directed, in every event, whether with a peaceful or a warlike termination to these negotiations to preserve the honour and the in-

terests of this kingdom. That honour and those interests would not have been preserved if, when we saw the aggression of Russia upon her unoffending neighbour, we had refrained from lifting our voices in support of that neighbour, and demonstrating that we were ready, if necessary, to take up arms in order to prevent the success of what appeared to us an unprincipled and unjust innovation. I should be misleading the house if I were to express a very confident expectation that the offers which have been now made will be acceded to by the Emperor of Russia. But this I may say; that the terms now proposed are the terms which have been agreed upon between the representatives of the four powers and the Turkish Government at Constantinople. I think it is very obvious that while the British Government is most anxious, if possible, to reach a pacific termination, we are not disposed to let the Government of Russia so far take advantage of the time that may elapse as that, while she is making her warlike preparations, the end of the negotiations should arrive and find us totally unprepared. We have thought it would be an immense advantage if Austria and Prussia would combine with us in preventing this war of aggression made by Russia. Our endeavours in that respect have not been fruitless. There has been published in the newspapers of state paper, the protocol of the ministers of the four powers, in which they have all declared that no diminution of the territory of Turkey will ensue from the war that now exists between Turkey and Russia. That declaration no doubt is not complete. It does not fully meet the views of Great Britain. Still it is a great advantage that so far the four powers have acted together, and if, as I think it not unlikely, the Government of Austria should perceive that war is imminent, and that the negotiations in which she has been willing to take a part will not be successful in inducing the Emperor of Russia to desist from his purpose, and that bolder measures and a stronger tone would have more effect, I have a strong hope that the Government of Austria will see that her interests are so involved—an interest which is much greater than that of England or France—I will see that the interest of Europe is so involved in the settlement of this question that she will act decisively, and if she and Prussia act decidedly and cordially with England and France, I have no doubt of the ultimate, may the immediate result. Considering these things I don't think the time has been lost. There is no one who is more anxious to see a good system of education established and extended in this country than I am. But it is necessary to consider the means by which that object is to be accomplished. I hope that in the middle of this month I shall be able to introduce the measure for the improvement and reform of Oxford. The Lord Advocate is preparing a bill connected with the education of Scotland, which he will propose to the house as soon as it is completed. With regard to other measures of education, I prefer that we should wait at all events till we see what progress we have been able to make in the numerous measures which we have to introduce, and that the Government should have time to proceed to some extent with the details of those bills. The right hon. gentleman spoke of the question of a reform of Parliament, and he seemed partly to agree and partly to disagree with the member for Liverpool, who told us that in 1793 Mr. Pitt declared that he was no longer a supporter of the measure of parliamentary reform, and that the then war must be pursued with activity. I do not know that I admire the conduct of Mr. Pitt in that respect. For my own part, I would have preferred if Mr. Pitt refrained from entering into the war and proceeded with reform. But be that as it may, I don't think the precedent is applicable to the present time. If it were, it would be no slight postponement of the question of reform, because that reform which Mr. Pitt postponed was not adopted till 40 years after, and I cannot consent to postpone that question for so long a period. But, besides what Mr. Pitt was engaged in resisting, was a system of republican and democratic reform, and he thought it unwise to allow that spirit to extend by supporting a measure of parliamentary reform. That was the spirit and tendency of his objection to parliamentary reform. But a totally

different state of things exists at present. Whatever may be the complaints against Russia, I don't think that Mr. Pitt would have ever said that in resisting her we were spreading the pestilent doctrines of democracy. There is, therefore, no analogy between the year 1793 and the present. I own the right hon. gentleman somewhat surprised me by hinting, after saying it was unwise to introduce a reform bill at the present time—that he had a reform bill of his own, which he might propose to the House when that bill is introduced. I will listen to its proposals, and see if we can derive anything from the study which no doubt he has given to the subject. Two years ago, when the right hon. gentleman was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he spoke of the propriety of extending the franchise to the working man. We shall see when this bill is introduced whether he has departed from, or whether he still maintains that doctrine. I now beg leave to call attention to a subject of very great importance, but also one of very great difficulty and delicacy. I hope I am not wrong in saying that no member of this house adopts in any way the calumnies which have been spread with regard to a royal person. While the charge is generally that of an unconstitutional interference on the part of His Royal Highness, it is generally admitted that there never was a sovereign who acted more strictly in the spirit of the constitution in the exercise of her high prerogative than the Queen. Her Majesty has always accepted the minister whom she found approved by the House of Commons, and has given him her full and entire confidence. On her accession to the throne she found Lord Melbourne prime minister. He had her complete confidence. Sir R. Peel succeeded, and he also had the complete confidence of the Queen. It was my destiny to succeed to Sir P. Peel, and during the more than five years that I held the honourable position I then held, I can say most truly that I received from her Majesty every support and every confidence which a minister could fairly expect. Such being the fact, is it not strange and incredible that her Majesty, during a great part of that period, had a Consort by her side, and that whilst the whole conduct of the Queen has been most constitutional, is it not strange that it should be possible that the Prince Consort during all that time should be acting in an unconstitutional manner? There is something contradictory and absurd on the face of it. When her Majesty came to the throne, she was then in her 18th year, and, being inexperienced in government, Lord Melbourne considered what it would become him to do, when her Majesty was pleased to say that she would continue him in the post of Prime Minister. It seemed to Lord Melbourne that it was his duty to advise the Queen on all subjects with regard to matters of domestic interest and the arrangements of the palace, as well as in the higher and ordinary duties of office. But doubtful as to whether he came to a right conclusion on that point, he went to the Duke of Wellington and asked his advice. The Duke of Wellington said that if he held the office of Prime Minister he would have taken the course which Lord Melbourne had pointed out. The position in which Prince Albert stood was likewise matter of considerable importance. He was naturalised by Act of Parliament, and in such a manner that he could be a member of the Privy Council. Some doubt has been started on this point, but I believe every one who has looked into the subject has found that he is not only able, but fully authorised to sit in the Privy Council. Lord Melbourne asked my opinion as to the course to be pursued with regard to the despatches that arrived from our ministers and foreign courts, and I said that I had no doubt whatever that her Majesty should communicate them as she thought fit to the Prince Consort, and that it was not fitting to have any concealment on the subject. It could not but happen that the Prince must discuss public events with her Majesty, and that he should only gather his information from newspaper statements, whilst her Majesty had all the despatches and the official communications, seemed to me not only absurd, but, in fact, impracticable. Well, then, such being the position of the Prince, it is quite evident there is no truth whatever in the calumny attempted to be placed on his royal highness in relation to her Majesty.

in this respect, that Lord Melbourne constitutionally debarred him from any knowledge of these affairs, and that Sir Robert Peel was the first to introduce him to a knowledge of affairs of state. I believe it is true that Sir Robert Peel was the first who introduced the Prince during the interviews which the ministers held with the Queen. But the house will at once see that if his Royal Highness, according to the advice of Lord Melbourne, was informed of all that was going on, and knew what was taking place, his mere introduction into the closet when the ministers had communications with the Queen was a mere matter of convenience, and added nothing at all to the constitutional point of the question. When the Prince was not present at the interview between the ministers and her Majesty, no doubt her Majesty communicated to him in a more circuitous way a report of what the ministers said. And this was certainly more inconvenient than if he were present. I may say that no one who ever had any intercourse with his Royal Highness could form any other opinion, or could do otherwise than appreciate most highly the judgment and ability he always displays. Though it may have happened with regard to other princes of the House of Hanover that the Minister has been obliged to resign his place because he would not agree to something which the Sovereign proposed, or because he gave some advice which was not acceptable to the Sovereign, the administrations of the Queen have always ceased, in consequence of a vote of this house. Prince Albert has been accused of interfering with the army. Now, I have to state to the house that he never in any way interfered with the patronage of the army; that he never interfered with the ordinary business of the Horse Guards; and that he never took any part except what he had been requested by the Duke of Wellington to take, of looking after the interests of the army; and it is not surprising, seeing the interest which kings, the predecessors of her Majesty, have taken in the army, that Prince Albert should take a general interest in the army. With respect to the resignation of the Adjutant-General, it was totally false that the Prince had anything to do with the matter. It was said that upon questions of foreign policy, and more especially upon the Eastern question, Prince Albert has taken a course which has thwarted the advice of her Majesty's responsible advisers, and that in the attempt to thwart their advice he was in the habit of writing to foreign ministers on this subject. Lord Westmoreland, perceiving an allegation of this sort, has publicly contradicted it. Thus, whenever these allegations take a specific shape, it is obvious that they can be at once contradicted and disproved in the most decided manner. His Royal Highness has never been in the habit of corresponding with foreign ministers. There was one instance, I believe, one only, in which it happened that a minister of a foreign country wrote to him, undesired and not requested by him. He immediately sent the letter to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and desired to know what answer he should return. With respect to the court of St. Petersburg, I believe the only communications which have passed have related to matters of ordinary courtesy and civility now sometime gone by, and on another occasion when a near relation of her Majesty, who was the representative of Austria at that court, was afflicted with a dangerous illness, Sir Hamilton Seymour wrote accounts from day to day of the state of health of that person. And now I hope I need hardly appeal to this house to consider, but I hope the country will consider, what must be the position of the Prince, as it relates to her Majesty. We have had two female sovereigns before, whose names are great and glorious in English history. Queen Elizabeth, no doubt feeling that she would not like to divide her power, and that her mind, her fortitude, and her ambition were fully equal to the conduct of all the affairs of this realm—Queen Elizabeth, as the house knows, never married. Queen Anne was married, but to a Prince of no very distinguished intelligence—and we all know that while the policy of Marlborough prevailed great victories were gained, and that owing to a change of influence at the Palace, one lady supplanting another, those victories were exchanged for the convention of Utrecht. Her Majesty is

in a different position from that of either of those sovereigns. Her Majesty is married to a Prince of singular attainments—and their domestic life is as good an example to all the Queen's subjects as her Majesty's constitutional conduct is a model for all sovereigns. Would any man believe me if I were to say that, thus united, the Queen never consulted with a Prince Consort whom I have thus described with respect to affairs that nearly interest her Majesty, that interest the fortunes of her crown, the welfare of her people, the happiness of her interior life, and her relations with many of those who are dear to her? No one would believe me if I made such an assertion. I say, then, I hope in future there will be no delusion on this subject. There is no harm in telling the truth and the whole truth with regard to this matter—that her Majesty and the Prince are inseparably attached, and that whether with regard to public counsels, or with regard to private affairs, they have no greater comfort than in communicating with one another. And when the people of this country, always just in the end, have reflected on these matters, I think the result of these calumnies, base as they are—of these delusions, blind as they have been, will be to attach the people of this country still more strongly to the Queen of these realms, and to give a firmer and stronger foundation to the throne.

Denmark and Sweden.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS—DOUBTFUL POLICY OF THE COURT.

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 26.—Sweden continues to arm, and on a great scale; yet no one knows which side will be taken. Private letters and the public press agree in fearing that Russia is to be the ally. In this case, plain hints are given in the great papers that, if the Court allies itself with Russia, the people will ally itself with England. In fact, if this absurd step should be taken by King Oscar, no reasonable man would give a brass button for his throne.

The Swedish papers bitterly attack the document secrecy system patronized by England, and now introduced by the Swedish Government, which has not yet made public the neutrality act, although of the last importance for its own subjects, especially the shipowners, several of whom are making arrangements to transfer their vessels under the English flag.

The constitution committee has rejected the royal proposition to fix the customs tariff for ten years at once—the system lately introduced into his dominions by Nicholas. It is, therefore, expected that it will not find a majority in two of the four houses, and will, consequently, not be on the list for the next Diet.

King Oscar has applied to Norway for the levy of a large body of Norse seamen, about 1,150.

The Christiania students, at a great banquet on the 13th, drank a solemn toast, "For Union with the West."

The Folk-thing has rejected the War Minister's obstinately demanded supplementary grant for 1853-4 (46,569 Rbd.)

The whole Lower House is the committee on the constitution amendment scheme. They have now appointed a sub-committee of fifteen, whose duty it shall be, during the second and third reading, to endeavour to come to some reasonable and practicable agreement with the Ministry, whereby the whole-state plan may have a fair trial without sacrificing the rights and constitution of Denmark Proper. It will entirely depend upon the Cabinet whether this can be done.

Meantime rumours of ministerial changes continue, and it is certain that a crisis is arrived at in the upper regions. The King is less disposed to abdicate than ever. As Russia is threatened he gains courage.

News from the Seat of War.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKS.—FORTIFICATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—Letters from Constantinople state that the British and French officers are tracing the outlines of the fortifications with which it is proposed to surround the

capital. At the same time it is announced from Paris that Colonel Ardant, of the French engineers, proceeds to Constantinople on a special mission from the French Government; and that General Sir John Burgoyne has arrived in Paris on his way to Constantinople, where he proceeds on a similar mission from the English government.

The sending of troops and reinforcements to the Danube seems really to have no end. Kail-Eul-Ali, an Arabian Emir, arrived here from Derayah, the chief place of the province of Nedschid, in Arabia, and brought a message for the Sultan, from six other heads of as many tribes, who offer to supply the Sultan with a body of 2,000 cavalry to do battle against the common enemy of the State, for the Prophet and for the true faith. This true son of the desert brings with him also costly presents, consisting, in particular, of the rare products of the fruitful districts of Arabia the Happy, and designed for the Sultan and his seraglio. The Sultan will not think of rejecting these liberal offers, and will send this choice Arabian cavalry to reinforce his army in Armenia, where the Turkish force is suffering from a great lack of horses. The French ambassador has recently despatched two French officers to the seat of war in Asia, to obtain minute information as to the state of matters there, as Colonel Dieu had already given him similarly minute accounts of the Danubian forces. The portion of the allied fleets commanded by Admiral Hamelin, and which was cruising along the Russian and Turkish coasts of the Black Sea, as far as Anapa, had nowhere met with the Russian fleet. Persons conclude, not incorrectly, from this circumstance, that the latter must be at anchor in the ports of Mariopol and Taganrog; since, according to very trustworthy accounts, only a small portion of the fleet is at present at Sebastopol. For military reasons, and by the advice of the French ambassador, Selimnia on the Balkan is also being very strongly fortified, and will be occupied when completed by a considerable garrison.

Danish papers confirm the reports already given of the Russians pressing Denmark warmly to declare herself on one side or the other in the approaching strife; whilst from Copenhagen of the 21st, we are told that the rumours of a ministerial crisis continue to circulate; they obtain however, very little credit. The forts which command the Sound and the Belt are being placed in a condition for active defence, and a moveable coast-battery of 84 pound cannon is now being constructed.

Another despatch from Constantinople, dated the 17th ult., states that the Turkish steamers returned from Batoum would start again for the Black Sea, under the escort of the ships of the combined fleet, which was still at Sinope.

It was stated that another English steamer had gone to Sebastopol with despatches.

It was also said that the Porte had accepted the services of the Hungarian General Klapka, and had intrusted him with an important command in Asia.

A number of other foreign officers have also been admitted into the army of Asia.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers had gone on the 16th to examine personally the fortification of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

It was reported that the Emperor Nicholas would pay an early visit to Vienna and Berlin.

THE WEATHER.—Sunday and Monday, (says a paper of the 18th inst.) of last week, were the coldest days known for many years. We note the condition of the mercury at several points:—

At Portland the mercury fell to 18° below zero.	
Boston	12
Warren, R. I.	6
Lowell, Mass.	26
Montpellier, Vt.	28
Island Point, Vt.	36
Concord, N. H.	32
Bangor	31
Augusta	28
Freyburg	39
Kennebunk	36

We have not heard from Franconia. Those who take note of those matters assert, that there has been nothing like it for 15 years.

Arrival of the Steamer "ANDES."

Boston, 1st March, 1851.

The Steamer *Andes* from Liverpool the 11th ult., arrived to-day.

The Cunard Company advertized that in consequence of the *Nugara* being taken by the Government, the *Alps* will take her place on the 18th.

The Steamship *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ult., from Melbourne.

The British Government has chartered 13 steamers to convey troops to Malta.

On Monday the market for bread-stuffs closed firm. Wheat held firm, but prices unaltered.

Paris, Monday. Bourse very firm. A Report that the Emperor of Austria had declared that he would make a common cause with the Western powers if the Russians crossed the Danube, produced an important rise in the funds.

VIENNA 19th.—Details of the conflict at Krassova, have reached us: 8000 Turks with 8 gun boats and 4 sailing vessels crossed the Danube early on the morning and landed near the Quarantine building, arranging themselves in line of battle. Two Battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire on them, lasting some hours, damaging the Turks severely. The Russians also suffered.

The *Andes* passed the *Cambria*. The following are the steamers taken by the Government from the general screw steamship Company, from the Oriental, Hindustan and Ripon—from the Cunard, the *Nagana* and *Cambria*—from the Australian Company, the *Victoria*.

It is reported that Lord Raglan is to have the chief command and the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Cardigan, Generals Erass and Broderston are to have appointments.

Advices from Krijora state that bad weather prevents the Russians from attacking Kalafat. The investing army had made a movement in advance but active movements would not begin until March.

The French Government continues their preparation for war with great activity.

The Great fleet has been ordered to sea.

In a serious combat which took place on the 29th at Tégiana, there was great loss on both sides. The Turks retired to Kalafat.

It is confidently announced that a manifesto signed by Nesselrode, is shortly expected at Vienna, in which the Czar will announce to the world his final intentions.

News from Constantinople.—General Guyon has commenced offensive operations in Asia, against the Russian troops. The Czar has given orders to every point to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia without delay.

The *Andes* proceeded to New York after discharging her loading—she returns here again to take the mail for Liverpool.

Great excitement prevailed throughout Italy and Austria. Bombard has issued a proclamation to arrest all persons propagating false reports.

Trebizond, 14th Feb'y.—Schamyl with 10,000 men is marching against Zachtalia, an important military position of Russia.

London.—A new Reform Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 13th, by Lord John Russell, it is distasteful both to conservatives and liberals.

The Nashville was to sail on the 13th. London 13th.—Consols closed heavily, 91½ to 91; for money.

Liverpool 14th.—Cotton more active, sales yesterday 10,000 bales at steady prices.

ASSAILABLE POINTS OF RUSSIA.—The traditions of Pultown and Moscow have inspired the Russian Government with the belief that they are beyond the reach of a foreign foe. They count upon being able, after having wrought all the destruction, plunder, and havoc they have a mind to in the neighbouring territories, to take refuge, if they find themselves in danger of being worsted, in their wide and thinly peopled country. They imagine they are as secure against invaders as the people of the United States. They are mistaken. It would indeed be vain of any Power to dream of conquering and holding the Americans in bondage, but this is not merely because the extent of territory and the scantiness of population

would enable the inhabitants to evade it; it is much more owing to the circumstance that the American state or Government is identical with the people: that though New York or New Orleans, or Washington, were to fall, wherever American citizens remained there would be an enterprising, wealth-accumulating community, efficient government, self-recruiting armies. The American people or State is all heart and all head, vital in every part, incapable of receiving lethal wounds. Not so the Russian State, which consists of Government employes alone; for the great mass of the people is an inert mass. The depots of Russian wealth are few and all upon or near the seaboard; the machinery of Russian Government is concentrated in St. Petersburg and Moscow, with Riga, Odessa, and some half dozen of other towns, blockaded or captured, and with St. Petersburg and Moscow in the hands of the enemy, the whole state machine would stop of itself, the population of Russia would resolve itself into a heap of isolated, poor, anarchical herds. And fleets and armies to equip and maintain which would be a trifling effort for France, England and Turkey, would find easy access to these vital parts—in the north by the Baltic, the Gulf of Finland, the Neva, and the Lagoda; on the south by the Black Sea and the sea of Azoff. Russia can and ought to be made to feel that after ravaging the territories of its neighbours, she is not to be allowed to escape to her den and there lurk in safety till another opportunity of renewing her outrages present itself.—*Daily News*.

LONDON, Saturday.—A bit of Palace gossip has got wind, and is amusing the town. A certain noble duke, who holds an office at Court, in commendam with the highest hereditary feudal dignity in the state, made a little too free it is said, with the champagne at the Royal table; the result of which was the loss of his most noble equilibrium in the dining-room, and the involvement of Majesty itself in the catastrophe. The joke is pointed, by the notoriety of the extremely temperate habits of his Grace. A little care bestowed upon the work of making his head in youth would have prevented this annoying contretemps. The consequence has already been the resignation of the noble duke, and the appointment of his successor Earl Spencer is now Lord High Steward of her Majesty's Household.—*Evening Mail Correspondent*.

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

Earnings, six months (Dec. being estimated).....	\$956,876 66
Expenses and interest, six months, (Dec. being estimated).....	552,716 10
Net profit, six months.....	\$404,160 56
Add surplus, July 1, 1853.....	103,307 15
Total.....	\$507,467 71
Off dividend 10 per cent.....	230,000 00

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

Will Irishmen ever cease to play the fool—ever cease to exhibit themselves as dupes or knaves? Why carry to another country the credulities or absurdities which disgrace them here? There is a fatuity about the "exiles" which impels them to make themselves objects of laughter to all who look at them. There may be some satisfaction in reviving on a foreign stage the strut and the swagger in which they delighted here; but soldiering is an unprofitable trade, and soldiering with the view to the "invasion of England" and the "emancipation of Ireland" is ridiculous as well. Rebellion is a

gone game, at least for a generation. Those who tried their hand at it six years ago left behind them a lesson not easily unlearned. We shall hear no more of midnight massacres, have no more plans for laming horses, ripping up railways, shooting troops from windows or crushing them from house roofs. Even the chivalrous "coadjutors" will feel their courage cool should harvest be talked of as the time for "rising." Their disciples, therefore, only waste their money in tardy displays of bootless "sympathy." The following article is from the *Mail*:—

PADDY BRAG.

In the first number of the *Citizen*, which has been obligingly sent us, are several announcements of Irish reunions in New York, "horribly stuffed with epithets of war." The annual ball of the "*Irisa Rifles*" is proclaimed, under the management of a "Reception Committee," whereof a Lieutenant *Leuz* is a conspicuous member: one of the Legs, we presume, which performed such active service at Ballingarry. There is also a "*Floor Committee*," upon which Mr. John O'Connell might flourish, Michael Mulshint, and Corporal Monaghan being first chalks thereof.

The *Meagher Club* is to have a ball, and gives a list of invited guests, illuminated with the heroic names of Major-General Sanford, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris, Lieutenant-Colonel Doheny, Captain Murphy, but not the Sergeant of that ilk, who is as "ould a sojer" as any of them.

The *Mitchell Guard*, to which "*Mitchellites*" are invited to attend, holds a weekly drill in the evening at the *Eagle Rooms*; and Capt. John Lane calls upon patriotic Irishmen to fall in with "*Company B. Irish National Guard*," every Monday evening for drill and business at seven o'clock in Vauxhall Gardens.

These demonstrations would be incomplete without a "*Brass Band*." Thomas Monaghan, therefore, of the *Bowery*, offers the use of his seasoned instruments of that orthodox metal "for civic and military parades;" but among them all, it is surprising that there is no Cabbage-stalk Brigade, nor the least whisper about such a thing as a "*Drumhead*."

John Mitchell, the editor of the *Citizen*, cannot conceal a sneer at this playing at soldiers. In another part of his paper he tells of the organizing of several companies of foreigners, for the purpose of aiding Turkey in her struggle with Russia. They consist of Germans, French, Poles, Hungarians, and even Americans (not one Hibernian) but this society, he adds, records upon the minute book, that its "meetings are not for fun; but for real earnest." It appears accordingly that "the first company of volunteers is ready to depart, and will leave New York in a fortnight for the seat of war."

Tarring and feathering would be the proper punishment for buffoonery like this.—*Cork Constitutional*.

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

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

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

WOMAN.

She n'er with treacherous kiss her Saviour stung—
Nor e'er denied Him with unholy tongue:—
She, when the Apostles shrank, could danger brave;
Last at His cross, and earliest at His grave.

AN EXCISE DIFFICULTY.—A pugnacious correspondent wishes to be informed, whether, under the new act, it would be illegal to withhold a receipt in the event of settling any one's hash?

PUNISHMENT OF THE STOCKS.—Lord Camden, when chief-justice, was on a visit to his brother in law, Lord Dacre, at Alverley in Essex, and had walked out with a gentleman, a very absent man, to a hill at no great distance from the house, upon the top of which stood the stocks of the village: he sat down upon them, and after a while, having a mind to know what the punishment was, he asked his companion to open them and put him in: which being done, his friend took a book from his pocket, sauntered on; and so completely forgot the judge and his situation, that he returned to Lord D's. When the judge was tired, he tried, in vain, to move out of the stocks; and asked a countryman who passed by to release him, who said No, no, old gentleman, you were not set there for nothing, and left him until he was seen and released by some servants of the house dispatched in quest of him. Some time after, he presided at a trial, in which a charge was brought against a magistrate for false imprisonment and for sitting in the stocks. The counsel for the magistrate, in his reply, made light of the whole charge, especially sitting in the stocks, which, he said, everybody knew was no punishment at all. The chief justice rose, and, leaning over the bench said, Brother, were you ever in the stocks!—Really, my lord, never.—Then I have been, said the judge, and I assure you, brother, it is no such trifle as you represent.

CONTENTS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers contain everything, and are found everywhere. The only difficulty is to read them. The threads of newspaper correspondents enclose the whole globe in a net-work of espionage. Nothing can happen that is not sure to get into a newspaper while it is happening, and sometimes before it has happened. It is no idle bluster to say that the eyes of Europe are on you. The eyes of Europe are the newspapers of Europe; and these same eyes are on every man, woman, and child, whose lives are of the slightest interest outside their own circles. It has been beautifully said of flowers that they start up in the most unexpected places, where there is hardly a handful of soil, and even where there is none, striking their tender yet vigorous roots into the crevices of the naked rock. The same thing may be said of newspapers. They seem to be sown like certain wild seeds, by the caprices of the winds. Wherever there is a settlement of a dozen people you may look out for a newspaper. The first necessity of a new population is a newspaper. It invests sometimes the vulgar principle of political economy, which will insist that the demand produces the supply; for it happens with newspapers every now and then that the supply produces the demand. The newspaper of a little colony often comes into existence before the readers; some far-sighted speculator being always in advance with an article of conspiciousness which he knows well enough will become indispensable by-and-by. Even New Zealand, while it was yet undergoing the early stages of an exercising experiment, had a newspaper; and Hong-Kong, where the fatality of the climate might be supposed to deter any sensible man from risking more than a month's subscription, has its *Gazette*. Indeed, we are not quite sure that a newspaper is not of social instinct. People get up newspapers where there is nobody to read them but themselves. Passengers on a long voyage, who have no news to tell except that which they get from each other, and nobody to tell it to when they get it, frequently amuse themselves by playing at newspapers. This is more remarkable than the most out-of-the-way bit of flowers: A harebell on a rock

is not half so surprising as a newspaper on board a ship.—*Frazier's Magazine*.

FROST OR SNOW ON STOUT.—In *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* there is an account by one Jacques Balmot, of the effects produced on the eyes by the glite of snow, when he and Dr. Pacondi were ascending Mont Blanc. They had not the green veils on them which are recommended. He states that when he arrived at the grand plateau, he was so dazzled that he was nearly blind, and which ever way he looked he only saw big drops of blood. He sat down and closed his eyes for half an hour, and was then able to go on. They passed the night in the snow. On the following morning Dr. Pacondi exclaimed, "I hear the birds singing, and it is quite dark;" but his eyes were open, and he was blind for the time, and only recovered after careful management for a considerable period.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWN, 23th January, 1854.

Sir.—I had the honor of submitting some years ago, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, the names of certain Gentlemen, to be added to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Carleton, and I had reason to believe that an improper and irresponsible influence had been brought to bear to such an extent, as to induce His Excellency not to accede to my wishes. I had also reason, at the same time, to believe that an irresponsible party had submitted other names to be included in the Commission—individuals, in fact, who had neither influence, nor standing in the community, and in whom the Agricultural population could have no confidence. I applied to His Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Leslie, for a copy of the names submitted, so that I might be enabled to afford the necessary information to His Excellency on the subject, from my personal knowledge of the parties. On my application being laid before His Excellency, I received for answer, that the names of parties submitted to His Excellency were invariably kept private, being done for His Excellency's information, and refusing me therefore the copy of the names alluded to. No Commission did issue, although the public were suffering serious injury, there being, in some of the townships, but one Magistrate, and in other townships of ten miles square and thickly populated, but three and four.

The matter being brought before the county and township Councils and represented to the Judge of Assize by the Grand Jury, still the different representations were met by the Government, by a wanton disregard of the best interests of the Public.

On the 27th April last, I had the honor of bringing the subject under His Excellency's notice, by submitting a list to be added in the Commission, which I understood was to issue, adding only those which I knew to be most suitable in the different localities, studiously making the selection, without partiality, from all shades of politics, creeds and origin. On the 30th April I received for answer, from Mr. Secretary Morin, by command of His Excellency, that my recommendation would be duly considered by His Excellency, when issuing a new Commission of the Peace for the County of Carleton. Now far His Excellency has "duly considered," and taken notice of my application, and what respect under the circumstances His Excellency is entitled to at the hands of the independent Agricultural Yeomanry of the County, or how far the principle laid down, as stated by Mr. Leslie, has been adhered to, I will leave the public to judge.

The list I submitted for the consideration of His Excellency was given to an irresponsible party clique in Bytown, and canvassed by individuals who, to use the words of a high functionary, a supporter of the present Ministry, and a reformer from his high, "could not be elected to the office of a common tavern inspector," the pen drawn through the names of the most useful, respectable, and influential parties, in the different localities, in whom the public have confidence, and others of a noted violent party com-

plexion placed in their stead. I was even requested by a member of His Excellency's Government, to add the name of one gentleman, residing in Bytown, to my list, which I did, but his name shares the same fate, and His Excellency humbly and respectfully submits to the humiliating dictation of the clique alluded to. Suffice it, however, to say that at an interview with a member of His Excellency's Government in which an explanation took place in relation to the humiliating proceeding, the original list, with the addition of the name of the gentlemen suggested, was handed to the Hon. John Ross, the Attorney General for Canada West, by a leading member of the Government, in my presence, just at the eye of a new Attorney General entering upon his duties, and in answer to the question put by Mr. Ross, "is a commission to issue with these names included," the reply was—yes.

A Commission however has issued, registered 13th, instant for this County; very few being included which I had the honor to submit, and in the selection, the interest of the Public is wholly disregarded. The gentlemen comprising the Commission just issued, exclusive of Judges and Legislative Councillors, reside as follows

- 10 in Township of Osgood.
- 10 " " Gloucester.
- 3 " " Marlborough,
- 3 " " Huntly,
- 2 " " March,
- 22 in the Town of Bytown,
- 1 in the County of Lanark,
- 1 " " Leeds,
- 1 " State of Michigan, U. S.
- 10 in Township Nepean,
- 7 " " Fitzroy,
- 3 " " Goulbourn,
- 3 " " Pertholton,
- 2 " " North Gower,
- 4 in the Town Richmond,
- 1 in the County Renfrew,
- 1 " " Grenville,
- 1 Co. Tipperary Ireland.

The insult offered to myself, if any was intended, I can pass over with indifference, but the insult offered to the County which I have the honor to represent, and the total disregard of its most social and vital interests I cannot but reflect upon with pain and regret. The sacred prerogative of the sovereign, I conceive ought to be exercised by His Excellency the Governor General, with a single eye to the public good, and not with the view of encouraging degrading party prejudices. Under these circumstances I respectfully request that His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, may be pleased to accept of the resignation of my commission as Justice of the Peace, and as Major of the 1st Carleton Militia, which I hereby tender.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obt. & humble servt.
EDWARD MALLOCH.

To His Excellency the Governor General,
Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, February 11th, 1854.

Sir.—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Administrator of the Government your letter of the 18th ult. (which reached here on the 5th instant), in which you tendered your resignation of your commissions as Justice of the Peace for the County of Carleton, and as Major in the 1st Carleton Militia.

His Excellency directs me to intimate to you that he has been pleased to accept of your resignation of your office as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Carleton, and that he has instructed the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada, to communicate to you his decision in reference to your resignation of your commission in the Militia.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obt. servt.
PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
EDWARD MALLOCH, Esq., M. P. P.
Bytown, N. C.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, MARCH 4, 1854.

We have received from a correspondent at Montreal the following report of the proceedings at the Annual Dinner, given by the Brethren who had come there to the Meeting of the Grand Lodge, Canada East. It took place at Mack's Hotel on Wednesday, 22nd instant. The Right Worshipful the Grand Master for Canada East, Thomas A. Evans, Esqr., occupied the Chair—the Vice Chair being filled by the R. W. Deputy G. M., D. G. Sloan, Esqr. After grace had been said by the Rev. A. D. Campbell, Grand Chaplain, C. E., about 90 of the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served up in Mr. Mack's best style. After the Company had partaken of the good things of this life the Chairman announced the first toast on the list was one which he was sure would meet with a hearty response from every Brother present, and gave "The Queen" which was drunk with all the honors. Bro. W. O. Smith then sang "The Queen of Merry England." The Chairman then said the next toast required no preface he would therefore give the a England's hope "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," which was duly received and honoured. The Chairman then announced the next toast "The Glorious Pious and Immortal Memory of William III., which was received with becoming respect. The fourth toast on the list was proposed by Bro. Edward Collis, D. G. S., who after a few brief remarks gave "The Church, and coupled with it the name of our esteemed Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Alexander D. Campbell." The Rev. gentleman rose to respond and, in the course of his remarks, indicated the necessity of union amongst the Brethren, and between Orangemen and Protestants generally, and the observance of religion and christian charity towards all men.

Bro. Evans sang "The Holy Friar" with his usual ability. The next toast "The Army and Navy" was entrusted to Bro. Chamberlin, who, in proposing it, said, that if there ever was a time when Orangemen should drink success to the Army and Navy it had now arrived; the armies of England were about to enter on a glorious struggle which must add new lustre to their exploits

and end in victory. Their great chief, who is now numbered with the dead, had often led them to victory and had trained and tutored many who now remain after him to follow his example. Whilst we leave a Napier and a Dundas to command the Army and Navy of our Queen we need not fear the result of the glorious struggle now fast approaching.

Bro. James Millar, M. G. C., briefly responded. Bro. Augustus Howard rose to propose the next on the list and said it did not require any lengthened remarks from him to ensure its favorable reception, he felt he had only to mention the name of General Rowan, and he would here remind the Brethren that if the gallant General, who was a favorite of the "Illustrious Duke," and a friend of Lord Seaton, Canada's friend, had been here four or five years since we would have had no Parliament House burned, no Rebellion Losses Bill passed and no melancholy recollections of the 9th of June, 1853. He would, therefore, with much pleasure, propose "General Rowan, the Administrator of the Provincial Government." The toast was received with all the honors.

Brother Howard then sang "The Fine Old English Gentleman." Bro. D. G. Sloan, Deputy G. M., briefly proposed "The Memory of the late Duke of Wellington" which was drunk in solemn silence. Bro. George Smith then gave "The Memory of the late Lord Metcalfe" which was similarly honoured. Bro. James Thompson then proposed, in apt terms, "The Memory of the Protestant victims of the 9th June, 1853." This toast was drunk in silence. Bro. W. O. Smith, G. S., then proposed toast No 10 as follows, "Our Sister Grand Lodges of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," which was received with a full bumper, three times three and all the honors. The next toast on the list was proposed by Bro. Charles F. Hill, G. L., who, on rising, said, "The toast which has fallen to my lot is one which I feel every true Brother will respond to, it is one which acknowledges the equal rights of Orangemen, those rights to which they are entitled, and for which they would, I am convinced, (or I mistake them) lose their lives; I believe those sentiments will go home to the heart of every Brother who hears me, and I confidently assert that, if we are only true to ourselves and to one another, we shall enjoy those privileges in the highest degree. I will not detain you longer, but will give you heartily, EQUALITY OF PRIVILEGES. CONCORD and BROTHERLY LOVE between Orangemen all the world over." The enthusiastic reception which this toast (so happily introduced) met with was sufficient to prove that it was understood and meant, and that whilst the Orangemen of Lower Canada were not prepared to surrender their right or equality of privileges.

Bro. James Bayley, District Master, Montreal, to whom was entrusted the next toast, then rose and paid a just tribute to the

Country Brethren who had come to our Meeting, he adverted, in his usual happy style, to the unbounded hospitality and kindness which had been frequently shown himself, when visiting the various parts of the country, and which, he had reason to know, had been extended to any brethren who had visited the country. The toast needed no further remarks from him he would give "Our Guests." This toast was drunk in a bumper, and received with three times three. Bro. D. G. Sloan, D. G. M., and Henry Burrows of Rawdon, responded, the former concluding by proposing in return "The Brethren of Montreal" which was very cordially received by the country Brethren. The next toast, which is always well received, wherever introduced, was entrusted to Bro. Archibald Connolly, than whom a better could not be chosen; he said he rose with diffidence to propose the next toast, not at all in doubt at its favorable reception by Orangemen, but regretting it had not fallen into abler hands, no true Orangemen would refuse to drink a bumper to "The Ladies," many a fair heart beat with anxious zeal for Protestant rights. He begged leave to propose "The Ladies." The toast was received by the Brethren, as it should be duly honored. Bro. William Hobbs responded in that happy strain for which he is so justly celebrated, especially when the ladies are concerned. The next toast on the list was proposed by Bro. John D. Clement, M. G. C., who, as usual, regretted it had not devolved on some able member to do justice to the toast which he had the honor to propose, "however," he said, "it was one which, most fortunately for him, required no comment, the very announcement of the name was sufficient. Bro. Benjamin was well known to all present as the milking champion of Protestantism, the unwavering and devoted friend of every true Orangeman, and a gentleman whose public character was well known and valued, and whose private character was blameless and far beyond the least suspicion. He would give them "Our R. W. G. M., British North America, Geo. Benjamin, Esqr." The applause with which this toast was received was such as to convince any person how highly Bro. Benjamin is respected and beloved by the Lower Canada Orangemen. As soon as silence was restored, the Rev. A. D. Campbell, G. C., rose to respond, he said, "no one felt greater pleasure than he did at the enthusiastic reception the last toast had met with, it showed that the Brethren present fully appreciated real worth and heartily honored it according, he only wished Bro. Benjamin were here to see it, no one deserved greater praise than the Grand Master of British North America; no one had occupied the Chair with such fidelity, and, in every step he had taken, he had been guided by sound judgement and a single eye to the good of the Institution. The Order owes a great debt of gratitude to Bro. Benjamin for his untiring interest in the principles of the Institution. We, in Canada East, owe a great debt of gratitude to Bro. Benjamin, for it were not for him we would, probably, have no Orange Institution in Canada East, for it is well known that the Orangemen of Canada East will never submit to be ruled by a man whose name I need not mention, and whose antecedents were known and duly appreciated."

Bro. James Maris proposed the next toast

and stated he had just returned from Ireland where he had every reason to know the Order was flourishing. He then gave "Lord Dungannon, Lord Roden and the Orangemen of Ireland," which was received with Kentish fire and all the honours. This toast was briefly but ably responded to by Bro. John Campbell, P. G. C., and one of the oldest Orangemen present. Bro. Jas. Maris then sang "The Flag that braved a thousand years." The last toast on the list was proposed by Bro. James Burrows, M. G. C., who congratulated the Brethren on their re-election of Bro. Evans to the Grand Mastership for Canada East, for this year, he felt satisfied none better could be found, and need only revert to the firmness and decision which Bro. Evans had displayed during the past year, as he saw the Brethren were impatient to do honor to the toast, he would merely give them "Our Right Worshipful Grand Master for Canada East, Thomas Alfred Evans, Esq." Enthusiastic and hearty as had been the reception of many of the former toasts, when this was announced there was a perfect storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes, we need hardly say that bumpers "bottom up" marked the company's appreciation of the toast. The Grand Master rose and briefly, eloquently and feelingly thanked the Brethren for their confidence in him and assured them of his intention to forward the glorious principles we had sworn to maintain, and to maintain peace and order in our Institution.

Several volunteer toasts followed, amongst others the following.—By Bro. Charles F. Hill, G. L., "The Health of Bro. Augustus Heward." Bro. Heward having retired a short time previously, Bro. Chamberlin was called on to respond, "He said he felt a pleasure in acknowledging the honor done Bro. Heward, he was a true hearted Protestant, one who is at all times as ready to defend Protestant principles and British Institutions as any in the land, his past services and straightforward line of conduct entitled him fully to the confidence he enjoys, and to the good feeling so freely exhibited for him by the Brethren present."

Bro. Fenwick, M. G. C., rose to propose the health of our Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Bro. D. G. Sloan, and took occasion to refer to the many advantages the Order in Canada East had derived from his sound advice, and assistance. Bro. Sloan briefly responded and begged leave to propose a toast. He then gave "The health of Bro. Brown Chamberlin, and success to the independent Protestant press of Canada."

The toast having been duly honored with three times three. Bro. Chamberlin rose and thanked the Brethren for the honor done him, and with him the Protestant press. He felt the time had come when we should take a firm stand for liberty of every kind, the time has arrived when we could no longer bow to Popery, we must no longer tamper with Jesuitism, we must show the world we are Protestants, we must be eye and are prepared to shed our blood for those rights which we have been enjoying, rights for which our fathers have lost their lives. To effect all this the Press must take its stand, must speak freely and independently and resist all attempts to destroy the liberty of conscience or liberty of British Subjects, which have been secured to us by the British Constitution." After a few other remarks the speaker sat down amidst great applause. Other toasts, having followed, the National Anthem was sung by all present, and the company broke up about 11 o'clock highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

Another Dilemma.

"I knew, I knew it could not last,
'Twas bright, "fraternal," but 'tis past.
Oh! ever thus from childhood's hour
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never loved a tree or flower
But 'twas the first to fade away."
My Shamrock and my Orange Lily,
Are wither'd too, ah! I was silly.

We learn from our Toronto contemporaries that Mr. Gowan's amalgamation St. Patrick's Society is in a peculiarly unpleasant dilemma at present, and like almost every other utopian project of the "giant mind" is likely to fall to the ground and die.

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

It appears that both a Romish and Protestant Chaplain were required to meet the emergencies of the case; very many prayers and masses being necessary to atone for the iniquities of the offspring of this modern political Polyphemus who unlike his ancient ante-type has always two eyes to business.

Without having been consulted, the two Chaplains were accordingly appointed; but both have signified their unwillingness to undertake the herculean task of keeping his Satanic Majesty from the auspicious, or suspicious portals leading to the altar on which the Orange and Green were so fraternally blended.

The Rev. Dr. Lett and Archdeacon Moloney were the Chaplains appointed, the former as Protestant, the latter as Roman Catholic; and the 17th of March loomed in the distance encircled with a halo of triumphant glory, and smelling powerfully of political concord.

When, however, the list of officers appeared in the *Patriot*, both Chaplains politely declined having anything to do with the amalgamation Society, and published disavowals to that effect.

Our friend, the mighty Ogle had better wind up his gigantic energies and tumble heels over head into the embraces of the Mormons.

The Pumps Again.

Notwithstanding our presentment of the Mayor and Corporation last week, nothing has yet been done to remedy the evils we complained of.

A number of the Public wells are closed up by broken pumps; and the people have the utmost difficulty in procuring water.

If a poor ignorant individual is caught transgressing any of the Bylaws of the town, out of which money can be made by Corporation officials, the thing is attended to immediately; but here is a complaint in which the people of the town generally, are interested, and no attention is paid to it.

Before the Corporation undertook to improve the wells, at all seasons, water could be got out of them, by a little shovelling of snow and chopping of ice; but now many of the wells are quite inaccessible, their usefulness being completely destroyed by the humbug improvements of the Council.

We recommend, unless the evil is immediately remedied, that the platforms and pumps, wherever they are out of order, should be chopped away and removed, and the wells placed again in their original state. Better have no improvements than bad ones. We say again, that Chain Pumps, as at present constructed, are not sufficiently strong to endure the wear, tear and abuse given them by careless people in a town.

Since the above was written, the powers that be have done something towards remedying the evil complained of.

We trust that we shall not have to complain again of mismanagement and neglect on this subject.

Orange Dinner.

The reader will observe that our paper today contains a very interesting account of an Orange Dinner which recently took place in the City of Montreal. We are most happy to hear of the unity, success and prosperity of Orangism in Canada East and agree perfectly with the Brethren of Lower Canada, in the justice of their claims to equal rights with those of Upper Canada. The Orangemen of Lower Canada have always, in a measure, been independent; they have never, as a body, betrayed their trust; and we hope they may long occupy their proud position; notwithstanding the fruitless attempt of a spurious Grand Master to deprive them of their rights, and cancel the authority, under which as a separate and comparatively independent body they have so long existed.

The following is a list of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada East, for the year 1854.

THOMAS A. EVANS,	Grand Master.
D. G. SLOAN,	Dy. G. M.
THOMAS PALLISER,	Junior D. G. M.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN,	do.
BENJAMIN COLE,	do.
JAMES MATHEWSON,	P. G. S.
REV. A. D. CAMPBELL,	G. C.
ROBERT D. COLLIS,	G. T.
W. OLIVER SMITH,	G. S.
CHARLES F. HILL,	G. L.
REV. DR. FALLOON,	Dy. G. C.

In order to make room for the interesting account of the Orange Dinner lately held in Montreal, we have to omit the publication of several articles among which is the letter of our old friend Jeremiah O'Casey.

County Lodge—Annual Meeting.

GRENVILLE.

The Annual Meeting of the County Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution of the County of Grenville, was held at Kemptville, in McGeorge's Hall, on Monday, the 6th instant, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Brother Thomas Johnston,	County Master.
" Samuel Brasher,	Deputy Master.
" Wm. C. Read,	Secretary.
" Wm. Robinson,	Deputy Sec.
" Wm. Stitt,	Treasurer.
" Archibald McGee,	Chaplain.
" Wm. P. Welton,	Proxy.

Ordered—That our late County Master Archibald McGee, Esq., be presented with a Gold Watch as a mark of our esteem for his honour-

able services for the last nine years, and that all Masters of Lodges be a committee to collect subscriptions for the same. This motion was carried unanimously.

That this County Grand Lodge deeply deplore the division that has taken place in our Loyal Institution at the last annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America, held at Kingston, in the month of June last; and for the purpose of creating a re-union, that our Right Worshipful the Grand Master, Ogle B. Gowan, Esq., and George Benjamin, Esq., are both requested and recommended to resign their respective offices, and that some other Brother be called to the Grand Master's chair.

Annual Meeting of the County Carleton (Agricultural Society.

A general meeting of the members of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, the 21st of February, 1854, at Woods' Hotel, Richmond Road.

The following Report, embracing the transactions of the Society for the past year, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vict., Chap. XI, was submitted by the President, William Stewart, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

REPORT.

That the Society for the past year consists of seventy-one paid-up members, whose subscriptions amount to £53 5s. as per statement No. 1, herewithin detail.

The Directors regret exceedingly to report, that there are in arrears for the year 1852 and 1853, thirty-seven members, whose subscriptions amount to £18—viz., for the year 1852, £2 15s. and for the year 1853 £16 5s. as per statement No. 2, herewith in detail—all in the hands of parties perfectly able to pay the same. The Directors cannot omit this occasion to advert to the injurious tendency these defaulters have upon the prosperity of the Society, in disappointing the calculations of the office-bearers, and otherwise crippling their energies—introducing distrust and miscalculation into their operations, the loss and disappointment not being confined to the actual amount of subscription, but to the proportion of the public grant as well. They would therefore respectfully suggest to their successors in office, that the Secretary be instructed to notify each party in arrears, verbally or in writing, that the Society will insist upon the payment of their arrears, and that if they wish to withdraw from the Society, they must in terms of the Act notify the Secretary in writing to that effect.

The gross receipts of the Society for the past year have been—

.....	£414 8 10
Gross Expenditure.....	432 19 6
Cash in Treasurer's hand. 11 9 4	444 9 10

As per following statement:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hands last year.....	48 8 2
Township Subscriptions.....	50 8 2
County do.....	57 5 0
Legislative grant.....	225 0 0
Cash for 7 Nos. Agriculturist.....	0 17 6
Clover, Timothy and Turnip seed sold. 70 3 2	
	£414 8 10

EXPENDITURE.

Refunded and paid proportion of Government grant to Township societies, 221 15 0	
Premiums.....	152 10 0
Clover Seed and Freight.....	42 3 3
Contingent Expenses.....	36 11 3
Cash in hands.....	11 9 4
	£444 9 10

There is a quantity of Clover seed and some Timothy seed, amounting together in value to about £18, on hand, to be carried to next year's account.

The amount of premiums in gross paid to parties will be found in statement No 1 herewith, amounting to £132 10s.

The Premiums in detail are set forth in statement No 5, shewing each item for which the several parties received premiums.

The statement No. 6 contains the account sales of Clover seed, and stock on hand as referred to above.

The reports from the Township Societies of Huntley, March, North Gower, Marlborough and Fitzroy, are herewith.

In conclusion your directors (although they must remark that the great body of Agriculturists in this County have not taken that interest in the Societies which they ought) have upon the whole just cause to be satisfied that so much has been done.

The Crops upon the whole, except hay and oats, have been fair, and fall wheat particularly good, in several instances coming up to 35 bushels, and in one instance, well authenticated to 52½ bushels per acre. They regret to notice the continuance of the potato blight. Its appearance being later than usual, the injury has not been to the same extent as in former years. The unusually high prices which prevail in the Bytown markets and elsewhere, are adding much to the wealth of farmers, and they hope it will be judiciously expended in improving fields, fences and steadings, and acquiring good stock.

Your Directors report with very great pleasure that several spirited and enterprising members of this Society are annually introducing choice breeding animals, of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as well as improved and new implements of agriculture, the beneficial effects of which must manifest themselves in after years.

They also advert with much satisfaction to the extension of Township Societies. In addition to Huntley, March, Fitzroy, North Gower, and Marlborough, they acknowledge the receipt of Articles of Association for establishing a Society for the Township of Gloucester; and they hope that the wealthy and populous Township of Osgoode will not lag behind, as well as the populous and old-settled Township of Goulburn. All which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. Stewart, President.

Mr Robinson was then called to the Chair, when it was

Moved by John Thomson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Jas. Smith, That Wm. Stewart, Esq., be re-appointed President for the current year.—Carried unanimously.

John Thomson and John Robinson, Esquires, were unanimously re-appointed Vice-Presidents Geo. R. Burke was re-appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve as Directors for the current year:—

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| William Byers, | John Nesbitt, |
| Hugh Bell, | John Graham, |
| Clements Bradley, | Samuel Davidson, |
| James Smith, Esquires. | |

It was ordered that the first meeting of the Directors be held at Mr. Hugh Bell's Hotel, on Wednesday the 15th of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that a few handbills be circulated notifying members of such meeting, and inviting the attendance of any of them who may desire to make any suggestions with a view to advancing the interests of the Society.

On motion of Wm. Byers, Esq., seconded by Mr Jas Smith, it was resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be named on the part of this Society to serve as members of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, for the present year, viz:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| E. W. Thomson, Esq..... | York. |
| R. L. Denison, Esq..... | Toronto. |
| John Hartland, Esq..... | Guelp. |
| Sheriff Rutlan | Cobourg. |

WILLIAM STEWART.

GEO. R. BURKE, Secretary. President.

Music.

We had the pleasure of attending Captain Hunter's Concerts on Thursday and Friday evenings last. We have only room to say that the Concerts were well attended and very interesting. We have not space to particularize; but would just say, that "Kitty of the Clyde," and the "Collier's revenge on Napoleon" elicited thunders of applause, and in many other pieces the

Captain was rapturously encored.

The Paintings exhibited were masterly productions of art, and the lecturer's explanation of the Arctic Seas was most instructive and interesting.

The European News.

FRIDAY, 24th February.

The letters and papers by the Cunard Steamer *America*, reached Bytown on Thursday. The *America* was not in her regular course, as a Mail packet, having been specially chartered to bring out the survivors from the ill-fated *Francisco*, who had been taken from the wreck by the *Antartic*, and carried to Liverpool.

The Parliament of Great Britain was opened by Her Majesty in person on the 31st of January; never since her accession to the Throne has the Queen been received by greater or more enthusiastic multitudes than on her progress from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords. At one or two places some hisses were given to Prince Albert, but they were immediately repressed by the bye-standers. The Turkish and French Ambassadors were greeted with tremendous cheers. The assembly within the walls of the Palace of Westminster is described as the most gorgeous sight possible—all the leading nobility of England, their wives and daughters, the Judges, foreign Ambassadors, and a brilliant suite of military and naval officers, filled almost to positive inconvenience, the superb Chamber of Peers.

In another place will be found the speech from the Throne. The Queen is said to have read that part of it which relates to the impending war, and the necessity of increasing the armed force of the Empire, with marked and peculiar energy.

The address in answer to the speech from the Throne, was carried unanimously in both Houses. Lord Aberdeen in the Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, vindicated the Ministerial policy, and at once put a stop to all the rumors of Prince Albert's unconstitutional interference with affairs of State. Our readers will best understand the position in which the Prince stands from a careful perusal of the latter part of Lord John Russell's speech, which we copy from the "News of the World"—it is slightly condensed from the Report in the Times. Lord Aberdeen and Lord Har- dinge, the Commander-in-chief, both declared that Prince Albert never interfered with the Army, unless when he was appealed to for his opinion, and it was stated that the Prince had positively declined to take the command of the Forces, altho' it was the wish of the Duke of Wellington, that he should do so, after his, the Duke's, death. We must conclude after reading these speeches that Prince Albert has been accused of wrong doing most foully and unjustly.

The news from the old world comes upon us so rapidly, and the incidents are so momentous that a small weekly paper like ours can hardly keep pace with the current.

From the seat of war we have nothing further than the intelligence communicated in the telegraphic despatches by the *Canada* and *Baltic*—the Mails by the *Canada* will be here before we go to press, and we shall probably have another telegraph.

MONDAY MORNING.

On Saturday we received a further Telegraphic despatch by the *Europa* which will be found in another column. We gain by it little further information. We notice that the Government are taking up Cavalry Transports; this is a strong evidence of the truth of the report that a force will be despatched to Turkey; the fitting of the transports for the conveyance of Cavalry is so expensive, that the preparations would hardly be made unless it was intended really to despatch the Regiments. The infantry Regiments ordered to be in readiness, each Battalion made up to 1000 rank and file, are the 4th, 7th Fusiliers—9th, 14th, 17th, 21st Fusiliers—27th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 89th, 42nd Highlanders—50th, 62nd, 63rd, 79th Highlanders—82nd, 88th, 89th, 90th, 93rd Highlanders—95th. There will be then left in England, exclusive of 7 Battalions of the Guards, eleven Regiments only, besides the Depots. It is understood that the 22 Battalions—or 22,000 men—thus withdrawn will be immediately replaced by 30,000 militia, who will probably be encamped at Chobham. We observe that certain alterations have been made in the equipment of two of the Regiments of Heavy Horse, and in that of the 7th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons. We may perhaps be right in concluding from that circumstance that they are to form part of the "English Army of Turkey." There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining recruits for any arm of the service.

Three thousand men, all able seamen, and trained gunners, have been drafted from the coast guard into the Navy.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have been added to the French army by the conscription, and 25,000 picked light troops trained in the wars of Africa, are being selected for service in Turkey by General Pelissier.

The Sardinian Government is placing its army on the war footing. This army will form the *avant-garde* of France, in case Austria should be crazy enough to prefer the Russian Alliance, and it appears very problematical which side she will take. If she should decide on the Russian Alliance the Sardinians and French will be in Lombardy in a fortnight; a French army is in Rome, and King Bomba of Naples, is already shaking in his shoes in dread of the son of Joachim Murat. Kossuth is in readiness, he writes that the world may soon expect a fresh outbreak in behalf of the liberties of Hungary, and this time, if Austria does join the Russians, the gallant Hungarians will have material aid. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean Despotism and Priestcraft are in an agony of terror and despair at the signs of the approaching storm, the good time coming for the oppressed PEOPLE.

In Paris the anxiety of the people for the receipt of the Queen's speech is described as most intense. The telegraph offices were besieged by crowds, and when it did come, and it was known in what decided terms VICTORIA had spoken to her Peers and Commons, and how she had expressed her satisfaction at the good understanding between herself and the Emperor of the

French, the delight of the Parisian populace was expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. The Emperor now rides alone and without an escort in the streets of Paris, and never since the assumption of Imperial power has he been so popular.

Prussia stands firm. The heir to the Throne, the Crown Prince, has declared himself in favor of the English and French Alliance. It is understood that his eldest son is to marry the Princess Royal of England, when the parties are of sufficient age, and it is well known that the King has so bemuddled his intellects, by hard drinking, that he is unfit for the discharge of the kingly office. He will probably abdicate.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Feb. 6th, Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Minister of England, distinctly declared that he had no expectation that peace might be still preserved; that the new propositions of the Emperor of Russia were so unacceptable that they would not even be transmitted to Constantinople, and he added that instructions had been sent to St. Petersburg to recall both the English and French Ambassadors.

In one of the Old Testament prophecies we hear of a little horn that exalted itself and had a mouth speaking great things.

MONTREAL, or rather a portion of the inhabitants seem, in one respect, to be like the little horn of the prophet—their mouth speaketh great things. Some few days ago a meeting was convened purporting to be to those inhabitants of the city more or less connected with and interested in the extension of the harbour. It has been proposed to give increased shipping accommodation by constructing additional docks and basins to the westward of the city, at or near Point St. Charles. This meeting was convened to consider the matter, and we should naturally have expected to find that it was attended by the merchants of the city, those persons who are certainly more interested in the conveniences provided for their commerce, than any other class of the community. But it was not the case—with an exception or two, not one representative of the great mercantile Houses was present. The speakers at this meeting, with one or two exceptions, were all lawyers—most of these too, men who never hears of out of the petty courts: the two principal orators were Mr. A. M. Delisle, the Clerk of the Peace, and Mr. McGinn, the keeper of the common jail of the District. One gentleman, Mr. Ir. Gould, who has during the last three or four years invested a heavy capital in Montreal in mill enterprise, was not allowed to speak one word.

The truth is that the meeting was stumped up, by a canvass round the Eastern suburbs of Montreal, and the canvassed came there, not to hear arguments on both sides, but to pass resolutions cut and dried before hand; the getters up of the resolutions were parties who from ownership of property in the neighborhood, are directly interested in having harbour extension carried Eastward, and it was really quite amusing to read their speeches—mere pertness is contemptible, but when impudence is carried to audacity it becomes tinged with sublimity: Byron spoke of a certain attorney as "the sublime of rascals"—were he only in Montreal he could render a few more of them immortal.

Nothing has tickled our noble muscles for many a day more than Mr. Delisle's solarium announcement; we can fancy the complacent pomposity with which it was de-

livered, that "it was scarcely a twelvemonth since it had appeared before them to ward off a blow aimed at the propriety of the city!" How we ran down the stag, said the Lady's pug to the bloodhound! "Then they had to deal with an attempt to divert the trade of the Ottawa from those Canadian cities, (e. g. Montreal) to which it legitimately belongs, and send it to the cities of the United States?"—The first scheme, Mr. Delisle tells us, was crushed owing to the support given to it; the Montreal and Bytown railroad was under contract and men at work on its construction.

All very good oysters, Mr. Delisle, if they were only sound ones; they smell to us very much like those to which Peter the Great, and George the First gave their enlightened patronage. In the first place the people on the Ottawa in their excessive humility and disinterestedness, will take their trade just where it suits them to take it. If they find it pay better to send their produce via Prescott; to Prescott it will go; if they find it convenient to use the Grand Trunk line which will be built from Bytown to Vaudreuil, they will do so; some of their produce will find its way from Arronport to Brockville; the Prescott line will be in operation in July at farthest, a formidable competitor to Mr. Delisle's railroad yet in *nubibus*—in dream-land!

In the next place it is not true that Mr. Delisle's Montreal and Bytown railroad is under contract; it is true that a few miles are—a short stretch to pass the Grenville Canals—a road which if it is never carried for one inch at either end, further than is now under contract, will always pay a small per centage on the outlay. We do not believe that another mile of the proposed road is even located yet; we have been told that the Engineers have laid out a line from Hull to Grenville on the Lower Canada side, and that they are now employed in laying one out on this side; it is evident, therefore, that so far from the road being under contract, the Company (?) has not yet determined on which side the river it shall go, from Grenville upwards! As to the part from below Grenville to Montreal, we believe its exact location to be equally undecided; all we have heard is that the Montreal terminus is to be somewhere on the Cote a Baron, and we believe on the property of a gentleman who has been mainly instrumental in getting up the prospectus of the road. We have no doubt but that some such question of personal interest has a good deal to do with the violent anxiety to have additions to harbour accommodations made at the Current St. Mary.

Of one thing we wish to make the people of Montreal well aware. The inhabitants of the valley of the Ottawa are now fully alive to their own interests, and understand the importance and the value of their produce. They have no jealousy of Montreal, or any other part of the Province; *ceteris paribus*, they would rather assist in building up the prosperity of Montreal, than that of Ogdensburg; but they will not sacrifice their own prosperity and interests; the "trade of the Ottawa legitimately belongs" to that city, be it where it may, which gives the best and most convenient market—if Montreal can give it, well—if not—not. All the talk in the world won't do it, so we recommend the Montreal lawyers and jailers to spare their breath for a more convenient and profitable season, and the people to open their eyes a little wider, when they will see how egregiously they have been duped by Railway speculating Jeremy Diddlers, who holla with their voices, to fill their own pockets.—*Railway Times*.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—REMOVED DEPARTURE.—On Wednesday His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunnov, gave notice to the servants not immediately waiting on his Excellency, that their services were no longer required, as the Baron was about to leave the country. Every preparation had been made to enable his Excellency to leave at once. Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia are broken off. It is reported that his Excellency Baron de Brunnov, Ambassador of the Czar at the Court of St. James', left London at an early hour on Friday morning.

IMPERIAL MISSION TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome, has left Paris for Brussels, on a special mission from the Emperor to the King of the Belgians. At Brussels the Court carriages were waiting for him at the station, and he immediately proceeded to the Chateau de Laeken, where he is now the guest of King Leopold. It is understood that this mission was specially requested by King Leopold, it being his wish to make a public demonstration of the good feeling upon which he stands with France, and of the falsehood of the reports which attributed to him the character of an agent and partizan of Russia. Prince Napoleon is instructed to enforce upon his Majesty the necessity of showing to the world that he gives his cordial and unsuspected support to the allied Powers in the Russian affair.

STATE OF OPINION AT VIENNA.—Vienna, Jan. 28.—Public opinion in our capital is favorable to the Turks even in military circles. Our Government appears to separate itself every day more and more from Russia. Count Orloff will have great difficulty in accomplishing his mission. No State has suffered more than Austria, from the Russo-Turkish difference. The resolution of the Russian Government to consider as lawful prizes all vessels navigating the Black Sea with munitions of war on board has alarmed the British commercial world very little.

EXCERANT LOYALTY.—When the Stage Coach emerged from the Horse Guards on Tuesday, a loud cheer greeted her Majesty from the crowd in Whitehall. At this moment some injudicious person shouted out—"The Queen can do no wrong"—a sentiment which was responded to by a small section of the spectators by loud hisses. At the corner of Richmond-terrace, an unlucky wight, who had the temerity to cry out—"No Coburg influence!" got his hat knocked off by a sturdy laborer, who seemed disposed to act as spontaneous champion for the Prince Consort.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—The public will learn with regret the serious indisposition of this venerable peer and distinguished officer. On Wednesday morning as his lordship was taking his usual morning walk, he was observed to lean against a lamp-post, where a gentleman, who knew him by appearance, approached and found that his weakness was the result of an attack of paralysis. He immediately conveyed him to Uxbridge House, where medical aid was at once called in.

THE QUEEN'S PIPER.—McKay, her Majesty's piper, has gone out of his mind, and the symptoms are such as to leave no hope of his recovery. The lamentable fact first indicated itself when he wrote a rambling incoherent letter to Colonel Phipps (spicy purse), in which he stated that he was in possession of important documents which clearly proved him to be the right and lawful heir to the throne; but, as he had no wish to dethrone Queen Victoria, he demanded an interview with the gallant colonel. This was granted, and, on the man's making an appearance at the castle, he was immediately put under restraint. Of course, he will be sent away, and provided for, but it is not yet known whether the Queen will appoint his successor. McKay was allowed to be the first piper in Scotland. His duty was to play before the Queen and royal suite when at dinner, and at the dancing of the Scotch reels. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that Smith, the policeman on duty at the northern entrance to the Castle, went stark mad on the same day, and has since been constantly imitating the barking of a dog. His death is hourly expected.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE GOLD FLEETS.—Letters from Australia state that the heavy 50 gun Russian frigate, Dwid., that fitted out in England, has arrived out on that station. The Calliope, 26, is the largest British man-of-war on the Australian station, which, with the Fantome 12, and a small tender or two, are the only ships-of-war of that nation at all there.

PRESENCE OF AUSTRALIA.—In consequence of the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Pacific, the necessity of adopting adequate measures for protecting Australia has been mooted in the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

DISCOVERY.—In an ancient chest, long standing in a neglected corner of an obscure tower in Lambeth Palace, we understand that certain historical papers have just been found. No details as to the particular contents of the documents now unearthed have yet reached us; but we hear it said that they are valuable of their kind. They are supposed to refer chiefly, if not exclusively, to the Cromwell period. We have even heard that some of them bear the signature of the Protector.

Notwithstanding the "tranquillising advices" which it has suited the stock jobbers to receive from Vienna, the public will recognize an unmistakable sign of actual war in the latest act of the Ministry, which I am enabled to inform you, has been the appointment of Sir Charles Napier to the command of the fleet destined for the Baltic.—*Evening Mail Correspondent.*

There is a rumor current that the 71st, now at Quebec, is to be forthwith conveyed over-land to Halifax.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 19. MEMORANDUM.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers bearing on the regimental colors and appointments the word "Bladensburg," in commemoration of the services of the regiment in the action on the heights above Bladensburg, fought on the 21st of August, 1814.

ITALY.—From Rome, January 20, a letter says that the French Minister, on receiving M Drouyn de Lhuys' circular respecting the Turkish question, lost no time in communicating it to the Pope. The conversation that ensued was by no means cheering, for those persons who obtained an audience after the Minister were struck with the depression in the Pope's manner. Between his temporal sympathy and spiritual antipathy to the Emperor of Russia, the Pope is puzzled how to act. The success of the Czar would be the success of the Greek Church over the Latin, while the defeat of Russia would inevitably reawaken liberalism in Italy.

During Major-General Wetherall's stay, towards the close of last week, at Windsor Castle, great solicitude was shewn to remove any unfavorable impression produced in his mind by the recent act of placing a junior Major-General (Sir George Cathcart) over his head at the Horse Guards.

Captain Poley, of the 20th Regiment, sold out of the service last week.

We learn from a passenger who arrived by the Canada, that he was informed on the best authority, just before leaving Liverpool, that James Smith, Esqr., agent for the new Australian steamship Co., has been instructed to purchase seven steamers for the French government, that the terms had been arranged, and the transaction all but closed.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.—We trust that the fact of Russia having a squadron in the China seas has not been lost sight of by the Admiralty, and that measures are taken for the capture or destruction of these men-of-war before the Russians have such timely knowledge of a declaration of hostilities, as may enable them to intercept our gold ships from Australia.

DENMARK MENACED BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—It is said that the answer of Russia on the declaration of neutrality has arrived.

Russia refuses her consent to it, and demands that Denmark should side with one of the parties.

MOVEMENT OF ADMIRAL CORY'S FLEET.—The war steamer Ranshee arrived at Lisbon on the 17th with despatches for the British Admiral, and immediately afterwards the British squadron

was under orders for sea. The destination of Admiral Cory's squadron was unknown. Two Ranshee was to proceed to the Mediterranean.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG.—EXPOSURE OF THE CZAR.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following expressions of the Czar. When the Emperor learnt the entrance of the fleet into the Black Sea, he displayed perfect calmness and said to those about him—

"When battle is offered to Russia, Russia accepts. She can afford to mourn for a fleet, but not for the honor of the nation."

"I expected the resolution taken by France and Great Britain, and, therefore, I am not found unprepared. All my orders have been given in advance, foreseeing this act, which, by violating treaties, frees me from their obligations."

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince's reply was—"Yes, we can conquer, or fight and die to the last man."

Despatches from St. Petersburg of the 17th inst. state that the excitement in that capital was intense, consequent upon the knowledge of the active measures taken by the Western Powers and their forbidding the Russian flag to navigate the Black Sea.

ADMIROLET, JAN. 6.—All the preparations are made for the arrival of the Sultan, which is to take place in March. Numerous articles of furniture, as also 800 domestics and 500 horses have already been despatched. The retinue of the Sultan will consist of 1,000 persons.

It is believed that the Governor of Sebastopol contented himself with answering to the notification of the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea, that he was astonished at so unforeseen a communication, that he could not understand what they wanted of him, Russia being at war only with Turkey, and that, consequently, he could not say what he meant to do under the circumstances.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.—It is affirmed in monetary circles, usually well informed, that Austria has withheld to Russia her tried determination to maintain an armed neutrality, provided the Czar adheres to his engagement that he aims at no territorial aggrandizement. In the event of this pledge of the Czar being broken, it is stated that Austria would assume an attitude antagonistic to Russia.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—AN ARMY OF 80,000 MEN FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.—The military preparations of France, which have hitherto only existed on paper, are now about to be put in execution on a great scale. Already extensive purchases have been made for the cavalry. A great council of general officers was held on Monday at the Tuilleries, which may be called a veritable council of war. It was decided at this meeting that an army of not less than 80,000 men should be sent into the East. At first the intention was that the expeditionary army should only consist of 25,000 men; and afterwards that number was increased to forty battalions, to be selected one-half in France and the other half in Algeria; but it has now been acknowledged that this force would be insufficient for the purpose. England will, on her side, it is said, forward 20,000 men. The expenses of the war will be divided between the two countries. It is now said that General Baraguay d'Hilliers will be commander-in-chief of the expedition, and that the army will be divided into four divisions, under Generals Canrobert, MacMahon, Pelissier, and Bousquet.—Generals Burret and Anréty will command the artillery, General Ferry the cavalry, and Generals Viel and Allard the engineers. A body of 22,000 men is to be sent off from Algiers. The soldiers of the reserve of 1852, of the communes round Paris, have received orders to rejoin their corps immediately. There will be no reserve this year, and all the troops of the previous years not yet called out will be called out immediately.

A FRENCH ARMY FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is said that there is to be another levy of troops in a few days, which with the two which have been already made within the last week, will make a total addition to the French army of 150,000 men. This is considered a sufficient reinforcement for the present. One of the first measures will be the sending of 40,000 men to Constantinople.

SICILY.—Five years of the present government system, dating from the triumph of the Royal troops in 1815-9 in Sicily, find the people as discontented as they were before the revolution of 1848. The King is more unpopular than ever—the country is poorer; the desire for change the same. A European movement would again light up revolution in Sicily, and the army would again run away, no doubt. But no one hopes for a timely anticipation of such evils whilst Ferdinand II. reigns. It seems to be the fate of the Bourbons to sleep on their thrones until they fall to pieces. Those who approach his Sicilian Majesty with wholesome advice are ill received—those who whisper falsehoods with the tongue of hypocrisy are listened to with an approving smile.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.—The *Cassel Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Russia has demanded 25 millions from the Warsaw Bank for the eventualities of war.

The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin is informed, that the 50,000,000 deposited in the Bank of France to the credit of Russia have been withdrawn.

Letters direct from St. Petersburg state that it is intended to form a depot of 150,000 soldiers at Moscow, to leave 100,000 in Poland, station another 100,000 in columns among the provinces of the Baltic and in Finland, and raise the army on the Danube to 200,000, and that of Asia to 100,000. The persons best acquainted with Russian statistics believe that these are merely figures of speech, and that Russia will have great difficulty in bringing together more than half the numbers here set down.

THE GRAND ATTACK UPON KALAFAT.—**BEGIAWAST, JAN. 10.**—The grand attack upon Kalafat appears definitely fixed for the 13th January, the day of the baptism of the waters. It is immediately after that religious ceremony that the Russian army, still under its impression, will march with the banner of the Cross displayed against the Turks. It is estimated that the capture of the place (if captured) will cost the Russians at least 10,000 men. There is much discouragement among the troops in consequence.

A CANAL ROAD FROM DOVER TO CALAIS.—An aspiring music teacher in Liverpool has devised a plan for a carriage road across the channel. He proposes, through the columns of the *Liverpool Mercury*, that an immense tube, constructed of iron or other approved material, be sunk across the bottom of the channel, and firmly secured there by screws. This tube must be made sufficiently strong and durable to resist all weathers, and large enough for railway, horse and foot passengers. It should be laid down in lengths during calm weather, and when completed, the water be pumped out. He remarks that as the channel is not very deep, towers might be erected at stated distances, to act as ventilators and lighthouses.

Australia.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER GREAT GOLD MINE!

The Hurricane, Captain Taill, has arrived from Sydney, which she left on the 3rd Nov, with 54,000 oz of gold, 229 bales of wool, and 150 casks of tallow, as cargo. The passengers also had a large quantity of gold amongst them. Another gold region had been discovered, about 100 miles north of the Burras Mines, supposed in the neighbourhood of Mount Arden, and which were reported as likely to surpass the Melbourne fields for richness and wealth. The gold found in the new ground is represented also as of a finer quality than any other yet turned up. The following is the monthly return of the Victoria gold fields:—

Hallarat.....	oz. 35,169
Ovens.....	3,729
Moor.....	6,210
Mount Alexander.....	105,058

oz. 156,166

A new paddle steamer had arrived at Melbourne from London, for the inter-colonial trade. Some of the steamers plying between Geelong and Melbourne were taking passengers from Geelong, giving them a good dinner and

a bottle of porter for their patronage, owing to the opposition. The Great Britain had made the passage out in 65 days, and was expected to leave on her homeward voyage on 2nd Dec. The Hellespont steamer also had arrived out safely. The Fortitude also arrived at Hobart Town on the 20th Oct., 103 days from Portsmouth. A very heavy mail has been brought home by the Hurricane, consisting of 48 bags and one box. Trade is reported as very brisk, and the colony very flourishing, there being no diminution in the yield of gold. Wages continued very high, whilst provisions were still dear.

The Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—It is currently reported that two additional battalions will be added to the distinguished corps at the commencement of the financial year (the 1st of April); and that an increase of three or four companies will shortly reinforce our establishment at the Mediterranean.

MILITARY FORCES IN KENT.—The county of Kent now contains more troops than it has done for several years past. We have endeavoured to give a summary of the numbers, not altogether vouching for their accuracy, as changes so often occur; but we believe that we are tolerably correct:—

Cavalry.....	830
Artillery.....	3,221
Sappers and Miners.....	509
Marines.....	1,730
Infantry.....	5,240

Total.....11,824

In addition to which several companies of enrolled pensioners are trained at Canterbury, Maidstone, Chatham, and Woolwich, and the permanent staff of the three Kent militias, stationed in Dover, Canterbury, and Maidstone.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AND CAVALRY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—Cavalry, 2,679; infantry, 17,450; Artillery, 1,347.—Total, 21,476.—Besides recruiting parties of various regiments, 13,750 constabulary and staffs of militia. The 1st Dragoon Guards move from Newbridge to Scotland 2nd Dragoon Guards, from Dublin to Dundalk. 3d Dragoon Guards, from Longford to Dublin. 4th Dragoon Guards from Dundalk to Longford; 5th Dragoon Guards from Cork to Newbridge; 7th Dragoon Guards from Cahir to England; 1st Dragoons from Manchester to Cahir. 11th Hussars from Dublin to Cork. 13th Dragoons from Birmingham to Dublin, and 16th Lancers from Dublin to Newbridge, with a squadron remaining in Dublin.

SEVENTEEN English officers have applied for service in Constantinople. Several who were recommended by the Ministers have been received.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—**WOOLWICH, JAN. 23.**—Twenty-two recruiting parties left the garrison here on Friday and Saturday last, and seventeen additional recruiting parties left to-day, making a total of thirty-nine recruiting parties sent into the country on three successive week days, to enlist young men for that branch of her Majesty's service. The field batteries went out for exercise to-day, each gun being supplied with twenty rounds of blank ammunition, and then proceeded to the irregular ground on Plumstead common, to go through their exercises.

CORONAL NEWTON, 1ST LIFE GUARDS.—This celebrated swordsman, whose dextrous exploit of chopping a sheep in half at one cut with his sword was witnessed by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the members of the Court, at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, died on Saturday last.

THE MILITIA.—It is intended by Government to enrol 20,000 Irish militia, and 10,000 Scotch militia. It is intended that these men shall be used to replace any troops that may be sent to the Mediterranean.

NEW SUMMER TROUSERS FOR THE INFANTRY.—The texture of these trousers is the same as of those hitherto in use, the colour only being changed to dark blue, with a red stripe down the seam.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL CORRY'S FLEET.

It is stated in letters received from the fleet of Rear-Admiral Corry, that the vessels of the western squadron at Lisbon are ordered home for the purpose of being stationed at the Nora and on the anchorage ground off the port of Sheerness, and are to be kept in a constant state of readiness for any emergency, and in case their services should be required in the North Seas. Rear-Admiral Corry's fleet consists of the Prince Regent, 90, flag ship of the gallant admiral, under the command of Capt. Frederick Hutton; the Duke of Wellington, 131, screw steamship, of 700-horse power, Commodore Henry Bryan Martin, C.B.; the St. Jean d'Acree, 101, screw steamship, of 600-horse power, Capt. the Hon. Henry Keppel; the Imperieuse, 51, screw steam-frigate, of 350-horse power, Capt. Rundle B. Watson, C.B.; the Arrogant, 47, screw steam frigate, of 360-horse power, Capt. Hastings R. Yelverton; the Amphion, 35, screw steam frigate, of 300-horse power, Capt. Astley C. Key; the Tribune, 30, screw steam-frigate of 300-horse power, Capt. the Hon. Swinfen Thomas Crauegie; the Valorous, 16, paddle wheel steam-frigate, of 400-horse power, Capt. C. H. M. Buckle; the Desperate, 3, screw steam-ship of 400-horse power, Capt. W. W. Chambers; and the Cruiser, 16, steam-sloop, 69-horse power, Commander the Hon. George H. Douglas; making a total of one sailing ship of the line, two screw steam line-of-battle ships, five screw steam frigates, one paddle wheel screw steam frigate, and one screw steam sloop, carrying 524 guns of large calibre, and fitted with steam machinery of 5,480 horse-power. The Odin, 16, paddle wheel steam frigate, of 560 horse power, Capt. Francis Scott, having been stationed at Lisbon previously to the arrival of Rear Admiral Corry's squadron, is expected to remain there; and the St. Jean d'Acree, the Amphion and the Cruiser having left Lisbon, the former for Madeira and the latter for Gibraltar, and the Amphion on a cruise, they are expected to join the fleet immediately, or follow it to the Nora.

NEW-OF-WAR BUILDING AT PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—Four ships of the line, four frigates of the heaviest classes, and five smaller class vessels are on the stocks at this dockyard. Several are ready for launching, and others more than half completed.—Victoria, 116, sailing, nearly ready for launching. Republic, 90, screw, put in frame, 600-horse power, Maudslay and Field.—90 gun two decker, screw, put in frame.—Brunswick, 80, sailing, ready for launching.—Melpomene, 60, sailing frigate, about half finished.—Immortalite, 60, sailing frigate, in the same state of progress.—Sattel, 50, sailing frigate, nearly finished.—Aurora, 50, screw frigate, just commenced.—Curgoa, 30, screw frigate, half finished, 350-horse power, Maudslay and Field.—Harrier, 16, screw sloop, completed, 100-horse power, Miller, Ravenhill and Co.—Ariel, 8, screw sloop, put in frame, 60-horse power, Miller Ravenhill and Co.—Swallow, 8, screw sloop, put in frame, 60-horse power Miller, Ravenhill and Co.

LAUNCH OF THE HANNEAL, 90, SCREW STEAMSHIP.—On Tuesday the launch of an additional 90-gun line-of-battle ship for the Royal Navy, took place at Dep ford.

ADDRESS OF ADMIRAL HON. R. S. DUNDAS TO THE CREW OF THE THETIS.

The Thetis, Capt Kuper, C. B., arrived at Spithead, from Plymouth. The Fire Queen, tender to Victory, Master Commander F. W. Paul, arrived alongside the Thetis with Rear-Admiral Dundas, C. B. one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who quickly came on board the Thetis, upon which "all hands" were piped on the quarter-deck. In a few minutes Admiral Dundas appeared, and thus addressed the crew: "My men—I have come down, by the request of the Board of Admiralty, to make known to you that we are on the eve of war, and that war with Russia. My object, therefore, in addressing you, by desire of their lordships, is to prepare you for such an event; and I am sure that you will receive this announcement as become Englishmen and British sailors. It is my duty to inform you that the country cannot dis-

penance with your services, however hard it may appear after your having been away for so long a period; yet, the exigencies of the service must be paramount to all other considerations. Instead, therefore, of your being 'paid off,' you will all be 'paid down.' You shall have a few weeks' run, after which I feel assured you will act as British seamen ever have done in defence of their country. I trust you will receive this communication in its true and proper light, and I make this known to you thus early, to prevent any feelings of disappointment. I have earnestly to hope that the evil may yet pass away, but we must be prepared for any and every emergency. 'Pipe down.' The Admiral shortly after returned on board the Fire Queen, and came into harbour.

THE BRITISH SAILOR.—There is no sight more pleasing to an Englishman than that of a sailor decked out in his go-ashore, and his enjoying his liberty day. His neat blue jacket, his white flowing trowsers, his tasteful waistcoat, and his shining pumps, his blue shirt, confined at the neck with a black ribbon, or loose handkerchief, his straw hat shading his manly countenance, embrowned with the sun and the breeze of every climate, his sparkling eye, his sunny smile, and his gay bearing, as he steers along, gives him altogether "so charming an air" as to make him the envy of the men and the admiration of the women wherever he comes; his boundless generosity, his kindness of heart, nay, his very thoughtlessness, endear him to them. But there is more than this; they know that the happy, heedless being before them, at the call of his country becomes a hero—placed on the deck of a man-of-war, ranged alongside a foreign foe, his sinews harden, his heart bounds, his eye flashes lightning, and his keen ear listens eagerly for the word of command, which his hand springs to execute. Show him but the way to victory and victory is his—never mind the numbers or the power of the foe. As he braves the enemy so does he meet the elements.

"With thunders from his native oak, he quells the flood below."

Now cutting a way for his ship through fields of ice, and anon broiling beneath the fierce rays of an African sun—indifferent to all as concerns himself, he has but one thought—that recorded in Nelson's last signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," and he does his duty. But it is not only in the day of battle, or the achievement of gallant deeds, that the sailor is distinguished. He has duties to perform that require as much courage, and more endurance; he has daily toils and privations that wear down the strongest body and impair the firmest mind. He may have laboured hard on his watch, and have sunk wet and weary in his comfortless bed, hoping for rest to restore his exhausted frame, but scarcely are his eyes closed when he is roused by the cry of "All hands on deck!" and he must up at the call, sometimes to take in a reef in a half-frozen sail, furiously flapping against the mast; sometimes to go to the top-masthead in a wild gale to look for a reef suspected to be close under the lee; sometimes to man a boat in search of a mesmate lost overboard, often in want of provisions and water, his ship frequently waterlogged or reduced to a floating wreck. These are few, very few, of the hardships of the life of the sailor, and yet when he comes ashore among us no one looks so merry or bonhomous with equal lightness of heart. But there is a dark side of the picture. When the sailor leaves our sight we seldom venture a thought upon him. We cannot estimate his privations or his dangers; for we have nothing like them. We think nothing of his labour in contemplation of our own.—Whether, as rarely happens, he returns home to spend the close of his days in comfort and peace, or whether he is tossed from a yard to perish in the sea, or thrown naked on some desert shore, or wrecked as he approaches his native land, or has gone down in some ship recorded to have left a certain port and never more been heard of—all these are matters on which we bestow but little thought. But there are men of large heart and generous mind, who know the facts, and who take the deepest interest in the fate of the sailor, and they have formed societies whose object is to save his life, to minister to his com-

fort, to improve his mental faculties, and last, and most important, to teach him to have a care for his immortal soul. Life-boat stations have been established on many parts of our coast, which have been the means of saving a vast number of valuable lives; honorary and pecuniary rewards are given to those who rescue him from a watery grave; warmth and food are given to him, and, when saved, he is clothed and conveyed to his home, however distant, by the hand of benevolence; "homes" are provided for him, where he has comfortable lodging, good food, an skilful care bestowed upon his wants, thus snatching him from the fangs of the sharper, the crimp and the publican, and making him an honour, as he has been a benefactor and a guardian, to his native land.

Miscellaneous.

A GROWING STONE.—Mr. William Beach, a journeyman printer at Auburn, N. Y., writes us that he has in his possession a stone, of which he says, "The stone is oval, diamond shaped, having eighteen sides, being about five-eighths of an inch in length and half an inch in thickness. It has been in my possession for the last nine years. During that time there has grown from its side another stone of like shape, about the size of a common pea, having eleven sides. The parent stone had not diminished at all, but rather increased. The colour of the stone is a pure white, being perfectly transparent, excepting the shape of the stone giving the prismatic colours of light, which grow out of the convergence and divergence of its many sides. Also, in the smaller one, is a slight tinge of amber. It is quite hard, cutting glass with ease, though its corners and ends are quite obtuse." If Mr. B. will forward this stone to some city friend, in whom he has confidence, we shall be glad to take a look at it. We presume there are geologists and chemists here who would also like to examine it, and who may be able to throw some light on its odd behaviour.—*American paper.*

DISCONTENT OF THE MULTITUDE.—The sour faces of the multitude, like their sweet faces, have no deep cause—disguise no god—but are put on and off as the wind blows—and a newspaper directs. Yet is the discontented multitude more formidable than that of the senate or the college. It is easy enough for a strong man, who knows the world, to brook the rage of the cultivated class. There rage is decorous and prudent, for they are timid, as being vulnerable themselves. But when to their feminine rage that of the people is added—when the ignorant and poor are aroused—when the unintelligent brute force that lies at the bottom of society is made to growl and move—it needs the habit of magnanimity and religion to treat it, godlike, as a trifle of no concernment.—*Emerson.*

At Ballahuylish, a cottager happened to die when the severe weather rendered it difficult to proceed to the usual cemetery, some time elapsed before the ceremony could be performed; at length Donald was properly buried, and the minister returned to the dwelling of the widow for refreshment, accompanied, as is customary, by the neighbors. He reproved the widow on her excessive manifestations of grief and unreasonable lamentations. "Oh, Donald, Donald!—by this time, to be sure, the dear departed is in Beelzebub's bosom." "Beelzebub's bosom," exclaimed the minister; "it is Abraham's bosom ye mean. Ha ye sat sae lang under ma ministry, and no ken the difference between Beelzebub and Abraham?" "Waes me, waes me," rejoined the widow. "I'm a poor ignorant creature. Beelzebub and Abraham, Abraham and Beelzebub; a' declare that in spite o' aw yer teaching, a' wadna

ken the ane frae the ither, gin they were baith standing afore me!—*Jear'd's Autobiography.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY TREE.—A great coniferous tree has been discovered in California, 300 feet high, on the elevated slopes of the Sierra Nevada, near the Stanislaus and San Antonio rivers, in lat. 33, N. long. 120, 5000 feet above the level of the sea. From eighty to ninety trees exist all within the circuit of one mile—some are solitary, some are in pairs, and some stand three or four together. A tree recently felled was 320 feet in length, and 29 feet two inches in diameter at five feet from the ground; at 18 feet from the ground it was 14 feet 6 inches diameter, and at 200 feet high it was five feet five inches diameter. Judging from its concentric rings, it is above 3,000 years old; and one of them, when hollowed, formed a capacious room, which, on one occasion, admitted 140 children without inconvenience. It grows not more than two inches in twenty years, and this proves its age, and that it must have been in existence when Sampson was slaying the Philistines, and when the pious Aeneas was carrying off his father Anchises on his shoulders, from the ruins of Troy.

"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of four years of age, when sitting in the parlor where a large company were assembled, "do you know me?" "Yes, sir, I think I do." "Who am I, then—let me hear?" "You are the man who kissed sister Jane last night in the parlor." Jane fainted.

It is no more use for a young man to try to get along among the girls without money, than to attempt to beat a locomotive with a saw horse. Calico is emphatically a cash institution.

CHINA GRASS.—The Rhea plant, or the true Chinese grass, is already cultivated by natives of Assam to make fishing lines and nets. Its shoots can be cut down several times a year, and its fibres they know how to separate. Major Hannay has been able to improve the process by the assistance of the Chinese in Assam. Captain Thompson, of the house of Thompson & Co., ropemakers, of Calcutta, found the Rhea-fibre from Rungpoore to be three times stronger than the best Russian hemp, and the wild Rhea everything that could be desired for ropemaking, though the cultivated kind, probably from a difference in the preparation, he thought a little too rigid for the running rigging of ships. But as there is no doubt of the strength and flexibility of their fibres, it is to be hoped that they will, when more generally known, be more extensively employed for ropemaking both in India and England, especially as they can be produced at a price under that of Russian hemp. Neither the Royal nor mercantile navy need therefore be restricted to European sources of supply for this essential part of their equipment; but as the Rhea of Assam, like the Chu-Ma of China, produces fibres of different degrees of fineness, according as they are taken from the later or the earlier crops, so may they, though rivaling those of grass cloth in fineness, exceed those of Russian or of Polish hemp in strength.—*Dr. J. Forbes Royle, in the Journal of the Society of Arts.*

THE POPULATION OF ROME.—The Vicar-General has recently published an account of the population of Rome in the year 1853. It was as follows:—Bishops, 31, priests 1268, monks and members of religious orders, 2185, nuns, 1768, seminarists and members of colleges 424, non-Catholics (excluding Jews) 488; whole population 177,011 souls.

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Road Meeting in Osgoode.

At a Meeting convened at Metcalf Village on the 27th of February, 1854, in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting held on Saturday the 11th February, in the same place.

It was moved by W. H. Baldwin, seconded by A. J. Baker, that W. F. Powell, Esq., Warden of the County, do take the Chair.—Carried.

Moved by Robert Grant, Jr., seconded by Jas. N. Stewart, that Ira Morgan do act as Secretary.—Carried.

Moved by W. H. Baldwin, seconded by Robert Grant, Jr.—Be it resolved by this Meeting, that a Company be now formed, to be called "the Osgoode, Gloucester and Bytown Macadamized Company.—Carried.

Moved by John Kennedy, seconded by George Grant.—That a Subscription List be forthwith opened, for the purpose of enabling parties present to subscribe to the Capital Stock thereof.—Carried.

Moved by Andrew Lawson, seconded by James N. Stuart.—That a Committee be formed for the several localities, for the purpose of canvassing those favorable to the construction of a Macadamized Road from Bytown to Metcalf Village, and that the following gentlemen be named therefor:

OSGOODE:

- Donald Campbell, Alex. McDonell,
- John Stuart, Andrew Lawson,
- Joseph R. Hanna, A. J. Baker,
- Emanuel Rossiter.

GLOUCESTER:

- Leonard Wood, Peter Tomkins,
- James Brown, John Doherty,
- Enoch Walkley, Bradish Billings,
- George Fenton.

BYTOWN:

- W. H. Baldwin, Alex. Workman,
- Robert Bell, William Stewart,
- J. W. Loar, Agar Yielding,
- W. F. Powell. —(Carried)

Moved by A. J. Baker, seconded by Duncan McLarin.—That as soon as the necessary Stock is subscribed, the Secretary shall call a Special Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of nominating Directors.—Carried.

Moved by Robert Grant, seconded by A. J. Baker.—That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, and that he vacate the same, and that Alex. McDonell, Esq., do take the Chair in his place.—Carried.

W. F. POWELL, Chairman,
IRA MORGAN, Secretary.

DIED,

At Newtown, Huply, on Monday the 20th inst., William James Kidd, only son of Mr. Richard Kidd, merchant of that place, aged thirteen months and sixteen days.

In the Township of Marlborough, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., after a lingering illness of five years, which she bore with Christian patience and fortitude, FANNY HILL, fifth Daughter of JAMES and MARY ANNE HILL, aged 14 years.

My weeping friends don't mourn for me
My Saviour called me home!
Short was my passage to the skies—
In peace I left the world.—Communicated.

In the Township of Gomburn, on the 27th of February, Mr. STEPHEN WRIGHT, aged 28 years. He was a member of L. O. L. No. 246, and beloved and respected by his brethren.

NOTICE.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, February 25.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly)

Flour—Millers' Superior, # bbl	37	3	@	40	0
Farmers', # 196 lbs.	32	6	@	37	6
Wheat—Fall # bushel, 60 lbs.	6	3	@	7	6
" Spring, do. do.	6	6	@	6	9
Oatmeal, # bri, 196 lbs.	25	0	@	0	3
Rye, # bushel 56 lbs.	3	0	@	3	6
Barley, # bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	@	3	3
Oats, # bushel, 34 lbs.	2	6	@	2	8
Peas, # bushel, 60 lbs.	4	0	@	4	3
Beans, # bushel	5	0	@	0	0
Corn, # bushel	4	0	@	4	3
Potatoes, # bushel	1	9	@	2	0
Hay, # ton	80	0	@	37	6
Straw, # ton	25	0	@	30	0
Onions # bushel	4	0	@	5	0
Apples, # bushel	3	0	@	3	6
Butter—Fresh, # lb.	0	7 1/2	@	0	8
" Tub do.	0	7	@	0	7 1/2
Eggs, # dozen	6	8	@	0	9
Pork, # 100 lbs.	27	6	@	35	0
Beef, # 100 lbs.	22	6	@	25	0
" # lb.	0	4	@	0	0
Mutton, # lb. by the quarter	0	24	@	0	2
Hams, # cwt.	0	0	@	0	7
Tallow, # lb.	0	0	@	0	5
Lard, # lb.	0	0	@	0	0
Hides, slaughtered, # 100 lbs.	20	0	@	22	6
Fur, do. # pair	2	0	@	2	3
Chickens, each	1	3	@	1	8
Turkeys, each	2	0	@	4	3
Geese, each	1	6	@	1	8
Ducks, # pair	2	0	@	0	0
Wood—Hemlock, # cord	6	3	@	7	6
Hardwood, "	10	0	@	12	6

THE LATEST OUT.

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

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

Rideau Street, Feby 27th 1854. (1 m.)

FESTIVAL.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS of the BYTOWN & RIDEAU DIVISIONS of the Order of the Sons of Temperance have the honor to announce to the Citizens of Bytown and the Friends of Temperance residing in the surrounding country, that they intend celebrating the anniversary of the formation of their Divisions by a GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 9th of MARCH, 1854, in the Basement of the Wesleyan Church, Bytown.

The Hall will be comfortably seated, well lighted, and properly heated and ventilated.

The Rev. B. B. Parsons, of Columbia, N. Y. will deliver an ORATION, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Perth, and A. B. Pardee, Esq., P. G. W. P., of North Augusta, are expected to be present and to address the assembly.

Appropriate Music, by the best Musicians, under the direction of Professor Mercer, will be provided,—and some select Temperance Songs will be sung.

REFRESHMENTS of the choicest and best description that can be furnished in Bytown will be provided.

The Committee pledge themselves that the arrangements will be extensive and carefully attended to, that the Addresses will be of the highest order, the Music of the most enlivening kind, and the Refreshments the choicest, best and most varied that can be procured in Bytown.

The Chair will be taken at half-past SIX o'clock, and the Refreshments served at Seven o'clock.

TICKETS of Admission, 1s. 10d. each,—to be had at Scott's Confectionery: at the Store of Edw. McGillivray, Esq., Upper Bytown; at the Book-Stores of Messrs. Bryson and Hely, Lower

Bytown, and of D. M. Grant, Esq., New Edinburgh.
Bytown, Feby 24th, 1854. (8-2in)

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDOUGAL.

Bytown, Feby 18th 1854.

Gazette will please copy.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a PRESSMAN of steady habits, to whom constant employment will be given.
Bytown, Feby. 18th 1854.

DENTISTRY.

T. W. SMYTHE, M. D. will visit Bytown on Thursday, the 23rd February.
May be consulted at Mr. J. L. Campbell's for a short time.
Brockville, Feb. 12th, 1854. (3in-6.)

WANTED.

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

WILLIAM PALEN.

Bytown, January 31st 1854. [11.]

Music! Music!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

for Concerts, Soirees, Picnics, or any Public Occasion, by application to him, Bessorer Street, Lower Bytown.—Mr. F. is agent for the sale of Music and Musical Instruments for houses in Montreal, New York, and Boston,—he has now for sale, a splendid rich toned new Bass Drum, beautifully painted, which he will dispose of below its original cost.
Bytown, February 6th, 1854. [5]

Paints & Painting.

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.
Daly Street, Lower Bytown.

JOHN LITTLE.

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

Steam Engines.

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

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

High Wines! High Wines!

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

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.
Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery.
Bytown, January 30th, 1854. [4-11]

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Sixth Volume

OF

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Papers with whom we exchange are respectfully requested to copy the above—a similar favor will be complied with, by us, when asked.

ORANGE LILY OFFICE,
 Bytown, C. W., Nov., 1853.



J. HAROLD.

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

No. 103 1/2 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,

GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
 QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

NATURAL STEPS.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.

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

CITADEL. (*)

DURHAM TERRACE.

GRAND BATTERY.

FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

SEMINARY.

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

LAKE ST. CHARLES.

LAKE BEAUFORT.

FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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

THE BRITISH HOTEL,
RE-OPENED.

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

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

D. M'ARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

BLANK DEEDS
 AND
 MEMORIALS.
 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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