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# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, MAY 20, 1854.

NO. 19.

## Poetry.

### "Once more O! England's Warriors."

Once more, Old England's Warriors  
Have girt their good swords on,  
And bled them forth to battle  
With "the dwellers of the Don." —  
They go to tread, like true men,  
The path their fathers trod;  
And their trust is strong and hopeful  
In their good swords and their God.  
Go boldly forth, ye brave ones,  
For many a field prepare;  
And those you leave behind you  
Shall be your country's care.

No thirst for spoil allures you,  
No dazzling glories blind,  
You go but forth to battle  
In the cause of all mankind.  
For the nations they are arming  
For the trampled Moslem,  
And ten thousand throats or shouting  
For vengeance on the Ozar.  
Then boldly forth, ye brave ones,  
And let these North-men feel  
The strength of English sinew,  
And the shock of English steel.

See, step by step, beside you,  
Those egged hosts advance!  
True comrades in the conflict,  
The warrior sons of France.  
Your time ye've hid calmly,  
Till, now, your hour is come;  
Draw, then, your bright blades bold,  
And when ye strike — strike home!  
Then, boldly forth, ye brave ones,  
Your flags, as one, unfurl,  
The doomsmen of the despot,  
The vanguard of the world.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

1. *The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice.* By W. Goode, M.A. 2nd edition. London: 1853.
2. *Discourses on the Controversies of the Day.* By W. F. Hook, D.D. London: 1853.
3. *Means of Unity.* A Charge by Archdeacon HANE. London: 1847.

(Continued from our last.)

Such are the main points in the theoretical system of the extreme school. We must remember, however, that a man may agree in some of these opinions, and yet be no genius Recordite. To make him such, he must combine his creed with the proper amount of ignorance and intolerance, and must enforce it in a demagogic spirit. Of this latter quality a few specimens will suffice; out of the ample supply afforded by the recognized organ of the party. Take the following as an example of the mode of silencing an opponent: "Of all this we may say to Mr. Giesley, as Christian says to Ignorance in *Pilgrimage's Progress*, the working of which faith, I perceive, poor Ignorance, thou art ignorant of. As to this person going on to describe the errors of men of Evangelical principles, the propriety of such criticisms from such a quarter is that of a man blind from his birth discoursing on the ocular mistakes of those who have sight." In the same spirit the

Crystal Palace question is thus settled: "It is surprising that any animal, with a head of a higher order than a Chimpanzee, should pronounce it innocent to open a place for public worldly amusement on the Sabbath." The same paper, after lamenting the fact that all English railways are trams on Sunday, denounces the shareholders as follows: "The consciences of the shareholders and directors appear to be seared. We are tempted to ask, where can such men live? What religion do they profess? Are they Jews? Are they Infidels? Do they ever enter a church?"

This intolerance, however, proceeds not from a bad heart, but from lack of knowledge and feebleness of mind. Dr. Arnold has justly described their literary organ as "a true specimen of the party, with their infinitely little minds, disputing about aims and cunning, when heaven and earth are coming together around them." And he defines an "Evangelical" of this class to be "a good Christian with a low understanding, a bad education and ignorance of the world." The only objection to this definition is that their ignorance is not limited to worldly affairs, but extends impartially to things sacred and profane. It cannot, indeed, be fully understood except by those who have had the privilege to "sit under" thirty or forty Recordite preachers. Yet, from time to time, specimens are brought before the public, which cast a light upon the depths below. Our readers probably have not forgotten the amazement excited by the singular mistake of one leader of the party, who denounced Lord John Russell from his pulpit, as the author of "Russell's Modern Europe." We have ourselves heard a chief pillar of the same school explain the *Descent into Hell* to mean the *Incrucifixion*; and this blunder was repeated in several sermons. To give instances of their misinterpretation of Scripture, their desperate dislocation of text from context, and the cruel wrongs done to grammar in the struggle, would be an instructive task. But we abstain from undertaking it, lest we should unaccountably connect ludicrous images with holy words.

Such ignorance is often accompanied by a want of basic equality-deplorable. This shows itself conspicuously in the grotesque buffooneries of platform oratory. But its most painful manifestation is the irreverence with which even the most sacred names and persons are treated in the pulpit. For the reason above given, we will not dwell upon this topic. As an example of our meaning it will be sufficient to mention the single fact, that a leader of the party lately travestied the solemn language wherein Scripture proclaims the coming of the Lord to judgement, and applied it (by changing the word King into Prince) to describe the visit of Prince Albert to Liverpool. †

† Record, Nov. 19, 1852.

† Record, Dec. 1, 53.

‡ Arnold's Life p. 225. § Ibid. p. 221.

¶ The following is the advertisement of the sermon referred to: — "Erasmus Pre. sicut, see his or Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool and the Illustration of the second Coming of Christ. A Sermon, by the Rev. H. McNeill, London: Hareford." An adaptation of the passage of Isaiah (lxviii. 17): "Thine eye shall see the King in his beauty, and thou shalt see many nations."

But we must hasten from the preaching of our modern Puritans to their practice. Their theory naturally leads them to neglect the mass of their parishioners, and confine their attention to the few whom they regard as the elect. Moreover, their view of the ministerial office makes preaching its only essential function. An Irish prelate (who is, we believe, the only bishop belonging to the party) enforces this view in a recent visitation charge. He tells his clergy that they must not scruple to omit their visits to the sick and poor, if by so doing they can give greater force to their hebdominal performance in the pulpit. † It is not wonderful that such a precept should be willingly obeyed. For it is a much easier task to sit in a comfortable study beside a blazing fire, than to trudge in sleet and snow through miry lanes; a much more agreeable duty to lounge over a volume of Divinity in an easy chair, than to kneel beside the filthy bed of a dying pauper.

But, in truth, a Recordite clergyman is out of his element in a parish. When he has one, indeed, he often labors most conscientiously among his parishioners; but the parochial system, with its practical recognition of the universal brotherhood of Christians, cannot be made to square with his theological exclusiveness. What he likes is, not a Parish, but a Congregation. The possession of a chapel in a large town, which he may fill with his own disciples, is his idea of clerical usefulness. The kind of post desired is continually described in the advertising columns of the "Record." Here is one example out of many: "A Clergyman of 4: of evangelical views desires a safe charge in some town sphere of usefulness. Advertiser sets forth zealously and faithfully the whole counsel of God, and preaches unwritten sermons. His qualifications being of rather a high order, a suitable stipend required. Also, as he is aachelor, the advantage of good society desirable. Address L. L. B. at the office of the Record." ‡ The above gentleman makes no distinction between one town and another; but the following is more particular, and requires a London audience: — "The Advertiser having been found, under God, very successful in preaching the doctrine of Grace, would be glad in meeting another Metropolitan sphere. He has a powerful voice, an earnest delivery, and a style of preaching best suited to an educated and enlightened audience." It would be unfair to estimate the general character of the Recordite clergy by these advertisements, but they show the nature of the

where Prince is substituted for King. In a faithful picture of the Recordite party, it is impossible not to refer to its ablest leader. But in doing so we are anxious to say that although, in this and some other instances, we think him blameable, yet we believe him to be a thoroughly sincere and honest man, and to have done much good by the great influence which his eloquence has given him over the second town in the kingdom.

† See Charge of the Bishop of Ossory, pp. 25, 26.

‡ The latter part of this advertisement is so strong that we at first thought it must be a hoax. But its genuineness was acknowledged by the "Record" itself, in answer to a correspondent who attacked it.

Record, Oct. 15, 1853.

Remarks on Mr. Giesley, reprinted from the Record newspaper, p. 18.

'sphere' most coveted. In fact, few positions are, in a worldly point of view, more enviable than that of a popular member of a town chapel. No vestry patriots vex his meditative moments; no squabbles with ritho-abhorring farmers disturb his sleep. When he looks round him from his pulpit, his glance is not met, like that of the parochial clergyman, by the stars of stolidity or indifference; but he beholds a throng of fervent worshippers who hang upon his lips, and whose very presence as voluntary members of his congregation is a pledge of their personal attachment to himself. There is something not merely soothing to vanity, but animating to the better parts of his nature, in such a spectacle. The zealous man must feel his zeal quickened, the pious his piety warmed, by such evidence of sympathy; and among the Recordite clergy, men of zeal and piety are not lacking. But, besides the so advantages, he is exempted from all the more burdensome responsibilities of the pastoral charge. His flock consists exclusively of the wealthy or easy classes, so that the painful task of attempting to enlighten brutal ignorance, and to raise degraded pauperism, is not among his duties. Even if a local district has nominally been attached to his chapel, its poor inhabitants form no part of his congregation, or, at most, only a straggling representative of their class lurks here and there, behind the pulpit, or beneath the organ. The duties of such a district, if there be any, are performed by the Curate, who reads the prayers and is kept to 'servo tables,' while the incumbent devotes himself to 'the ministry of the Word.'

His ministry consists essentially in preaching two extempore sermons on the Sunday. But there are other duties incidentally pertaining to his office. One of the most important is that of attending at the evening parties of his wealthier adherents. These social meetings are, indeed, among the most characteristic phenomena of the sect. In them we can best study its peculiar phraseology, and some of its most curious etiquettes and observances. The principal topics discussed in such assemblies are the merits and demerits of different preachers, the approaching restoration of the Jews, the date of the Millennium, the progress of the 'Tractarian heresy,' and the anticipated 'perversion' of High Church neighbours. These subjects are canvassed in a dialect differing considerably from common English. The words 'faithful,' 'tainted,' 'acceptable,' 'decided,' 'legal,' and many others, are used in a technical sense. We hear that Mr. A. has been more 'owned' than Mr. B., and that Mr. C. has more 'seals'† than Mr. D. Again, the word 'gracious' is invested with a meaning as extensive as that attached by young ladies to 'nice.' Thus we hear of 'a gracious sermon,' 'a gracious meeting,' 'a gracious child,' and even 'a gracious whipping.‡' The word 'dark' has also a new and peculiar usage. It is applied to every

† A preacher is said in this phraseology to be 'owned' when he makes many converts, and his converts are called his 'seals.'

‡ We are told of the hero of a recent biography that 'He gratefully recorded the history of his own correction, and blessed the scourge which had sometimes used the rod. In his father's chastening of him when a little child, he considered there had been a skill, and a secret of gracious influence, which all his fond affection could never repay.' (*Memoir of Forsyth*, p. 4.) We have mentioned this book above with deserved respect: we may therefore venture to express regret that its excellent writer should occasionally fall into this sort of phraseology.

person, book, or place, not impregnated with Recordite principles. We once were witnesses of a ludicrous mis-understanding resulting from this phraseology. 'What did you mean' (said A. to B.) by telling me that — was such a very de- village? I rode over there to-day, and found the street particularly broad and cheerful, and there is not a tree in the place.' 'The Gospel is not there,' was B.'s laconic reply.

In such conversation the evening wears away, not without instruction to the stranger who is initiated into these mysteries for the first time. At length, when he is preparing to depart, a rustling of gowns announces a general change of position; and suddenly the scattered chairs range themselves in a great semicircle, radiating from a central table, at which the clerical hero of the feast is seated. The fatal truth flashes upon the stranger's mind. An 'exposition' is about to begin, and he is doomed to sit it out. The minute-hand of the time-piece opposite must traverse three-fourths of its circle, before that lengthened torture ceases. And then there follows a scene, yet more painful to every ritchee feeling; a by-play of complimentary etiquette between the clergy present, accompanied by polite pressing and courteous refusals of the request urged by one upon another to offer the concluding prayer.\*

But these evening assemblies are not the only amusements permitted by the party. They are often pitted as the doomed victims of *ennui*; for it is supposed that the absence of balls and races, cards and theatres, games of chance, and tales of fiction, must render existence insupportable. Yet, even when they are destitute of higher objects, their life is by no means so colourless as is imagined. Novels and fairy-tales, it is true, are forbidden luxuries; but their places are abundantly supplied by the romantic fictions daily issuing from the Prophetic Press.† The imagination, cut down to the roots on one side, only pushes forth more vigorous shoots in another direction. Nor is variety wanting to this literature; for no two writers agree in their predictions, and some new history of futurity is published monthly.

Again, it is a popular delusion that the Recordites are excluded from public amusement. Nothing can be more contrary to the fact. Races indeed, and theatres, they abjure; and good reasons may be urged for the abjuration; but public meetings and platform orator fill up the vacant space.— Nor are these accessible only to the Londoner, or confined to the area of Exeter Hall. The religious world of every manufacturing town and watering-place has its fashionable season, when the secondary stars of London shoot down from their metropolitan sphere, to glitter on the provincial boards. Then follow morning meetings in the rotunda, and evening gatherings in the amphitheatre; Protestant breakfasts and Jewish luncheons; lectures here, addresses there, and specification elsewhere. Day after day, while fathers and husbands are busy in the counting-house, maids and ma-

\* We trust that nothing we have here said will be considered as implying an objection to the practice of ending the social meetings of Christians with common prayer. We only deprecate the faults which tend to bring that practice into disesteem.

† The fertility of the Prophetic Press may be estimated from the fact, that, besides innumerable treatises and pamphlets, it sends forth several regular periodicals, of which the 'Christian Ladies' Magazine,' the 'Prophetic Herald,' and the 'Quarterly Journal of Prophecy' have we believe, the largest circulation.

trons struggle for proximity to the platform. Their patient zeal is rewarded by the grateful orators with allusions complimentary and facetious, contrasting strangely with the solemn thorns on which they are grafted.\* On these occasions the Jewish Society generally attracts the largest audience; nor is this surprising when we remember the sex which furnishes the majority of the hearers. For where can curiosity find richer gratification than that supplied by this prophetic propaganda? Their bill of fare includes the immediate approach of the Red Dragon; the achievements of Gog and Magog; a fresh 'discovery' of the Lost Tribes (sometimes in the valleys of Kurdistan, sometimes in the plains of Timbuctoo †); a new and accurate account of the battle of Armageddon; and a picture of the subversion of Omar's Mosque by an army of Israelites marching from the Seven Diols. Such is the food provided for that love of Jews which distinguishes the sect. Nor is less ample provision made for their other ruling passion, the hatred of Papists. For its gratification, the Reformation Society meets in the subscription rooms. There subtle calculators announce a new solution of the number of the beast; there Protestant rhetoricians rekindle the flames of Smithfield in many a gentle bosom; there the dungeons of the Inquisition are once more flung open to the light of day; and there the chaste eloquence of Father Achilli expatiates on the abuses of the confessional, and detests with biographical fidelity every abomination of the Scarlet Woman.

The extravagancies and buffooneries which too often disgrace these public meetings, are perhaps unavoidable excrescences of a system which is itself a necessary evil. For it is said, and we fear truly, that without these periodical displays, it would be impossible to raise the requisite funds for religious or charitable objects. It is a farther cause of regret that it should be needful to spend so large a part of the income thus contributed in the mere work of collection; and that so little of this service should be the free-will offering of Christian love. In fact, the whole machinery and getting up of these societies has become far too much a mere matter of trade.\*

No doubt it is inevitable that when a party grows powerful in number and in wealth, it should attract retainers who join

\* The following specimen from the 'Record' may suffice. 'The noble lord, in order to show the good which might be effected by those young ladies about to be married, related an anecdote of a lady who, during the existence of the Anti-Corn-Law League, refused to marry her suitor until he became a subscriber to its funds. Of course such an obstacle as that did not stand long in the way, although the gentleman did not approve of the Association. And if the young ladies present would follow a similar course with respect to the Ragged School Union, they would speedily increase its income to a considerable extent.' We purposely suppress the name of the noble speaker, as it is not otherwise known to the public; and we are anxious not to give needless pain to private feelings.

† It was our fortune once to hear one of these Judaisers advocate the notion that the 'Lost Tribes' are identical with Saxons, on the ground that Saxon is an abridgement of Isaac's son.

\* From the following advertisement it would really seem as if Religious Societies were sometimes got up in the same spirit as Railway Companies. 'TO RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES. A gentleman of high standing in address and knowledge in getting up, conducting, and corresponding with the public in aid of charitable institutions, is desirous of meeting with a confidential engagement, in the above capacity, either in town or country.'

it rather from love of Mammon than from love of God. But this general truth is exemplified in a manner peculiarly painful among the adherents of the Recordist sect. We can scarcely look down a column of the Record without stumbling on the manifesto of some religious speculator, who is bent on turning godliness into gain. Conspicuous among the offenders are the clerical adventurers, some of whose advertisements we have already quoted. Next to these, governesses and tutors furnish the largest mercenary class. As a specimen of the former we may take the lady whose wishes are recorded as follows: '*Wanted, by a middle-aged lady, an active and useful situation in a serious family, where her services would be considered Equivalent to Remuneration. A sanctified taste for literature would be valued, but opportunities for promoting the interests of the Kingdom of God would be much preferred.*' This lady must surely be related to the author of the following: '*To GODLY PARENTS. A lady of PRACTICAL PIETY, opposed to Tractarianism, wishes to meet a Godly family desiring to bring up their children in the way they should go. . . . She has finished her pupils without the aid of masters, and is thirty-five years of age.*' These ladies are rivalled by the young gentleman who thus expresses his ambitious aspirations: '*To CHRISTIAN NOBLEMEN. A young man desires to enter a decidedly pious family as resident tutor. His whole aim will be to train his young charge in heart and life to the Lord. He teaches the classics.*' Schoolmistresses are equally eager to attract the patronage of the party. In the older editions of the late Mrs. Sherwood's religious tales, one was frequently interrupted at the crisis of the narrative by a fly-leaf interpolated between the pages, which contained a glowing description of an 'establishment for the education of young ladies,' kept by the authoress; re-mentioning one of the Italian Improvisatori, who send round their hat before the catastrophe of their story. More recently, another lady of the same profession has adopted a more original mode of making known her merits, by publishing a treatise upon '*Christian Marriages,*' wherein she describes her mode of instructing her young charge in the art of love.\* Bookmakers also of every description make their profit out of the simplicity of the religious public, and adopt every advertising device to enhance the value of their wares. One of the most offensive we have seen, is the following puff of a tract called '*The Sinner's Friend.*' The writer, after telling us that 'eleven hundred thousand copies' of his book have been already sold, goes on as follows: '*The personal kindness of the deservedly revered Archbishop to the author far exceeds the power of the most glowing language to express, but may well be understood by those who have tasted its sweetness and encouragement.*'† Another characteristic notice is that which announces the merits of '*The Layman's Prayer-book.*'

† Record, Oct. 11, 1852.

\* 'Only in the Lord, or Christian Marriage,' is the title of this book. We omit the author's name for the reason before given.

(Record, Oct. 14, 1852.)

† Record, Nov. 25, 1852.

† Record, Dec. 6, 1852. We have omitted a part of this advertisement, which could not be quoted without profaneness. We do not mean to impeach the sincerity of the author of this tract, and hope that the puff may have been inserted by the publisher without his sanction.

† Record, Oct. 19, 1852.

'It is altered,' says the author, 'so slightly from that you now use, as to be perfectly adapted for use in churches by the congregation, while the minister is reading from the present one; yet it is altered sufficiently to aoid unscriptural and unprotestant doctrines. Will you buy my little book, brother? Will you take it with you to church?' Besides these literary advertisers, we find that ladies' maids, female companions, confidential clerks, coachman, and butlers, may be had in any number, of the prescribed opinions. And in a recent number of the Record we discovered a demand (no doubt soon followed by a supply) for '*A good plain cook, of evangelical sentiments.*'‡

It would, however, be most unjust (as we have before admitted) to take these advertisers in the Record as a fair sample of the Recordist. That party contains as large a proportion of sincere members as any other. And although we think the harm it does collectively, exceeds the good effected by its adherents individually, yet we must not deny that it has accomplished some useful tasks, which could not have so well been achieved by any other party. Every one now acknowledges the success of its emissaries in Ireland: and so much could scarcely have been effected against the ultramontaniam of Cullen and M'Hale, except by intolerance and dogmatism as peremptory as their own. Nor is it only in Ireland that we may see moral triumphs achieved by the Puritanic divinity. There are probably some minds so constituted, as to be incapable of receiving the truths of Christianity except under the Calvinistic form. And these seem to be principally found in a class where Christianity is much needed, the middle rank of society in trading and manufacturing communities.—Many a worker in the gold-digging of Lancashire, and Yorkshire, who might otherwise have remained a selfish worshipper of Mammon all his days, has been roused by Puritanic preachers to the consciousness of a spiritual destiny. Such converts may do often soon devoting the hours of their well-earned Sunday, not to a calculation of the profits of the coming week, nor to idle relaxation from the toils of the past, but to the labours of the Sunday-School, or the District Visitor, in lanes reeking with the stench of sewers, and collars pestilent with fever. Men like these, let their opinions be as narrow as they may, are the salt of this world, and the earnest of a better.

But the merits of individuals must not blind us to the mischief wrought by their party. This mischief consists not in their success but in their failure. The injury is done not to those whom they convert, but to those whom they repel. If, indeed, they could succeed in proselytising the people, they would do far more good than harm; because, though some of the opinions verge upon Antinomianism, they seldom practically lead to immortality; and religion, once admitted into the heart, will expel all demons thence. But, unhappily, though the Puritan theology is attractive to a few, it is repulsive to the multitude. By most minds it is rejected at once, with an instinctive repugnance. And yet this theology is, by the lower ranks of society in our great towns, very generally identified with Christianity itself, which has been too often presented to them in no other shape, either in the Meeting-house or in the Church,§ To

§ It must be remembered that, in the great towns, a large majority of the Churches, and all the Dissenting Chapels, are supported on the voluntary principle. . . . They

this circumstance may be attributed much of the infidelity now so general among the best instructed portion of the labouring classes. It is a melancholy fact that the men who make our steam-engines and railway-carriages, our presses and our telegraphs, the furniture of our houses and the clothing of our persons, have now in a fearful proportion renounced all Christianity.—They regard the Scripture as a forgery, and religion as priestcraft, and are living without God in the world. This state of things, sapping as it does the very sinews of our national life, cannot be wholly laid to the charge of any one party. All are in some measure accountable for it, so far as all have fallen short of that perfect standard of Christian goodness, the sight of which is the only effectual instrument of conversion.—But we do not hesitate to say that the party most directly guilty of driving half-educated men into Atheism, is that which has pushed Evangelical opinions into Puritan extravagance.\*

are therefore dependent upon the religious portion of the shopkeepers who take the pews.—But the shopkeepers as a class, if religious at all, are Puritanically inclined. This accounts for the fact mentioned in the text.

\* The two other chief causes of this infidelity are, first, the hateful distinction made by our pny system between rich and poor; and, secondly, the practice of dragging Sunday scholars to church at an age when they cannot possibly understand a word of the Service. What ought to be done with Sunday scholars during Service-time is another question, and could only be properly answered by the restoration of the order of Deacons.

OUR COUNTRY.—The following paragraphs show that we are not exactly "so slow" as our fast neighbors are in the habit of depicting us, and that some things can be done as well as others in this Canada:—

"Steamboats commenced running between Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton on the 10th instant.

"It is said that 1,000 new buildings will be erected in Toronto during 1854. Mechanics of all kinds are wanted.

"Real estate speculations are going on in all parts of the Provinces.

"The Grand Trunk Railway is progressing at various points. It is estimated there are 10,000 laborers at work upon it.

"The towns of Cobourg and Port Hope are about to extend their harbor facilities. The railways now being constructed by these two towns into the interior, are going ahead very rapidly.

"The Grand Trunk Telegraph Line has now 1,500 miles of wire in working order, with eighty-five offices.

THE NEW BREAD-MAKING OPERATION.—There was on Wednesday a second trial of the new French bread-making operation, performed in the bakehouse of the Marylebone Workhouse, the results of which were even more satisfactory than the last, 50 per cent, over the quantity rendered by the ordinary operation being the result. On this occasion M. Marin, Morin, and Jourdet caused the fermentative materials also to be weighed previous to their addition to the mass of dough. The net weight of these materials was 11 lb, and the flour operated upon was half a sack. From this no less than 68 loaves, each made up at 4 lbs. 7 oz, were produced, the ordinary number of equal weight being 45. Subsequently to the last experiment, conducted in the Marylebone Workhouse, the board of guardians had desired Dr. Sayer to make a chemical analysis of the bread then resulting, and the testimony of this gentleman was most satisfactory, not the slightest trace of any foreign body was discoverable beyond such as are always present in ordinary bread, and the flavor of the result was unexceptionable. A more severe analysis, however, will be speedily performed. The additional cost of the fermentative material added is less than 2s. for every sack of flour.

MERCANTILE AND RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Hudson River Railroad Company were obliged to pay \$3,000, on the 6th inst., for causing the death of a gentleman named Buton, in November last.

ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Proprietors of the class "A" shares of this Company, held on Thursday, at the offices, Parliament-street, Mr. Edwards in the chair, the Directors were authorized to borrow, on mortgage of the turnpike calls on the capital stock, the sum of £10,000.—(Herapath.)

The New Jersey Railroad Company set apart one car for the exclusive occupation of ladies and gentlemen accompanying them—no others to be admitted. This is an excellent idea. The present custom on most of the railroads of allowing the most powerful and active men to occupy the best seats in the cars in the general scramble, to the exclusion of ladies, often encumbered as they are by the care of children and carpet-bags, calls loudly for reform.

We find in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for May, the following enumeration of "moving accidents by flood and field"—that is, by steamboats and railroads—that have occurred in the United States between the 1st January, 1853, and the 30th March 1854:

	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
Steamboats, . . .	48	691	225
Railroads, . . .	190	262	624

The caloric ship Ericsson, lying in New York Bay, was nearly floated on Monday, when some part of the gearing gave way, and she again filled and sunk. Damage thus far estimated at \$50,000.

Maillefet & Ransloff, who removed the obstructions of the navigation of the East River at Hurl Gate, near New York, have been appointed by our Government to make a survey of the rapids of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston, and test their method of blasting on some of the rocks which obstruct the channel.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.—The Senate of Ohio has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved.—That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and that our Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors in favor of establishing reciprocal free trade with the Canadas, and the opening of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence to the commerce of the United States.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The Spring is very backward in that Province. Cattle are starving to death in many parts of the country; one man lost eight head; others three and four, and hundreds are feeding out their seed, grain, and potatoes. From present appearances it must be at least a month before cattle can get their own living; in that time thousands must starve to death.

Report of the Quebec Protestant Committee.

The Protestant Committee appointed at the meeting of the 9th of June, have to report to their constituents that their labours have been very limited, and that they cannot congratulate themselves, that such as they have been, they have been attended with much success.

The Government has not done the Committee the honor to acknowledge even the receipt of communications which they have addressed to it.

The Legislature, in passing the Act prayed for by the Protestants of the city, to render the Corporation liable for damage done to property during riots, inserted in it a clause which was

felt to be in the circumstances insulting, and an aggravation of the injury which had been sustained, as well as an unconstitutional infringement on the rights of British subjects.

No one of the rioters has yet been brought to justice. The city is still under the protection of the Police and the Peace Magistrate, who were declared by the public meeting of Protestants to be underserving of the public confidence, and unfit to be entrusted with the protection of the public peace. The presentation of a Grand Jury has been treated with no little respect as the communications of your Committee.

There has been no public expression of condemnation of the outrage of the 6th of June by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church—nor by the Roman Catholic population.

There is a general apprehension of the recurrence of such outrages, and voluntary organizations have, it is said, been formed to resist them. Your Committee cannot but anticipate, in such a state of things, some fatal collision such as all well disposed people would deplore, and should endeavor, if possible, to prevent.

They can only recommend that further application be made to the Legislature to take such steps as may tend to vindicate the law—to restore the public confidence in the purity and promptitude with which it is administered, and render voluntary organization as unnecessary as it is dangerous, by providing an adequate and trustworthy Police Force. And a Petition to that effect has been prepared and is herewith submitted to you for signature.

PETITION.

HENRY SHEWETH,—

That on the 6th of June last, at nine o'clock in the evening, when a large congregation, consisting of men, women, and children, were peaceably assembled in Chalmers' Church, in this city, a gang of rioters entered the church, broke up the meeting and severely wounded several persons, in particular attempting the life of Father Gavazzi, who was at the time delivering a lecture, while showers of stones were thrown from without, breaking the windows of the church, and otherwise injuring and destroying it. The circumstances of this gross outrage, it is the less necessary to describe, as it took place under the eye of various members of your Honorable House.

That at a large and respectable meeting of the Protestants of this city, a Committee was appointed to communicate with the Government, among other matters, in regard to the apathy and inefficiency of the Police Force and the Police Magistrate,—but that the said Committee having three several times addressed the Government through the Provincial Secretary, they have not had the honour to have even the receipt of their communications acknowledged.

That the Police Magistrate having been presented by the Grand Jury at the Criminal Term, in September last, for inefficiency and neglect of duty, on the occasion of the riot of the 6th of June, the Crown officer, notwithstanding the injunction of the Judge who presided, declined to enter a prosecution, and no indictment has yet been laid.

That though shortly before the last Criminal Term, a Commission was appointed to report on the state of the Police force in Quebec, and the conduct of the Police and the Police Magistrate on the occasion of the riot of the 6th of June, nothing has yet been done to render the Police more efficient or trustworthy—and the Police are, with scarce an exception, of the very class which Protestants, in the event of any commotion, have most cause to dread.

That though a year has well nigh elapsed, no one of the rioters of the 6th of June has yet been brought to trial for riot and assault, with intent to murder, the crimes which were undoubtedly committed, and evidence of which could and can easily be found, identifying the guilty parties.

That the effect of such apathy on the part of Government, and the total failure hitherto, to bring the rioters to justice, have been to diminish or destroy that confidence in the administration of the law, which is essential to public tranquility and order, and there is reason to believe that large bodies of men have, on several occa-

sions, thought it necessary to attend Protestant places of worship, provided with fire-arms, for their own defence and that of their fellow-workmen, in case of attack; and your petitioners humbly represent to your Honorable House, that this state of things cannot continue without leading in the end to some deplorable catastrophe.

That your Petitioners, immediately after the riot, applied to your Honorable House for a legislative enactment rendering the city or municipality liable for all damages done during breaches of the public peace on the property of the Queen's loyal and peaceable subjects, and an Act was passed to that effect by your Honorable House, and by the Honorable the Legislative Council, which subsequently received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, but which contained a clause rendering the city liable in the case of Lectures or Public Meetings, when money was paid for admission, only where the permission of the Mayor, or the Council of the city, should first be obtained for such Lectures or Public Meetings.

That your Petitioners are humbly of opinion that this clause is unusual, unnecessary, and an infringement on the just rights of British subjects, and that in the circumstances in which the law was prayed for, and in the circumstances in which your petitioners are, and may generally expect to be placed, it could not but be felt, and was felt by them, to be adding insult to the injury which they had sustained, however it might have been otherwise intended by your Honorable House; and they respectfully entreat that such clause may be repealed, and that your Honorable House will take such measures for the vindication of the law and the maintaining the religious liberty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects as shall render it the duty, as it is the desire, of your petitioners to discountenance those voluntary organizations for self-protection, which, even when called for by stern necessity, are to be dreaded as dangerous to the peace and order of society.

A Popish Curse in London.

The London Morning Advertiser publishes the following under this title:—

Some two or three weeks ago a paragraph appeared in some of the public journals, stating that the Popish priest, the Rev. F. Oakley, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, in St. Margaret's chapel, Oxford-street, London, had uttered some terrible denunciations against several of his flock, in Duncan-street chapel, Islington, because they allowed their children to attend Protestant schools. This was denied by Mr. Oakley himself, or rather he sought to explain away what he said. Happily, there is no longer room for doubt as to the words employed by this Romish priest, for the actual document is now before us. It is as follows, and was read in Duncan-street chapel, in the presence of a full congregation, on two successive Sundays, a few weeks ago:—

In the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen!

We, Frederick Oakley and William Dolan, Priests of St. John the Evangelist's church, having duly considered the heavy obligations under which the canons and constitutions of the Holy Catholic Church require all pastors of congregations to denounce heresy, and warn the flock committed to their charge against the peril of it, do publicly give notice, in the face of this congregation.

That all Catholic parents are bound, under pain of mortal sin, to bring up their children in the faith and practice of the Catholic religion, and to this end are required to send them to such schools and places of education only as are conducted by Catholics, and in which the Catholic religion is taught and promoted.

That we have good reason for believing that certain Catholic parents in this congregation, of the poorer classes, do grossly neglect their duty in this matter, and permit their children to attend schools which are not only conducted by Protestants, but which are set up with the direct purpose of "proselytizing" or drawing the scholars away from the true faith and doc-

trine of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as held and taught by the Holy Catholic Church.

That in the presence of God, and in the face of this congregation, we solemnly declare and pronounce all such schools to be places utterly unfit for the education of Catholic children; to wit (these seven schools are named, and others included under a general designation.)

That we warn all Catholic parents of the grievous mortal sin they commit in suffering their children to attend these and the like schools.

That we solemnly declare our deliberate purpose of refusing the sacraments of the Church, even in the hour of death, to all parents who are known to be guilty of such sin, and shall not have made public amends by removing their children from the aforesaid schools.

That we shall suffer no such parents to be buried in the cemetery attached to this church, nor read the burial office over them at their own dwellings, nor admit them to be church'd, nor to stand sponsors at any baptism. And finally, that we shall make it our duty to learn the names and dwelling-places of all Catholic parents who so offend against the law of God and of the church.

To the end that all Catholic parents may take warning, and avoid these grievous penalties, and that eternal damnation, of which mortal sin, unrepented of and unrepaired, is the sure forerunner, we have adopted, as the true course of Christian charity, this public method of acquainting them with their duty in the aforesaid regard and with the dreadful consequences of disobedience.

To this frightful document are appended the names of Mr. Oakley and Mr. Dolan,—the latter we suppose, a colleague in the priesthood of the chapel in question.—No one, we are sure, can read this "curse" without a feeling of horror—What an awful perversion of the spirit of the Gospel does it exhibit! And what a vivid view does it present of the real character of Popery! Let no one, after this, tell us that the spirit of the church of Rome has become more mild and merciful with the lapse of time. That church is the same now as she was when she revelled in the massacre of St. Bartholomew and kept the metropolitan horizon in a perpetual glare by the fires of Smithfield. She is the same in London as she is in Florence, and would effectually convince us from personal experience that she is so, did she only possess the same ascendancy in the council of State.

**Arrival of the Steamship Canada.**

Canada arrived at Halifax. Breadstuffs lower—flour 1s.; wheat 3d. No battles with allies. Russians reported to be defeated near Kalafat.

A sanguinary engagement had taken place near Kalafat without any decisive result. It was rumored that the Russians had been defeated at Pottsh, Masoda and that they had evacuated Little Wallachia.

Sir Charles Napier was at Stockholm on the 27th of April; and allied fleet anchored off Odessa on the 28th.

The Russian forces have been withdrawn from Kalafat.

Provisions—Limited business doing and without change in price. Pork firm. Lard drooping.

Cotton, Lower qualities declined 1s to 1s Cd; better grades advanced 1s 8d. American securities without change.

The Atlantic arrived out at half-past 2 p. m. on Friday the 28th ult. Had seen nothing of the City of Glasgow

The Great Britain sailed on the 25th ult., for Australia.

**L. A. T. E. S. T.**

The *Moniteur* publishes that the Russians experienced a reverse at the Wallachia evacuated.

St. Petersburg, 27th Monday.—Several more prizes are taken.

Allied fleets came to anchor off Odessa. Vienna, 26th.—Report states that 5,000 Egyptian sables Volosoul. Story revived.

The Marquis of Anglesca is dead.

Paris, Friday Evening.—Funds closed at about Thursday's prices—sixty-three, forty; and eighty-nine, ninety-five.

The War.—News from the seat of war indicates increased vigor on the part of the allies.—20,000 Frenchmen and 8,000 English soldiers are now landing at Gallipoli, of which a portion is sent to Soutari and the other is on the march to —, but no event of importance had taken place.

The reported bombardment and capture of Odessa by the allied fleet, was totally untrue, the story arose from the circumstance of the Odessa batteries firing on the 8th harmlessly into the British ship *Furious* bearing a flag of truce, to bring off the Consul and British residents.

The ships of the allied fleets were, however, within sight of Odessa on the 21st and an attack may soon occur.

The capture of Silistria by the Russians is unfounded, but Paskiewitch is making preparations to attack it.

A short combat took place on the 16th, before Kalafat; 24 squadrons of Russians with six guns were making a reconnaissance of the Turkish lines. The Turks sent 2 Regiments with some cannon, after a battle of three hours duration the Russians retreated with 500 loss to Maglovitchy.

Omar Pasha was at Shumla, concentrating his forces apparently for defensive measures.

The force was before Kalafat, towards Krajova.

The Russian strength in Dobrudseba was about 30,000.

It was rumored at Vienna that Paskiewitch had evacuated Lesser Wallachia, this if true, was regarded as a concession to retain the favor of Austria.

Troops were retiring. Change of plan in Russian operations.

The Sultan has offered a command to Abdel Kader.

Expulsion of Greeks continues; their stores and dwellings have been seized and closed.—Some arms were found.

THE BALTIC.—From Hamburg, 23rd, it was reported that Admiral Napier had formed the fleet into 3 divisions.

On the 26th the fleets were off Gertergam.

Prizes—12 Russian merchant ships are already captured by British cruisers, of which six arrived in England. The crews thereof have been liberated on parole not to serve against England and France.

GO TLAND.—Captain Foot, a deserring naval officer, was accidentally drowned in the Baltic.

BLACK SEA.—No definite statement of fleets. French ships were anchored at Baltschik. Several steamers were in sight of Odessa.

On the 10th the "Fury" under Austrian colors, when within three miles of the entrance to the Bosphorus, saw two brigs, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor. The "Fury" dashed in, seized a merchant ship and towed her off.—She was chased by the Russians, and was finally obliged to cut the prize adrift. As one of the frigates and a steamer came within range—exchanged fire; after four hours, the "Fury" escaped, carrying off the merchant ship as a prize.

FRANCE.—An Imperial decree allows the Russian ships which leave ports on the Baltic and while at sea before the 15th to unload and return unmolested to or neutral ports.

BRITAIN.—Wednesday the 26th being a day of humiliation, all business was suspended. The London Times publishes four columns of sermons. Parliament re-assembled on Thursday the 27th. In the House of Lords a long debate ensued respecting the recent burning of the Circassian posts. Earl Hardwicke taxed the Government with having denied the circumstances, when in fact it was true. Earl Clarendon made long explanations and laid before the House a despatch from the British Admiral contradicting the Russian published accounts. The Earl of Ellenborough took part in the debate.

Important information respecting the strength of Sebastopol has been received. A feat has also been performed by the Russians, viz: A steamship, supposed to be a Russian despatch boat, under British colors, boldly steamed from the Archipelago, and passing the Dardanelles

batteries, succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

ASIA.—4,000 Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzeroum to Kars, on account of the arrears of pay.

Accounts from Circassia first state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus.—Schamyl's agents are indelible.

The presence of the fleets in the Black Sea, with consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Circassian coasts, and supplies being cut off from the Russians via Igedoat-kale, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was believed Schamyl would soon be in force to attack the Russian Head Quarters at Tiflis.

Decrees in the *Journal of St Petersburg* contain a notice from the Russian Minister of Finance allowing English and French vessels 6 weeks from the 1st April, to escape from the Russian ports in the Black Sea, and six weeks from May 7th to leave the Baltic ports. Licences property in neutral ports will be regarded as inviolable and may be imported to Russia.—The subjects of neutral powers on board of enemies' ships will not be molested.

Mention is made that the Russians have taken 22 Circassian forts, but have destroyed only six.

In the House of Commons a long debate had taken place on the University Reform.

The American Consul at London has determined to send from London eight seamen from the clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* to New York, for trial on a charge of mutiny. The relatives of the prisoners have petitioned Lord Palmerston to prevent the removal of the case to the American Courts.

SCOTLAND.—Lord Cockburn is dead.

FRANCE, 6th.—A squadron is added to all Cavalry Regiments. Prince Napoleon was well received at Malta, and left on the 20th for Turkey. Marshal St. Arnaud embarked on the 27th at Marseilles for the East.

Continued activity in shipping troops.

Liverpool market—decline of 6d to 1s on flour. 3d on wheat; 1s to 2s on corn. Western Canal 1s 6d to 3s; Ohio 3s; white wheat 12s 6d to 12s 9d; red and mixed 10s 10d to 11s 6d; white corn 3s to 4s; yellow and mixed 3s 6d to 4s.

Consols closed at 87½ to 87½. Freights not much varied at Liverpool during the week, but tend to decline.

**[Per Africa.]**

There have been no arrivals of colonial timber or deals during the week, and the only lots to hand are a few parcels of pitch pine from the United States, and small timber with battens, &c., from Norway. Of pitch pine the last sale made was a lot of 67 feet average at 2s 6d per foot. The Baltic arrivals have not yet been disposed of. In colonial timber a good business has been done by retail, the only lots now in first hands being St. John pine.

Of deals one cargo has been sold from the quay, reported at £3 10s per standard; the deliveries of this article during the week have been a fair average at this season of the year, and more attention is now being drawn to them by their value compared with wood in the log.

TUNER, by W. M. Jameson, at Greenock—White Pine battens, 7 by 2½ sold at 2½ to 27-16d per lineal foot; do deals at 1s 3d to 1s 7d per cubic foot, St. John's at 2s 5d to 2. 9 3-4d per foot, Quebec at 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; Chaleur at 2d to 2s 3-4d per foot. By Edmiston & Mitchell—Yellow pine deals, first quality, at 2s 3½d to 2s 3½d, Quebec timber at 1s 9d to 1s 10d per foot; red pine at 1s 9 3-4d, Melmel at 2s 4½d per foot.

Bellefille, May 9th.—Barnhart was this evening sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of June for the murder of Joseph Dufoe last winter.

POSITIVE JOURNALISM.—A Dublin (I. C.) journal mentions the London Times in a choice language;

"And so Government is scandalised by Moore's animosity to Stoner; and the Times, Government's paid liar and apologist, weeps for Stoner and blackguards Moore."



## POPERY AT THE GALLOWES.

(Correspondence of the New York Observer.)  
DUBLIN, April 14th, 1851.

Neal Quin, Bryan Grant, and Patrick Coomey were executed on Monday last, the 10th of April 1851, at Monaghan, for the murder of Thomas Douglas Bateson, Esq., on the 4th Dec. 1850, on the highway near Castleblaney. Mr. Bateson was land agent for the estates of Lord Templemore,—a humane, liberal, religious Protestant. His murderers belonged to the Society of Ribbonmen,—an association, now ascertained to be exclusively of Roman Catholics, whose object is, by murder, to get rid of Protestant landlords and agents, and keep the Roman Catholic tenants, by means of intimidation, in the free possession of the land. It used to be matter of wonder that the priests could not put it down,—as the newspapers said they warned the people against it,—but the narrative I am about to give will lead to the conclusion that they no more disapproved of it than did John Mitchell.

These men were convicted at the last Assizes chiefly on the testimony of men who had themselves been members of the murderous association. Three Roman Catholic clergymen immediately commenced ministering to them,—each taking charge of one. The Rev. Mr. Berningham took charge of Coomey; the Rev. Mr. Smith took charge of Grant; and the Rev. Mr. Hughes took charge of Quin. The levity which the hardened wretches displayed on their trial astonished and disgusted every one; nor, on receiving sentence, were they moved. And during the period intervening between the sentence and its execution, they were as completely devoid of sensibility. They, ate, drank, talked and slept, as if nothing extraordinary had occurred, and on their final leaving of their relatives, evinced the same utter heartlessness. And, it must be added, the prison officers were equally amazed at the total want of feeling they evinced in return. It would seem as if familiarity with the horrid objects that occupying these Ribbon Associations had destroyed natural affection in them all.

We now approach the final scene. We know not what the instructions were, delivered to these men, during their many visits, by the priests who respectively devoted themselves "to prepare them to meet their God,"—as the usual and most erroneous phrase is. But, though martyrs have spoken of "suffering for their Saviour," and death has been stripped of all its terrors for them, in murderers,—even when saved by a miracle of mercy,—we look for some humiliation, repentance, and gratitude to grace. But though these men seem to have had feelings of gratitude to the priests,—all else seems to have been forgotten, and they manifested no more feeling on account of their crime—which carried desolation into a lovely family—than they had for their own. Nor can we call that "peace," which sprang from such sources, or was so displayed, as in the following report.

Those in the cell with them, reported that they had slept soundly during the night. Early in the morning they were visited by their clergy and, having partaken of the Communion, and engaged in devotional exercises, they breakfasted with their ordinary heartiness. About two hours before their last moments, Quin and Coomey were quite cheerful. The former declared that he had never known such happiness as during the last week, that he could not have been persuaded that death was so sweet, and that he would not then accept his pardon if it were offered to him. He chattered, smiled, smoked, and sauntered about the yard. Coomey also, was in good spirits, and was quite disposed to enter upon a polemic controversy.

Grant and Quin were executed first. The following narrative of the awful event, and of what occurred previously, speaks for itself. It is quite evident,—either that the priests did not believe there was any thing in the Ribbon system to call for the warning voice of dying men to be addressed to the people against it,—or, that they would have the people believe in the wondrous efficacy of their powers to disarm death, in its most fearful forms, of all its terrors, so that they would let nothing else engage their minds.

At twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, Mr. Temple, the governor of the goal—who was, through his responsible duties with precision, and without any unnecessary stringency—informed the chaplains as to the precise time they had at their disposal. The time allotted having expired, Quin and Grant, having been arrayed in their last dress, were conducted from the chapel to the press-room. Quin, in the passage ran—literally jumped—and embraced his chaplain, like a boy. The utter disregard of death apparent in his conduct and appearance at this moment, arrayed, as he was, in his shroud, was extraordinary. Grant held his hands clasped, with his eyes fixed upon a little crucifix that was carried before him. Having arrived in the press-room, they knelt, and received absolution according to the Romish ritual, the unhappy men expressing their full belief that their sins were forgiven, and that they were about to experience the blessings of heaven. They were then placed on a form, and the executioner was called. As the executioner took Quin's left arm to pinion it, some one said, "Be steady." Quin exclaimed, "Oh, he is doing me the best job that ever was done in this world." As he was being moved to the drop by the executioner, his pastor said, "Ho that would have pardoned Judas himself, if he had asked for it, will pardon you when you ask. Now you have eternal happiness in your Redeemer and Mary." Quin then kissed the crucifix, bade farewell to the chaplain, and exclaimed, "Mary, mother of God, have mercy on us;" "Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy and receive us," &c. Grant used similar expressions, and said to his clergyman, "Farewell to this world." The doors having been thrown open, and the unfortunate men having appeared, dressed in their shrouds and having white caps on their heads, a fearful shout was raised by the male portion of the spectators, the women assembled shrieked bitterly, and the murmuring wail throughout the entire crowd was of the most agonizing description. The bolts were then drawn instantly, and the men fell about eight feet. Grant died almost instantly, without a struggle. Quin, however, who had several times expressed his wish "to suffer more for his Saviour," did not die for fourteen minutes after he dropped.

We must give the closing scene of this appalling history. It is not easy to say which is most fitted to inspire with horror,—the conduct of the dying men, or the conduct of the priests, nor in what respect Popery is displayed as most revolting, in reference to this life or that which is to come.

Coomey was then brought from his cell, bearing a crucifix, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Birmingham. At this second scene in the press room the work became sickening—the very hangman looked a good deal affected and frightened by the practice of his awful calling. The same ceremony as before having been performed by the clergy, who held in their hands the *Rituale Romanum*, *Theologia Moralis*, and other books, the executioner proceeded to pin the cord round Coomey's arms. As he did so, Mr. Hughes said, "Remember He was nailed." Coomey said, "Eh" with a strong, unfeeling voice. The expression was repeated. Coomey putting his other arm behind him, as a man would who was being helped on with his great coat, said, "Oh, your reverence, I am quite content to go the journey I am going." He kept repeating to himself what were understood to be prayers, calling upon his "Saviour and Mary," the priest at the same time informing him that he would soon see both. The crucifix which was held up before him, he kissed repeatedly the priest saying, "Embrace the image of our Saviour again." The rope was then put round his neck, the doors were thrown open and he walked firmly on the drop, praying to his Saviour for mercy, and calling on the assistance of "St. Joseph and Mary." The screaming of the females, some of whom fainted, on the third white figure appearing on the gallows, was heart-rending, and the lamentations of the masculine portion of the assemblage were, for the moment more painful than any other incident in the terrible transaction. Coomey had not expressed, during the morning, any intention of speaking, and was at once launched into eternity, having died without a struggle. His

body having been suspended the prescribed time, was taken down, and delivered to his friends. It may be stated as not the least singular fact in this extraordinary history, that his children are living in the house of the accuser, Barney Brennan, his brother-in-law, and the principal instrument in his death. The fearful scene which we have just described, and which terminated the eventful Bateson tragedy, occupied less than two hours. In a short time after the removal of the body of Coomey the crowd had dispersed, and the town had resumed its wonted quiet appearance. There are five men still in custody, charged as conspirators to the murder of Mr. Bateson—the offence for which Coomey was hanged.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that the Grand Trunk Railway Company will commence operations in and adjoining Belleville, about the end of this week or the beginning of next. A large number of men are to be employed immediately at Ox Point, to quarry sufficient stone for the construction of three bridges, one at Shannonville, one at Belleville, and one at Trenton. A large plot of land will be leased in a few days on this side of the river, for the erection of several work-shops for the use of the Company, and we expect that before many weeks elapse these shops will not only be built, but the different mechanics will be actively at work in them. The whole of the large three-story brick building owned by Mr. Nosworthy, situated on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle streets, has been rented for offices for the use of the Grand Trunk and Grand Junction Railway Company, and has undergone considerable alterations for this purpose.

We are also glad to be able to state that the Grand Junction line from this town to Peterboro' is surveyed throughout,—that the survey of location is in progress,—and also that the purchase of the right of way, and the grounds for stations, has been entrusted to competent persons. The character of the work as to its linear features gradients, and cost for grading, is much more favourable than was at first anticipated. The progress which this line of Railway has already made, is mainly to be attributed to the indefatigable attention of J. W. Tate Esq., the Engineer. The extensive works that will soon be in operation in constructing these lines of Railway, will afford employment for a large number of mechanics and labourers, and consequently will cause the circulation of a large amount of money in Belleville and in the County of Hastings.—*Hasting Chronicle*.

The Erie and Ontario Railroad Company's Steamer "Zimmerman" was launched on Saturday, her sponsor being Miss Julia Dickson, second daughter of Walter H. Dickson, Esq. This boat is ten feet longer than the Peerless, and is in every way considered adapted for speed and accommodation. It is expected she will do the distance from Niagara to Toronto in less than two hours. The event was celebrated by a champagne luncheon.

The Railway laborers employed by Messrs. McDonald and Riddle, Railway Contractors of Hamilton are at present on a strike. Their objection is to working eleven hours a day for a dollar.

HEADS UP!—The first locomotive for the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company arrived at the depot in this village last evening. The name of this locomotive is the *Oxford*, and it was manufactured at the "Boston Locomotive Works" of Hinkley & Drury. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and we long to see it hauled to a train of cars, steaming and whistling away between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence.—*Ogdens. Rep. May 9*.

It is said that the business on the Great Western Railway is so large that a double track from London to Niagara is needed and will be shortly put under contract.

**CRICKET MATCH.**—Below is given the score of the first match of the season which was played on Monday the 8th of May between a married eleven and a single eleven of the Bytown Club, on their excellent ground on the Barrack Hill. The married men took two single fellows to replace two absent Benedicts, but the Bachelors were the winners, as the score shows. They cannot be said to have been good, but we think it "as well as could be expected," considering that many of the players were quite novices in the game and all at the commencement of the season unpractised. We have every evidence however, from the style in which some of "the young ones" handled their tools, that before the close of the season the club will muster at least one "crack" eleven.

**MARRIED.**

FIRST INNINGS.			SECOND INNINGS.		
F. Brown,	Hit Wicket,	0	Batted,	Gipps,	6
B. MacNab,	Run out,	1	Ct. Atmond,	Bd. MacNab,	0
R. W. Scott,	L. B. W.,	4	Ct. Marsan,	Bd. Gipps,	0
G. P. Baker,	Bd. do.	8	Bd. MacNab,	Bd. MacNab,	8
R. S. Cassels,	Ct. MacNab,	0	Ct. Galloway,	Bd. Gipps,	0
J. H. Pinhey, (given)	Bd. MacNab,	0	Bd. Gipps,	Bd. Gipps,	1
F. Clemow,	Bd. do.	1	Bd. Gipps,	Bd. Gipps,	1
R. W. Cruice,	Bd. do.	6	L. B. W.	Bd. MacNab,	4
H. McLaghlin, Ct. Kelly,	Bd. Gipps,	3	Not out,		2
H. Codd, (given)	Not out,	10	Run out,		0
P. P. Harris,	Ct. Gipps,	0	Bd. Gipps,		0
Byes,		13			9
Wides,		4			5
		50			26

**SINGLE.**

C. MacNab,	Ct. Baker,	Bd. Scott,	3	Run out,	0
A. Scott,	Run out,	Bd. Baker,	11	Not out,	5
Gipps,		Bd. do.	3	Stumped Baker,	16
G. Codd,		Bd. Scott,	1	Not out,	0
A. C. Kelly,		Bd. Baker,	6	Bd. Baker,	8
W. A. Austin,		Bd. Scott,	0	Bd. do.	1
W. B. Galloway,	Run out,	Bd. do.	0	Bd. do.	0
A. Atmond,		Bd. do.	4	Bd. do.	2
P. Monsoll,	Run out,		4	Bd. do.	13
J. B. Marsan,	Not out,		0		5
H. McLaghlin,			3		1
Byes,			36		51
Wides,			51		
			87	with three wickets to go down.	

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGAINST A CAVALRY OFFICER.**—A circumstance has recently occurred here which has excited quite a sensation in military circles. It appears that a female of bad repute gave information to the police, that a gold watch had been stolen from her residence, while she had no suspicion of the thief. The detectives soon discovered the article in the shop of a dealer, who gave the name of the person from whom he obtained it. The seller in his turn alleged that he purchased the watch from ——— of the ——— Regiment of Cavalry, for the sum of £3. The statement proceeds, that when this officer was informed of the charge against him, he at once admitted having taken the watch from Miss ———, but implied that it was partly as a joke, and partly as a recompense, for ill-requited favours conferred upon her. The watch was openly some days upon his dressing table when a Jew called upon him to offer ready money in exchange for jewels, bullion, bills, or other disposable security. The watch was deemed by the Israelite a marketable commodity, and ——— gave it to him for the sum named. When Miss ——— heard that a felonious charge was made against her quondam admirer she refused to prosecute him. The facts of the case, so far, were then reported to the military authorities, ——— was placed under arrest on his parole, and a court martial ordered for his trial. The lieutenant colonel of the regiment arrived in town on the 16th instant to preside; but the misguided young man fled from the country, to escape the painful ordeal provided for him. ——— He is the son of a gentleman of extensive possessions and honorable family in this country. *Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

We find the following paragraph in a late number of the *American Railway Times*:

The Western Railways are all doing an immense business, in most cases beyond the expectations of the managers. For the first week in April the Michigan Central receipts were \$28,000 against \$18,000 same week last year. For March the Madison, Indianapolis and Peru took \$31,000 against \$25,000 February. The first week of April on the Cleveland and Toledo will show about \$20,000. On the 13th the train before it reached Cleveland numbered 18 first-class and 3 second-class passenger cars, and was nearly as large the day before. The first week on the Michigan Southern will show \$35,000 at least. Some of the other roads are taking so much money that they will not make their receipts public.

The *Toronto Leader* says there is no truth in the report which originated with the Quebec papers, and has been copied all over the Province, that two or three members of the Government had gone to Washington on a mission connected with the commercial relations of Canada and the United States.

**DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES WYLIE.**—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. James Wylie, which took place at his residence in Ramsay, on Saturday last, the 5th instant, after a short illness.

Mr. Wylie was a member of the Hon. Legislative Council of Canada, and highly respected in the County of Lanark, where he had been long a resident.

**EXTRAORDINARY GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.**—In the course of the proceedings of the German Association for the Advancement of Science, lately held at Tubingen, Professor Karnat announced that Germany had coal enough to supply herself and the rest of the world for the next 500 years.—The great fact elicited at the meeting was the clearing up of the mystery of the fossil human teeth found in the Swabian Alps, in strata of the mammoth period, and doubts expressed as to their being human teeth, as man was not believed to have existed in the time of the mammoth. Since the meeting in 1852, a number of perfect human skulls have been found in the same locality with teeth in them, which discovery, if correctly reported, would naturally lead to the conclusion that a race of human beings was in existence contemporaneously with the mastodon, and other of the larger antediluvian animals.

**THE MONITOR.**—From the ashes of the defunct Statesman has come forth the *Monitor*, a respectable looking twenty-eight column sheet, owned by a company of three gentlemen of the gown, viz. Messrs. Geo. Sherwood, R. F. Steel, and Ormond Jones, the editorial and office management being under the charge of Mr. George B. Glasford. It is doubtless intended to further the political interests of Mr. Sherwood at the next election.

We notice by the 'Monitor,' that at a convention of Conservative Delegates, held at Dublin Corners, Elizabethtown, on the 22nd ult., out forty-five votes, Mr. Sherwood received forty, and Mr. George Crawford five. We understand however, that Mr. Crawford is not willing to submit to the decision of the convention, and will oppose Mr. Sherwood at the election. In such case, Mr. Matthee, or some other good reformer, would have an easy victory.

**REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA.**—M. B. Barsky, the engineer lately deceased who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archaeologist made a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level and in the course of the operation he discovered in a forest several feet below the surface of the soil a road paved in the antique Roman or Mexican style with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. In M. Barsky's opinion 2000 or 3000 years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have transformed to such an extent as he observed and if his suppositions be well founded this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Scythians by a more civilized nation. M. Barsky's discovery will doubtless not pass unnoticed and may lead to important results.—*Odessa Journal.*

A telegraph despatch received by a private gentleman, late last evening states that an extensive conflagration had occurred in Montreal, and that the Jesuit's College had fallen a prey to the flames, we have not learned any further particulars.—*Quebec Daily Colonist.*

**GREAT FLEET FOR CANADA.**—Willmer & Smith's *European Times* of the 22nd of April states that during the week ending on that date, 116 vessels sailed from British and Continental ports for Quebec, and 9 for Montreal,—in all 125. Quebec and Montreal are likely to be busy places during the present season.

Before the first of next month two steamers will be launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Gaultin, at Montreal, to ply between Quebec and Point Levi as ferry-boats connected with the Richmond Railway. The length of each is 175 feet, and 26 in beam. They are to be handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of passengers.

The *Kingston Herald* gives currency to a report that on the return of the Hon. Mr. Hincks from England, a deputation from Kingston will visit him in Quebec to request of him to allow himself to be put forward as a candidate, at the next election, to represent Kingston in Parliament.





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, MAY 20, 1854.

### The Quebec Riot.

In our columns to-day may be found the Report of the Quebec Protestant Committee, appointed, at the meeting of the 9th of June last, for the purpose of obtaining redress for the outrages committed on the congregation at Chalmers' Church by a mob of Irish Roman Catholics of Quebec.

As will be seen by the Report, no justice has been obtained by the Protestants of Quebec. Not one of the rioters has been brought to justice; and the city is still under the protection of the recreant Police, and the partial Police magistrates, who were declared by the assembled Protestants of Quebec to be "undeserving of public confidence and unfit to be entrusted with the protection of the public peace."

The conduct of the Government and the authorities, in connection with this ruffianly affair, has, throughout, been most unprecedented and insulting.—The communications addressed to the Government on the subject have been treated with profound contempt, their receipt not having even been acknowledged, nor any attention whatever paid to them.

Finding their just claims and reasonable demands thus slighted by the Government, the Protestants of Quebec will be under the necessity of trusting to themselves in future for the redress of grievances when denied their rights, as British subjects, by the Government of the country. This state of things is deeply to be deplored, as likely in the end to lead to some disastrous result. However, the Protestants of Quebec are not to blame in the matter; they have rights to maintain, as subjects of a free country, and Irish Papists and all other enemies of the best and most

loyal of Her Majesty's subjects must be taught that their rights are not to be trespassed upon with impunity.

A more ruffianly occurrence than the attack on the congregation of Gavazzi on the 6th of June, 1853, cannot easily be found. It is only equalled by the insulting treatment received by the Quebec Protestants from the Government.

### The Steamer "Atlantic"

Arrived at New York on the 16th instant, bringing intelligence from Liverpool up to the 3rd of May.

The most important item of news is, that Odessa was bombarded for ten hours by the Allied Fleets, and the greater part of the city laid in ruins.

Four gun fortresses, were dismantled, three Russian and Austrian ships were burnt in the harbour. Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged, and the attempt to land 1800 men had failed.

The Russian Fleet came out of Sebastopol, during the battle, and threatened the Allied Fleets, but without showing fight.

The details of the bombardment have not yet been received; but it may be fairly inferred that the damage to the Russians must have been immense.

The Turks have come out of Kalifat, and are occupying all the western track of the Russians.

The Telegraph report states that the Allied troops are still idle.

The Greek insurrection is unchanged, and there is no intelligence from Asia.

Flour has fallen 6d. and Corn 2d. At these rates there was a good demand. Wheat was held at former rates.

### "The Ottawa Tribune."

The above is the name of a new journal about to be established in Bytown, by James H. Burke. We received the Prospectus, last week, too late for notice, otherwise we should have had much pleasure in giving currency to the fact that a new, and in our opinion, a talented hand, is about to join the Editorial corps of the County of Carleton.

We confess that we are diametrically opposed to the religious and political views enunciated in the Prospectus of the *Ottawa Tribune*. We are no believer in "universal suffrage," "vote by ballot," or even in elective institutions based upon so broad a foundation.

However, we wish the Publisher of the *Tribune* all happiness and prosperity; but, at the same time, we shall show our candour best by declaring our uncompromising e. nity to some of the points in his charter.

We shall wait anxiously for the advent of the *Tribune*, as, however much its principles may differ from our own, we expect to find some bright spots on its pages; and much that will please and interest not only ourselves, but our old contemporary, the *Ottawa Citizen*. If we are not much mistaken, in some particulars, ere many moons roll round the genius of the *Citizen's* destiny may have to exclaim, "a greater than *Nereus* is here."

### Wanted

In Bytown, with as little delay as enterprise will admit of, a large and well finished Hall, for public purposes, such as public Lectures, Meetings of various kinds, Theatrical Exhibitions, Concerts, &c., &c., &c.

It is a not ions and well known fact that we are now without a building large enough, and at the same time properly constructed, for the above purposes. The Centre Ward Market Hall is not seated; the West Ward Hall is too small, and the ceiling is too low: with the exception of these two, we do not know of any other room in town unsuitable for the purposes required.

There is scarcely a town in Canada, of even far less note and size than Bytown, that does not possess a large and well finished Hall for the accommodation of its inhabitants; and it is often a matter of astonishment to strangers that Bytown, the rising city, destined, according to general belief, to be the future Seat of Government, is so deficient in this important particular.

It is to be hoped that some enterprising individual in town will take the matter in hand, and redeem the town from the disgrace of being without a good Public Hall.

### Make Ready.

We can give *Sportsmen*, who sleep late in the mornings, the pleasing intelligence that the Pigeons have made their appearance in this neighborhood, and in a few days may be expected in large numbers.

## Orangoism.

The Meeting of the County Masters of Canada took place at Kingston on the 10th instant; and we are happy to learn that the utmost unanimity prevailed amongst them.

Notwithstanding the unworthy attempts still made to perpetuate disunion amongst the Orangemen of Canada, it is most gratifying to know that scarcely a doubt exists that the labors of the Committee, seconded by the good sense of the Brethren generally, will lead to a complete reconciliation and union of the Orange body. The Orange body in Canada must be one, united under one worthy and efficient head, or it cannot be a branch of the old tree which grew and flourished, unfading and firmly rooted amid the storms of persecution and the blasts of treachery.

We commend to our Orange readers the annexed excellent address to the Orangemen of British North America, adopted at the late meeting of the County Masters, in Kingston. It is well worthy of serious attention.—

## ADDRESS.

TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Grand Masters of Counties of the Orange Institution of British North America, assembled at Kingston, this 10th of May, 1854. To the Brethren at large.

## BELOVED BRETHREN:—

It cannot but be a matter of deep regret to every true hearted Orangeman that men once banded together, as we have been, in the sacred ties of brotherhood could so far forget their principles and duty as to sever that unity for the gratification of any private or personal consideration. But unfortunately such is the case. Individuals are preferred by some to the most noble principles—the most sacred obligations,—and as a natural consequence, all that we hold most dear is in danger—our boasted unity is gone, and the enemies of our institution laugh at our folly, and triumph over our weakness.

At the very moment when our Protestant Faith and most valued privileges, religious freedom and civil liberty were assailed by the emissaries of the Church of Rome, and when the blood of our murdered brethren, fresh upon the ground should have goaded us to instant action and to insist on justice and judgment, discord appeared amongst us,—duty and principle were alike forgotten—and our colours were deserted to milly round individuals, even at the sacrifice of the Institution itself. Nay, more, those who participated not in this folly were disowned, those who denounced it were branded as aliens, and even now the proffered hand of reconciliation is spurned by a few. Is this brotherly?—Is it Orange? Is it Christian?

It is time that this delusion should end. It is time to shake off this madness and awake to reason and to duty. Look around you and what is the prospect? Whilst we freely accord to our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen equal privileges with ourselves, their priesthood would have more; and the imbecile government of the country are openly leagued with—sustained—nay, ruled—vauntingly ruled by that priestly power. This Protestant Province with its Protestant interests is thus surrendered to Romish Councils, administered through men whose political existence depends on Romish support, who without it are nothing, and who with it are day and hour by hour stripping Protestantism

of its privileges, its rights, its liberties, its property, whilst Popery is privileged, pampered and triumphant.

In this, Brethren, a time for indifference, inactivity or division? Most assuredly not.—Unity of sentiment—of purpose—of action is imperative. Your duty to your Protestant religion,—to your Protestant principles,—to your obligation, as Orangemen, to the "Altar and the Throne," require henceforth at your hands, a united and untiring vigilance in guarding your rights and privileges from the acts of men who could thus betray you, the more so as ere a few months elapse it may rest with you to decide whether such unfaithful servants shall be allowed any longer to trample on our Civil and Religious liberties, for the aggrandizement and ascendancy of a Romish Priesthood, or whether Orangemen shall demand of them an account of their stewardship, and go as one man, influenced by one mind, into the coming contest.

Can you hesitate for a moment? If true to your principles, certainly not. Then, Brethren, we implore you to accept the right hand of fellowship now tendered to you. Let us eschew the more immediate causes of contention—let us cast aside all personal affections, forget all personal antipathies, and all insane divisions about men, and unite once more and closer than ever upon principle. Be once more one with us in discipline as we believe you to be in Brotherly Love and Protestant Principles, and then may we exclaim again, "How pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in Unity." Then will our Institution flourish in a manner hitherto unprecedented. Those who agree with us in principle, but were kept aloof from us by our division, will join our standard, and a brighter day will dawn on a Orangism than it has hitherto known in these truly British Provinces.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

W. J. STRANGE,  
County Master of Frontenac,  
CHAIRMAN.

W. C. ALLEN,  
County Master of Stormont,  
SECRETARY.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The telegraphic despatches by the Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, will be found in another column, and we received yesterday the English letters and papers. The latest paper we have is the *Illustrated News* bearing date the 29th of April, but in reality published in London on the 28th.

The solemn fast and day of humiliation ordered by the Queen had been generally kept by all the Protestant Churches in the United Kingdom.

Six Russian merchant vessels, all of them laden with salt had been captured within a week, in the Channel, by small Revenue Cruisers. These vessels with their cargoes are worth about £15,000 which will be divided among the officers and crews.

The Duke of Cambridge's visit to Vienna has caused a great sensation on the Continent. It cannot be conceived that at this crisis, while his Division is waiting for his presence at Gallipoli. He would then go out of his way in a mere complimentary visit to the Emperor of Austria. It is now stated that his journey to Vienna is a consequence of certain conferences between him and the Emperor, and that it is the last effort to decide the Austrian monarch to take an open part in the war.

The French Commander-in-chief will be

at Gallipoli about the 18th of May; he visits Athens on his way, his errand there being to bring the silly King of Greece to his senses. General Youssouf goes with the French expedition, and it is said that Abd-el-Kader is to be placed at the head of a large body of Arabs who will be sent to Turkey to act as irregulars.

Fearful financial difficulties appear to be hanging over the Emperor of Russia. He has just ordered a levy of 114,000 men, but though men are to be had in plenty there is no money, and without it, and that hard cash too, it is difficult to understand how the war can be carried on.

Stockholm and other Swedish towns are swarming with fugitives from Finland, escaping from the Russian pressgangs; it is doubtful whether Aland has been evacuated as at first reported.

Part of the French Baltic fleet was seen off Plymouth on the 23rd, six sail of the line, a frigate and steamer.

Little had been heard of the Baltic Fleet for a fortnight owing to the boisterous state of the weather. One part of the Fleet was stationed in the Gulf of Bothnia, the other in the Gulf of Finland; forty Russian merchant vessels had been captured.

It is very doubtful whether Odessa had been bombarded, or not. It was reported that the event took place on the 13th, that half the town had been destroyed and the Russian batteries silenced; Odessa contains vast magazines of corn and all the supplies for the Russian army in the Dobrudja.

Gallipoli where the English and French armies are now encamped is described as a horrid old, dirty, dilapidated town; the correspondent of the *London Times* craves a comparison by no means flattering to England, between the conduct of the two Governments in the care taken to provide comforts for their respective armies: he asserts that for the sick not even wine was to be had, nor blankets to cover them. Provisions are plenty, and cheap. The Engineers are engaged in throwing up entrenchments and making roads. Part of the English army is being disembarked at Scutari. The town of Corinth is guarded by French men in order to prevent the passage of French surgeons.

Lord Raglan sailed from Marseilles in the *Caradoc*, Admiral Boxer, on the 21st.

It does not appear that there has been any fighting of consequence on the Danube, but the affair at Kostelli. This took place, according to report, on the 10th, Mustapha Pacha driving the Russians, with a loss of 3000 men into the swamps between Paschagazie, Kagilib, and Taschaul. It is said that the French and English Marines landed from the fleets then lying in the Bay of Kestendie and attacked the Russian left wing in great style.

At Kalafat a strong cavalry reconnoitering party was defeated by the Turks with the loss of 500 men.

The Russians have decamped from before Kalafat, and appear to be quite stationary in the Dobrudja.

The Turkish loss during the passage of the Danube is reported to have been 640 killed, wounded and taken, and four guns lost. The rest of the troops retired in good order to Tragans wall. The Turks have changed their whole front and are now occupying in force Widdin, Neispolis, Rutschuck and Silistria. The Turks have 50,000 men in Schumla and will remain inactive till the Allied contingents arrive.

Some of our Engineers and artillery officers are surveying the passes of the Balkan.

There is nothing domestic of importance.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Revd. W. Agar Adamson, D. C. L., Chaplain to the Honorable the Legislative Council of Canada, one of the most amiable and accomplished gentlemen in Canada and whose personal friendship we are most proud to have, for a copy of the truly beautiful sermon preached by him in the Cathedral at Quebec on the 25th of April last, the day appointed by her Majesty the Queen, to be kept as a solemn fast on account of the war. This most eloquent and affecting sermon we shall endeavour to reprint in our columns, as soon as we have finished the articles on the parties in the Church of England.

A rather scaly trick has been played on the Ottawa lumber merchants by a steamboat company. Some short time since a printed circular was sent round to the principal firms on the river, in which they were informed that the steamer *St Alban's* would be placed on the Lower Ottawa this season for towing rafts, as was the case last year. This circular was signed by Mr. Montmarquet on behalf of the Company, and requested the patronage of the lumber merchants. Very much to the surprise of the gentlemen in the trade, a short written communication reached them at the close of last week, in which they were told that in consequence of a demand from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the steamer had been placed at its disposal, and could not tow rafts. We fear that some inconvenience will be caused to the owners of rafts by this very unjustifiable proceeding.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of the meeting of Ladies to take place on the 26th.

The Athenæum has proved itself a most useful Institution, and one, the want of which, should it by any mischance be broken up, would be severely felt. Altho' it has done much, more remains to do, and that more cannot be done without funds.—The Ladies have taken the matter up now, and we are sure that they will succeed.

### The Timber Trade.

We learn from Quebec that 10d. a foot is now asked for large average White Pine, and is likely to be obtained for immediate delivery. No transactions have yet taken place.

In consequence of certain reports that have been industriously circulated throughout the country, by parties who have, from their first arrival in Canada, persecuted with unsparing malignity every person connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, we think it necessary to publish the following letter from Mr. Ross, the Chief Engineer of the Company, from which it will be seen that the damage done by the late freshet at the Chaudiere is in reality very trifling, and that the opening of the road for travel will not be postponed for a day.

[Copy.]

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,  
Champ de Mars,  
Montreal, May 8, 1854.

To JOHN M. GRANT, Esq.,  
Grand Trunk Railway Offices,  
Montreal.

MY DEAR SIR,—From information I have just received, I have to inform you that the extent of the damage at the Chaudiere Bridge is confined almost altogether to the temporary timber work erected between the piers for the purpose of constructing the Ironwork, and, in consequence of the principal portion of the iron intended for this Bridge having been lost on its passage from England last Fall, these temporary erections have been allowed to remain through the Winter, every precaution practicable having been taken last March, to strengthen and secure the timber framing against such contingency as has just happened. The unprecedented and sudden rise of the river, together with the obstructions necessarily occasioned by the quantity of timber employed, has caused an accident which was certainly not at this late period of the season anticipated, especially when I tell you that ten or twelve days ago there was on either side of the Bridge a clear space of water extending to nearly a mile. This being the case, all danger of accident to the works was therefore thought to be over. I may, however, say that all the damage done to any of the permanent work is confined to a few trifling fractures in the masonry of the piers, where the ends of the main timbers were inserted, and the whole of which would have been avoided if it had not been for the loss of the vessels already referred to—as by this time the superstructure would have been erected, and the temporary works now so much damaged, altogether removed, thus preventing the possibility of such an accident, as occurred on the first instant.

With reference to the preparatory works at St. Anne's, they have also to some extent shared a similar fate—the dams having sustained as much injury as the ice could effect, but in neither case is the damage done of such a nature as to postpone even for a single day the opening of the several sections for travel.

I am, my dear Sir, yours most faithfully,  
(Signed.) ALEX. M. ROSS,  
Chief Engineer.

A young medical friend of ours, Dr. Grant, has established himself in Bytown for the practice of his profession. Dr. Grant is a gentleman of most respectable attainments in his profession and is certain to succeed.

The Hotels in Montreal are now charging \$3 dollars a day for board.

RIOT AT CHELSEA.—J. S. Orr, the lunatic, who under the cognomen of the "Angel Gabriel," has been lingering in our midst for the past few weeks, has at last raised a disturbance in the neighboring town of Chelsea, in which some blood was spilt, but fortunately no lives were lost. In the forenoon Orr preached at Medford; from there he was taken to Chelsea in a carriage drawn by six horses, where at 12 o'clock he commenced preaching in the square. For about an hour and a half he discoursed to a considerable crowd on the evils of popery, creating some little but no serious disturbance. After concluding, Orr proceeded to East Boston and attempted to speak in Maverick square.—This he was not, however, permitted to do, and with a crowd of followers he again went to Chelsea. The mob, headed by the now infuriated preacher, went immediately to the "Irish Settlement," so called, and finding a crowd of the sons of the Green Isle there, attacked and drove them into the houses. The police were sent for. Constable Milton, who was the first man on the spot, received a severe cut on the head from a brick, which will not however prove serious; the rest of the force had arrived by this time, and Mr. Milton went home. The crowd was soon dispersed, though not until a young man from Charlestown, a member of an engine company, but whose name we did not learn, received some dangerous wounds on the head from bricks thrown by one of the Irish.

The mob next gathered at the Catholic church, on Mount Bellingham, which they threatened to tear to pieces. The riot net was read by Deputy Sheriff and Selectman Erastus Rugg; this in some degree abated their violence, and it was promised that if the authorities would allow the cross to be taken from the Church, that the mob would disperse. The request was conceded and a boy was despatched to the top of the belfry, and had soon detached the gilded cross from its resting place and thrown it to the ground, where it was broken to pieces by the mob, who then dispersed.

We omitted to mention that during this time the bells were rung, and the Chelsea Light Infantry were under arms. Several persons were arrested by the police for riotous proceedings; but only four were retained in custody. The crowd was at various times estimated at thousands.

Word having been received from East Boston that a riot was expected there during the evening, a detachment of the North Watch, some fifteen in number, were sent to the scene of the supposed intended conflict. On their arrival at Maverick square, a crowd of some five hundred persons were assembled, threatening to tear down the Catholic church in that section of our city. The Watch, on receiving the reinforcement, attacked and dispersed them, taking one prisoner named, William Lewis. It was stated that five hundred Irishmen were in the church, fully armed, and determined to protect it at all hazards. At a late hour last night all was quiet in that section and also at Chelsea.—*Boston Atlas.*

FIRE IN BRANTFORD—£35,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—We learned by telegraph last evening, that about one o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was given in Brantford and the fire department and a large number of the citizens turned out. It was discovered that the new and handsome depot and machine shops of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad Company were literally in flames, and before aid could be obtained, the buildings were so far consumed that no human efforts could save them. Two fine locomotives, seven first-class cars, together with a quantity of building material, tools, merchandise and machinery were consumed. Twelve thousand bushels of wheat were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at £35,000. The insurance effected is only £8,000. A public meeting has been called by the citizens of Brantford, to take steps to raise funds to rebuild the depot and machine shops. There is no doubt, from the manner in which the fire was first discovered, that it was the work of an incendiary.

The Steamship *Ottawa* sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult. for Quebec and Montreal.

**Bureau of Agriculture.**

Quebec 8th May, 1854.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed Members of the Boards of Agriculture for the current year, viz:

For the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture.

- Alfred Pinsonneault, of Montreal,
- James Thomson, of Shefford,
- Joseph C. Tache, of Rimouski,
- Pierre B. Dumoulin, of Three Rivers.

For the Upper Canada Board of Agriculture.

- R. L. Dennison, of Toronto,
- E. W. Thompson, Do.
- Henry Ruttan, of Cobourg,
- Joseph Harland, of Guelph.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**

Quebec, 12th May, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Charles E. Belle, Esquire, of Montreal, Crown Timber Agent for the Territory lying between the Agencies of A. J. Russell, Esquire, of Bytown, and Oliver Wells, Esquire, of Three Rivers, extending to the St. Lawrence and westerly boundary of the County of Grenville.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**

Quebec, 12th May, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Jos. Fraser Way, Esquire, of Belleville, to be Crown Timber Agent for the Territory lying between the westerly boundary of the County of Grenville and Toronto, extending back to the Agency of A. J. Russell, Esquire, of Bytown, at the height of land between the tributaries of the St. Lawrence and the Ouawa.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Liverpool, 21st April, 1854.

Since our last there has been a fair business done in breadstuffs at progressively better prices for wheat and flour.

At Tuesday's market there was a considerable business done for consumption at an advance during the week of 3d to 4d on wheat, and 1s to 1s 6d on flour. Indian corn was in good demand at full prices.

At to-day's market there was a good attendance, and a very good consumptive business done. Wheat about 1d dearer, and flour fully supported Tuesday's prices. Indian corn in fair request.

The weather has been very hot, with a little rain, in this neighborhood, which was much wanted, and vegetation is more rapid.

The deliveries of wheat by Gazette returns of sales are, 41,926 qrs. this week, against 75,972 qrs., corresponding week last year.

The imports by sea to this port in week ending 17th instant, are only 2,954 qrs. wheat, 3,077 qrs. other grain, beans, &c., 4,456 qrs. Indian corn, 1,312 sacks oatmeal, 785 sacks and 18,102 bbls. flour. The winds have continued strong easterly, keeping out sins.

The exports by sea are in the same time 1,821 qrs. wheat, 14,975 qrs. Indian corn, 1,196 sacks and 5,155 barrels flour.

In the timber market no cargoes have been sold this week; but there is a fair retail demand. Ashes have only been sold in retail quantities, consumers being unwilling to submit to the advanced prices.

**KENNETH DOWIE & CO.**

Canada Wheat mixed to white.	11s 6d to 11s 10d
Red.....	10 8. to 11 8.
Flour No. 1 Superfine.	38 6 to 39 0
Extra.....	39 0 to 41 0
Sour.....	33 0 to 34 0
Western Canal Flour.	38 0 to 39 0
Peas.....	35 0

Oatmeal.....	31 0 to 31 6
Yellow Indian Corn..	41 0 to 41 6
Pot Ashes.....	34 0 to 31 6
Pearls.....	31 0 to 32 0
Quebec Yellow Pine.....	1 10 to 2 1
Red.....	2 2 to 2 4
Blm.....	2 6
Onk.....	2 6 to 3 0
Fine Deals, 2d & 3rd.	£12 0 to £13 10s
Puaneon Staves.....	20 0 to 25 0
Pipe.....	55 0 to 60 0

On the lumber market at New York, the Courier & Enquirer writes—

The stock of lumber in the city at present for building purposes, with the exception of two or three kinds of boards, is adequate to the demand, but before there can be any arrivals of magnitude there will probably be a very short supply. The prices of most description do not vary much, however, from those current at the corresponding period of last year. The market is very firm. Box boards are particularly scarce, and sell at \$16 50 per thousand, being twelve shillings over last spring's rate. This is the retail price. Whitewood planks are scarce, and retail at \$60 per thousand, which is nearly fifty per cent higher than they were last year: inch whitewood which retailed last spring at \$25, is now \$30. Tally lumber is in short supply. Pine worked planks bring 20 to 54 cents each, and dressed pine boards 20 to 36 cents. Spruce planks rough, 30 to 31 cents; Spruce 14 inch 20 to 22 cents, and boards 17 to 19 cents in the rough. Spruce planks dressed, are 20 to 22 cents each. Hemlock joists sell at 14 to 15 cents, wall strips 10 to 12 cents; fire eights whitewood, \$18 to \$25; black walnut \$50 to \$70 per thousand. Clear pine lumber is \$40 per M, which is about the same as last year's prices. At Albany, pine box lumber ranges from £16 to £17 per M; select do \$20 to \$22; fourths, \$23 to \$25, and clear pine, \$33 to 35 per M. These Albany rates are the wholesale prices. At present the market for building lumber is considered dull. The high rates of freight are severely felt by many dealers, but should there occur no financial derangement this season, the prices of lumber will be highly remunerative. The scarcity in prospect will be particularly relieved by Canadian lumber, of which we understand there is a considerable amount awaiting transportation to this market. About the usual quantity is expected to be shipped from this port but it is possible that a foreign demand may rise out of the European difficulties. The quantity of lumber prepared during the winter, on the line of the Erie Railroad Coming West, was about half the supply on that route the winter previous. This falling off is in consequence of a want of conveyance, the railroad being constantly employed in the transmission of rolling freights, which paying better of course must neglect lumber. However the Company are inclined to give this branch of business more attention, and will, as soon as they can get the necessary number of trains in operation, commence bringing lumber to the city.

**Liverpool Market Prices.**

April 15th, 1854.

White Pine—Quebec, 4 cubic foot..	1 10 a 2 2
St. John's, New Brunswick..	2 2 a 2 5
Miramichi and Bay Chaleur..	1 10 a 1 11
Richibucto,.....	1 9 a 1 10
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, 1	6 a 1 8
Red Pine—Quebec, 4 cubic foot..	2 4 a 2 6
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia 1	9 a 1 10
Ditto, Ditto, Spruce,.....	1 6 a 1 8
Onk,.....	3 0 a 3 3
Elm,.....	2 6 a 2 9
Ash,.....	1 4 a 1 6
Birch—St. John, &c, New Brunswick 1	10 a 2 0
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island 1	8 a 1 10
Masts—Yellow Pine, 4 calliper... 2	9 a 3 6
Red do.....	3 6 a 4 0
Poles or Spars, N.B. and N.B. Spruce 1	2 a 1 4
Deals or Planks, 4 standard hundred	
Quebec White Pine, 1st.....	£16 0 a 17 0
do. do. 2nd.....	£14 0 a 15 0
do. do. 3rd.....	£12 0 a 13 0
do. Spruce.....	£12 0 a 12 10
N.B. & N.S. Pine & Spruce 4 std.	£11 0 a 11 10

Hardwood Planks.....	0 3 a 0 4
Boards, Fir 4/8 of 1 in.....	0 14 a 0 14
Staves, Quebec std 1 1/2 qual 1/2 d	£60 0 a 69 0
Middling & inferior.....	£40 0 a 45 0
do. W.O. Punch, 1st qual. pr. M	£23 0 a 24 0
Middling & inferior.....	£15 0 a 18 0
do. W.O. Puncion.....	£11 0 a 15 0
do. R.O. Barrel.....	£ 9 0 a 12 0
N.B. & N.S. Red Oak & Ash Hhd.	£ 5 10 a 6 10.
Lathwood, 4 ft pr fath.....	£ 4 10 a 5 10
Hanisplias, Hickory, pr dozen..	£10 0 a 12 0
Oars, Ash, pr run. ft.....	0 24 a 0 4
Fir.....	0 1 a 0 1 1/2
Wheat—Can. mix'd & red, pr 70lbs	10 0 a 10 7
White.....	11 0 a 11 6
U. S. red.....	10 6 a 11 3
do. white.....	11 3 a 12 0
Peast—Canadian, pr qr.....	55 0 a 57 0
In. Corn—Am. white, pr. 480bs.	41 0 a 43 3
do. yellow.....	41 0 a 42 0
Flour—Can. sweet, per bbl 196lbs.	36 6 a 37 6
Western Canal, sweet.....	37 0 a 37 6
U. S. and Canada, sour.....	32 6 a 34 0
Ohio.....	37 6 a 38 6
Ashes—Montreal, Pot, new per cwt	34 0 a 35 0
do. old.....	33 0 a 33 0
do. Pearl, new.....	30 0 a 30 6
Salt—Rough common, per ton.....	0 0 a 11 0
Fine common.....	9 0 a 9 6
Extra rough.....	0 0 a 12 0
Lard—U. S. good per cwt.....	53 0 a 53 6
do. ord. vary to middling	48 0 a 50 0
Butter—Canadian fine, per cwt.	63 0 a 70 0
Tallow—North Amer. per cwt.....	70 0 a 0 0
Iron—British Bar, per ton.....	£ 9 10 a 3 15
Rods.....	£10 10 a 0 0
Hoops.....	£12 10 a 12 0
Sheets.....	£12 10 a 13 0
Scotch Pig, nett cash.....	£ 4 18 a 5 0
Russian Bars.....	£15 10 a 0 0
Swedish Bars.....	£12 10 a 0 0
Lead—Pig, English ton.....	£ 23 0 a 0 0
Tin—Bancs, in bd. per ton.....	£122 0 a 0 0
Straits.....	£119 0 a 0 0
Common Block.....	£125 0 a 0 0
Tin Plates, 1 C, per box.....	£ 33 0 a 0 0

There have been no arrivals of either Baltic or Colonial timber during the week. One cargo of St. John pine, of small average girth, has been sold from the quay at 2s. 0 1/2 per foot, with Birch at 2 1/2. One cargo of deals has come up from St. John, N. B. which is now being landed and yarded for importer's account. The transactions in this article have not been extensive, the pressing cargoes being all cleared off. Those remaining in first hands are held for higher rates, present prices being much below cost of Importation. The stocks in dealers' hands are becoming very much reduced, and to supply orders high prices have to be paid for lengths.

The Iron trade exhibits great firmness, and there is a large demand. At the quarterly meeting held in Staffordshire this week it has been determined to keep prices the same as last quarter. Orders are still much in arrear with many of the makers. Present quotations in Liverpool:—Merchant Bar Iron, £9 15s; Hoops £11 15s; Sheets, £12 15s; No. 1 Scotch Pig, £5. —Wilmer & Smith.

We have been favored by Messrs John Anderson & Co., with the following quotations from the Circular of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co., of London. (11th April,) relative to the trade in which our port is interested, viz:—

**TIMBER FREIGHTS.**

Quebec to London, 53s a 53s 6.
" Hull or Grimsby, 53s a 54s.
" Yarmouth, 55s.
" Ipswich, 52s 6d a 53s.
" Newhaven, 55s.
" Portsmouth or Southampton, 52s 6d
" 300 tons.
" Falmouth or Truro, 51s.
" Exmouth, 52s 6d.
" Cornwich Pill, 55s.
" Newport or Cardiff, 50s a 51s.
" Bristol, 51s a 52s 6d.
" Sharpness, 52s 6d.
Mills in the St. Lawrence to London
bright deals.....

BIRTH.

At Bytown, on the 13th instant, Mrs. THOMAS McKAY, Jr., of a Son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. KENNEDY CROFTON, on the 12th inst., Mr. JOSHUA CLOTHIER, of North Ower, to Mrs. MARGARET COOK, of Long Island.

By the same, on the 16th inst., Mr. HENRY COZENS, to Miss JANE SAVAGE, both of Bytown.

DIED.

At Bytown, on the 13th instant, MARGARET, wife of Mr. THOMAS McKAY, Jr., aged 26 years.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, May 17. (Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Hays, Straw, Onions, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hams, Tallow, Lard, Hides, Turkeys, Chickens, Geese, Ducks, and Wood.

NOTICE

LUMBERERS.

PARTIES Exporting timber from this Agency, are hereby notified, that before removing any raft or parcel of Timber, it is necessary to deliver into this office a statement of the number of pieces of Timber in such parcel or raft, and obtain a clearance of the same from me.

All Timber not shown by such clearance as satisfactorily proven to me to have been cut on private lands, will be struck with duty on reaching Quebec or elsewhere for sale or shipment, and License holders failing to comply with this notice will be subject to such further penalties as are provided by regulations established by order in Council.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

Crown Timber Office, } (-19) Bytown, May 15th, 1854.

TO LET.

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

B. WOOD. (19-1f.)

Bytown, May 17th 1854.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CAUTION ANY person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by ROBERT McNAB in favor of Mr. WILLIAM N. FAUCINEX, of Renfrew, and endorsed by JOHN McNAB, of Horton, for the sum of Forty-two Pounds Currency; dated Horton, the 1st. of April, 1853, and made payable to the said "WILLIAM N. FAUCINEX or order, at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, at Bytown, and not otherwise or elsewhere," two years after 1st. of April, 1855—as the above mentioned parties have received no value for the same.

ROBERT McNAB. JOHN McNAB.

Horton, 21st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Ladies of Bytown will take place at the West Ward Market Hall, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of arranging preliminary measures for holding aazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and Atheneum. All those who feel interested in the object, are respectfully solicited to attend.

Bytown, May 15th, 1854.—(19-2in)

NOTICE.

CLERE'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 3rd May, 1854.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

No petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such petition is transcribed. Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk Assembly.

This Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette and other Newspapers of the Province, until the opening of Parliament.

FOR SALE.

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

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of British North America, will be held in

BYTOWN, on TUESDAY the 20th of June next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

All those, therefore having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order, JAS. ASHFIELD, Grand Secretary (17)

April 25th, 1854.

N. B.—The above Notice is subject to the deliberations of the several Grand Masters of Counties, who are invited to assemble at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 10th of May next, to consider on the best means of reconciling the differences existing in the Order, and should such meeting of County Masters desire the place of Meeting to be varied in furtherance of the measures of reconciliation, due notice of change will be given.

The Orange Lily, Hamilton Gazette, Simcoe Standard, Streetsville Review, and Montreal Herald, will copy till forbid.

Dr. Wm. Thomas Irwin, M. R. C. S. L., PEMBROKE.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Bytown District Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.; of which all District officers and others interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

WILLIAM P. LETT, D. S.

Bytown, May 20th, 1854.

MRS. MINNS

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

Straw Bonnets, French Lace, &c., &c.

Straw, Leghorn and other Bonnets cleaned, pressed and trimmed in the best style and on the shortest notice.

Wellington street, Upper Bytown, } March 14th, 1854.

G. W. EBERSON,

Surgeon Dentist,

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

REFERENCE.

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

James Rosamond, Esq, R. Bell, Esq, CARLETON PLACE,

Dr. Evans, M.D., J. P. Satton, M.D., Renfrew, Kingston.

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

Music! Music!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

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

Bytown, February 6th, 1854. [5]

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

MEDICAL REFEREE,..... Dr. HILL, AGENT FOR BYTOWN,..... G. P. BAKER. Bytown, Feb'y 1st, 1852.

Bytown Branch Bible Society.

MANY cases having recently come to the knowledge of the Committee, of poor persons in this town and the surrounding neighbourhood, who are entirely destitute of the Word of God, and as the great aim of the Bible Society is to place a copy of the Scriptures in the hands of every rational and accountable being, the Committee feel themselves called upon as far as possible to accomplish this object, they therefore respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all Christian friends, by contributing to the funds of this Institution.

Donations or subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. William Cozens, Treasurer, or by the undersigned.

JAMES COX, Secretary.

Bytown 21st March 1854.



**WANTED**

**TWO** smart intelligent lads between fifteen and sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Printing business. Enquire at this office.   
 {  
 Railway Times office,  
 Bytown, March 1854. }

**HATS! HATS!!**

**Notice to Lumberers.**

**T**HE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate that he is prepared to execute orders to any amount for **FELT HATS**,—the best ever offered in this Market. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine samples.

The New York and Montreal **SPRING FASHIONS** in **BLACK SATIN** and **DRAB BEAVER** will be opened on the 20th instant.

Regalia of all descriptions manufactured, and Regalia trimmings in gold and silver, kept constantly on hand.

**JAMES PEACOCK,**

*Hatter and Furrier.*

Ride au Street.

Bytown, March 14th, 1854.

(10-1f.)



**An Important Mis-statement Corrected.**

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF PASSENGERS GOING TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.**

**T**HE AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD ROUTE is the shortest and quickest route to **Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans**, and the Canada Route is not the shortest and quickest!

Here are the figures: they are far better than words, and tell no untrue tales:

	Miles.
From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is...	360
By American Lake Shore,.....	353
In favor of American Route, is.....	4
	Hours.
Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route,.....	48
(which is better time than they have ever yet made.)	
Via American Route,.....	36
Difference in favor of Am. Route,.....	12

For Tickets to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit, (Via Cleveland) Toledo, Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, LaSelle, St. Louis, New Orleans, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Louisville, &c., apply to

**TIMOTHY G. DWIGHT**, Agent, or **L. P. DUNTON**, Ticket Agent.

Mark Freight "Lake Shore Line," and send to New York and Erie Railroad, or "People's Line Steamboats," or "Harlem R. R.," or "Buffalo & New York City R. R.," and get Bills Lading as above. (no 14 1f)

**Private Bills.**

**PARTIES** intending to make application to the **LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY** for Private and Local Bills either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial and other purposes or profit,—for regulating surveys or boundaries,—or for doing anything which may tend to effect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give two months notice in an English and a French newspaper in the District affected. If there be no paper therein in a paper published in an adjoining District, and in the *Canada Gazette*. The first and last copies of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.

Attest,

**W. B. LINDSAY,**

*Clk. A'byl.*

Quebec, 25th Oct., 1853.



**NOTICE.**

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

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

**A. J. RUSSELL,**

*Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.*  
 Crown Timber Office,  
 Bytown, April 5th, 1854 (14.)

**NOTICE TO LUMBERERS**

**T**HE holders of the Timber Licenses from this office are reminded, that written application for the renewal of such Licenses stating distinctly what berth have been duly occupied according to regulations, must be made to me on or before the 31st of May next; and that the Ground Rent thereon must be paid on or before the 31st of October following,—otherwise the Timber berth or limits described in such Licenses, will be forfeited and offered for sale on the 10th of November thereafter.

Limits falsely stated to have been duly occupied will be subject to forfeiture

Attested statements of the quantity and description of timber made under each License, as recognized by the Timber Act, must be furnished before the renewal of such Licenses be issued

**A. J. RUSSELL,**

*Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.*  
 Crown Timber Office,  
 Bytown, 5th April, 1854. }

**LAND FOR SALE.**

**T**HE NORTH half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osgoode—100 acres. Twenty-five acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Log Barn erected thereon.

The above land is located in a thickly settled part of the country, and within from one to three hours drive of Bytown; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to the undersigned.

**Caution to Trespassers.**

The public are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the East half of Lots Nos. 12 & 13, Junction Gore, Rideau Front, or on the North half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th concession of the township of Osgoode—100 acres; as any one found doing so, will be prosecuted according to Law.

**GEORGE PATTERSON.**

Bytown, 8th March, 1854. (9f)

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

**CAUTION.**

**T**HE Subscriber 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, Feb'y 13th 1854.

1854. **FORWARDING.** 1854.

FROM

**QUEBEC & MONTREAL TO BYTOWN AND RIDEAU CANAL.**



**T**HE Subscriber having in addition to his former **FORWARDING STOCK**, purchased that of Messrs. **BARNUM & WALKER**, will be prepared upon the opening of Navigation to Forward all Property entrusted to his care with despatch and safety to and from the above named Ports, and can confidently say that his facilities to Forward between Montreal and Bytown is equal, if not superior, to any other party engaged in the trade.

He has also made arrangements for Forwarding all descriptions of property to and from Quebec, and all Ports on Lake Champlain, Troy, Albany, Boston, and New York.

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

**LILY,**  
**ALBERT,**  
**LEEDS,** and  
**ST. GEORGE,**

and Sixteen **BARGES** of a superior class to any formerly engaged in this Trade.

**M. K. DICKENSON,**

Office, Canal Basin, Montreal.

**C. CARLETON**, Agent, Bytown,  
 Wm. Ross, " Montreal,  
 Wm. Dousley, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854.

(13)

**SECOND ARRIVAL OF**

**FASHIONABLE BONNETS FOR THE SEASON.**

On Saturday first, 29th instant,  
**Brough, Heron & Co.,**

Will show a variety of London Trimmed Fancy Straw and Silk Bonnets, just received via Boston and Ogdensburgh.

Bytown, 26th April, 1854.

16

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER begs that all parties having any claims against him or his establishment here, will deliver the same within a fortnight from this date, in order to have a proper adjustment.

The subscriber also respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, and thanking them most cordially for past favors, that he has returned to his old business in Wellington street where he will be most happy to see them, and they may depend upon being equally as well served as when he was formerly amongst them.

All parties indebted to the subscriber will please pay their accounts to him.

**CHARLES SUMNER.**

Bytown April 25th, 1854.—(16-2U)

**Ran Away.**

**F**ROM the service of the subscriber, on Monday the 24th of April, William Brown, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business. This is to caution all persons from harboring the said William Brown, or in any way employing him; as any person doing so will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

**WILLIAM FRASER.**

Bytown, May 1st 1854.

(27-3 in.)

**FOR SALE,**

**THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY** in George Street, Lower Bytown, well known as **BURKE'S BREWERY.** For particulars apply to the Subscriber on he premises.

**GEORGE R. BURKE.**  
Bytown, July 5th, 1853. (23.)

**CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER,**

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bytown and the surrounding country, that he has now for sale a large collection of paintings, consisting chiefly of Scenes on the Ottawa, all of which he is prepared to dispose on reasonable terms.

Flags, Banners, Signs, and every other description of **Ornamental Painting** executed on the shortest notice.

Residence, next door to the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas C. Burns Lower Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.

**RICHARD TAYLOR.**  
Nepean, Jan'y 1853.

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**  
**York Street, Lower Bytown.**

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

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,**

all of which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists in part of Tweeds Canadian and American Cloths, Cloaking, Molesters, Fustians, Twilled Serge, Woolen Socks, Mittens and Gloves, Tartan Camblet, Woollen Shawls, and a good assortment of Calicoes, Velvets, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Coburgs, Figured and Plain Orleans, Cashmeres, Red and White Flannels, Grey and White Cotton, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

**FRESH TEAS,**

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

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

**GEORGE STORY.**  
Bytown, 10th Nov., 1852. 41-t

**ALEX. BRYSON,**  
**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK BINDER,**

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

**FOR SALE BY INGLIS & YOUNG:**

300 brls. Mess Pork  
200 brls. Prime Mess Pork  
500 brls. extra S. F. Flour  
150 brls. Biscuit.  
50 brls. Oatmeal.

**510** Half boxes Twankey Tea.  
75 boxes Hyson Tea.

25 Cattles do. do.  
15 boxes do. do.  
25 do. Gunpowder do.  
10 do. Souchong do.  
30 do. Tobacco 16's 8's 5's lb. lumps.  
20 lhd's Bright Muscovado Sugar.  
25 brls. London Crushed Sugar.  
2 lhd's. Loaf Sugar.  
20 bags Laguyra Coffee.  
5 bags fresh Canary Seeds.  
5 brls. Jamaica Ginger.  
5 bags East India Rice.  
5 do. Carolina Rice.  
For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

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

**50** brls. No. 1 split Herrings.  
00cwt. table Cod Fish.  
Tins white Lead,

Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salt, Currants, Raisins in boxes, half & qrt. boxes, Mustard in jars and bottles, Starch, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Cigars, Paints, Oils Bathbrick, Pickles Sauces, Anchovies, Snuff, Matches, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Pipes, Paints, Brushes, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Lobsters, Patent Sails, Brooms, Nutmegs, Blacking, Powder Sago, Liquorices Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.  
For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

**CATTLEBAR HOUSE**  
**KEMPTVILLE.**

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

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

**REMOVAL.**

**THE CORNER HARDWARE**

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

**LOOK FOR THE**  
**BIG AUGER.**

**McARTHUR & McDUGAL.**  
Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-1f.

**Just Received,**

**25** Hhd's Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR.  
**15** Qr. Casks OLIVE OIL,

For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG:**  
August 23rd, 1853.

**NEW STORE & NEW GOODS**

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

Also,—An excellent assortment of Ladies Gentlemen and childrens

**Boots and Shoes**

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

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

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

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

For further particulars apply to **JOHN MacKINNON, Esq.,** of New Edinburgh, or to **A. KERRER, Esq.,** Barrister, Prescott. Bytown, Dec., 24th 1853.

**ALEXANDER GRAHAM,**

**Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.**

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

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

Bytown, 22nd Feb'y .1853.

**INFORMATION WANTED,**

**OF EDWARD CORNER,** a native of Tandridge, County of Armagh, Ireland. It is twenty-seven years since he left that place, and has resided in the city of Kingston ever since, which place he left on the 12th July, 1852, and supposed to come to Toronto. He is a Quarrier by trade; and about five feet nine inches in height, peck-marked, dark complexion, and about 65 years of age. Any person knowing or hearing of him will do an act of great kindness and humanity by sending the particulars of his whereabouts to his bereaved and heart broken wife, "**JANE CORNER,** Stewartsville, Kingston, Canada West-Toronto, August 23rd, 1853.

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

**Take Notice.**

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

**ROBERT HARE.**  
Nepean, Nov. 28th, 1853.

**CROWN HOTEL.**

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-1/2)

**TO BE LET.**

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.

Apply at this Office.

Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

**Paints & Painting.**

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.

Daly Street, Lower By town

**TO BE LET.**

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

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

ROBERT STANLEY.

Nepean, July 15th, 1852.

**CARD.**

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

**New Grocery Establishment.**

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

**UPPER BYTOWN**

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

R. HICK.

Bytown, December 6th 1853.

**Notice.**

WHEREAS Peter Ladouceur has left my employment before the expiration of his engagement with me: Notice is hereby given, that I will prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, any person or persons hiring the said Peter Ladouceur.

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, }  
10th March 1854.

**TO PRINTERS.**

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

**A TANNERY TO LET.**

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

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

ROBERT MOSGROVE.

Bytown, February 6th 1854 (5)

**Dissolution of Co-Partnership.**

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

JAMES PORTER,  
ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,

R. W. Soorr,

Bytown, April 26th, 1854. (17)

**BLANK DEEDS  
AND  
MEMORIALS.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**JOHN PERRY,**

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

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

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

Montreal, August 12, 1852.

**REMOVAL.**

ALEXANDER BRYSON,  
STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER.

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

Bytown, 18th May, 1852.

**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.

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

193, NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.

**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.

**HURRAH**

**FOR THE GRAND TRUNK**

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIS

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1852.



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 a volume of 100 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 therefore 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, £1 7 6, or 9s. 6d. each.  
Twenty Copies do, 7 10 0, or 7s. 6d. each.  
Thirty Copies do, 9 7 6, or 9s. 3d. each.  
Forty Copies do, 10 0 0, or 9s. 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 be 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 it 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—determining, 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 will give the answer. They have in their

power, if they only unite and advance to the conflict together, to reverse this deplorable state of things. Let the Protestants of Upper and Lower Canada unite with each other in the determination to cast minor political differences to the winds. Let them determine to maintain civil and religious liberty, the rights of free discussion, and the inviolability of Protestant Institutions, and no power which Priests or Jesuits can bring against them will be able to prevail. To Protestants in Canada, in British North America, therefore, we say, unite and triumph.

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

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

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

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



**J. HARROLD,**

**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.

**WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,**

**WILLIAM TRACY**

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

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

Lozgo seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March, 5th, 1853.

**John's Saloon**

SUSSEX STREET

LOWER BYTOWN.

Will be open for the reception of Customers on Wednesday Evening the 31st of October.

JOHN B. HILICK.

Proprietor.

**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.



**GEORGE LEATCH,**

AGENT FOR THE ORANGE LILY,"

**PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL,**

MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.

**MR. GEORGE ROBBS,**

(AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY")

ARMAGH INN, KINGSTON

**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.

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

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

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

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