

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854.

NO. 34.

## Poetry.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

### The Warden of the Cinque Ports:

BY LONGFELLOW.

A mist was driving down the British channel,  
The day was just begun;  
And thro' the window-panes on floor and panel,  
Streamed the red autumn sun.

It glanced on flowing flags and rippling pennon,  
And the white sails of ships;  
And, from the frowning rampart, the black cannon,  
Hailed it with feverish lips.

Sandwich and Romney, Hastings, Hith & Dover  
Were all alert that day!  
To see the French War Steamers speeding over,  
When the fog cleared away.

Bullen and silent and like couchant lions,  
Their cannon, through the night,  
Holding their breath had watched in grim defiance,  
The sea-coast opposite.

And now they roared at drum beat from their  
On every citadel;  
Each answering each, with morning salutations,  
That all was well.

And down the coast, all taking up the burden,  
Replied the distant forts,  
As if to summon from his sleep the Warden,  
And Lord of the Cinque ports.

His shall no sunshine from the fields of azure,  
No drum-beat from the wall,  
No morning gun from the black fort's embrasure,  
Awaken with their call.

No more, suffering with an eye impartial,  
The long line of the coast,  
Shall the giant figure of the old Field-Marshal  
Be seen upon his post.

For, in the night unseen, a single warrior,  
In sombre harness veiled,  
Dreaded of man, and surnamed the Destroyer,  
The rampart wall has scaled.

He passed into the chamber of the sleeper,  
The dark and silent room;  
And as he entered, darker grew and deeper  
The gloom and the gloom.

He did not pause to parley or dissemble,  
But strode the Warden's hall;  
Ah! what a blow! that made all England tremble,  
And groan from shore to shore.

Meanwhile, without, the surly cannon waited,  
The sun rose bright overhead,  
Nothing in Nature's aspect intimated,  
That a great man was dead.

### ONLY TWO OF US.

BY MRS. ROB. SON.

'I've made an engagement for you to spend a day out this week,' observed Squire Crosby, as his wife was placing dinner upon the table.

'Hâfo you?' 'I'm sorry, for I fear I shall be too busy to fulfil it,' she rejoined in a slight tone of regret.

'Busy about what?' testily exclaimed the speaker. 'I would respectfully inquire, for somewhat less than the hundredth time, what you can possibly find to do? It seems to me that you must really suffer from want of exercise.'

'I do, undoubtedly,' said Mrs. Crosby, dryly.

'It can't be otherwise,' continued the squire, decidedly. 'It is a comparatively idle life for a woman to attend to a few household cares.'

'A few household cares?' 'Yes, my dear Mrs. Crosby, and the washing put in into the bargain. What a laborious business!' Squire Crosby looked very wise, and spoke with a slight degree of irony.

'You talk like one who is unacquainted with his subject: but at the same time I am willing to allow that you know as much about it as the generality of men; and that can't be construed into a compliment to the sex by any means.'

'But isn't the fact a self-evident one, Mrs. Crosby? Haven't I eyes, and can't I see—observe—look about me—comprehend?' demanded the squire.

'You might, without doubt; but whether you do, is another thing,' rejoined his wife.

'Be that as it may, however, I am satisfied that I can find enough to do to keep me out of idleness.'

'When there's only two of us?' 'Only two of us,' added Mrs. Crosby, quietly; for it is just as necessary that two should eat as well as four.'

'Well, it certainly must be a great undertaking to cook a little food, wash a few dishes and lay the table three times a day! Why, I could accomplish the whole in less time than two hours!'

'Those duties you have named do not comprise the whole of housekeeping, Mr. Crosby.'

'Perhaps not; I shouldn't mind throwing in a little dusting and sweeping, once in a while. But it certainly appears laughable to hear a woman complain of the work when there are only two in the family. I verily believe it's nothing but habit,' quoth the squire, with becoming gravity.

'Suppose you try it for one day,' proposed Mrs. Crosby, with like seriousness. 'I'll go to the office and do your work, and you can remain at home and do mine.'

'It's rather a novel proposition, and I don't at this time recal to mind any celebrated men who have done housework. I haven't the least objection to trying it, notwithstanding, and presume it will be the easiest day's work I shall have this year,' rejoined the husband.

Both being agreed, the next day was selected for the exchange of employments. A quiet smile lurked upon Mrs. Crosby's mouth, and the squire evidently thought it a fine joke; one which would afford him a large fund of merriment, and the means of proving to his wife that housework was nothing more than a pleasant amusement.

The deluded woman thought her time was fully occupied in keeping a good-sized house only, and in devising new means of gratifying the palate of the squire; who, strange to say, liked good food, and abundance of it. He seemed to think that this jumped upon the table ready cooked, and that Mrs. Crosby (or some other person) had but to utter a few magical words, and everything was done. But to hear those trifling duties termed enormous, when there was 'only two of them' to look after, seemed a great absurdity to Squire Crosby, and he un-

wardly resolved to write an article on the subject, and let the sterner sex know how much they were imposed upon.

While reflecting upon this laudable determination, Mrs. Crosby had occupied herself in jotting down a list of the duties which demanded attention the next morning. This she folded, and quietly handed to her husband, requesting him to make out a similar paper, so that no mismanagement might ensue.

'The list is no longer than usual,' said the lady, smiling at the earnestness with which he surveyed it. 'I go through with the same performances every day. It is necessary, for they cannot be omitted. But don't be frightened; you can take your own time,' she added, in a bantering tone.

Feigning the utmost indifference to the results, he remarked that he should probably 'make quick work of it,' and placing the paper in his pocket, returned to the office.

The liege lord of Mrs. Crosby practised law in a suburban town, and had acquired considerable property by the same. His wife had independence enough to do her own housework, but could not help thinking that she deserved some credit for so doing. She had no particular desire to be praised; 'justice where justice is due,' was her motto; and our readers will perhaps coincide with her in the belief that it was rather highly to be praised, if she had done nothing comparatively. It was not encouraging, to say the least, and she awaited the experiment of the next day, with much interest.

Morning came, and the squire aroused his wife, and informed her in a significant tone—that it was quite time to dress and make a fire. Mrs. Crosby did not wait for a second bidding, but remarked, as she left the chamber, 'that he might put himself in readiness to see about breakfast.'

Our heroine had taken the precaution the night previous to prepare the kindlings, and in a short time had a brisk fire. She allowed herself to do just what her husband had been in the habit of doing, and no more. He usually left the coal-dust and cinders for her to sift and clear away, as well as the remnants of wood and shavings to pick up; and she didn't feel inclined to limit his privileges at this time. The dining table stood in the middle of the room, also covered with books, papers, writing materials and other articles used the evening before. These she did not molest, and without pulling up the shades, or putting back the chairs, she took a newspaper and began to read.

The squire had evidently completed his toilet quicker than common, but it was nevertheless nearly an hour before he made his appearance. It was something novel to see his wife reading before breakfast, and he could not help smiling to witness her perfect sang froid.

'I've been up a long time, and renewed the fire twice, Mr. Crosby,' she remarked, without looking up.

This was the squire's favorite salutation when his wife happened to take an extra nap of five minutes.

The gentleman made no reply, for he understood what the remark meant without

the aid of an interpreter. He proceeded to business with great alacrity, piling the books and papers upon chairs, and nearly spilling some oil, by carrying a lamp the wrong way, and, by allowing the kettle to boil over, some five minutes before he got ready to take it out, he succeeded in getting the cloth laid, though in rather an awkward manner.

'I think I should wish a piece of beef-steak, Mr. Crosby,' remarked the lady in the rocking-chair.

'Ah, then you shall have it,' replied the housekeeper of the day, patronisingly, as he busied himself with napkins, cups, saucers, plates, knives, forks, etc. He tried to recollect how Mrs. Crosby arranged them, but in spite of all his attempts, he could make no application to that lady for advice; as she apparently was absorbed in her reading.

Adjoining to the kitchen, the squire attended to the making of a 'delicious cup of coffee,' and had a long struggle with beefsteak, which returned to broil to his satisfaction.—When returning to the dining-room, after a long absence, looking heated and impatient, Mrs. Crosby remarked, consulting her watch, 'that he had been absent long enough to make a beefsteak.'

This observation the squire remembered to have heard before, but did not make it apparent. At length the coffee and meat were brought in, and all things were pronounced ready by the officiating master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Crosby seated herself and began to carve, the squire took his place at the head of the table, and proceeded to pour out the coffee.

'The bread, Mr. Crosby,' suggested the lady.

'Bless me, I forgot it!' he exclaimed, dropping the coffee-pot, and jumping up so hastily that he came very near overturning the table.

The bread was soon procured, cut in slices varying in thickness from a wafer to a junk of four inches.

'The butter, Mr. Crosby,' suggested his companion, when he was again fairly seated.

'I declare!—what a poor memory I have got!' And setting down the cup which he had taken up for the second time, he started for the missing article. Placing it in triumph beside his wife's plate, he renewed his attempts at coffee-pouring, and this time was successful; but it must be confessed that he eyed the dark-looking beverage with some uncertainty as he passed it across the table.

'Muddy coffee again, Mr. Crosby!' abruptly said the lady.

The squire hadn't a word of reply.

'Very smoky beefsteak, my dear! what have you done to it?' she continued, pushing a large piece of the obnoxious article on one side of her plate. 'You must be extremely careless, of such things couldn't happen as often as they do!'

'What a woman this is to remember, to be sure! Anybody would suppose that she had kept a diary of my unlucky observations for a year. Why, she has them all at her tongue's end!' thought the individual addressed, though he didn't see fit to make any immediate rejoinder.

The squire had but little appetite, his wife remarked the fact, and hoped 'that the simple exercise of getting breakfast' had not taken it away, as one person who should be nameless, was in the habit of asserting.

The gentleman winked, and prepared himself a generous slice of bread and butter,

which he proceeded to dispose of as though he had lacked food for weeks.

When the morning meal was concluded, Mrs. Crosby donned her bonnet and shawl, and remarking that she would send home the dinner, left the house. Our hero was now alone, and could carry on operations without an eye-witness; which he observed 'was much more pleasant.'

'Now we'll consult the list,' he added, aloud, 'and have things go on in regular order. Here goes: 'Get breakfast, clear table, wash dishes, put closets in order, wipe down selves, clean knives, cleanse sink, rub silver, brush stove, keep fire, attend to doorbell, sweep hall, brush stairs, sweep parlour, dining-room and kitchen, dust furniture, trim lamps, do chamber work, wash meat for oven, clean vegetable, stow cranberries, make pudding, entertain visitors, if they happened to call.'

'Bless me, is that all?' cried our housekeeper. 'I call that making a great fuss about a little matter. It sounds larger than it really is. I think I'll clear the table, to begin with, as that is put down next.'

So at it he went, knocking things hither and thither, at a great hazard of their demolition. As the idea did not occur to him that he should carry a water full of articles at one time, he made a great many journeys between the dining-room and kitchen, which necessarily consumed considerable time. The dish-washing proved rather an awkward affair, and didn't progress so rapidly as he could have wished. He couldn't wipe the cups handily; the saucers seemed bungling, and the plates would slip back into the water; but after breaking a cup-glass tumbler, (which he felt certain of matching the next day), knocking a large piece out of a platter, (which he resolved to paste together while dinner was cooking), and cracking a pet dish of his wife's, while setting up a pile of plates, the matter was brought to a close. The knife cleaning was another thing altogether; there wouldn't be any danger of breakages, and he could 'put 'em through' quick. But the black spots were deeper set than he imagined, and required the exhibition of more 'elbow grease' than he had any idea of. He contended longest with the carving knife, which, in consequence of being awkwardly handled, inflicted a deep cut, as a slight token of remembrance. This was a mistake that caused many other mistakes during the day, owing, undoubtedly, to the clumsy bandage which the squire wrapped about his hand.

It may be well to remark that the aforesaid list was laid carefully in a conspicuous position, and frequently referred to. He attended to the silver, and then glanced at the clock.

The hands pointed to an hour which admonished him that 'time waited for no man,' and had no sympathy for unexperienced housekeepers.

'What's next on the docket, I wonder?' he thought, consulting his memorandum.

'Ah, stove to black! Well, I must admit that the coffee which boiled over hasn't improved its appearance much. I'll look up the brush.'

So saying, he prepared the polish and set about the operation at once. The stove was quite hot, and he couldn't work to any advantage. The more liquid he put on the more it would sputter and fly off with a crackling noise. He thickenal the liquid, but it would not adhere to the stove, and he began to think it was bewitched.

At this stage of affairs he happened to recollect that somebody had said that milk was the best thing to wet the powder with;

so he hastened to the pantry, and pouring out a quantity, applied it to the refractory stove. That didn't mend the matter much, and the smell of burned milk began to be quite disagreeable. The room was filled with smoke, the floor around the stove was dotted with little spots of blacking, and the squire's hands were not the cleanest that ever was, when a violent ring of the bell resounded through the house, making our hero start as though he had been surprised in some dishonorable act.

He looked towards the door, then at his hands, and finally at a large stain on his shirt bosom, which bore a strong resemblance to blacking.

'I won't go! they may ring all day if they like!' he exclaimed, impatiently, going to the wash-basin and trying to bring his hands to their accustomed color; but a second ring warned him that some person without was not inclined 'to give it up so.'

'Confound that tinanabula! I suppose it's some old man for boots, clothes, grease or rags. If he does it again I'll bring a suit of assault and battery!' cried our incipient housekeeper, making a few desperate dashes at the dish-cloth, which he mistook for the towel, and hurrying towards the door which he opened with a trembling hand.

'Ah, good morning, squire!' said a well-dressed, good-looking young lady, who evidently expected to see somebody else appear. 'Is Mrs. Crosby in?'

'Yes—I—no, she is 'nt in,' he stammered; for truth to tell the squire was thinking more of his personal appearance than his wife's absence; besides he imagined that the young lady looked at him with some curiosity; and thus embarrassed him the more.

Now it must be observed that our hero was remarkable for his neatness of dress, and the stain upon his linen assumed enormous dimensions under the searching glance of his visitor. He dropped his eyes, and forgot the stain in contemplating his sooty hands.

'Excuse the disorder of my dress this morning, Miss Haynes,' he nudged. 'I was so unfortunate as to upset the inkstand just as you rang, and you see the effects of the accident.'

This, it must be confessed, was rather a departure from the truth. But the squire couldn't think of any other way to excuse himself from the dilemma; and he was not disposed to confess the exact state of the case to his fair-eyed friend, who, after making a few common-place remarks, took her leave.

'What an ingenious excuse that was! Nobody but a lawyer would have thought of it!' soliloquised our hero, glancing complacently at a mirror pertaining to the hat-tree. Imagine his mortification at discerning a black streak across his face, which gave it a most ludicrous aspect. No wonder the young lady looked at him with curiosity, for nothing probably but good manners restrained her from a hearty laugh.

Squire Crosby went back to the kitchen with a slow step. To his utter astonishment it was twelve o'clock, and he had quite forgotten dinner. The fire was entirely out, the room was in a sad plight, the list of duties not half completed, and the meat, vegetables, etc., remained untouched.

His zeal had cooled amazingly since morning, and he half-repented acceding to his wife's proposition. He had expected to see her enter every moment, express herself satisfied with the experiment, and desire him, in a very humble manner, to go back to the office and resume his legitimate sphere of action.

But Mrs. Crosby did not appear, and he was at length obliged to collect his energies for the purpose of making the fire.

After wearing out his patience, he succeeded in his undertaking, and consigned the meat to a cold oven. It was too late to think of a pudding. Mrs. Crosby must excuse that item, although he had always expected it of her, under all circumstances.—He began to think that it did require some ingenuity and calculation to dispose of so many duties in a morning, and to have some faint suspicion that housekeeping wasn't such a fine joke after all. He wondered how Mrs. Crosby prospered, and whether she didn't wish herself safe at home, busied himself in anticipating how frightened she would be at finding how much work had been laid out, and how completely nonplussed she must inevitably appear, if a client should happen to call for advice.—This last was such an amusing idea, that our lawyer rubbed his hands together and laughed to himself at the ridiculous figure which he fancied Mrs. Crosby was about that time making.

Leaving the squire to work out the rest of the items, we will attend the footsteps of Mrs. Crosby to her husband's office, and note her experience there.

Tom Pettifogger, the lawyer's clerk, started somewhat perceivingly when he saw Mrs. Squire Crosby enter the office with an assured step, and proceeded to hang up her bonnet and shawl with a genuine business air.

'Tom,' said Mrs. Crosby, snapping her fingers carelessly, 'is this office in perfect order?'

'Yes ma'am,' replied the infant barrister, more surprised.

'I beg leave to differ from you, sir. Do you see these papers scattered all about here? Pick them up and file them in proper order.'

'Where is the—squire?' asked Pettifogger, with mouth agape.

'I'm squire to-day, Tom, and you are my man of business. Mr. Crosby told me that you had a memorandum of to-day's work. Produce it if there's such a thing.'

Pettifogger fumbled about awhile among the papers, and succeeded in finding the document in question. With the faintest possible smile that a woman could produce, Mrs. Squire Crosby read as follows:

*Items.*—Habeas Corpus for Levi Lewis. A writ of replevin for the distress of Simeon Snooks. Fill out a quit claim deed for John Styles. Advise Captain Saunders about action for damages against Farmer Jones. A writ of attachment in the case of Brown vs. Smith. Examine letters respecting Miss Bright's breach of promise case. Send Higgins' bill. Write a threatening letter to Thompson. Terrify Joe Bunker, if possible. Respectfully invite Colonel Drummer to call and settle Major Green's bill. To take depositions in Wiggin's slander case. Get up an issue between Townsend and Ferris.—Distress the Widow Sanburn. Make out costs and damages in case of Folger and Folsom. Examine the title of lands lying north of the Mistletoe River, claimed by Talbot and Tomkins. Kick Bill Buzzleton (firm of Buzzleton and Buggs) out of the office. Brownbeat Mrs. Chaudler for her landlord Hoggin. Tweak Johnston's nose. The above to be done, besides attending to incidental office business as it may occur.

'Well, here's work!' thought our lady; her ardour considerably cooled by this formidable array of duties. 'Tom, do you know much?' she asked, recovering her self-possession,

Tom didn't seem to know whether he did or not—yawned twice—but expressed no opinion in words.

'I mean, are you any part of a lawyer?' resumed our fair barrister.

'I know all about the squire's business, ma'am.'

'Very good! You must co-operate with me to despatch all the items here named with the least possible delay. I will test your knowledge a little, if you please.—What is habeas corpus?'

'A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or from one court to another,' said Tom, promptly.

'Very good. What about this Lewis case?'

'I made it out last evening, ma'am.'

'You acted very properly. Next comes a writ of replevin.'

'That's all ready—finished it just as you came in.'

'I'm glad that you attended to your business, Tom. I'll speak a good word for you to my husband.'

'Thank you, Mrs. Crosby.'

'Two things are disposed of, then—habeas corpus and the writ of replevin. Do you know our pretty seamstress, Tom?'

Mr. Pettifogger coloured to the very climax of his forehead, and said 'y-e-s,' in a very peevish manner.

'Help me, Tom, and I'll help you. Have you had a quarrel with that young lady lately?'

'Day before yesterday—and—and—I'm afraid she won't come round right again.'

'Never fear; I'll warrant you in that quarrel: we'll bring her round in no time, Tom; but—but—I must get through with her list.'

'I'll put you clear thro' with it by—by—'

'Ah, Tom, don't swear!'

'Well, I don't know what all this means; but blast me—that ain't swearing ma'am—if I don't do my best for you in any way, you namo.'

'Margaret is a fine girl—next comes the quit-claim deed. You have got blanks ready to fill up, doubtless?'

'Exactly!'

'Dip your pen and dash it off,' added Mrs. Crosby.

While Pettifogger was filling up the deed for Styles, in popped Captain Saunders to take advice concerning an action for damages brought against him by James Jones.

'My husband is not in at this moment, Captain,' said Mrs. Crosby. 'Please sit down and wait a little while.'

Now, our heroine was a very pretty woman, and had exceedingly captivating manners, which were generally pleasing to the other sex. The captain was not at all averse to 'waiting awhile' with much satisfaction.

'Please tell me something about this difficulty of yours, Captain. I should like to know the particulars, for do you know that I have studied law extensively myself?' continued the squire's wife with a pleasant smile.

Saunders was quite ready to relate his troubles to such a listener, and so straightway unbosomed himself. It appeared that his neighbour Jones' swine had trespassed upon his grounds, destroying, at certain times, sundry quantities of corn and potatoes and to indemnify himself, he had shot one of said quadrupeds, for which act the owner had brought an action.

'I can tell you what to do in this case, precisely as well as the squire himself,' said Mrs. Crosby, smiling still more pleasantly. 'What was the animal worth do you suppose?' she resumed.

'Just about six dollars, Mrs. Crosby.'

'What do you imagine the whole affair will cost if it goes to trial?'

'Twenty-five or thirty dollars, perhaps.'

'Then the cheapest way will be to—leave me ten dollars, and I'll settle the case, Captain,' added the lady, with a smile that was really bewitching.

The captain paused a moment, and then exclaimed, 'I'll do it! Blow me, if I don't believe you can settle it if anybody can.'

The captain left the money and departed. The moment he was gone, a note was dispatched to Farmer Jones requesting him to step up to the office. While Tom was engaged on the writ of Brown versus Smith, Jones made his appearance, and the swine affair was settled for seven dollars.

The letters of Miss Bright were examined, and nothing like a promise of marriage could be made out of them. Mrs. Crosby immediately wrote to that young lady, advising her to drop the prosecution of the case, as there was no reasonable hope for her succeeding if the letters were the only evidence in the premises. Higgins' bill was sent, and Tom wrote a threatening letter to Thompson, but how was she to 'terrify Joe Bunker'—the item next on the programme?

'Nothing easier,' said Tom. 'Write and tell him his case will come on in a few days, that will bring him right to a settlement.'

Pettifogger was instructed to write a note to that effect, and also respectfully invite Colonel Drummer to call and settle Major Green's bill. As the witness had not come to depose in the slander case, Wiggins versus Briggs, the fair lawyer and willing clerk passed on to the next item.

'To get up an issue between Townsend and Ferris. Don't that mean a quarrel, Tom?'

'Just that,' said Tom.

'Well, then, let us prevent it, by all means.'

'We have only to let it stand as it is, then, for they are peaceable fellows that won't quarrel for themselves.'

'Distress the Widow Sanburn, comes next. Is that right, Tom?'

'The squire had orders to lay an attachment on all her things,' said Tom, by way of explanation.

'For what?'

'Because she can't pay some kind of a humbug bill brought against her by that swindler Sampson.'

'Can't this unjust action be quashed?'

'It ought to be at any rate. It can be put off long enough to give the widow warning of what is going on, so that she can put her things out of his reach,' replied Tom.

'Pettifogger, you are a treasure! Just run over and give the widow a sly piece of advice, and then I will help you to make out damages in the case of Folger and Folsom.'

It was thus that Mrs. Crosby went on, and by noon, with the able assistance of Tom, had reached the last three items, viz: 'Kick Bill Buzzleton (of the firm of Buzzleton and Buggs) out of the office; browbeat Mrs. Chaudler, and tweak Johnston's nose.'

'Now, as none of these persons are present, what am I to do?' inquired Mrs. Crosby, looking archly at Tom.

'Why, just as the squire would—wait till they come in.'

'Exactly; but it is now about the hour of dinner, and if people can't come in at proper business hours, how can they expect to be kicked down stairs, browbeaten or tweaked? So, my young friend, we will

go to dinner. You will not be wanted this afternoon, therefore you need not return to the office but amuse yourself in any way you please—by going to see Margaret, perhaps. Lock the office and give me the key, I won't forget your services."

On her return, our gentle attorney met her seamstress, and, having some work to consult her about, asked her home to dinner. As soon as she entered the house, she knocked at the door, and said laconically, "Ready for dinner."

What a ludicrous spectacle met her vision Mr. Crosby with a segment of a squash in one hand and a potato in the other.

"I have brought a friend home to dinner, Mr. Crosby," added the lady.

"The deuce you have?" cried the squire, elevating two notoriously smutty eyebrows, half in vexation, half in wonder at his wife's gravity.

"How soon will dinner be ready?" she commanded, drawing forth her watch with the air of one in a hurry.

"Judging by present appearances, it will be on the table in about an hour and a half from this time," said the new housekeeper, opening the oven door to look at the meat, which was not yet blistered with the heat.

"As there is only two of us, Mr. Crosby, I cannot listen to any excuse for this unpardonable delay. For my part I can't see what you have found to employ yourself about?"

"Come Mr. Crosby, don't exult until your work has been inquired into. There is such a thing as crowing before one is out of the wood."

"If you refer to my office business, I am very glad to be able to inform you that it is successfully accomplished, and I have half a day to spare," replied the lady, consulting her watch.

"The Habeas Corpus—" began Mr. Crosby.

"And the writ of replevin?" interrupted Mrs. Crosby.

"And the Saunders case?" resumed the squire.

"And the impending letter?" cooed in the lady.

"The grand case, and the breach of promise action?"

"All attended to, sir, as well as Buzzeon, Buggs and Co."

"Ha, ha! no, no! you can't put that load on to me, Mr. Crosby! Where's Tom?"

"Locked the office—don't send him off—did no, want him—he will be back to-morrow."

"The deuce, Mr. Crosby!"

"I said Tom, sir. And now have you attended to the cases which I lent to you? Alas! let's see. Ah! the dishes washed, cloths in order, shelves wiped down, knives clean, stove blacked, fire kept bright, hall swept, stairs brushed, parlour swept and dusted, lamps trimmed, the silver work done—"

"Hold on, Mrs. Crosby, to heaven's sake! No woman alive could do all that in one forenoon!"

"Beg your pardon; before you is a woman who has done it every forenoon for years."

"For only two of us?"

"For only two of us, Mr. Crosby?"

"Are you a woman of veracity, Mrs. Crosby?" asked the squire with a smile.

"No gentleman has yet presumed to call it in question," replied the lady, with a slight inclination of the body.

"Then I give it up, and make a glassful of elderberry of these promises."

"And only two of us?"

"Mrs. Crosby I beg your pardon. I think

that I am a little wiser than I was this morning. I assure you upon the honor of a gentleman, that I will never speak disparagingly of woman's duties again. Two of us, I had, make considerable work, enough at least for one idle wife to perform."

"You are pardoned on the spot. And let me assure you that I do not regret this day's experience; and perhaps the Widow Sauburn and several other persons will not."

"And your humble servant among the number," replied the squire, bowing.

We have only to add that the squire kept his word, that Tom Pettifogger made the pretty seamstress, and "only two of us" was never used except as a pleasant jest.

**INTERESTING DISCOVERY.**—The workmen engaged in prolonging the Durham Terrace, on the site of the old chateau or fort of St. Louis, found, a few days ago, an interesting archaeological relic. In demolishing the old wall which separated the outworks of the fort from the garden attached, two monumental stones were found, in an angle of this wall, enclosing a copper plate, having engraved on it, the following inscription in Latin, which we re-produce, with the translation:—

D. O. M.

Anno reparata solutis,

millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio

Regnante Augustissimo, Invictissimo et

Christianissimo Gallie Rege

LUDOVICO MAGNO XIV.

Excellentissimus ac Illustrissimus,

Dominus

Comes de Frontenac, totius NOBIS FRANCIE

semel & iterum Prorex,

Ab ipsomet, inimico ante, rebellibus NOBIS

Anglicæ incolis, hanc civitatem Quebecensem,

obsidentibus, pulsis, fursis, ac penitus

devictis,

Et iterum hocce superdicto anno

obsidionem minuentibus,

Hanc arcem cum adjacentibus munimentis

in totius patriæ utilitatem, populi salutem

nocturnam in pericula, tum Deo, tum suo

Regi legitimo, gentis iterandum con-

fusionem sumptibus regis adifi-

cavit Curavit.

Ac primarium hunc lapidum

posuit.

JOANNES SOUTARD,

Sculpsit.

[In the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and ninety-three, in the reign of the most august, most invincible and most Christian King of France, Louis the Great, (the 14th) the most excellent and most illustrious Lord, Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, in the second year, Governor of all New France,—the rebellious inhabitants of New England, three years before, having been repulsed, routed and completely vanquished by him, in an attempt to besiege this town of Quebec, and threatening a renewal of the siege this same year,—has caused to be constructed at the expence of the King, this Citadel, with the adjoining fortifications for the defence of the whole country, the welfare of the people, and to confront anew this perfidious nation, both towards us God and towards us legitimate King,—and he has laid this corner stone.]

## The Great Fire at Varna—Six Incon- diaries Shot.

The fire at Varna did very considerable damage, for it destroyed nearly one half the town, and a large quantity of stores belonging to the British and French armies. It was almost miraculous that the gunpowder magazines belonging to the British, French, and Turks did not fall a prey to the flames. The fire broke out about seven o'clock in the evening, in a spirit store. This building was nothing more than a wooden hovel and the flames soon spread along the adjoining labies, all of the same construction, all they approached very near the English powder magazine. The wind blew right in the direction of the magazine, and for some time it was in much danger. But the French troops had turned out, followed by some English companies, sentries were stationed round the magazine, water was procured, and intervening houses were pulled down to arrest the progress of the flames. No impression, however, was made upon the advancing element, which now embraced both sides of the street, till a body of 400 French sappers came up, bringing with them eight or ten fire-engines, which some of them plied most vigorously, while others, with pickaxes and crowbars, demolished everything round about of a nature to feed the raging element. Parties of sailors from the ships in the harbour rendered similar assistance. But all probably would have been in vain, if the wind, which had hitherto been blowing directly upon the magazine, had not suddenly changed and begun to blow in the opposite direction. The flames being thus turned back, passed with inconceivable rapidity along both sides of the Corso, as the main street is now called, till it reached the depot where the commissariat stores were kept. They spread with such swiftness that it was impossible for the united efforts of more than 4,000 military to stop them, by pulling down houses, throwing water, or any other measures. These stores and a large portion of their contents were destroyed. Much, however, was saved. There the fire spread, from three points at once, into the Turkish quarter, where a mosque and many houses were destroyed; and then it reached the magazine, which it passed rapidly over, till the explosion of the powder magazines of the Turks and the French. It is impossible to describe the anxiety which prevailed at this moment, increased as it was by the explosion of some spirit casks from time to time. At one moment there was a complete panic, for a row of building houses just opposite the magazines fell in with a horrid crash, scattering flaming flakes of fire in every direction. But the falling materials happily crushed the flames beneath their own weight, and advantage was taken of the circumstance to pour upon them enormous volumes of water from the engines, brought up from the sea. As in the case of the British magazine, the wind happily changed, and the "poudriere" was thus saved by three o'clock in the morning. The fire, however, raged the whole night in the Turkish quarter, and during the two following days there were numerous heaps of smouldering materials, which occasionally threatened a renewal of the conflagration. One half of Varna has thus been left desolate and in ruins. Between 400 and 500 houses were destroyed, and two mosques. During the night the French soldiers shot six Greeks; one was captured in the act of setting fire to a lumber-room in the general hospital, and killed upon the spot, and five, it is said, were taken into custody. The British forces, by

this catastrophe, lost a vast quantity of oats and flour, and nearly all the boots and shoes stored for the use of the men. The French losses were still greater. Many of the carriages have lost all their baggage. The effect of the fire was immediately to raise the prices of provisions and of lodging to a very high rate, and to reduce many of the native inhabitants to a state of great misery—homeless and ruined.

### Crimes of the Imperial Family of Russia.

"Like Ivan the IV., Peter I. murdered his son by poison and bleeding. Thus Alexis conspired against his father on account of his intended marriage with Catherine, the wife of a Swedish dragoon, the mistress of Marshal Sherevictoff and of Moosiloff; and, indeed, when Empress she could not see scandalous life.—She had a love affair with Moens de la Croix, and at the age of 16, she lived with Vorontzoff and Sapieha. Anne and Elizabeth, her two daughters by Peter, were doubly the children of adultery, as the first wife of Peter and the children of Catherine were living at the time of their birth. Peter accused his first wife, Endoxine Lapukhin, of being connected with Glebof, whom he impaled, and then went himself to the place of execution to insult him, but Glebof spit in his face. Moens de la Croix lost his head on the block, and Peter led Catherine the day after to see the corpse of her lover. He also went to the execution of Miss Hamilton, who had killed the child which she had by him, going for the purpose of inspiring her with courage to die. Compelling his favorites to assist him, he cut off the heads of the rebellious Strelitz (Russian Janissaries,) and with the help of his German surgeon, dissected their bodies.—Orlof, who displayed great courage when about to be executed, was the only Strelitz who received pardon, he became the founder of the well-known family of that name. The Empress Anne lived with Biren, the grandson of a Dutchman, who directed the Government. Elizabeth came to the throne, thanks to Leston, the French surgeon, and had for her lovers a Voortzoff, a Chevalier d'Éon, a Rasoumofsky, to whom she was secretly married, and all her pages. She continued the political inquisition, and sent to prison Ivan, whom she had before presented to the people as her successor. Catherine II. had a Siltza, or Solytkof, for her lovers, when her husband was still living. She became, assisted by the Princess Dashkof, a revolutionist, a conspirator, in order, as she said, to have a little power, for rendering the poor people happy. Dr. Kruso prepared the strong poison for Peter III., but this not working quick enough, Prince Bariatinski, Potemkin, and Orlof strangled the Holstein prince, then Russian Emperor, and the Princess of Anhalt (Catherine) became the Empress of Russia, and the mistress of Orlof, Potemkin, and others. Two years afterwards, the unhappy Ivan II. was assassinated in the dungeon of Schlüsselburgh. Paul, the son of Catherine and Solytkof, was strangled by Zouboff, Benningsen, Orlof, and others, his son Alexander having had a hand in the conspiracy. The Grand Duke Constantine killed two women in Sirelna, the one by trying his little cannon how it would fire, the other by delivering her up to his officers and soldiers, in order to punish her for her fidelity to her husband! He killed the husband of another woman in Berlin, and received an order to quit Prussia. He himself fell a sacrifice to the cholera! Nicholas has many illegitimate children; but adultery is overlooked in Russia, at least in the Head of the Church."

**A GALLANT COMBATANT.**—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the last struggle of Lieut. Burke, who fell at Girgevo:

Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life with no less than 23 wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen

by the sapper who went with him, fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch, and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry—As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and slew two men through helmet and all into the brain. He was then surrounded, and while engaged with cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre cut from behind, struck by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body, and he fell dead, covered with bayonet wounds, sabre gashes, and marked with lance thrusts and bullet-holes. The sapper who was with him stood by Mr. Burke till the last, but could not save him. He is now only recovering from his wound and the effect of his exertion.

### Austrian Occupation of the Principalities opposed by Omar Pasha.

Letters from Vienna state that the Austrian government, having signified to Prince Gortschakoff that its occupation of the Principalities would not have the character of a proceeding hostile to Russia, and removed the Czar's objections on that score, is exceedingly anxious to send a portion of the army across the frontier. Omar Pasha, however, is the chief difficulty.—The Ottoman Marshal urges that the time is not come for the Austrian occupation. Omar Pasha is a man of few words, and not accustomed to take a large circle into his confidence, but persons near him write that, were he to speak out his mind, he would tell Colonel Kalik that it is neither fair nor fitting that Austria should want to come in and take the position at Bucharest for which his brave troops had been fighting this year past. He would probably add that after the occupation of Wallachia by the Russians, it was due to the political influence of the Sultan in that region to hold Wallachia for a longer or shorter period. Some of the Austrian papers have gone so far as to announce that when the Emperor's troops have taken up the line of the Lower Danube, Omar Pasha will be "at liberty" to lead his forces against the Russians in Asia.

**THE GIANT DEMON OF KASSER.**—From the earliest dawn of history we meet with a form, the Demurgus of the Eastern myths who created the world and the human races; but against the will of the Supreme Deity, imparted to them a spark of light, [the fruit of the tree of knowledge,] and was consequently banished by the Deity and chained in the abyss. The Greek myths name this from Prometheus, [the conciliating god,] a Titan of the elder race of gods. When he had stolen the fire from Heaven, and brought it to the human race created before him, Zeus ordered him to be chained for ever to a rock on the Caucasus. This rock is said by a legend to have been the Kastek, [Mquinvari.] Among the Abkassians who dwell near the Elbrouz, there exist traces of the myth still. It is asserted that, out of the deep clefts and caverns of the mountain, groans and the clanking of chains are often heard. The legend says that one of these people once went down into the deepest chasm of the mountain, where he found a powerful giant, who said to him, "Child of man of the upper world who hast dared to come down here, tell me how the race of man lives in the world above. Is woman still true to man? Is the daughter still obedient to the mother, and the son to the father?" The Abkassian answered in the affirmative, whereat the giant gashed his teeth, groaned, and said, "Thou must I still live on here with sighs and lamentation."—*Baron von Haerthausen's Transcaucasia.*

**A "CAPITAL" IDEA.**—Raising the rate of discounts.

### SPAIN.

### The Precarious Position of ex-Queen Christina.

The excessive feebleness of the new Government of Spain is betrayed, with increasing distinctness, by every new measure which our intelligence attributes to it. The attempt to remove the Queen-Mother from Madrid proved abortive under circumstances which seem to have given rise to the suspicion that it was merely a dramatically executed contrivance to frighten the Court, but, on the whole, it is more probable that it was tried in earnest, and failed through the determined resistance of the Junta and the nob. Enough is known of Christina's character and position to make us sure that her first object since the outbreak must have been to escape from Spain, and it is the general impression that, while concealed in the Palace, she used the influence over her helpless daughter which she still possesses to get her own safety stipulated for as the primary condition of connection with Espartero. The new Minister appears to have loyally endeavored to make good his pledge, and the rumor is quite credible which depicts him as bitterly chagrined at the popular movement which foiled him. On the whole, it is fortunate for the Queen-Mother that Espartero has succeeded on defeating to the Junta. It is clear, from the information which reaches Paris, that the population of every town and village on the route to the frontier is on the look out for her; and the demoralization of the army has gone too far to make it certain that even a colorable defence of her person would be attempted by her military escort. In her present situation, she is able at all events to stand in whatever immunity from violence her daughter enjoys, and there is still sufficient respect for Queen Isabella in Madrid, or at least sufficient disinclination to discard her for the present, to save the neutral precincts of the Palace from invasion or intrusion. We can easily perceive that the popular belief which has forced the Junta to insist on Christina's detention is a form, slightly exaggerated, of the impression which has been general in Europe for several years. While the gossiping public of the Continent declares that she has collected immense wealth by not very reputable speculations, the population of the Spanish towns is persuaded that she has fabulously enriched herself by downright plunder of the public money. Some of the charges are not a little extraordinary. It is proposed, for instance, to exact from her the repayment of all the moneys disbursed to the account of her civil list while she was Queen Regent, since the date of her marriage with Manzo—a union which is said to have vitiated her title under Ferdinand's will. No Cortes which is likely to assemble will ever deal such measures as this to a lady who has virtually been Queen of Spain; and the inquiries which she has really reason to dread, if she is detained until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, are quite of another nature. We have positive information that Senor Salamanca, the great capitalist and speculator, is kept in custody by one of the Juntas, though without any pretext for his imprisonment which law would countenance. The Cortes will probably force from him a disclosure of his recent dealings with the dispossessed Government, and as it is morally certain that, in his most important transactions, he has been the agent or the associate of Christina, facts may be established which will justify any treatment of the Royal lady which may be demanded by popular indignation, or by the political hatred which has been long accumulating against her in the breasts of the Progressistas.

### Prussia becoming Pliable.

The *Preussische Correspondenz* says, though the guarantees required by the Western Powers are in conformity with German interests, yet the assent of the various German allies is considered to be necessary. Prussia is willing to enter into such engagements as may tend, independently of the evacuation of the Principalities, to give to the treaty a new and broader basis, always with the understanding that any proceeding of this kind shall be in concert with the Allied Powers.



## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Our files from England give us no more news of importance than we received by telegraph. The papers are full of details of the capture of Bomarsund, principally in letters from correspondents. Two thousand, three hundred Russians, officers and men were taken prisoners; and have been sent to England and France. The fortifications of Bomarsund are to be blown up, having been too much injured to be repaired. A large quantity of ammunition and cannon was taken, & will be divided equally between England and France.

The fleets proceeded to Hango Sound, where the Russians blew up their own works and retired.

It is supposed the next attack will be made on Riga.

From the Black Sea there is nothing further. The expedition had not yet sailed from Varna, and its positive destination was still a matter of doubt. The Cholera was ceasing in the camp at Varna, but both armies had suffered heavily; the English are said to have lost 700 men, nearly a whole Regiment. A fire at Varna had destroyed a large quantity of Provisions; it was supposed to have been the work of Greek incendiaries in Russian pay; several of them were cut down, or bayoneted by the enraged soldiery.

The alleged defeat of the Turks in Asia Minor is yet doubtful.—*Railway Times.*

## THE POSITION.

It is by this time pretty well known from "Gaspé to Sandwich," that the Hincks-Morm Administration has been upset, to make way for another, in which Sir Allan McNab figures as the leader of the Upper Canadian section of the Cabinet, while Mr. Morm continues to lead the Lower Canadian section.

To us, in our simplicity, this seems very like the deliberate acceptance, in its worst aspect, of what has been called the "double majority" system, a system of administration which we have ever denounced as most immoral in principle, impracticable in action, and calculated most materially to injure the best interests of the country.

The fact stands prominently before the country, there is no disguise in the matter, that Sir Allan McNab, and the Conservatives who act with him, united with what is called the ultra-section of the Upper Canada Liberals, and with the democratic section of the French Canadian Liberals, vulgarly called the *Rouges*, to destroy the late Administration.

We read carefully over the names of the members who appeared in the division lists as voting against the Ministry, and although it is quite clear to us that the Opposition acted in accordance with English Parliamentary precedent in dealing with the Bagot election inquiry, still it is difficult to see what common principle of action united, for the nonce, those heterogeneous elements. The only object that appears on the face of it all, to men of simple understanding, is the desire, *coute qui coute*, to put the Ministry in a minority.

Whatever may have been the motive, the thing is done. The defeated Ministry resigns; well, and what next? Why, one section of the conquerors, deserting its allies, walks quietly over and uniting itself with one section of the defeated party, proclaims itself ready, to do battle, *a la outrance*, with its former friends!—the very men by whose aid the victory was won. We venture to

say that in all political and actual warfare such a thing has no precedent in history. The only occurrence to which we can compare it, is the defection of the Saxons at Leipsic who passed over into Blucher's ranks and turned their guns against the French with all the fury which has ever distinguished traitors, proselytes and traitors from the beginning of time to this day.

And not only have the McNab section of the opposition gone bodily over to the Ministerialists, but they have adopted all their measures, as it seems to us, in the bunch; swallowed the whole pill, nay, whole box of pills, at one gulp, without a wry face, or one spasmodic grin; how much clumpaign it took to wash the nauseous morsel down with history has not yet informed us.

Four Tories of the old school, during all their political lives, the bitter opponents of secularization, McNab, Cayley, Macdonald, Smith, have coalesced with two Reformers, Ross and Spence, and with that very section of the Cabinet, the priest-faction of the Lower Canadians, always held in suspicious dislike by the Upper Canadian Protestants; to do what? to carry secularization, *credit Judæus apella!* When these men carry a measure for pure and honest secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and enforce a measure, equally pure and honest, for brushing away the last vestige of sectarianism in our common schools, then we shall begin to look out for the millennium; it must surely be at hand.

Do let us ask ourselves the simple question; if Sir Allan McNab and the party who is prepared to act with him, are also prepared fully to carry out the policy enunciated by Mr. Hincks, why in the name of all that is incomprehensible, did they not allow Mr. Hincks to remain in office, and carry out his own policy? If the policy proposed by Mr. Hincks was bad, it should have been opposed, to the death;—if good, why not let him carry it out himself? Sir Allan and his friends in acting as they have done have perched themselves on the horns of a dilemma, and are wriggling therein, a set of self-impaired wretches. They have accepted all the measures of Mr. Hincks—they are therefore in their opinion good measures—but they have rejected Mr. Hincks, the author of the good measures!! Straining at gnats, and swallowing camels!

Mr. Hincks is turned out—Mr. Ross remains in; every one knows that on questions of general policy these two gentlemen were perfectly agreed; why is flesh made of the one and fish of the other? We do not know how the hon. gentlemen now gone to their constituents for re-election on acceptance of office, look upon their conduct, but we can tell them very plainly how all honest men look on it—that they are like Cæsar's centurion who having once tasted the plunder of Avaricum longed for another city to plunder—men will say that it was not to get rid of Mr. Hincks and his colleagues, but to sit in their seats, and draw their salaries, *the auræ sacra fames.*

We have no hesitation in saying, that so unprincipled a combination cannot last; even if the gentlemen who have joined in it succeed in being re-elected, they must fall, as the wall built with untempered mortar.

All our readers well know that on two points at least we go with what is called the Brown party; we demand the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, pure and simple; that, regard being had to vested interests, their proceeds shall be thrown into the general revenue of the country. We also demand education without sectarianism; and we will give our support, humble as it is, to

no Ministry that will not carry out those measures.—*Id.*

## Proceedings in Parliament.

We have neither time nor inclination to fill our columns with the tedious debates on the Address which have been going on in the Lower House since the disruption of the Ministry. These debates are just a series of recriminations and accusations, full of disgusting personalities and proving that our Canadian House of Assembly is rapidly coming down to the level of the State Legislatures over the Border. So far the only consistent speaker on the formerly Conservative side, has been Mr. Murney, who has indignantly denounced the coalition as an unprincipled immorality and desertion of well defined party limits, and on the other side those gentlemen who act respectively with Mr. Dorion and Mr. Brown. By these gentlemen a document has been drawn up and signed by nearly all the independent Reformers in the House, both French and English, in which the coalition is denounced to the country. This party will hereafter constitute the Opposition. All the Conservatives except Mr. Murney, appear to have stuck to the new Ministry, which has already received the nickname of the "Governmental Impossibility," together with all those of the Reformers who were considered more immediately the adherents of Mr. Hincks, except Dr. Rolph, who came out with a severe attack on his former colleagues.

The Debate was opened by Mr. Loranger who proposed the Address; he was replied to by Mr. Dorion in a very able speech; Mr. Foley also opposed the coalition. Mr. Langton supported it—he believed that the new Ministry would be able to carry the secularization of the Reserves much more satisfactorily than the late one could have done. Mr. J. S. Macdonald opposed the coalition; so did Mr. Hartman, who laid the whole blame on Mr. Hincks, styling him the glue which kept the coalition in adhesion. Mr. Papin also spoke in opposition, and Mr. Young; Mr. Powell defended it.

Many other members spoke, but these are the "chief men of note." The debate was not over on the 18th.

Since the above was in type we received the following Telegraph despatch from Quebec:—

"The following are the Ministerial majorities on the Address. Elective Council, yeas 94; nays 6.—Clergy Reserves amendment, yeas 23; nays 10.—Original motion, yeas 70; nays 33. Senatorial Tenure amendment, yeas 20; nays 53.—Original motion, yeas 61; nays 9."

In looking over the notices of motions we find the following:—

"Mr. PARRELL gave notice that on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., he would move that it is expedient that ample accommodation should be provided at Bytown for the residence of the Governor General, for the two Houses of Parliament, and for the various Departments of the Public Service, with as little delay as possible."

We have heard from Quebec that the hon. member for Carleton, W. F. Powell, Esq., will bring in a Bill to constitute Bytown a City, dividing it into five wards, and that its name is to be changed; what the designation of "the fair city of the Woods" is to be, we have not heard; "QUEENSBURGH" has been proposed, and is a good name enough, but we think "OTTAWA" a far better one, being the name of the noble river on whose banks it is, and like "Toronto" an Indian word, and short, which is a great advantage in directing letters.—*Id.*

### Her Majesty's Theatre.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the subscriptions for Stock in "Her Majesty's Theatre," have been almost entirely filled up, and that a Building Committee has been appointed, at a general meeting of the subscribers held on Saturday night last, by whom the tenders were opened, and we are informed that that sent in by Mr. Gray was accepted, and that the excavations will be commenced forthwith; we also are informed that the walls will be raised during this present season. All Mr. Lees' many friends at a distance will be pleased to hear that his well known energy in bringing through any undertaking on which he enters, has been successful in Bytown.—*Id.*

We find in our exchange papers a correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Huicks and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, relative to the Clergy Reserves. We at once formed our own opinion on the matter, and we are sure that our readers will agree with us; that Mr. Huicks should not, as a Minister of the Crown, have entered into any explanations whatever on a subject of Colonial policy, with a gentleman, who, however good and able he is, is not a subject of the Crown. All dealings between the Ministers of the Crown and foreigners should take place through the medium of the Consular Agent of the country of which the foreigner is a native.*Id.*

The following are the names of the Associate Judges at the ensuing Assizes for the County of Carleton:—*Chf. Armstrong, John Porter, Edward Mallech, Daniel O'Connor, Alexander Workman, Chas. Sparrow, Daniel McLachlin, Wm. F. Powell, Agar Yickling.*

### By Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line.

New York, Sept. 25th.

Quite a panic in market—prices declined. Sales 1000 bills. 8.00 a 8.25 for common Western, and State; 5.50 a 9.00 for fancy and extra Michigan; 9.00 a 10.00 for extra Genesee.

GRAIN.—Wheat depressed, prices 10 cents lower: Sales, 3,000 bushels fair Michigan, 1.75; 1,800 prime, 1.80. Corn receipts large prices lower.—Sales 84,000 bushels, 74 a 75 for unsound, 75 a 76 for sound Western mixed.

Provisions not changed—14.25 a 14.37 for Mess; 12.00 a 12.15 for Prime. Lard 103 a 114.

Money Market opened steady at last week's rates. Exchange firm.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Bellingham introduced a Bill to amend the limited partnership Act. In answer to Mr. Daoust Mr. Drummond stated that the Government was not prepared to say, in the absence of a part of the Ministry, whether they were going to take any steps towards the Abolishment of Capital Punishment.

Mr. Brown introduced a Bill to abolish sundry labours in the Public Departments.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to encourage the Toronto Exchange.

Mr. McKenzie introduced a Bill to alter the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections. He wanted the evidence taken before the Courts of Justice.

Mr. Morin objected to the proposed change but would not oppose the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Morin stated in answer that the Government did not mean to introduce any Bill this Session to alter the said Act of 1853.

Mr. Marchildon moved a resolution to repeal the motion, but withdrew it amid loud laughter!

Mr. Patrick moved for a select committee of Temperance which was carried on a Division after a discussion.

W. F. Powell Esq. moved for correspondence relative to the transfer of the Rideau Canal, and gave notice that he should move for the enlargement of the Grenville Canal.—*Motion Carried.*

Mr. Morin introduced a Bill to promote the settlement of all civil actions by arbitration.

Mr. Morrison introduced a Bill relative to the solemnization of Matrimony in Upper Canada.

### Arrival of the Arabia.

New York, Sept. 21.

The Arabia arrived at New York at half-past five.

Flour advanced 1s on the week. Western quoted 23s 6d. Wheat advanced 6d. Corn declined 6d. Consols 95.

### THE WAR.

The Morning Chronicle says by this time the Allies must have arrived at the Crimea, and we shall soon hear of most important events from thence.

The Turks are taking the offensive vigorously, in Bessarabia, and Schamyl has commenced operations in earnest, having arrested the tidings of Russian success beyond the Caucasus.

The Sebastopol expedition will consist of 15,000 each, French and English, and 20,000 Turks.

Austria does not consider the refusal of the Czar a casus belli.

Nothing of moment from the Baltic. Gen. Scobolev has evacuated Boyazid, and blown up the fortress.

A Constantinople despatch says Schamyl has surprised the Russians in Georgia near Gon and destroyed 200 villages.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, and the rifle and other regiments have left Constantinople for Varna.

Lord Raglan would embark at Varna on the 2nd.

The French troops in the Baltic, it is expected, are to return immediately to France.

Austria will persevere in demanding the guarantees from Russia and awaits the result of operations against Sebastopol.

The story is revived of a conspiracy having been discovered to assassinate the chief of the army.

It is stated that simultaneously with the attack on the Crimea, Omar Pasha will make an important demonstration somewhere on the Danube.

The Russians are making preparations to burn the cities of Odessa, Kien, Baidow, Galantz, and Ismal, should they be forced to abandon them.

Russia rejects the proposition of the Four Powers, and retires beyond the Pruth to await the course of events.

The reply of the Czar was sent in duplicate to Austria and Prussia. Each of the Points insisted upon by the Powers is duly set forth, refused, and reasons given for the refusal. Further, the Czar says that he has withdrawn his troops from the Principalities in deference to the interests of the German Powers, and also that he will recall his forces across the Pruth and there await another hostile attack or pacific overtures, as may be new proposals are hatching in the German Confederation which it is hoped may produce peace.

VIENNA, Wednesday Evening.—According to accounts from Constantinople to 28th, all prisoners from the first are to be sent to the Crimea. The entrance to the port will be cleared by steamships.

Accounts from Ritschok to the 3rd, state that all vessels had left Varna on September 2nd.

The greater part of the Russian army will have quitted Moldavia by September, 20th, and

the remainder by October 1st, unless hostilities should render a fresh concentration necessary.

Selim Pasha will be recalled from the command of the Turkish army, and Ismael Pasha the hero of Kalabat, will succeed him.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.—The Deputies says.—All the accounts we have received from the Black Sea agree in declaring that the Cholera had declined with a rapidity which could scarcely have been hoped for. Fresh information enables us to state that the sanitary condition of the Allies continues to improve every day. One hundred Sergeants have just been sent out to the Army of the East. Several of them are Professors at the Hospital of the Val de Grace.

VIENNA, Thursday Evening.—Accounts have been received from Galatz, to the 1st, according to which a considerable number of French and English gun-boats entered the Sullia mouth of the Danube 31st August. Another flotilla of gun-boats will enter the Killa mouth of the Danube.

DANZIG, Thursday.—The Fulton, with Gen. Bingham and others and Neil on board, arrived here last night.

All the Bomarsund forts have been destroyed and the troops embarked; some steam frigates remained among the islands.

According to the Presse the Russians have fallen back on Ilyana after sacking Bayazid.

From Athens we learn that the King positively refuses any indemnity to Turkey.

The Cholera was decreasing at Varna.

Advices have been received from Athens to the 2nd inst. They state that the Commander of the French troops now in Greece insists upon removing to Athens, as 1,000 men have died of Cholera. The Ministry was endeavoring to establish relations with Turkey, and a further term had been tried for the free navigation of Greek merchant vessels in Turkish waters.

CONST, Sept. 6th.—The Ionian Parliament has just been prorogued till the 18th March.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £167,000.

The advance in Broadstuffs was caused by small arrivals.

The harvest is mostly housed throughout France and England, and the yield is at once good and abundant.

### FRANCE.

From the camp of Boulogne we have a flood of accounts of daring military manoeuvres executed by the troops in presence of the Emperor and Prince Albert.

### SPAIN.

Mr. Soule is charged by the French and Spanish papers with contriving against the tranquillity of Spain. It is said he is identified in a cabal against Espartero, and sundry recent attempts at insurrection. The London Times correspondence says, that the proof against him is so strong, that he will not venture back to Madrid.

A LARGE BEAR.—On Saturday week last Mr. John Boyd shot 'the King of the Bears,' on Mr. Wm. Feiggason's farm in Uel, eight miles from Blom.—His Majesty had been trying Mr. Feiggason's pork, and Mr. Boyd watched all day for him and was rewarded by the royal appearance about 5 1/2 p. m.—Taking steady aim, at a long distance—some 460 yards, Mr. B. fired, and the bull struck Bruin about the kidneys, passing through the heart. The brute ran but a short distance and fell. The meat weighed 360-pounds, although not fat, the skin weighed 32 lbs., and the entrails, &c., over 20—making a total weight of more than 400 lbs! The bear of the black species, measured 64 feet from the hock to the foot of the tail, and was over 9 inches across the forehead, whilst his fore paw was 8 inches wide.—Such an animal has never been killed in this section of the country before. We are informed that several bears have been seen in the neighborhood, and that there will be a general turnout thereabout for a hunt, on Friday, the 1st inst.—*Edw. Boyd and son.*



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

New York, Sept. 19, 1851. ENGLAND.

On Tuesday the money market was considerably easier. No political news of importance. The Arabia arrived out on the 21. The Board of Trade returns are favorable. There is an increase in the exports, over the same months of last year, amounting to £375,000 Sterling. The court martial on Lieut. Perry had pronounced him guilty, the verdict caused great excitement. The English papers are filled with the preparations of Prince Albert for France.

THE WAR NEWS.

The war news has been mainly anticipated by the Steamer Ottawa at Quebec. The Constantinople correspondent of the Times states that the artillery was embarked at Varna on 26th Aug. and the troops would embark on 30th. The barricades made by the Russians, which impeded the navigation at Salna, have been destroyed by the Spitfire and the Sidon.

There is nothing later from the Baltic. Russia has nominally refused the interference of Austria. A Vienna despatch announces that the Czar has positively rejected the four propositions. It is reported that Russia is inducing Prussia to act as a mediator. At the last account the Allies had not left Bomarsund, one of the towers was blown up. The conflagration was said to have been visible for 30 miles.

Abo was bombarded by the allies on the 31st Aug. A Russian steamer with a flag of truce anchored in the midst of the English fleet at Letsund, on the 21. Another encounter had taken place between the Russians and the Turks in Asia, leaving the Turks masters of the field.

SPAIN.

Christiana is reported insane. Her children are at Southampton. All the Turkish men of war on the Asiatic Coast had been put into requisition for Varna.

Gen. Guion had taken command of the Turkish army in Asia. The Austrians having entered the Principality, it is quite improbable that any further engagements will take place between the Russians and the Turks this year. Omar Pacha seems indisposed to accept an engagement.

MARKETS.

The Atlantic brings dates to the 6th. There was a fair attendance on Tuesday, but wheat declined 3d a 4d; 8s a 8s 6 for white; 6s 10d a 7s 3d for red. Flour in retail demand. Ohio 29s a 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s 6d a 28s. Corn dull. Market declining. Consols 93. Money easier.

BY TELEGRAPH!

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

New York, Sep. 13th, 1854.

The Niagara has arrived—Flour down 2s—and Wheat down 9d—Consols 95 Via Niagara.—The following are the quotations per Messrs. Maxwell's circulars:—

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

White Wheat 9s 3d to 9s 9d; Mixed Red, 8s 6d to 9s; Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour, 30s 6d to 31s 6d; Western Canal, 29s 6d to 30s 6d; Ohio, 33s 6d to 34 3d; Canada, 30s to 30s 6d; Prime Yellow Corn, 36s to 36s 6d per quarter; Mixed, 33s 6d to 34s.

All the corn markets are greatly depressed. The harvest was rapidly proceeding with. The Niagara arrived at Halifax at 10 1/2 p. m., yesterday. The Atlantic arrived out on the 30th. The Charity from Quebec arrived at Liverpool at midnight.

Lloyd's has authentic news that Marshall St. Arnaud will leave Constantinople on the 2nd of September, to take command of an expedition which would by this tide have reached its destination.

VIENNA, Friday.—General Gortschakoff made confidential communications to General Boutes, and requested similar explanation—also notified that he had commands to make to the Emperor in person.

BERLIN, Friday P. M.—General Benckendorff returned yesterday from St. Petersburg and will proceed direct to Pultus. Russia will not accept the Austrian invitation to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the western powers.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday 2nd.—Markets to-day unchanged from yesterday's prices. Bentinck's quite unchanged. Nothing later respecting the war.

THE WAR.—Baltic.—France and England have decided to dismantle and abandon all the fortifications at Bomarsund and in Aland Islands. They were so badly damaged and wanted so large a garrison to hold it against the enemy, that it was not considered expedient to retain them. It is said that it was offered to Sweden on condition of declaring against Russia, but Sweden refused to accept it on those terms. It is doubtfully reported that the Allies offer to pay to Sweden a monthly subsidy if it will join the alliance.

On the 26th Sir Charles Napier and Marshal d'Hilliers proceeded to Hango. The Russians, on their arrival, blew up the fortifications and retreated to Abo. There were 15,000 men in the garrison.

One hundred and twenty mounted, eighty dismounted guns were taken at Bomarsund; they are to be divided between France and England. General Paraguy d'Hilliers is promoted to be Marshal of France.

The allied vessels now sail under the French colors.

A small engagement, without loss, occurred at Abo on the 18th, between 18 Russian gunboats and some English steamers.

BLACK SEA.—Reports continue of preparations for the Crimea expedition, but to August 21st nothing known of any embarkation.

The cholera continues at Varna. Private despatches from Varna of the 4th says 5 ships with troops sailed yesterday and to-day—destination East.

Opinion gains currency the first destination of the expedition will be Anapa, and the fleets will winter there.

Marshal St. Arnaud will hold a General Military Council at Varna, to enquire if the army is fit for service during the present sickness.

THE DANUBE.—The Turks continue to occupy Bucharest, and are strengthening all strategic positions.

The Austrians have entered Wallachia, but no further movements reported.

General Caroubet had gone to Bucharest to consult Omar Pasha on the recent fire at Varna. Half a million pounds of bread equal to two weeks consumption of the English army was burned.

ASIA.—Disasters of the Turks are confirmed. On the 26th of July Selim Pacha was defeated and the Russians occupied Guznad.

Aug. 17th.—A vaporing display of force by the Turks, who drive in a wing of the Russian army, but a general charge of the Russian cavalry drove them out with immense loss. The Turks retreated into Kars. The Russians suffered slightly. The battle lasted five hours, and from forty to fifty thousand men were engaged.

Extracts Per Steamer Ottawa.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

To-day (5th Sept.), it is expected that the consort of our Queen will ride beside the French Emperor through the Imperial army assembled at Boulogne.

Under any circumstances his visit would be noteworthy, but at present it is a most important event in every point of view.—Prince Albert is gone to France as the representative of the Sovereign and the army of England, and as his mission is military, he is attended principally by soldiers. It is a compliment to our annual ally, and a confirmation to Europe that our alliance is as desirable as it is sincere.

It is to the French army and to the Chief of that army, that the Prince will offer his congratulations; and it is because the flags of the two countries are planted side by side in the face of the invader, of the independence of Europe but the first subject in this realm assists in the review of the Imperial troops.

Nor will it be a mere holiday pageant. The pomp of war will now speak of war in earnest, and the cheers of the French soldiers will be echoed in Berlin and St. Petersburg to the confusion of the wavering and dismay of the obstinate. But while this is the present meaning of the auspicious meeting, it will, we trust, help to consolidate the union of the two nations beyond the actual exigency which has called them together in the common path of duty and honour. Let us hope that this visit to the very spot from which the invasion of England was contemplated will obliterate forever the remembrance of past hostility; that the ties war has knitted will be cemented by its glorious issue; and that when right is triumphant and peace is restored, the sovereigns and people of England and France will continue, as they now are, the bonded guardians of justice and the invincible champions of civilization.—Liverpool Mercury.

Prince Albert took his departure in the Royal Yacht for Boulogne, where he would disembark at an early hour this morning, for the purpose of witnessing in the presence of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, the grand military evolutions at the camp of St. Omer. His Royal Highness is accompanied, in addition to his own suite, by the Duke of Newcastle, the Minister for War. The royal and distinguished visitors of the French Emperor will be present at the grand reviews this day and to-morrow, and will leave France for England on Thursday.—Ibid.

THE WAR.

VIENNA, Sept. 1, 1854.

The official news that the expedition of the allied armies for the Crimea is in course of execution has arrived here from Constantinople. Marshal de St. Arnaud is to set out on the 21 September, to assume the chief command of the expeditionary army. Fresh information leads to the belief that Russia persists in her pretension to protect exclusively the subjects of the Sultan belonging to the Greek church. The Lloyd, in consequence of these reports, expresses a doubt of the pacific solution which was at last hoped for.

OMAR PACHA AT BUCHAREST.

Bucharest, Aug. 22.

Omar Pacha made his triumphant entry into Bucharest this morning. He was escorted by a regiment of Turkish cavalry,

and preceded by a body of Wallach lancers. Both the Turkish and Wallachian troops lined the way or a considerable distance inside the gate. All the trades turned out with their banners, the whole population put on holiday attire, and crowded for windows or filled the streets. I had no conception Bucharest could boast so many women, and pretty ones too as display of their charms in the houses on the line of the procession. Bouquets were flung into the generalissimo's carriage in showers, and there was some cheering, but very faint. The Wallachians know not how cheer. Oona Pasha was dressed in full uniform, and was seated in a carriage with the minister of the interior, Prince Cantacuzene.

Twenty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, are being reviewed outside the town as I write.

**REJECTIONS OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.**

Vienna, Sunday.—Yesterday Prince Gortschakoff delivered the official answer of Russia to the invitation of Austria to commence negotiations with the Western powers. Russia rejects absolutely the required guarantees, but reiterates her assurances that the principalities shall be evacuated. This is authentic.

Berlin Saturday.—Baron Manteffel has received the official answer of Russia to the proposal to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western powers.—Russia unequivocally declines to accept the conditions.

She will maintain the defensive.

**THE BALTIC.**

The Dantzic correspondent of the Daily News writes:—

The forts at Hango are blown up by the Russians. The troops at Bomarsund were to embark immediately and return. Unless the original arrangement has been changed they are probably by this time on their way home. Nineteen wounded Russian prisoners have been sent to Helsingfors to be exchanged against the captives of the Valorous.

The French papers publish the following:—

DANTZIC, Sept. 1.

The English steamer Bulldog has arrived here, having left the allied fleets, on August 30, anchored at Ledund. The allied troops have not yet left Bomarsund. Admiral Parzeval Deschenes, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and General Jones have made a reconnaissance of the fortresses of Helsingfors and Sveaborg, and then returned to Ledund. The entrance of the harbour of Abo being very narrow, that port will not probably be attacked.

**GREAT FIRE AT ST. PETERSBURG.**

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11 (26).

I regret to have to announce two terrible conflagrations in this city, which commenced yesterday afternoon and are not yet extinguished, though in a fair way to burn themselves out. One occurred near the Ismailoff barracks, where upwards of 80, some say 200, houses, and property to the extent of nearly 500,000 silver roubles, are supposed to be destroyed, partly insured.—The other was on the Goutouff island, where the quantity of property destroyed is large, but in value small, being principally bones intended for shipment abroad.

**NEVER SEND YOUR "DEATH" TO A NEWSPAPER**

TILL YOU ARE DEAD.—A certain gentleman, a native of this county, whose name we could mention, being at a ball one evening, fell dead, and heels in love with a lady who was reputed to be very beautiful. The mild liquid glance of her eye, and her radiant cheeks, proclaimed her the paragon of daughters. The gentleman was taken by storm; was a regular knock down affair. He made overtures, was accepted and quickly affianced as the adage. They repaired to the continent to spend the honeymoon, and for a while all went "merry as a marriage bell." But the sunny South, however favorable to the development of beauty, is by no means a healthy climate for the perfecting of morals. And so it turned out in this case. The graceful elegance of the Parisian ladies surpassed the similitude of the English belle, and the respectable Mr.—was captivated by the fascinating addresses of Madlle.—then a sojourner at a Parisian uncle's. The once imitable charms of Mrs.—began to fade away, and neglected by her husband, she fell a victim to Parisian Cupid. To complete this diatribe, we have Cupid came with bow and arrow, and plunged one of the latter in each of the unannounced beaus. Mrs. ching was from that moment *un fait accompli*, and Mr.—sighed that he was already a prisoner in matrimonial bonds. Unwilling to diminish his fortune by the expensive process of a divorce, the unhappy man—struggling between desire and duty—sat down and began to scheme how he should ignore his marriage without expenso. Adventures are to the adventurous! so it was with him. Circumstances facilitated his project: his wife's absence was absolutely necessary, and he endeavored to eternalize that which she desired to be only temporary. They were thus separated by mutual consent. Year after year rolled on, and, measuring his wife's heart by his own, he inserted his death in a newspaper, and caused it to be forwarded to her. The plot succeeded exceedingly well. The captivating widow having gone through the usual ceremony, was again wooed and again wedded! His wife's wedding was of course announced to the faithless man, who, supposing that there was no legal barrier to the accomplishment of his immoral design, married Mademoiselle.—From that day the lates were against him. In a comparatively short space of time fortune frowned upon him, and he became a poor desolated beggar! To beggary he added fooldom, for he came to England and claimed his first wife, whose second husband, having discovered the denouement, played "his cards" well, and by the strong arm of the law had the volatile beggar lodged in prison, there perchance to reflect on his folly, and to repent of his crimes.—Cambridge Chronicle.

LOSS OF AN IRISH STEAMER.—Liverpool, Aug 30.—Last night the iron steamer Minerva, while on her voyage from this port to Cork, struck on a sunken rock near the Skerries, while at full speed. Her bottom was nearly torn up, her fires were extinguished, and she began to fill rapidly. It was immediately seen that she would speedily sink, and all the boats were launched, and the passengers and crew escaped with their lives only. The mail steamer which was on her voyage to Liverpool, was fortunately within hail at the time and she succeeded in picking up the passengers. In five minutes after striking, the Minerva settled down and sunk. Five boats were launched, but three only were picked up. The mail steamer waited near the place for about two hours, in the expectation of rendering further assistance, but no signs of the wreck were visible, and it is hoped that the two missing boats got safely to the rocks. Seventy lives were saved by the mail. The Minerva had a valuable cargo on board, and many of the passengers having suffered heavy losses.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The house of Mr. Bartlett, at Morah, Essex county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Mr. Bartlett, his wife and four children perished in the flames.

**Extent of the Australian Colonies.**

"The Australian colonies contain—  
New South Wales, 24,000,000 acres, settled, and altogether about . . . . . 600,000,000 acres.  
Victoria . . . . . 63,000,000 "  
South Australia . . . . . 200,000,000 "  
Western Australia . . . . . 600,000,000 "  
New Zealand (large islands). 49,000,000 "  
Van Diemen's Land . . . . . 14,000,000 "

Here are upwards of 200,000,000,000 acres, all a part of the empire of Great Britain, and all those parts in 26 deg. S., offering the advantages of a magnificent climate, fine coasts, and countrymen to be met with everywhere. The centre of Australia, in the forty-sixth line, is not yet known; but it is not wanted.—There is a coast line all round of from one hundred to four hundred miles inland, offering every inducement and facility to the laborer of all descriptions, from the princely capitalist to the laborer. New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land agree most in climate with Great Britain, and the continental settlement: we very like the climates of the north coast of the Mediterranean.

The latest authentic intelligence from the Black Sea, is a reliable Telegraph from Vienna, dated 13th August, by which we learn that ninety thousand armed troops had sailed from Varna, that day, on an expedition against the Crimea, and of other intelligence, the London Standard of the 18th says:—

"What we may implicitly rely upon is, however, this, that on or about the first of this month the expedition against the Crimea was actually commenced, several vessels, with troops on board having sailed from Varna, in pursuance of that object. A later statement than any yet seen by the public asserts that some ships of the allies had announced their presence at Sebastopol by a shower of shot, and shell poured upon that fortress. We hope that this statement is correct, because it seems to intimate that the landing of the expedition is to be effected in the neighborhood of the great Russian citadel, and in nine cases out of ten it is the best military policy to strike at once the object of your attack, or, in the national phrase, "to take the bull by the horns," besides that Sebastopol, is in fact the nearest point of the Crimea, and surrounded by mountains, which is of course a healthy country. If the campaign were destined to be a long one, the Isthmus of Perekoff would be most prudently secured, in order to cut the enemy off from introducing reinforcements; but with 90,000 allied troops in the peninsula, the field operations cannot be protracted to any great length."

PATIENCE, MY LORD!—We find in a late number of Allen's Indian Mail, published in London from the best authorities, the following commencement of a leading article:—

Lord Dalhousie has consented to remain another year in charge of the government of India. This announcement will be received with the highest satisfaction by all who take an interest in the welfare of that country, and are anxious that the power of England in the East should be distinguished by progression and beneficence. Among all the great statesmen, who have contributed to build up that magnificent empire, there is no name more illustrious than that of Dalhousie.

NiLURONTE.—For the Boston Atlas says that:—When the steamship Niagara sailed from Liverpool, a report was current in England that Lord Elgin was to succeed Earl St. Germain as Viceroy of Ireland, instead of being appointed Governor General of India.

Gen. Webb, in a letter from England to the Courier & Enquirer, writes "that the wheat crop, now being rapidly secured, without the slightest injury from the occasional showers which have fallen in certain districts and slightly retarded the work, is not only the greatest in extent, but the most productive per acre that has ever been produced in the United Kingdom."



## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, SEP. 25, 1854.

### BYTOWN

Will, in all likelihood, ere long, be the seat of Government. Every succeeding Session of Parliament brings the fact nearer. Mr. Patrick recently brought in a notice of motion having for its object the erection of Public buildings for the residence of the Governor General and the accommodation of Parliament in this town. We have not yet learned the fate of the motion, but have little doubt that it will be favorably received. The thing may as well be done at once, when it has to be done; and the country will thereby be saved the immense and unnecessary expense attending itinerant Parliaments.

Upwards of thirty years ago, the late Col. Burke predicted, with the intelligence and foresight for which he was remarkable, that Bytown would ultimately become the metropolis of Canada; and the signs of the times all indicate the fulfilment, at no distant day, of that prophecy.

The idea was at first laughed at; and even the late Dr. Christie who sat formerly in the editorial chair of the *Gazette*, was ridiculed for his able advocacy of the claims of Bytown to metropolitan honors.

The day is past for this idea to be treated as an absurdity; and the strongest proof that Bytown is the most fitting place in Canada, to be the capital, is the fact that none of those opposed to the measure can bring a rational argument against it.

### Parliamentary.

"Upon the question of religious incorporation then had doubtless a perfect right to be incorporated together for religious purposes as well as for commercial—*unlimited power should be given to religious societies.*"

The above is an extract from the Maiden Parliamentary speech of Mr. Powell, the member for Carleton, delivered on the 18th of September, in the debate on the address.

Are we to understand Mr. Powell to mean that he is in favor of the incorporation and endowment of Roman Catholic Colleges, Nunneries, Monasteries, and all the other Societies of Romanism? For the satisfaction of the Orangemen of the County of Carleton we would like to know his sentiments on this point. The most thorough going disciple of Ignatius Loyola could scarcely go further than this. If the Romish Church possessed this *unlimited power*, would it not immediately institute the dungeon and the rack, the stake and the faggot and all the other etceteras requisite for the true working of Popery.

If Mr. Powell has been correctly reported we confess our astonishment at his sentiments. They are such as we should have expected only from the *Tablet the True Witness*, or His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, which latter dignity, as we have mentioned him, will do well, in future, to let politics alone.

For Mr. Powell's own sake, as well as the constituency he represents, we sincerely hope he has been misrepresented by the Reporter; as the speech reads, it sounds mighty strange to us.

### Reward of Merit:

The Hon. L. H. Lafontaine has been created a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Lafontaine has well earned the honors of Knighthood. A participator, at least, in the theoretical part of the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, he thereby recommended himself to the favorable attention of a government, which, in his case followed out the Christian precept "love your enemies; do good to them that hate you."

As the concoctor of the famous "rebellion losses bill," framed for the purpose of paying rebels for the wicked, though futile attempt to throw off British rule, Mr. Lafontaine had a further claim upon the home Government. His friends will rejoice that he has at last been rewarded for his *loyalty*.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of removal of Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Hair-dresser & Co., who has fitted in a most stylish manner the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Douglon on Sussex Street, one door from Rideau Street.

### The Spanish Revolution.

"The following programme of the final terms offered by the Spanish Revolutionists to the Queen and the ministry, is certainly indicative of a determination on the part of the Spaniards to strike for something more than mere political liberty. Spain, which for ages, has suffered so much from the damnable agencies of Popery, is, at last, thoroughly awakened; and if its people only carry out their views with energy and determination, it may yet become a free country. It would be well if every country in which Romanism exerts its unfettered influence would follow the example set by Spain and engage in the great work of fiddling the land of Jesuits, Monks, Priests, and Nuns. Let us hear no more of the charity and benignity of papal rule; here we have a people who have groaned under its beauties for ages, rising as one man and striking against it. But here are the conditions:—

- "To abolish the concordats with Rome.
- "The Jesuits abolished.
- "Expulsion of all friars and nuns. "Suppression of convents, and of all like religious institutions.
- "The performance on the stage, at least once a month, where the royal family resides, of the drama of *Isabel the Catholic*.
- [This drama represents the horrors of the Inquisition.]
- "That the ministers be required to know by heart and practice the commandment of God, 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.'
- "That all priests, and other ministers of religion, should not mix with politics, and, consequently, cannot occupy any political or civil office."

### Man Killed.

A man named Thomas Flaagan, was killed by a French Giant named Mons Bilin, on the night of Saturday the 17th instant, in attempting to break into the house occupied by the Giant in the city of Quebec.

The case having been investigated by a Coroner's Jury, a verdict of "justifiable homicide" was rendered.

### Retribution.

In Piedmont the theatre of so many cruel scenes in the great and bloody tragedy of Popery, Nunneries and monasteries have been taken possession of by the authorities and turned into Barracks and Hospitals, the inmates being ejected without ceremony.—Popery, we rejoice to say, is getting hard knocks all over the world.

### Bear Fight.

The last *Ottawa Tribune* contains a spirited sketch of a bear fight, in which brum nearly came off conqueror from a host of assailants.

If the readers of the old *Ottawa Advocate* remember, its columns were graced by an account of an encounter with bears which took place on the Madawaska River; and in which the present editor of the *Tribune* figured as the chief combatant.

If we are correct, a young bear had been caught in a trap, and Mr. Burke and a man named Jacob Harris went out to secure the animal, the former armed with a single barreled gun and the latter with a broadsword.

When they arrived at the spot, Harris incautiously approached too close to young brum, who darted at him and seized him by the leg. He then struck at him with the broadsword, on which the cub set up a mournful yell which immediately brought two old bears to the scene of action. Mr. Burke immediately shot the old she bear through the heart; but before he had time to reload the old he bear rushed furiously at him. Placing his back against a tree with his long hunting knife held aloft he stood still and awaited the onset of the savage beast. When the animal was about to give him the famous ursine hug, with a well directed rip he tore the knife upwards through his entrails to the very throat, which ended the battle. In the meantime Harris had finished the juvenile brum with the sword.

### The Mormons.

It is thought that application will shortly be made to the American Legislature for the admission of the territory of Utah into the union, as a state. It will then be seen whether there is sufficient religion and morality in the representatives of the American people, to reject a legislative alliance with such a villainous and disreputable pack of scoundrels as the mormons. The question is now under agitation in the States.

### The "Arabia"

Brings the latest news from Europe. There is nothing exciting from the seat of war. An attack upon the Crimea was shortly expected.

### Ho is Gone!!

Mourn Canada! Sons of the East and West, put on sackcloth and ashes, and lament with bitterness extreme, for ye are sorely bereaved, Malcolm the modest, the talented and the unassuming, has retired from office, laden with spoils, and blushing at the fact that his weight has at last been found out by the people of Canada.

Alas! for the good old days, when with the great financier Francis, Malcolm sat in proud security and gloried in the fact that 'twas an easy task to gull the simple easy-going people of this happy land.

But Malcolm's reign is o'er, his occupation's gone! Evon Hincks, the firmly seated, has been hurled from his high position, and the vaunted compact, the clique *progressive* have, nearly one and all, been turned adrift to muse upon the sweets of office lost, and grieve that while they had the power they plundered not more recklessly than facts inform us they did rob the people of the land.

### Official Patronage.

We understand that the new Ministry have resolved to give the patronage of local appointments to the Parliamentary representatives of each constituency—that is, if they remain in power long enough to carry out their arrangement. It will also divide the responsibility of the several nominations between the crown and the constituency to whom each member will be answerable for his advice. We have no doubt that this news will be interesting to our contemporary, the *Citizen* who has so long enjoyed the almost exclusive monopoly of official advertisements.

### A Notability.

We observe by the *Montreal Witness*, that Madame Pfeiffer, who is well known to be one of the greatest travelers living, was in that city on the 20th instant, staying at the "Montreal House." This celebrated lady has travelled over nearly all parts of the world.

We beg leave to direct public attention to the Advertisement of the "PONTRAC HOTEL," kept by Mrs. Colton; and at the same time, would recommend the Establishment to the attention of the people of Bytown, and strangers visiting this place, as one in which they will be certain to meet with good and satisfactory entertainment.

### Agricultural Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society will be held at the West Ward Market Place, on Thursday the 5th of October next. The Ploughing Match will take place on the farm of John Robertson Esq., Nepean, on Friday the 6th. We expect the approaching Exhibition will be the largest and most complete that has ever been held in Bytown. Competitors will do well to attend to the entering of their articles according to the advertisement of the Secretary. All entries must be made on, or before the day previous to the Exhibition.

### BIOLOGY.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Mr. G. W. Stone, who, will give a number of his astonishing and interesting entertainments in the Centre Ward Market Hall, next week.

Since Mr. Stone's first visit to Bytown, he has made a successful tour to Great Britain, where he created quite a sensation. Astonishing as were his experiments, on his former visit, from the various notices of his performances which we have seen, in various parts of the world, we are led to believe that he has made considerable improvement in the art.—See Advertisement

We direct public attention to the Lectures of Mr. O'Leary, which will take place in the basement story of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings next. From what we have heard of Mr. O'Leary's Lectures in other places, we are of opinion that the intended course will be interesting.

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon in the upper story of the Roman Catholic College, but was got under without much trouble or damage, most of the latter having been caused by the well meant, but ill-directed exertions of those who gave their aid to extinguish it. We believe that the cause of the fire has not been ascertained; as usual, the fire has been attributed to incendiarism, but we believe there is no ground for the assertion, nor is it likely that any one would have attempted such a crime in the open day, and in a building thronged with people.

We understand that Richard Madigan, Esq., Civil Engineer, arrived from England by the last steamer, for the purpose of giving his attention, under the direction of Mr. W. Sykes, to the management of the railroad works now being constructed on the lines of the Brockville and Ottawa, and Montreal and Bytown Railways, by Sykes, De Bregue & Co. We are glad to learn that Mr. Sykes is steadily recovering from late severe illness.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, September 21,

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, # bbl 34	3	00	00
Farmers', # 196 lbs...	33	9	00
Wheat—Fall # bushel, 60 lbs.	7	0	7
" Spring, do. do.	6	6	7
Outmeal, # bbl, 196 lbs.	42	6	0
Rye, # bushel, 56 lbs.	3	3	3
Barley, # bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	3
Oats, # bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	2
Peas, # bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	4
Beans, # bushel	5	0	6
Corn, # bushel	4	3	5
Potatoes, # bushel	0	0	3
Hay, # ton	09	0	80
Straw, # ton	50	0	60
Onions # bushel	0	0	5
Apples, # bushel	5	0	5
Butter—Fresh, # lb.	0	0	1
" Tub do.	0	3	0
Eggs, # dozen	0	0	1
Pork, # 100 lbs.	30	0	42
Beef, # 100 lbs.	25	0	30
" # lb.	0	5	0
Mutton, # lb by the quarter,	0	3	0
Hams, # cwt.	0	4	0
Tallow, # lb.	0	0	7
Lard, # lb.	0	0	5
Hides, slaughtered, # 100 lbs.	20	0	22
Fowls, # pair,	2	0	2
Chickens, do.	1	3	1
Turkeys, each	3	0	5
Geese, each,	1	8	2

CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MR. JAMES FRASER, TEACHER, grateful for the very liberal encouragement so repeatedly bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens, begs respectfully to announce that he intends to give another CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, instant, in the West Ward Hall.

Mr. FRASER will, on this occasion be assisted by "the sweet singers of Perth," Mr. J. CAMPBELL and DAUGHTERS, who have on several public occasions given the most pleasing and satisfactory proof of their Musical talents.

Mr. F. will be supported in the Instrumental Department by the able assistance of Mr. R. LYON, whose abilities as a Violinist are already well known to the public.

The Hall will be comfortably seated and well lighted for the occasion.

Doors open at half past seven o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

Tickets of admission 1s 3d each—to be had at Mr. Scotts Confectionery, and at the door. Bytown, Sept. 8th, 1854.

RACES AT AYLMEY.

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

MOSES HOLT.

Aylme, Sept. 6th 1854.

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

CAUTION.

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

Bytown, July 10th 1854.

3 in.

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

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Martha Green, has left her bed and board without any just cause or provocation, Notice is hereby given that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her in any manner whatsoever.

THOMAS GREEN.

Town-ship of Fuzroy, Sept. 7th 1854.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY in Geo. St. S. E. Corner of Lower Bytown, well known as BURKE'S BREWERY.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 5th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Superfine Flour, just received by the Subscribers.

J. & A. PORTER.

SERVANT BOY WANTED.

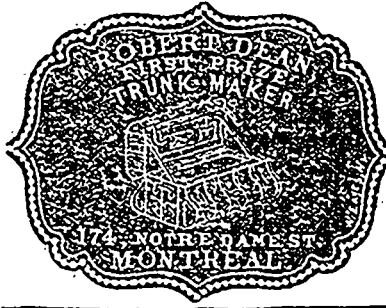
WANTED a lad about 15 or 16 years of age to whom constant employment will be given. He must be of steady habits—Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Michael Hoan, a Journeyman Carpenter has left my employ contrary to the terms of agreement, I hereby forbid any person or persons hiring him, as whoever does so will be dealt with as the law directs.

ROBERT MARTIN.

Pembroke, June 19th, 1854.—(25.)



Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John and George Lang, Painters is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, who are authorised to settle all debts due to and from the late firm.

GEORGE & JAMES LANG.

Bytown, August 10th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to

THOMAS ALEXANDER, on the premises, Lot No. 9, 3 Con. Hanly.—(27.)

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDOUGAL.

Bytown, Feb'y 18th 1854.

J. SMITH,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door to A. Fosters, Eng. York Street BEGS leave to solicit a Share of the Patronage of the Inhabitants of Bytown and its Environs.

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

TO UPHOLSTERERS.

WANTED immediately an Upholsterer—one who thoroughly understands his business—to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required.

Apply to E. WOOD.

Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

NEW STORE.

MR. HENRY LAROCQUE desires to announce to his Friends and the public that he has opened a General Store in Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, in the store formerly occupied by Charles Sparrow, where will be found a new and extensive assortment of Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery. Bytown, August 8th, 1854.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER, ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,

R. W. SCOTT, w'n, April 26th, 1854

(17)

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail.

GEORGE H. PRESTON

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

High Wines! High Wines!

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

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.

Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery. Bytown, January 30th, 1854 [1.- if

To Journeymen Cabinet-Makers.

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

Apply to E. WOOD.

Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

27th

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.



An Important Mis-statement Corrected.

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

THE 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:

From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is... 960 Miles.  
By American Lake Shore,..... 955

In favor of American Route, is... 4 1/2 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 C. 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 ft)

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollet Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE PLANTAGENET WATER DEPOT is Removed to the New Establishment of the Subscriber, in Mr. Sparrow's Stone Building, Sussex Street, where FRESH SUPPLIES of this Mineral Water are received DAILY from the Springs.

H. LaROCQUE.

[17]

Bytown, 19th July, 1854.

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING!

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to his late Father; and at the same time would respectfully inform the Citizens of Bytown, and travellers visiting this place, that he will continue the business in all its branches, at the OLD STAND, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, where he will, at all times, be happy to see all the old customers.

Open every Saturday night till 12 o'clock, and no shaving on Sunday.

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, August 1854.

CASTLEBAR HOUSE

KEMPTVILLE.

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

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

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.  
Kemptville, March 6th, 1853. 7-c.

THE GREAT OTTAWA  
BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York selecting New Stock) wishing to make room for fresh Supplies, is prepared to dispose of his present large and well assorted stock at very much reduced prices, and offers the following inducements to purchasers, viz: all purchases (Cash) from \$1 to \$20 a discount of 10 per cent; on purchases from \$20 upwards 12 1/2 per cent.

His stock at present consists of a large quantity of valuable Standard Books and Miscellaneous Works, suitable for Libraries, Schools and Private Families. Also, Common School Books, Stationery, Drawing Materials, &c. &c. He has lately received a select assortment of beautiful Girl Books,—which having arrived later than intended, will be sold at very low prices.

He is now adding to his Stock a large assortment of beautiful Note, Letter and Footscap Papers, Buff and White Envelopes, various kinds of Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth and Paper, New Books, Cheap Publications, &c. &c.

All of which shall be sold at very low prices at his Establishments in Rideau Street, Bytown, and Main Street, Aylmer.

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

New York, March 14, 1854.

F. B. HELY.

12

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.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

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

SITUATION WANTED.

By a young man, as an assistant in a Grocery or Mercantile Establishment, either in Town or Country—Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply at this office, or by letter to J. D. Post Office, Bytown.  
Bytown, August 12, 1854.

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854.

(17-c.)

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

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

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

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 Gold-street.

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

April 22, 1854.

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, Sign, and every other description of Ornamental Painting executed on the shortest notice.

Residence, next door to the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas G. Burns Lower Bytown.

Bytown, Feb. 15, 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 Commissions, Auction Sales, &c., placed in his hands will be carefully attended to, with that promptness and dispatch, which the above business requires.

Bytown 22nd Feby. 1853.



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

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

J. LEES,  
Secretary.

MR. STONE'S LECTURES!!

WONDERFUL, ASTONISHING, AND  
AMUSING

EXPERIMENES.

IN THE SCIENCE OF

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

AT THE CITY HALL BYTOWN,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 3rd 4th and 5th of OCTOBER, by G. W. STONE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FREE LECTURE.

ON  
PHYSIOLOGY & PHRENOLOGY.

AT THE  
METHODIST CHAPEL.

BY  
A. O'LEARY.

THE First of a course of Nine Lectures, as above, will be given on Tuesday Evening. They will continue also Thursday and Friday Evenings, FREE, after which a charge of 7 1/2 a Lecture will be made or 2s 6d for the course of Six.

DOOR AND SEAT!!

Doors open at 7 o'clock.—Lecture commences at 7 1/2 precisely.  
Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

PONTIAC HOTEL.

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

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

REMOVAL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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

Bytown, July 8th, 1854. [26-3w.]

REMOVAL

SHAVING & HAIRDRESSING.

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

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

to the premises lately occupied by the Messrs. Graham, next door to the Store of Messrs. Brough, Heron & Co., where he is determined to beard the public to the best of his ability, and, if possible, go a-head to the satisfaction of all.

GEORGE N. GREEN.

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 4th July, 1854.

IT is requested that persons having communications to make to Docton THOMAS BOUTRIER, in his capacity as Inspector of Crown Lands Agencies, or as Superintendent of Works to be performed on Roads in Lower Canada, out of the Provincial Funds, or relating to either of those subjects, may forward the same to him direct, at his office St. Hyacinthe. (27-3m.)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce having commenced business in Bytown, as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant and General Agent, and that he will be at all times prepared to give his very best attention to any business that may be entrusted to him.

FRANCIS CLEWOW.

Bytown, May 24th, 1854.—(20)

WANTED

TWO smart intelligent lads between fifteen and sixteen years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office. Railway Times office, }  
Bytown, March 1855. }

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 one, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and by strict attention he trusts he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.

R. HICK.

Bytown December 8th 1853.

TAILORING & CLOTHING

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify his Friends and the Public generally, that he has entered into the Tailoring and Clothing business; and has opened an Establishment opposite the Rideau Hotel, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown; where he will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to him, in the newest and latest styles of Fashion.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ERWAY SHAUL, a French Canadian, a Pilot in my employment, has left me before the expiration of his engagements; contrary to law; notice is hereby given that I will prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law any person or persons hiring the said Erway Shaul.

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, April 4th, 1854.

Private Mills.

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 of profit,—for regulating surveys or boundaries,—or for doing any thing 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 then 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'by.

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853.

CHELSEA HOUSE.

IN returning thanks to his many friends and customers for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, the Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of the Gattineau River and the public generally, that, having purchased and thoroughly repaired and refitted the premises in the village of Chelsea, Gilmour's Mills, known as the "Chelsea House," he is now prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with a call in a style equal to that of any other Establishment in the County.

GOOD WINES and Liquors, and a well supplied TABLE, will always be found at the CHELSEA HOUSE.

Large and comfortable STALLS, with all the other REQUISITES of a good Hotel, always on hand.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Chelsea, May 27th 1854.

NOTICE

TO

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, }  
Bytown, May 15th, 1854. }—(19)

**PERHAM OUTDONE!!**

The proprietor of the *Mercantile Guide* would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics, residing out of the city, to the moderate terms for a yearly subscription of the *Guide*, being to mail subscribers only

**FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.**

Making it unquestionably the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

The columns of the *Guide* will contain the usual variety of Original, Spicy Articles written not only to please but to instruct, and will be replete with a synopsis of all the *Local and General News of the Day.*

In regard to Politics, the *Guide* will maintain an independent tone, and, from time to time, will advocate such measures as best conduce to the interests of the greatest number.

**POSTMASTERS**

and others are respectfully requested to act as Agents for this paper, to whom we will forward specimen copies, free, when desired to do so.

**PREMIUMS.**

As an inducement for persons to interest themselves to obtain subscribers for the *Mercantile Guide*, we offer the following Premiums, and upon the receipt of the names and copy in advance, we will forward them, per express, or otherwise, if ordered, to the address of those entitled to them.

- For three hundred subscribers, cash \$35 00
- For two hundred and fifty subscribers, we will give one splendid Fine Gold Watch, (warranted for time,) worth \$30 00
- For two hundred, one elegant Fine Gold Locket, (4 glasses,) worth 15 00
- For one hundred and fifty, one elegant Bracelet, (fine gold,) worth 11 00
- For one hundred, one Gold Vest Chain, worth 8 00
- For seventy-five subscribers, one Gold Pen and Gold Holder, handsomely engraved, worth 10 00
- For Fifty, one do. do. do. 8 00
- For Forty, one do. do. do. 6 00
- \*For Thirty, one do. do. do. 5 00
- For Twenty, Commercial do in silver do. 3 00
- extens. on holder, worth,
- For Fifteen, one Medium do. do. 2 00
- For Twelve, one Lady's do. do. 1 50

\*This GOLD PEN and GOLD HOLDER, in the LADIES' SIZE, and is a beautiful article.

All the above goods shall be procured from the New York Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, the acknowledged best Gold Pen and Pencil Case Manufacturers on this Continent.

**CLUBS**

Can be advantageously formed in every village and City in the Union, and a large number of subscribers obtained in this way. Such as would interest themselves for the *Guide*, can be well rewarded, as our list of Premiums above will show.

**FARMERS**

Who would desire an excellent Family Newspaper, should at once avail themselves of the *Guide*, the price being much below any other newspaper published.

**AGENTS**

Wanted for every city in the United States and Canada. Responsible parties, who will act as agents for the *Guide*, will please furnish us with their names for publication.

**TO THE LADIES**

We would particularly appeal, knowing the efficiency of their services when energetically directed. By their co-operation our subscription list would soon out-number any paper published on this continent, and to gain this we shall at all times strive to embody in the columns of the *Guide* something to not only please but instruct our female patrons. Our subscription price being so low, there will be but little difficulty in their procuring for us enough subscribers to obtain any of the Rich Premiums above described, and what

would not desire a handsome Gold Watch, Locket, Bracelet, Pen and Pencil?

We want to print an edition of **FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES** Within three months. This accomplished, we shall enlarge the *Guide* to double its present size.

**SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS**

May be remitted in Post Office S.amps. All communications should be addressed, post-paid, to "W. E. BLAKENY, Editor and Publisher of the New York Mercantile Guide, No. 183 Greenwich street."

Newspapers throughout the Union, by publishing the above, appropriately displayed, including this notice, for Two Months, and calling attention editorially to the same, and sending us the paper, will be entitled to an exchange, and receive a

**GOLD PEN AND GOLD HOLDER,** worth Twelve Dollars. Daily papers will be entitled to two, which will be forwarded to them as they may direct. This Pen and Holder will be of the manufacture of the New York Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, No. 183 Greenwich street, the most extensive and reliable Gold Pen producers on this continent, if not in the world.

**NOTICE.**

WE HEREBY CAUTION ANY person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by ROBERT McNAB in favor of Mr. WILLIAM N. FAICHNEY, 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. FAICHNEY or order, at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, at Bytown, and not otherwise or elsewhere," 17 1/2 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, 1854.

1854. FORWARDING. 1854  
FROM  
QUEBEC & MONTREAL TO BYTOWN  
AND RIDEAU CANAL.



THE 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.

G. CARLETON, Agent, Bytown,  
Wm. ROSS, " Montreal,  
Wm. DOUGLASS, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854 (17)

**CARD.**

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



**NOTICE TO LUMBERERS**

THE 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,  
Surreyor of Crown Timber Licenses.  
Crown Timber Office,  
Bytown, 5th April, 1854.

**Bytown Branch Bible Society.**

ANY 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 Cousens, Treasurer, or by the undersigned.

JAMES COX,  
Secretary.

Bytown 21st March 1854.

**ON CONSIGNMENT,**

AND For Sale, at Low Prices, and on favorable terms,  
Mess and Prime Mess Pork of undoubted inspection.

Superfine Flour of favorite Western Brands.  
50 O. P. High Wines, Port Hope, Prescott and Kingston distillation.

Whiskey, a superior article, and well flavored.  
Teas, Tobaccos, &c. &c., of various descriptions and qualities.

FRANCIS CLEMON.

Bytown, 13th June 1854.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.  
RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean Jan'y, 1854.

**TO LET.**

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

E. WOOD.  
(19-4)

Bytown, May 17th 1854.



**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.**

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

**DIRECTORS**

JOHN R. FORSYTH, *Kingston,*  
WILLIAM FORD, Jr., *Kingston,*  
THOS. W. ROBISON, *Kingston,*  
DAVID ROBLIN, *Napawic,*  
HAMILTON SPENCER, *Elmira,*  
WM F. MEUDRELL, *Toronto,*  
WM MATTHEW, *Brockville,*  
JAMES ROSS, *Belleville.*

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

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

S. C. BIXBY, 10 *Comb-Square, Boston,*  
JOHN ROBERTS, *India Street, Portland.*  
D. DEFORREST 53 *Gr 1st James St Montreal*  
F. J. LOGAN, *St. Peter Street, Quebec,*  
D. & H. McLAHLIN, *Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.*

A Messenger will leave Montreal for Bytown every Monday and Thursday at half-past 6, P. M. Leave Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 5, A. M.

**THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*  
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*  
Kingston, April 5th, 1854.

**CITY HOTEL,**  
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

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

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

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

**PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.**

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.
- NATURAL STEPS.
- INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.
- PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. 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 Bytown.

**BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.**

After Wednesday the 9th inst. and till further notice, regular

**PASSENGER TRAINS**

Will run between Prescott and Kemprville as follows:—

Leave Prescott at 9.30 a.m., stop at Spencer's and Oxford Stations, and arrive at Kemprville at 10.45 a.m.

Leave Kemprville at 3 p.m., stop at Oxford and Spencer's Stations, and arrive at Prescott at 4.15 p.m.

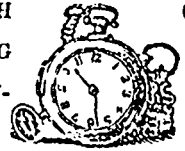
For the present passengers for Bytown can proceed via Beckett's Landing, by the Rideau STEAM BOATS, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays

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

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

R HOUGH,  
S. B. & P. Railway.  
August 3rd, 1854.

**WATCH MAKING AND ENGRAVING & C.**



**WILLIAM TRACY**

(Rideau Street, opposite Draper's Hotel)

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

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

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

**PURE LIQUORS.**

(For Medicinal Purposes.)

**JUST RECEIVED.**

COGNAC BRANDIES, (not'd) ten years old PORT WINE on draught.

HOLLAND GIN do., and in Cases,

ALSO,

50 BARRELS Choice Muscovado Molasses a variety of FRESH GROCERIES, for sale at

PATTCRSON & DYACKBURNS,

Rideau Street Grocery, }  
August 10th 1854. }

**500 LABOURERS WANTED.**

WANTED, for the CHATS CANAL in Bytown, 500 good DRILLERS and QUARRYMEN, to whom constant employment will be given at the best wages, also a number of CARPENTERS and STONE-CUTTERS, such as have been previously engaged on Public Works.

Men with families will be preferred. This locality is one of the most healthy places in Canada, and good comfortable buildings have been already erected for the accommodation of the above and a greater number. The work will continue for three years. There is steam navigation from Bytown to the foot of the Canal.

A. P. McDONALD & Co.

**REGALIA.**

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

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

**THE ORANGE LILY,**

Is printed and published at the Office in Bid Street, Lower Bytown, every Saturday, by DAVID KRER.

TERMS: 10s. if paid in advance; 12s. Gd. if 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, considered as wishing to continue their Subscriptions.

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

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

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