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How says

THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, JULY 10, 1854.

NO. 26.

Poetry.

The March of Death.

Step by step the world's millions,
Down to dust repairs again,
Some in gay and proud pavilions,
Many from the couch of pain!

Trump on tramp! the hollow echo,
Still ringing on the ear,
Goes for aye for whom no furlough,
Ere permits them to appear!

Some are sunk in ocean's billows,
Hid alike from earth and sky,
Nesled in the coral pillows!
That upon its bosom lie!

Some are resting, wet and gory,
On the tented fields of war,
Victims of the thing call'd glory,
Offering for his bloody car!

Some from sorrow's bed departed,
Others from the beams of noce,
Blighted, blasted, broken hearted,
Each and all I've seen them go!

Where the bridal mirth rang loudest,
And fond lore locked hand in hand,
Death but beckon'd and the proudest,
Rose and join'd his ghostly hand!

At the very altar kneeling,
Ere the final prayer was said,
Some have heard Death's summons pealing,
And said bow'd—so, dust the head!

Young and old alike have bled,
To this Muster of the tomb;
Kings and Peers, and poor have tasted,
Of that cup—distill'd by doom!

O'er his sores the pauper scatters,
Ragged rags, thin and bare;
To his beauteous little matters,
When death presses him,—or where!

Wrapt in robes the rich man slumber'd—
Gaily robes of varied hue;
Death declared his days were number'd,
And his brow—aloud toward dew!

Dust to dust o'er Robt's was chauff'd,
Yet in tone which seem'd to say,
Something to the grave is granted,
Fier' fat than contain clay!

Dust to dust o'er Robt's was chauff'd—
Rags were left without a prayer,
Robt's of Rags, by neither daunt'd,
Slimy worms will claim their share!

On they go a ghastly legion,
Hush their hollow footsteps ring,
Trampling to that creamy region,
Where doubt flaps its ebon wing!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.
Bell's Corners, Nepean, 1854.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Dr. BOYER made some further remarks on the representation bill, but again, in such a tone as to render it impossible for the reporter to write them down.

Mr. HINCKES might not have considered it worth while to reply to the hon. member for Kingston, except for the remarks he had made personal to him (Mr. B.) in reference to his share in the purchase of some property at Point Levi. The gentleman said that he would himself state the facts, unless requested that the hon. member had not seen fit to pursue a

different course. The hon. and gallant knight from Hamilton had that day put a notice on the paper for a committee of enquiry into that transaction, and he (Mr. H.) requested that the hon. member for Kingston had seen fit to prejudge the case, and not waited for the investigations to be made by the committee.

Mr. MACDONALD said he had not judged the case. He had said nothing of its merits beyond what he had inferred from the uncontradicted charge of the postmaster general in his speech at Perth.

Mr. HINCKES would come to that immediately, he had in his hand an authentic report of what the postmaster general said at Perth. With respect to his share in the purchase of property at Point Levi he had first heard of that by being informed of an advertisement that such property was advertised for public sale and was asked if he would join in the purchase. He replied that he had no objection. At that time he had never even seen the property. Four gentlemen were to join in the purchase with him. The upset price of the property was a little over six hundred pounds. One of the gentlemen who joined with him, Mr. MILLS, being very anxious to leave for Upper Canada before the sale took place, pressed him (Mr. H.) to offer a thousand pounds for the property. But he (Mr. H.) replied that that could not be done on any pretence, that the property must be sold by public competition. Upon that Mr. MILLS left word to bid on the property which was some days afterwards sold for some five hundred pounds more than it was worth. But all the particulars might be investigated by the committee, and the valuation of the property taken by the most competent men in Quebec. That was the whole affair, and when he heard so much noise made about his buying a few hundred pounds worth of public property at Quebec, and heard the cheers of the hon. member for Toronto, (Mr. SHERWOOD) he could not forbear asking how much of the public lands his father had received from the Government? How much the oldest families in Toronto of the family compact had received? How much the Anglican Bishop of Toronto had received? and he believed he might add the family of the hon. member for Simcoe.

Mr. ROBINSON would take the opportunity to deny at once that his family had received any grants from the crown.

Mr. HINCKES said at any rate he spoke of the custom of the family compact to receive lands and he could not help doing so after the noise that had been made because he had purchased a public land at auction, and with reference to Mr. CAMERON'S speech at Perth, he had a copy of the same in his hand, and it did not contain the statements that the hon. member for Kent said it did. Mr. CAMERON only said, as he had the perfect right to do, that he did not approve of the principle of members of the Government buying crown lands, while at the same time he defended the Government from the charges that had been made against them.

Mr. CAMERON rose and spoke in a very excited manner, and in disconnected sentences, difficult to report. He reproached Mr. MacDonald for following in the wake of the slanderers of the press. The hon. member referred to the charge once brought against William Pitt for speculation in the funds, and said that this ministry were not like him and did not bring actions for slander. That statement was not true. Had not he (Mr. C.) recently, and at great expense brought an action for slander against him, and had travelled hundreds of miles to clear his character? His attack made upon Mr. CAMERON, coming to his ears at Perth, he denied that he had stated that which the hon. member for Kingston alleged he had. Here the hon. member said, that something of the statements alleged to be made by him at Perth, as the Reporter had stated, were as follows:—(In a very low order.) It was necessary to laugh

that hon. members could understand. The hon. member went on to give some details in relation to his suit against the *Sarnia Herald* contending that he could not take any other course to defend his character. He and his counsel had been anxious to have Mr. PRICE'S evidence but the judge refused to admit it.

Several interruptions took place, the amount of which was that Col. PRICE and Mr. MORRISON corroborated Mr. CAMERON'S statement, with reference to Mr. PRICE'S evidence, while on the other hand Mr. BROWN held that the trial amounted to nothing in the absence of Mr. PRICE'S evidence, as it was on an alleged statement of his that the article against Mr. CAMERON was written, and on which the whole case depended.

Mr. H. SHERWOOD said he could not allow the vile and wanton attack that the Inspector General had seen fit to make on the memory of his father to pass without reply? What reason the hon. member could have had to make such an attack to harry could imagine? Whether it arose from this ungovernable temper, or a wish to punish him (Mr. S.) for expressing approbation of certain portions of the speech of the hon. member for Kingston, or whether he thought he would mend his ways, or whether he thought that others had done wrong, he (Mr. S.) could not tell. But the charge that hon. member had made against his (Mr. SHERWOOD'S) father was as unfounded and untrue as it was vile and wanton. His father never received any land from the Government, except 100 acres as the son of a U. E. loyalist, which were of very paltry value at the time. The whole course of his father's life was of unquestioned and unquesytable honesty and uprightness? No charge had ever been made against him? Mr. S. proceeded to narrate some particulars of his connection with political life, and to say that he had ever received any grants of land from the Government.

Mr. HINCKES could assure the hon. member for Toronto, that he had no desire to attack his venerable father for whom he entertained feelings of the highest respect. He could also assure the hon. member for Simcoe that he entertained the same sentiments for his family. He spoke hastily, and when he might be irritated at the course the debate had taken. All that he wanted to convey was, that it was of popular repute that the party known as the family compact, had been in the habit of receiving lands from the Government, the committee however to be appointed might set the matter right by inquiry into the exact position of the case.

Mr. ROBINSON said so far to lose one's temper was not the sign of a good cause, and that the hon. member would not clear his own sins by imputing of discovering similar on his (Mr. R.'s) side of the House. He was willing that there should be investigation into the conduct of the family compact, and felt well assured that it would be found in the right.

Mr. BROWN would just remind the hon. member that if he had no better case than the sins of the family compact, he would have a very good defence. Their sins would not clear him. With respect to his assumption of the Point Levi property, he (Mr. B.) did not think the hon. member had told the whole case. There was an understanding that a railway station would be placed on the property at the time the hon. gentleman purchased.

Mr. HINCKES—No. Mr. BROWN'S said he had further understood that a portion of their property had been sold since a private sale.

Mr. HINCKES the hon. member is introducing new matter. It is better to let the committee investigate.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was getting very late and he wanted to go to bed. The hon. member had been talking each other some whole day, and it was time to go to bed. (laughter) The House was then adjourned.

JUNE 20th, 1851.

Upon Mr. STUART'S motion for an address for the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the fires at the Parliament Houses, Mr. MCKENZIE said that he had always expected a conflagration in the old buildings on account of their bad construction, and had pointed that out repeatedly to the Clerk of the House, and especially to the Commissioners of Public Works, whom he had warned to increase the insurance on the building. He found, however, much to his surprise, that nothing had been done. So at the convent, the building filled with chips and shavings was left to take care of itself, without watchmen. Such conduct was a scandalous neglect of public duty. The motion was carried.

Mr. HARTMAN then proceeded with the debate on the Address. The House, he said had been told by the Cabinet that it had, by the legislation of last session, become incompetent to legislate upon any important subject. It was not prepared to say that a constitutional principle there was not some reason in this; but there were two questions about which there could be no doubt of the competency of the House—he meant the Reserves and the Tenure. There were very few people in the country not taken by surprise, after the declarations of the ministry in Upper Canada and in Parliament, with the announcement that these important reforms were not to be proceeded with. It was unnecessary to reply to the arguments of the ministry in support of their course—they had already been ably replied to by the press, and in that House; but he must express his opinion that with regard to the questions to which he alluded delay was without any possible excuse, because it was well known that there could be no change, unless it were a change by which public opinion would be rendered more strong than at present; but strong in the same direction as at present. He had not intended to say anything on the Tenure, but he now thought it would be well to have an amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, so as to unite the two subjects. He had not voted for the amendment relative to the meeting of Parliament because he did not conceive that to be a point on which he could be justified in stopping all legislation. The expression of feeling last session was doubtless very plain; but still there was some discretion left in the hands of the government as usual, and all he could say, therefore, on that subject, was that the sooner an alteration was made in our system of government by which the prerogative was everything and the good of the people nothing, the better it would be for the country. The experience of the last ten years must convince any man that the influence of the Ministry on the House was highly injurious. The amendment of the member for Toronto the other night brought this strongly before him, and made him reflect that if ever the independence of Canada was to be carried out there must be less executive influence in the way of popular progress. He was glad to hear the gentlemen opposite declare themselves so strongly in favour of the settlement of the Reserves question, but he had heard none of them say they wanted them secularized, and his amendment would give an opportunity for the expression of their opinion on that point. He, like them, though, he believed, for another reason, desired the settlement of the question, but, unlike them, he had no fear of going to the country upon it. Still he knew that in the coming contest many

questions might be mixed up with this one, and the decisions arrived at might be very much influenced by extraneous considerations, and so in some cases, perhaps to be adverse. But he was at least certain that since the policy of the ministry had been made known there had been one outbreak of dissatisfaction in Upper Canada, from one end of it to the other. He then moved the following amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment, saying that he thought the two questions he had spoken of went together, and that he would not vote for the proposition without the other was joined to it—

Mr. HARTMAN moved an amendment to the said amendment, to leave out all the words after "House," and add the following instead thereof: "regrets that his Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present Session, a measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and also a measure for the abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure."

Mr. LANOTON, though he had given notice of a separate amendment, thought it would be more convenient to speak upon the address at that stage of the debate than when he moved his own proposition. The House was now in a difficulty, which arose chiefly from the vacillating policy of the ministry in reference to the dissolution of the House: He believed this dissolution ought to have taken place the moment the representation bill was passed; but what had been the conduct of the government? When the subject was first mentioned by the hon. member for South York, the Inspector General expressed an opinion that the dissolution would at once take place. Afterwards, the member for Kingston objecting to the bill that it was good in itself, it was improper to pass it immediately upon the assembling of a new Parliament, since it must lead to an immediate dissolution, the hon. Inspector General again spoke of it, this time, in a rather different manner, for he said that he was not certain that an immediate dissolution was necessary. Again, a direct question was put to the Inspector General by the member for Gaspe, and then the latter gentleman expressly stated that there would be no dissolution on account of the passing of the representation bill. That pledge was as distinct as any pledge could be. There was therefore an evident gradual change of opinion, and the view at last arrived at must therefore be looked on as the natural one, come to after due consideration, and not meant as a mere trick of expediency to serve a temporary purpose. This idea appeared everywhere: it was said, for instance, that it would not be advisable to legislate at the end of the session on the Clergy Reserves; but there was not a word about the postponement of that legislation beyond another session. So in the after-dinner speeches, during the ministerial triumphal march through Upper Canada after the session, there was not a whisper about the propriety of putting off the settlement of the question. No one heard of that till the time approached at which Parliament ought to meet. Then the new light broke in. Here the hon. member read several extracts from speeches of the ministry at a great number of places in Upper Canada, all pointing to an immediate settlement of the Reserves question, and not one containing a hint that immediate meant anything else but next session.

Mr. HERTZ—Did I say it would be settled next session?

Mr. LANOTON—Not in so many words; but what did the hon. member lead the public of Upper Canada to believe? The

words of a minister of the crown were not to be taken like those of a lawyer, but in the sense which they conveyed to those who heard them; and when the hon. gentleman said at a public dinner, "the question of the Reserves is now in a position for immediate settlement," no one in the country could understand that the settlement was to be put off for two sessions. He confessed that he had been astonished at the turn given to this matter the night before by the President of the Council. For a gentleman who could so nicely explain the difference between moral and legal obligations, it did seem to him extraordinary that the hon. member should have thought the House might properly legislate on the Reserves, as it did last session, after the representation bill had passed; but could not do so after the assent of the Governor General, which every one knew was a matter of course, had been given. He was very sorry, too, to see a gentleman who possessed such a command of words of his own, resort to the practice of reading so much from newspapers. He had read from the journals of the members for Kent and Haldimand opinions which those members were present to explain much better for themselves, and had also read some opinions of the editor of the *Examiner*, which any one could have for a few dollars, though he had taken care not to read certain other opinions of the same gentleman, which others might think quite as interesting. He (Mr. L.) had been glad for the sake of the Inspector General that he was reposing at the time from state affairs, and, therefore, as unable to hear the remarks of his colleague, which, had he heard them, he must have felt to be applying the last to himself rather than to the opposition. When the hon. gentleman, with all his parliamentary and constitutional lore, spoke as he did about appealing to the people, did he not know that one of his colleagues had declared that he saw no necessity for such an appeal? But the hon. President of the Council was then reposing in philosophical calm on the upper benches, and the light which had since appeared had not then broken forth. The hon. gentleman, however, had reason to give for the course he had adopted. The franchise law was not yet in force, and upon this head the Inspector General had gone still further than his colleague, for he had alleged that there could be no such bill, and in that vehement manner of his, in which violent and repeated asseveration was made to stand in the place of proof, he had appealed to gentlemen around him to corroborate his assertion. Now he (Mr. L.) knew something of municipal law in Canada West, and he declared there was nothing to prevent such a law from being in operation. Even now the law was useless without farther legislation, and that legislation might have taken place last session by a supplemental bill just as well as now. But statesmen ought to know none of these impossibilities; it was their place to find a remedy for everything wrong, and thus the country had especially a right to expect when the remedy was so easy. But did it never occur to the President of the Council, with all his constitutional love, that the country ought never to be left longer that could possibly be avoided without an efficient Parliament, always ready to be called together to consult for the public good? Did he mean to say he would go on without the franchise law for a whole year, all the while having no competent Parliament? Why he (Mr. L.) could not imagine that the most ignorant members would not

in such a manner. He was forced to return to the idea of some new light having been suddenly visible. He was charitable enough to suppose that the ministry had made a mistake, and were now conscious of their error; but admitting this was the case, he complained of such want of foresight, especially when the position in which they were placed was expressly brought under their notice last session. It seemed, however, that it was now determined that the House must do nothing, except some two or three little measures which were to include a large grant of money. In truth, it was plain that the ministry had withdrawn its confidence from the House, perhaps because the House has plainly withdrawn its confidence from them. He had heard it rumored that when the bill allowing the Canadian Parliament to deal with the Clergy Reserves question passed the Imperial Legislature, there was an intimation thrown out in high quarters that nothing ought to be done without an appeal to the people. Who would like to know whether that rumor was well founded. Whatever was the reason which had decided the ministry, however, trifling with the interests of the country ought not to pass without remonstrance. How did they propose to get out of their dilemma? The President of the Council said it was better to do right late than never; but he should remember there was a tide in the affairs of man which should not be neglected; and as the ministry had failed to dissolve at the proper moment, they ought not now to make all the interests of the country stand still on account of their blunder; having gone on so far they ought still to proceed. From the two most important measures before the country the House was especially intimated; yet, whatever may be said upon the differences of opinion which certainly prevailed on the Clergy Reserves, there was no pretence of any such difficulty with respect to the Tenure, for with regard to that the opinion of all Lower Canada, except as to details, which could not be decided at the polls, was thoroughly united with the exception of a few hundred individuals. As to the Reserves, he would have preferred an appeal to the people at once, though he had no doubt their decision even now would be given in the way he thought just—he meant for their secularization; but he knew that that question would be more or less subjected to other considerations, involving especially the question of confidence in the ministry; and he was well assured that in this connection it would be constantly asked at the polls if any confidence could be placed in a finance minister of the crown who openly declared to the people that he had a right to become a money jobber and deal in the public stocks for his own profit.

Mr. HINCKS believed the gentleman who spoke last had been himself compelled to admit that a great deal was to be said on each side with regard to the settlement of the Reserves, and admitting all that was said about the ministerial changes of policy to be correct—which he, of course, denied—the arguments of his colleagues the night before were an unanswerable reply to the objections made on the other side of the House. The gentleman opposite believed that a dissolution was absolutely necessary after the representation bill had passed; but now that there was a prospect of such a dissolution taking place, at once they turned round and said the House ought to legislate. The member for Peterboro had not treated fairly his expression of opinion

last session. When the question about dissolution was first put to him he gave his impression on the spur of the moment, not in a way to pledge the Government.

Mr. CAUTION was it not distinctly stated that there should be another session of this parliament.

Mr. HINCKS admitted that; but all the statements were made with reference to circumstances which might render a change of resolution necessary. The passage of the franchise bill he repeated made a dissolution altogether inexpedient till after it could be brought into operation; and though government were responsible, doubtless, for that bill, yet any other members of the House might have proposed amendments to make it sooner operative. As to the triumphal progress spoken of, at the time it took place no resolution had been arrived at; and he held that the speeches then made were quite consistent with the present action of the Government. He had never said that the secularization was to take place next session; and in his journey he had freely conversed with his friends as to the probable necessity of postponing legislation on that subject till another session, before which an appeal to the people should take place. The question, too, was still in the hands of the people of the country, and therefore, the delay could be of no consequence, no new life interests could arise to be protected under the condition which requires them to be preserved, and the secularization could only take effect upon revenues yet to fall in. He might here state that it was the intention of the government to propose a division of the property sworn as the Reserves among the several counties in Upper Canada in the ratio of their population, to do with it what they pleased for any objects which the law permitted them to expend money upon. Had government dissolved before, there must be another dissolution immediately on the Franchise bill.

Dr. ROBIN, who was very distinctly heard said that notwithstanding the strictures of the member for Peterboro, there was clearly a great difference between a bill that had merely passed that House and one that has become law. The House had previously passed several representative bills which had failed; but this certainly imposed no obligation to stop legislation. As to reading newspapers, he had done so merely to show what were the opinions of some persons and how it had suited them to charge those opinions. He affirmed that when he had travelled through Upper Canada last summer the question of time never came up in connection with secularization, and as to the doctrine that the country could never be without a Parliament, did it not strike that gentleman opposite that this could not be strictly true, inasmuch, as there must always be a period between the dissolution of one house and the election of another? It was a mistake to suppose that the difficulty now felt arose from the policy of the government—it would be much more easy for the government to go on with the business of the Legislature. The real difficulty was to be found in the extension of popular liberties as the consequence of the measures of the administration. Had the House met in February, he must have confessed that he expected immediate action in England on the Legislative Council, and it would have been immediately and justly said on the other side why not wait for that change. The breaking out of the war had however deceived that expectation, and for his part he did not think he could

properly have asked the ministry in England to risk the fate of Europe for the sake of a change in this country of the character of that in question. He had no doubt however, that in spite of the delay, that which the House had asked would at last be given, by the Imperial Government, with the readiness already shown in making other concessions. At any rate the ministry must comfort themselves with the conclusion that if they had asked otherwise than they had done, they would have been exposed to still more formidable because more just charges from their opponents.

Mr. BROWN wished to lead the discussion from the details already discussed to a wider field. He wanted to show why he wanted the amendments the effect of which all understood to be a vote of non-confidence in the ministry to pass the House. He wished for this purpose to compare the promises of hon. members opposite with their performance since they made them. He had afterwards concluded that it was impossible for the present ministry to fulfil their pledges—that the members for Huron and Norfolk, who every body knew had been in extreme opposition to the views of their present colleagues from Lower Canada could not work with these gentlemen for common objects. He did not, however, when he first came into Parliament desire to oust those gentlemen from their seats, and, therefore, he had last session voted against the amendments to the address; but he could not at that time have supposed, that ministers at the end of one session would have found themselves in their present position, totally deserted by the crowds who had worshipped them, and obliged for want of other aid to do the business of defending themselves. Last session they had the majority on division of 24 to 17; now they were on the very verge of destruction; not a single member remaining to defend them, and even the mover of their own address rather excusing and so blaming rather than praising them. The cause of the change was easily traced to the conduct of the ministry themselves. The Lower Canadian view of their conduct had already been discussed by the members from that part of the Province; he would proceed to consider it from the point of sight of the Upper Canadian liberals. He held in his hand a "platform" signed by Mr. Christie, one of the makers of the present ministry. He had no desire to speak disrespectfully of that gentleman, for he believed that he and several others, voted with the ministry from the sincere conviction that they would redeem their pledges, and he for one was quite ready to cease the war between him and them, since they had taken the position where he wished to see them. However the first thing upon this platform was the secularization of the Reserves. Now he set aside all that the President of the Council had said about the Kings and Queens of England for the sake of considering the conduct of the Canadian government, and contended that if the people of Upper Canada thought it would be best to postpone the settlement of this question, they yet could place no trust in the present government. The question first on the platform was made by the hon. member for Norfolk, the great question on which the election turned. In a speech of the hon. member reported in his own paper, the *Norfolk Messenger*, he stated that a bill to secularize the Reserves would be brought in immediately on the meeting of Parliament. In the same paper it was stated that Mr. Hincks had pledged himself in Oxford to secularize the Reserves by bill.

Mr. HINCKS—As far as he was concerned the statement was perfectly false.

Mr. ROLPH—As far as was concerned they were perfectly untrue.

Mr. BROWN, Well they were a most extraordinary ministry, there was not one of them who had been repeatedly understood by their own friends, and the Postmaster General never had a speech properly reported yet; but he cares not whether the statements in these papers were true or not. Either they were, and ministers had broken their promises, or they were not, and then by putting such statements forth, or causing others to do so, they had wilfully deceived their constituents; but for such statements now declared false, the member for Norfolk well knew he never would have been elected. Now as to the fulfilment of their promises, though the late ministry had been broken up by the clamour of the members now representing Huron and Norfolk, because they would not secularize the Reserves by bill, the present ministry had not advanced one step farther than they, that was to say beyond the address to Her Majesty. Nor had they shown any desire to accomplish it in other ways. If they had, would they not have dealt with the 350,000 acres, what he had last session shewn, had been improperly reserved, and which they had in their own hands to deal with as they pleased. Another plank in the platform was no separate schools, and on this point, far from making any reform, they had actually carried the separate school system farther than it was before. Returning to the Reserves, he expressed an opinion that the application of the Canadian ministry to Lord Stanley's Government for power to legislate, was made in the expectation that it would be rejected, and that the news of its being granted deeply chagrined the hon. gentlemen opposite. At any rate when they had not the power asked for, it must have been at least expected that they would legislate at once, in accordance with their promises. How often had they said that the very peace of the country depended on the settlement of the very question which now that it was in their own hands they postponed. As to this postponement, it was clear from the statement of Mr. Siccotte, that, but for the secret being forced from them, the country would have known nothing of it till Parliament next.

Mr. SICCOTTE here stated the circumstances of this affair much the same as he had done on Friday evening.

Mr. HINCKS remarked that what was desired was that Mr. Siccotte should assume the responsibility of taking office before he communicated with his constituents. He himself desired to see if he could be elected before he took office, there was no precedent for anything so extraordinary. Had he accepted office he might have gone to his constituents and told them the truth at once.

Mr. SICCOTTE, the facts were not as now stated by the Inspector General. The request to be allowed to explain his position to his constituents was fully refused, and he must censure the hon. gentleman for using his name in connection with statements which were not in accordance with what took place, the question of his acceptance of office was not put at all, the answer was that the ministry must have time to prepare before making known their plans.

Mr. SHAWWOOD said that if Mr. Siccotte had desired leave to consult his constituents before taking office, it was not so unprecedented as the Inspector General said. In Sir Charles Bagot's time, when Mr. Hincks was first Inspector General, he Mr. Sherwood had accepted office on the express

written condition that he should be allowed to consult his constituents in a public meeting or otherwise. This was assented to. A meeting was held; resolutions passed approving of his acceptance of office, and he took his seat beside the Inspector General in the Executive Council.

Mr. BROWN cared nothing for the understanding between these two gentlemen, what he wished to impress on the house was that the gentleman was desired to go to his constituents and allow them to elect him on pledges, which he knew he could not fulfil.

Mr. HINCKS on the contrary he had expressly stated on Friday evening that the gentleman if he went back to his constituents must be elected free of all pledges.

Mr. SICCOTTE made some remark which did not reach us.

Mr. BROWN—At any rate the organs of the ministry were for months after proclaiming that immediate secularization was to have taken place. He had himself first directed attention to the change in the ministerial mentions in the *Globe* last October, when his statement was at once declared to be one of the false stories of the member of Kent, and that idea was propagated by the whole ministerial press for weeks after, till the *Pilot* was authorized to state the fact. Even when the announcement was felt to be so damaging, that letters were at once written by the members for Norfolk, Oxford, and Huron, and published throughout the country to counteract the effect. The hon. member for Norfolk now said that the whole cause of the postponement was the extension of popular liberty; but that hon. gentleman should remember that three reasons had been given—this constitutional one by himself; the Governor General, by Mr. Cameron, at Perth, and the alleged fact put forward by Mr. Hincks, that Lower Canada had not been consulted on the subject. As to the last objection, he would ask whether the ministry had not constantly maintained that Lower Canada was with them on this point? As to the speech at Perth, though he denied it, it had been well shown by the member for Simcoe that his explanation was quite absurd. Nor was that speech the only manner in which the statements it contained had been put forward. The hon. member for Norfolk had in his letter said that the Governor General would consent to legislation, in the present position of things—that if they had insisted "the ministry must have resigned," and that then "the Tories would have come in." He believed that there was not a man in the House who did not believe this to be the true reason; but was it right for a constitutional ministry to take such ground? Here was the hon. member for Huron telling fifty people at Perth what was the opinion of the Governor General—that was the idea that gentleman entertained of his position! Such conduct was most damaging to the reputation of the Governor, and ministers must have none that would be so. But to return to the reason given by the hon. member for Norfolk, he asked if that was the real reason why it was not found out before ministers went to Upper Canada. But had not the hon. member heard this very reason confuted by the hon. Inspector General. Surely the statement of the latter gentleman that the house was incompetent, was not a mere trick—surely so great a constitutional authority as the former would not have allowed his colleague to make such a statement without the authority of the cabinet, and yet that gentleman came there and tried to amuse the house with talk about moral obligations,

public liberties, &c. He and his colleagues had kept the whole thing snug in their own power till within twenty-four hours when the law compelled them to assemble Parliament, and then turned round and said, Oh, how gladly would we secularize, but the constitution will not admit us. Yet with this difficulty of the constitution staring them in the face, these same gentlemen had passed a franchise law, not to come into operation till 1855. How happened the Cabinet to be constitutional, if the Parliament were not. They professed to derive their power from the House, and yet they performed all the functions of a constitutional ministry, while they talked of the unconstitutionality of the house by whose will they sat. They could issue millions of money to a humbug company of their own, and yet could come down and say it is quite constitutional to legislate on this or that measure because we give you leave, but anything the country needs will be quite unconstitutional. The hon. member proceeded to comment on Dr. Rolph's speech of yesterday. He was perfectly horrified at the manner in which the hon. member had attempted to garble extracts from the "Examiner," and "Globe," and that was the only way he could express himself at such conduct. He was prepared for much but certainly never had expected that. The hon. member attempted to read the "Globe" to make it prove the very reverse to what it did really. The article condemned the government for postponing the secularization of the Reserves, yet the hon. member wanted to make the "Globe" say that postponement would increase the chances of secularization. The real argument of the "Globe" was that although voluntaries might be on the increase in Upper Canada, the government wanted to make the question of secularization cover their own jobbing and corruption, and to say to the people that they could not have secularization unless the were content to take it in connection with the ministry and their misdeeds. The government delayed the appeal to the people and yet would not proceed to legislation. That was an injury to the country. He understood that there were three bills before the House to increase banking facilities, which the business of the country very much needed, and which were needed to aid in the development of the resources of the country. Yet such things were of no importance to hon. gentlemen opposite provided they could only be kept in power—do that and the interest of the country may be sent adrift. He would next examine the platform and the promises of the parties who made the present ministry in Upper Canada, and on the strength of which they obtained power. Had the representations of the platform makers not been made to the people of Upper Canada, gentlemen opposite could never have obtained power. Yet how had they been kept? Almost every one of them had been falsified. Here the hon. member read over the items of the platform and dwelt on them in detail. First there were the factories, these they were pledged to abolish by bill. What was done? A humbug law suit got up against the Bishop of Toronto. Then came sectarian education. The platform makers promised non-sectarian schools; but the ministry gave an extension of sectarian schools. This he looked upon as the worst fault the government had committed in politics. He would rather give up all the Clergy Reserves to the Roman Catholic, or any other church, than have the youth of the country educated to sectarian differences. Then came

representation based on population. The platform makers promised this; but he found the reformers in that house voting against it, and the conservatives, the old fogies, voting for it. The position of parties had strangely altered on that point, the conservatives had adopted liberal views, while the pretended reformers had gone backwards. He believed also that representation based on population was approved of the French of Lower Canada, until they found the tide of population turning against them, when they suddenly changed their tactics and said that it would break up the union if the representation were now based on population. He remembered the present Provincial Secretary (Mr. Chav.) had in Toronto put a motion in the Journals of the House, in favour of representation by population. He believed the reciprocity treaty a good thing, but the ministry deserved no credit for it. It was obtained by the head of the Executive.

Mr. HINCKS did not know what the hon. member meant. The ministry had never attempted to claim credit for obtaining the treaty. It was obtained by the Governor General acting as the special commissioner of the British Government.

Mr. BROWN proceeded to comment on the last item of the Clear Grit Platform, namely—Retrenchment. What had they done with respect to that? For himself he had never made any rash promises in this respect, and did not say much upon the point because he knew how difficult retrenchment was—at least some kinds. The hon. member for Frontenac introduced last session a bill to render the independence of parliament more perfect, and to prevent the corruption of its members, but this purifier from ministry would no doubt consent to that; and they took the bill out of the hon. member's hands and destroyed it. Another bill to fix the salaries of employees of the government by law, so as to place the temptation of corruption out of the way of the executive, these pursuits, however, would have nothing to do with, and would not allow to be passed. A bill to give them the power of increasing the salaries of judges to any amount under £50 they had passed; and they were the first government that he knew that had ever claimed the power to be able to tamper with the independence of the bench. The hon. Inspector General had had a surplus revenue of upwards of four hundred thousand pounds accumulating for years, and this he had carried from bank to bank, and used for the purpose of corruption, and enriching himself. In truth, on almost every great question had this pretended reform government belied the principles on which it took office, and fulfilled its pledges. It made the very name of reform a by word of contempt in Upper Canada, and the administration itself was everywhere looked on with scorn. Turning to the reform supporters of the Government he asked them what they had gained by their votes in its favor—votes which had dragged their principles through the mud. The hon. member next came to Mr. Hincks' connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, going over the history of his first connection with it—his insolent letter to Sir John Pakington refusing imperial aid, and his having £50,000 of Grand Trunk Stock in his name, the falsification of the promises of the great things the contractors could do, and contending that Canadians would much better have made their own road. Next he came to the Inspector General's budget of last year contending he was three hundred pounds out of his calculation on this year's revenue, a thing

which he said was not creditable to so great a financier. Taking up the Grand Trunk proprietors he said that he regretted to see names of Canadian ministers and a report of Lord Elgin on the contrary, attached to a document which promised Grand Trunk subscribers 1 1/2 per cent. After condemning the ministry for allowing the Americans to build the Sault Ste. Marie Canal before Canada had done hers. He sat down after speaking about two hours and a half.

Mr. GALT said he thought it proper to make some reply to the remarks of the hon. member of Kent on the subject of the Grand Trunk Railway. Hon. gentlemen might express some surprise at his undertaking the defence of the Grand Trunk Company after the position he had occupied in 1852. He had nothing to add nor retract from the statements he had then made; but the reason that induced him to retract his opposition, was, while he saw the determination of the Government to persist in their scheme, the prospect of securing a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal; and a continuous line of railway under one management, westward of Montreal to Sarنيا. The bridge he considered of the utmost provincial importance, and a continuous line of railway under one management would afford the public greater accommodation at less price than several lines possibly could. He further contended that under the circumstances that the present policy of the Company was the best that could be adopted. It was impossible to deny that the position of the money market in England rendered it very easy to obtain money for any new undertaking. The fact might be learned on any exchange in this continent or in England. After a statement of the finances of the company he expressed his belief that they would be able to carry out their engagements, and that the contractors were men of the very highest standing, notwithstanding that the hon. member for Kent seemed disposed to sneer at them.

Mr. BROWN never cast any doubt on the respectability of the contractors; all he doubted were the fabulous stories told by the Inspector General.

Mr. HINCKS would like to know what the hon. member called fabulous stories. He had always given out that the gentlemen possessed the highest standing and was very rich; but did the hon. member suppose that they were going to use their realized capital, to drain it from real estate on other investments for the sake of carrying out undertakings in Canada?

Mr. GALT said that by these new arrangements of the company he had no doubt that they would be able to complete their line from Montreal to Stratford with the bridge, without delay. At Stratford the line would join the Great Western.

Mr. SUSWOOD asked if a contract of the hon. member had not been increased in price by amalgamation with the Grand Trunk?

Mr. GALT, altered, but not increased in rate, that is a better kind of work is contracted for.

Mr. ROBINSON asked if the hon. member meant to say that the line from Stratford to Sarنيا was to be abandoned altogether or whether the Grand Trunk Company were not legally bound to build it?

Mr. GALT held that the Grand Trunk Company were bound to build that portion of the road, but that they propose to build the other portion first. He had no doubt that the Grand Trunk Company would never be satisfied without a western extremity of their own.

Mr. CRAWFORD as the reporter understood said he had learned that there were 70,000 men employed on the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and Montreal.

Mr. LARIVE defended the position of the min-

istry. He admitted that they might have faulted but did not think the country would gain any advantage by exchanging them for confidence opposite, or that the Clergy Reserves or Seigniorial questions would be any nearer a settlement by such a course?

D. LARIVE made a general attack on the ministry and expressed his determination to vote against them.

Mr. SIMONS said some words to the effect that he believed the only proper way to settle the Clergy Reserves dispute, was to secularize them.

Mr. HARTMAN'S motion was put and lost, yeas 10, nays 54.

With the consent of the mover Mr. SIMONS added an amendment to Mr. CARTIER'S amendment, so as to make it include the Clergy Reserves as well as the Seigniorial Tenure, and Mr. BROWN on this being done said that he would withdraw the amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. CARTIER contended, at length, that the worst consequences to the country and the cause of reform, would result from turning out the present ministry. If the House voted for this motion and the ministry were forced to resign, who would take their places? Could the Tories and Clear Grits, and the Jesuitprobe, the hon. member for Kent, unite to form another administration? He asked the house to pause before adopting the motion.

Mr. YOUNG compared Upper Canada with Lower, and contended that the former was more progressive. The reasons that kept Lower Canada back he ascribed to the commercial policy which had been pursued, and the Seigniorial Tenure. He said he should vote for the amendment.

After some remarks from Mr. CACCHON in reply to Mr. CARTIER, the vote was taken, and it stood for the amendment—yeas 42, nays 29.

Mr. HINCKS asked for postponement of the debate, and adjournment till Thursday, in order to give the government time to determine on the course they would pursue, which was granted, and the House adjourned at about 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22ND

This afternoon the House met at 3 o'clock amidst great excitement.

After the Speaker had taken the chair, Sir A. MacNAB, addressing the Ministry, asked if it were the intention of His Excellency, as reported, to prorogue the House?

Mr. HINCKS—Yes.

Sir ALAN MACNAB—In order afterwards to dissolve it?

Mr. HINCKS—Yes.

Sir A. MACNAB—Without altering the Franchise Bill, so as to make it come into immediate operation?

Mr. HINCKS—Of Course.

Sir ALAN MACNAB—I have then to say for myself and my friends near me, that we are quite ready to give our assistance to pass that bill, in order to make it available at the next election. We are also ready to pass the Supplies, or do anything else to enable the government to be carried on in the best manner. It is not necessary for me to remark on this prorogation, without affording the country the means of understanding its reasons. We can only say that we are ready to return a respectful reply to the speech and of the grand space of the House was to insert in that reply sentiments not in accordance with those of gentlemen opposite, the latter ought not to have shrunk from presenting it, and thus avoid responsibility by addressing His Excellency to do what he took to be a breach of the Constitution. They thus prevent the House from giving its views to the Governor General. I think it necessary to express these sentiments in order that the truth should be known.

Mr. MACGREGOR—Entirely agreed with the noble and gallant knight (loud cries of hear, hear.) The House had placed on the statute book a bill to which it had given an unanimous assent to give a wider expression to the popular opinion of the country, this was no measure of party or class but concerned all, and to would just read the preamble to show how necessary and just it was thought, he read as follows:

"Whereas it is right to extend the elective franchise to certain classes of persons who are now excluded from voting at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly."

Here the Messenger from the Council appeared at the bar and the Speaker read the notice to prorogue.

Mr. MacKENZIE.—There was no necessity for delay—the bill in question would be passed immediately and passing this bill would give the franchise to 10,000 people—would they dissolve before they had completed it. The bill should be carried at once (great cheering throughout the House.)

The SPEAKER here rose.

Mr. MacKENZIE—wait a minute—give me a minute—[Cries and cries of go on, the Speaker standing all the time.]—He asked if the Inspector-General, who had once so earnestly opposed his exclusion from the House, was now to deprive thousands of their political rights? Were the representatives of the people to be thus driven from their seats like soldiers by a drill sergeant in a garrison town? They had come to see the public accounts—where were they?—The treaty: what was become of it? Was all information to be thus shut out from them, though their table was furnished with a list of reports which ought to be presented. [Another burst of applause and cries of order.] As an old reformer he cried shame on the government, (cries of hurrah!) shame on them, (cries of order, hear, and h. r. r. h.) [Three knocks were now heard at the door.] Shame on them! [Cries, go on.] What was to be said to the constituencies of this summarily disposing of the House? He would move that the House sit till six o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER—that cannot be done if any Member objects. Mr. MacKENZIE—the Governor General had declared in a late speech that the people of Canada were thoroughly loyal to the Queen—was that the way to increase their loyalty? Mr. McDONALD of Kingston began to speak with great reverence in the midst of tremulous uproar saying the House was quite ready to return a respectful answer to the address. Mr. MacKENZIE here walked with his motion to the Speaker's chair.

Mr. SIZEMOOR here rose to a question of order; the messenger had been admitted without the consent of the House.

Mr. McDONALD still standing proceeded: he stood here for the liberties of the people of Canada. [Here the uproar became tremendous, Mr. McDonald speaking at the top of his voice with violent gesticulations, but being quite inaudible; and the speaker standing as if to speak.]

Mr. DUNSMOND called the Speaker to keep order to preserve the dignity of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON rising with great excitement. Dignity of the House! What dignity are we treated with? [Cheers.] Mr. MacKENZIE, put my motion—[Order, chair, hear hear.]

Mr. A. McNEAN during a moments calm said the ministry had not explained their resignation, or in what position the ministry stood before the country. Was this like English Statesmen? Yet standing with only four independent votes from Upper Canada, and a bare majority from Lower Canada, they will allow nothing to be said, but dissolve the House the moment it expressed an opinion different from theirs.

Mr. BROWN attempting to speak was understood to say, why don't the ministry pass their necessary measures. [Hear, hear.] They dissolve to escape inquiry into their corruption.—[Yes, and tremendous noise.]

Mr. LAMONT asked the Speaker if he thought the discussion should continue if not he would yield to that opinion. Mr. SPEAKER said admit the Messenger, and that being done and the messenger within the walls he thought all discussion irregular. One of chair, chair.

Mr. BROWN still standing and attempting to speak, the House rose and went across the street to the Legislative Council Chamber. At the bar of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly read the following

ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

It has been the immemorial custom for the Speaker of the House of Commons to communicate to the throne the general result of the deliberations of the House on the principal subjects which may have engaged its attention during the Session of Parliament. On the present occasion, however, I have no such communication to make to your Excellency, inasmuch as there has been no bill passed or other proceeding adopted since your Excellency, in your very gracious speech from the throne, honored us with the reasons for which you had convoked this Parliament.

The passing of a Bill through all its stages, according to the laws and customs of Parliament (solemnly declared applicable to the Parliamentary deliberations of this Province by a decision of the Legislative Assembly of 1841) is considered necessary in order to constitute a Session of Parliament. We could not perform such a duty in consequence of the order of your Excellency, to us communicated, to meet you this day in order to be prorogued.

I would, however, in the name of her Majesty's faithful Colonists, assure Your Excellency, that it is not owing to any disrespect of Your Excellency, or the august personage you represent in these Provinces, that the Legislative Assembly has not replied to your gracious Speech from the Throne.

New EXCHANGE.—This handsome building, which is now completed, adds another architectural monument to the many which already adorn our fair city. For beauty of style and regularity of appearance, it stands preeminent. It has a grand and substantial air of business about it, at once pleasing to the eye, and appropriate to the purposes for which it was erected. The manner in which the interior of the building is laid out is such that it cannot but give the highest satisfaction, not only to the impartial judge, but also to the most prejudiced. In fact, we have not heard one single individual speak in other than the most satisfactory terms of the building. The only source of regret is, that the building should be so excluded from the view, by having been placed in so narrow a street as that in which it stands! We feel called upon to congratulate our citizens upon the high architectural talent which it is their happy lot to possess, and we are glad to observe that they are beginning to appreciate that talent. George Brown, Esquire, was the architect of this building, and all the details of which have proved so creditable to his professional skill and taste.—Montreal Sun.

Rafts Arrived at the Port of Quebec.

June 21.

- James McKenna, Flat Tamarac and White Pine, Nicolet, Cape Cove, owner.
- H. T. Waters, Staves, River Thames, New Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.
- John Egan & Co. (L. Felix) White Pine and Oak, Lake Duchene, Union Cove, owner.
- Do. (W. Mohr) White Pine, Chatts Lake Cap Rouge, do.
- Do. (Morrison's) do. Bear Brook, do. do.
- Do. (Mc Coghlan's) do. Black River, (Ottawa) do. do.
- Cullen & Fully's, W. Pine, Blanche, Wood & Petry, do.
- William Craig's, Red & White Pine, Portage du Fort, Cap Rouge, do.
- R. McGillis, (McMillan's) White Pine, Tamarac and Elm, Puyro River, Sharples Cove.
- Robt. Thompson, Mastas and Spars, Callumot, Leflesorier's Cove, do.
- Louis Roussard, White Pine, Litchfield, St. Michael's Cove, do.
- Peter Robertson, White Pine and Oak, Medawaska, Wolf's Cove, do.
- Calvin & Cook, Oak and Staves, Gilmour's Cove, Lake St. Clair, owners.
- E. G. Menick & Co., Oak and Staves, Union Cove, Lake St. Clair, owners.
- June 22.
- Narcisse Parys, Diamond Harbour, Flat Tamarac, St. Casimir, Deais Gale.
- Cook & Flood, Oak, Sundry Corps, Lake St. Clair, owners.

Attempted Murder.

We regret to learn that a young man, named Andrew Weir, (a Protestant,) employed on the steamer Phoenix, was on Friday last, about two o'clock in the morning, attacked by two ruffians, near the Nunnery in this town, and beat until they thought he was dead. It is hoped that they will soon be arrested. The sufferer is, however, on the way of recovering, though he has received several wounds in the head, supposed to be inflicted by skull-crackers.

A fresh addition of Books has just arrived from Europe for the library of the Bytown Mechanics Institute & Athenaeum, amongst which are the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; Welds Treatises complete; the Works of Lord Bacon; the Universal Library; a complete edition of Chambers Journal; Millers Physics; Grams Chemistry; Grants Physical Astronomy; Phillips Metallurgy; Balfours Botany, and a considerable number of other important works. The edition has given general satisfaction, and the library of this Institute will ere long hold a prominent position in the Canadian literary world.

The ANGEL GABRIEL SHOOT.—A report reached this City last night, that Orr, better known as the "Angel Gabriel," while preaching to the citizens of Lawrence, Mass., last evening was shot by a man in the crowd. The man was immediately seized by the mob, taken to a tree, and then hung until he was dead.—N. Y. Tribune, June 22.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RENFREW.

A Public Meeting, held at Munro's Hotel, A Village of Renfrew, on the 5th day of July instant, called with a view to the choosing of a Candidate to represent the County of Renfrew in the Legislative Assembly.

On motion of Mr. W. N. Faichney, seconded by Mr. John Munro—

Elias Moor, Esqr., Reeve for Adamston, was called to the Chair, and M. J. Hickey, Esqr. Merchant, Eganville, was appointed to act as Secretary.

The meeting, although representing the various political parties in the County, were unanimous in the opinion, that at the coming Election it would tend to the interest of the County for all parties to lay aside and discard politics, and endeavour by every means to consolidate and amalgamate the various political parties in the County into one solid phalanx, in order to return as their Representative the most suitable person, to be Whig or Tory. Whereupon

It was moved by William Morris, Esqr. of Greenlaw, seconded by James McLaren, Esqr. Horton—

Whereas, the County of Renfrew has an export Trade of nearly £200,000, and an import Trade of an equal amount, and annually contributes to the coffers of the public Exchequer an amount equal to £70,000—exhibiting a Trade infinitely greater than any other County in the Province

And whereas, notwithstanding these vast resources, this County has not hitherto received that attention from the Provincial Government in the distribution or expenditure of the public Revenue within its bounds which other Counties, who contribute but a fraction of the above, has received—who have had annually expended in their midst large sums in the making of Roads and construction of Canals.

And whereas, much of the neglect which this County has hitherto laboured under, has been occasioned from the want of proper Representatives in Parliament, to espouse and plead their wants;

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Meeting, eschewing all political feeling, feel called upon

by a sense of duty to themselves;—their families and this their adopted County, to use every legitimate means in their power to secure as their representatives in the coming Parliament, a man of enlarged views,—one whose interests are identified with the County, and one possessed of such ability as to manfully and fearlessly advocate in his place in Parliament the rights of this hitherto much neglected County, and procure for it an equitable share of the public Revenue, and thereby develop its unrivalled resources, and make it, as it essentially will be, one of the most wealthy and prosperous Counties in the United Provinces.

Moved by John Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. N. Faichney,—

Resolved,—That this Meeting, feeling deeply impressed with the importance of the foregoing Resolution, cheerfully hail the intelligence that the Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS has been pleased to accept of the invitation sent him by the Electors of this County; and this Meeting pledge themselves to use every exertion, in order to secure his triumphant return.

Moved by Robert Campbell, Esq., seconded by Mr. David Barr,—

Resolved,—That in thus recording their firm determination to effect the return of the Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS, they do so not on political grounds, but on account of the great stake he has in the County, and also on account of his great abilities as a statesman.

Moved by John Muaro, Esq., seconded by Mr. John McMullen,—

Resolved,—That this meeting feeling deeply alive to any measure that may tend to develop the resources of the great Ottawa country, feel called upon to tender their hearty thanks to the Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS, as the head of the Government, for the grant to the Chats canal, which, although but a trifling instalment, must be gratefully received.

Moved by Mr. William Watt, seconded by Dr. Canwell,—

Resolved,—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the local papers.

Moved by Mr. D. Stewart, seconded by Mr. A. Stewart,—

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for their conduct and services.

(Signed,) ELIAS MOON, J. P. Chairman.

(Signed,) M. J. HICKEY, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

GENTLEMEN!

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

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

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

For having so declared the Ministry guilty, and those with whom I was and am associated, and sent back to our constituents by the Government of the day, I do hope that, by the patronage, of which they have the gift, and the

means they can unscrupulously wield, they will obtain the election of other men, whose return (whether Conservatives or Radicals,) will be a repudiation of any concurrence in the votes of those who have rejected the Ministry.

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

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

Perceiving that many well meaning men are advised to forego their political principles on behalf of any person advocating "the Malin Liquor Law," and that it is to be made available in this election; I cannot permit myself to be misunderstood. Although I am desirous of supporting any measure for the suppression of Intemperance, I am not prepared to give an unqualified support to a prohibitory law which it would be impossible to enforce, and by its violation openly and secretly would tend to weaken the people's respect for all law. From objection I am inclined to think that the cause of temperance is injured by its being used as a stalking horse, by which insincere men ride into power.

Where a divine law exists for the observance of the sabbath, I can hardly think that those who respect it should hold it necessary to pass it bye, and supply its place with a human enactment, but if the present Government, who can by a simple order prohibit Sunday labour in the post-offices and on public works, will not enforce this great obligation, I will not hesitate to give my support to any law necessary to oblige them so to do.

Whilst old agitated questions are freely discussed in addresses an important one, which is growing up, involving the freedom of speech, is studiously avoided, although it bears seriously upon our civil and religious liberty. Any measure to secure this natural right I am in favour of.

I have freely put the issue and my opinions before you, and I hope for as free and independent a response

G. BYRON LYON.

Bytown, July 6th, 1854.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON

GENTLEMEN:—

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

It was generally expected that an appeal to the people would shortly be made, as announced by the leading Ministerial Journals throughout the Province, but it was by no means anticipated that a dissolution would have taken place till the introduction of the Ministerial Bills on the Clergy Reserves, Seigniorial Tenure, and an Act to bring into operation the new Franchise Bill passed a year ago, the last of which was then deemed necessary to obtain a free expression of public opinion upon these and other great questions of the day. Suffice it to say that, notwithstanding the numerous promises and assertions, both public and private,

given by the Government, no notice was taken of it, or at least of these important questions in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General from the Throne, and consequently there was a general determination, by all parties, to pass a vote of condemnation on the present men at the helm of affairs; they were placed in a minority of thirteen on the answer to the Speech.

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

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

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

On the eve of a General Election, misrepresentation, in every shape, will, as doubtless be resorted to.—I feel confident that you will exercise the right of acting for yourselves, without the uncalled for interferences of any party, who, under the plea of having your welfare at heart, may presume to dictate to you, as if in their estimation you were quite incapable of acting for yourselves. Candidates, for the sake of the people, are often induced to make professions of the course they would pursue, and of the independence with which they are to be guided in their public career, when at the same time it is well known that professions and promises are often forgotten.

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

I have lived among you for upwards of thirty years, upwards of twenty of which I have served as your representative. I had no sinister end to serve, nor have I any selfish object in view, in desiring to be honored again with your confidence, and I may be permitted to say, that within that time, I declined what might by some be considered a greater honor than a seat in the Legislative Assembly.

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,
EDWARD MALLOCH.

County of Carleton.

Bytown, 25th June, 1854.

It is a letter from Turin, June 19, 1845, 1846, the Austrians are forming a large army at Cologne, and there is no good prospect of movement among the troops, all bearing in that direction, but in the mean time, so as not to attract attention



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JULY 10, 1854.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARLIAMENT, contrary to general expectation, has recently been dissolved in a hurry, and writs will immediately be issued for a general Election. The Ministry to the very last moment, disgracefully delayed calling the members together, but in the end were obliged to do so, and well have they been made to suffer for their misconduct.

Men of all parties have become tired of the glaring iniquities of the chissellers in power, and a change is anxiously sought for, even by quondam friends of the Administration.

In the merited defeat of the Ministry Mr. Hincks has come in for his full share of condemnation. It may be truly said, that, within the last few weeks, his popularity and influence have received a woful fall downwards from which depth of defeat he will find it extremely difficult to recover. Francis Hincks is not the man of influence to-day that he was some short time ago: still it would appear that he can yet find friends, or fools, to second his endeavours to deceive and blindfold the people of Canada, who, in all conscience, have been duped long enough by him. If there was a single spark of disinterested patriotism in the man, in dealing with his public character, we might forget, for the moment, his odious political creed and award him the tribute due to mistaken sincerity. We look in vain for one act in his entire public career worthy of respect.

Notwithstanding the enmity always displayed by this rebel-paying, murder-sanctioning enemy of Protestantism, Conservatism and British principle, we have been perfectly astounded to think that a few of the electors of the County

of Renfrew have sent him a Requisition to become a candidate for the representation of that CONSERVATIVE County.

Surely, surely, the Conservatives—the Orangemen of Renfrew—will never consent to be made the dupes of such a designing dodge. Hincks has already addressed the electors of Oxford; but afraid of being disgracefully defeated in his own County, he gets his emissaries to procure him a requisition from Renfrew, in order, no doubt, that he may be able to boast in Parliament, of the number of Constituencies for which he could be returned. Highly complimentary indeed, to the electors of a County, the majority of whom, ought rather, *to the end of time*, do without a representative in Parliament, than belie their professions and principles by giving a single solitary vote to such a man as Francis Hincks. A pretty farce it would be, certainly, for the gigantic *Gouger* to go into Parliament as the representative of a Conservative constituency!

In his answer to the *Requisitionists*, Mr. Hincks tells the Electors of Renfrew that he *cannot* be present on the day of Nomination, but this, he says, will be of no importance as they are well acquainted with his political principles.

If the Conservatives of Renfrew are willing to put up with such an insult as this, they are not the men we take them to be. Yes! his principles are too well known to the people of Canada—too well known, we trust, to the Electors of Renfrew—for him to have the slightest chance of numbering among the *rattles in his tail*, a Conservative County.

We did imagine that, in attempting to get himself smuggled into a Conservative County, Francis would have been cunning enough not to cry "*stinking fish*," but we were mistaken; the *little Requisition* with precious few signatures, has been hatched, upon the strength of which, and doubtless sundry promises of future windfalls from the public purse—modest Francis offers himself as a specimen of a Radical legislator to a Constituency chiefly made up of Conservatives and Orangemen, giving them, at the same time, a dead shot by telling them they are all well acquainted with his political principles.

Conservatives of Renfrew have you

ng-Candidate of your own, no man of kindred political principles that you can unitedly support, in preference to the lasting and indelible disgrace of supporting the most objectionable member of an Administration which has been noted for its oppressive and illiberal proscription of Conservatives from one end of Canada to the other—*noted* for the number of its Acts to endow and enrich the Romish Church, famous for its rebel-paying bill—and more notorious still for shielding by the mockery of a judicial farce, the savage riots of Quebec, and the murderers of Protestants on the 9th of June in the City of Montreal. All this, and more too, has been done by the infamous radical ministry; and in the perpetration of the very worst of their political acts, Francis Hincks has been the "head and front of their offending."

Conservatives and Orangemen of Renfrew will you entail upon yourselves the eternal disgrace of having this unprincipled leader of a dishonest and anti-British party pointed at as your representative? If you will, call yourselves Britons no more.

Since writing the above we are happy to learn that a staunch Conservative Candidate will be brought forward for Renfrew. He is a gentleman of ability, and one in whom the "good men and true" can have every confidence, and we have no doubt that he will receive the united support of the Conservatives of that County.

BYTOWN.

There are only two actual Candidates in the field for the representation of Bytown; Dr. Beaubien and Agar Yelding Esq.; the former comes forward on the French Canadian interest.

We believe that the bringing forward of Dr. Beaubien, was, what might be termed, politically speaking, a dodge. He was, we understand, expected to resign in favor of Mr. McLachlin or Mr. Aumond, if he could be induced to come forward. We learn, however, if rumour is correct, that Dr. Beaubien will not submit to be made a passive tool of, but intends to contest the election on his own account. In this dodge, then, it would appear, that there has been an adding up of accounts in the absence of Boufface, or vulgarly speaking, a reckoning without their host by the reformers of Bytown.

Mr. McLachlin we believe will not stand: of Mr. Friel, as a Candidate, we hear nothing now, he doubtless, being forcibly impressed with the matter of fact idea that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

We shall now say a word or two of Mr. Yeilding, who comes forward at the urgent solicitation of his friends, as the Conservative Candidate for Bytown. Mr. Yeilding is too well known to the electors of Bytown to require any elucidation of his qualifications or political principles at our hands. We believe him not only to be a man of good practical views, general intelligence and sound common sense, but better still, a consistent and uncompromising Conservative; and if elected we have no doubt of his making a good representative.

Holding the above conscientiously expressed opinion of Mr. Yeilding, we think his nomination a good one, and would therefore urge upon the Conservative party of Bytown to evince their consistency by giving him their zealous and undivided support.

We believe the Conservatives of Bytown can yet elect their own man: they have now an opportunity of trying their power; and we hope they will not neglect their duty. With energy, activity and perseverance, everything may be done.

Since the above was written, Mr. Friel has issued a long address to the electors of Bytown, in which he promises, if elected, to do a great deal for this little town.

The present Mayor of this embryonic metropolis is particularly important in the position he has assumed, but we must beg, a little seriously, to doubt the validity of the elective qualifications of many of his 300 Requisitionists.

We learn, also, that Mr. McLachlin is likely to be persuaded to take his chance again. His chance will, we imagine, be small; as, after the votes he has given in Parliament, we do not see how any man pretending to be a Protestant can support him.

Pontiac.

We hope and trust that the Conservatives and Orangemen of Pontiac will not so far forget their duty to themselves and their country as to vote for Mr. Egan as their representative. If they can return a Conservative, and they certainly can—let them

prove true to their principles by doing so. One vote in the House may save the party or give triumph to our enemies. Let the men of Pontiac remember this, and throw Mr. Egan over board as an unqualified abettor of the corrupt acts of the Radical Ministry, unless he is willing to come out fair and square as a Conservative.

County of Carleton.

There are two Conservative Candidates in the field for the County of Carleton, Edward Malloch Esq., the sitting member and William F. Powell Esqr., the Warden of the County.

For Mr. Powell we have a friendly feeling; and we should rejoice to see him returned to Parliament as the representative of some other County: but, as we have always supported Mr. Malloch, and always found him in public and private, consistent and honest as a popular representative, we have yet seen no reason why we should change our opinions concerning him or alter our hitherto oft reiterated expressions of confidence in his honesty and integrity as a politician. We still therefore consider Mr. Malloch every way worthy of the continued support of the electors of Carleton, and we have seen nothing yet which can lead us to doubt his success. We know little about, and have no desire to practise any of the trickery of elections. We say just what we think. As the candidate for Carleton, we are in favour of Mr. Malloch, at the same time we have not the shadow of an unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Powell. We never did, and never will allow public differences of opinion to interfere with or affect private intercourse. Our motto is "Do unto all men as you would wish they should do unto you;" and we mean to follow it out as far as we are able in election, as well as every other matters.

AMUSEMENT.

☞ We direct public attention to the Advertisement of Levi J. North's Great Circus, which may be found in another column. We understand this Establishment is of a high order, and well worthy of patronage, therefore the lovers of the performances of the amphitheatre, in Bytown, will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste. In common with the generality of the people of this town, we are fond of good Circus performances, and even if it were otherwise, there would be little use in preaching against them here.

The day of nomination for Russell will be the 15th inst., polling will commence on the 22nd. The nomination for Pontiac will be on the 21st, polling on the 28th.

As a proof of the devout confidence placed in the fictions of the Romish system, we publish the following ridiculous document which we have no doubt has been worn, as a preservative from danger, by some pious Papist.

"The following prayer was found on the grave of Our Lord Jesus Christ, in the year 803, and sent from the Pope to the Emperor Charles as he was going to battle, for safety; they who shall repeat it every day, or hear it repeated, or keep it about them, shall never die a sudden death, nor be drowned in water, nor shall poison have any effect upon them, and it being read over to a woman in labour she will be delivered safely and be a glad mother, and when the child is born, lay it on his or her right side, and he or she shall not be troubled with misfortunes; and if you see any one in fits, lay it on his or her right side, and he or she shall stand up and thank God; and they who shall repeat it in any house shall be blessed by the Lord, and he that will laugh at it will suffer. Believe this, for certain it is as true as if the Holy Evangelist had written it. They who keep it about them shall not fear lightning nor thunder, and they who shall repeat it every day shall have three days' warning before their death."

THE PRAYER.

"O adorable Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, dying on the gallows tree for our lives! O Holy Cross of Christ, see me in thought! O holy cross of Christ ward off from me all sharp repeating words; O holy cross of Christ ward off from me all weapons of danger, O holy cross of Carleton protect me from mine enemies; O holy cross of Christ ward off from me all dangerous deaths, and give me life everlasting; O crucified Jesus of Nazareth have mercy on me now and forever. Amen."

"In honor of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and in honor of his Sacred passion, and in honor of his holy resurrection, and God-like ascension, to which be liked to bring me the way to Heaven; true as Jesus Christ was born on Christmas Day, in the stable; true as Jesus Christ was crucified on Good Friday; true as the three kings had brought their offerings to Jesus on the 13th day; true as He ascended into Heaven, so the honor of Jesus will keep me from my enemies, visible and invisible, now and forever. Amen."

In the above choice specimen of Priestly literature, the cross—a piece of wood, called in Scripture, the "accursed tree"—is invested with divine powers, and reverently prayed to by the poor devotee who puts his trust in the monstrosities told him by the Priesthood.

We shall suppose that the prayer above quoted is kept in the pocket of a drunken lawless blaspheming Papist; how far will it avail in protecting such an individual from the rewards of his iniquity? The thing is quite ridiculous, and of a piece with pretended priestly power to forgive sins, heal the sick and extricate souls from Purgatory.

Early Potatoes.

On Thursday last we received a specimen of new Potatoes—the ash-leaved Kidneys—from Mr. Enoch Walkely, of this town, they were grown on his farm in Gloucester and are remarkably fine for the season.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT AND GENERAL ELECTION.

This country has been perfectly taken by surprise at the sudden and utterly unexpected course which things have taken in the political world.

The course of events has been succinctly this.—It was well known that in view of the recent enactments, by the first of which the Representation was numerically increased, and by the second, the electoral franchise largely extended, it was the intention of Ministers to hold a short Session, in order to the passage of certain necessary measures, and then to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the new Constituencies.

Out of the first of the necessary measures was a short Act to bring the extension of the Franchise into operation at an earlier period than that contemplated by the present Statute. We may, as well explain at once, *Par Parcellise*, that by the provisions of the Act for extending the Franchise certain returns must be made previous to its passage into official operation. One of these returns, that of the assessment in the various municipalities will not be due till the 1st of September, and the other, a return by the Crown Lands Department of all parties in arrears to the Crown for lands, will not be ready till the 1st of January 1855. Consequently the new elections though taking place under the Act for increasing the Representation will not be affected by that for extending the Franchise; hence it follows that by this precipitate and untimely appeal to the country about 100,000 of our fellow countrymen will be deprived of their right to vote.

Another most necessary measure was the passage of an Act to confirm, so far as it was in the power of the Canadian Parliament, the proceedings of Lord Elgin and Mr. Hume in regard to an arrangement for reciprocal trade between this country and the United States.

It would also have been necessary to vote the supplies.

The Ministry had caused it to be understood during the recess that though they did not think it expedient to pass two measures of such importance as the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenures and the Clergy Reserves, really the only measures of importance before the country, yet that they would prepare and lay before the House such Acts as were in their opinion calculated to effect the desired end.

Parliament met. In the speech from the Throne no mention was made of these two most important questions, but the Prime Minister stated that the Bills were prepared and would be laid before the House. We know that they are printed.

Mr. Patrick, on the Ministerial side moved a series of resolutions for an address in answer to the speech from the Throne,

which were as usual its echo. Messrs. Sicotte, Sherwood, and Cauchon moved certain amendments which went to express want of confidence in Ministers for their postponement of action on the Seigneurial Tenures question, and for their want of faith in not meeting Parliament in February, as they had promised to do. After a long and very acrimonious debate in which anything but Parliamentary language was used on both sides, and several amendments on amendments having been proposed, it was moved that "this House regrets that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present Session, a measure for the immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserves, and also a measure for the abolition of the Seigneurial Tenures."—This motion was carried by 42 to 29, or a majority of 13 against the Administration.

On this Mr. Hincks requested an adjournment till Thursday, in order that the Government might have time for consideration.

It very soon became known that the Ministers had determined on the dissolution of Parliament, and accordingly, no one was surprised, when at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, His Excellency came down in State to the Hall of the Legislative Council.

Previous, however, to the appearance of the Messenger to summon the Commons' House to His Excellency's presence, a most tumultuous debate took place in that House. The shouts and yells, the gallery taking part in the row, were distinctly heard on the other side of the street, in the Hall of the Legislative Council, where His Excellency sat patiently on the Throne, waiting three quarters of an hour for his faithful Commons. At last they appeared when Mr. Speaker, very calmly, in his usual unperturbed fashion, produced a paper, which was in fact a manly, tho' most respectful protest against the violation of the Constitution, in the dissolution of the Assembly under the existing circumstances. This appears to have fallen like a bombshell into the Ministerial ranks, for no one had the slightest idea that such a document had been prepared. We are told that a much stronger protest had been written, but that a wise and always judicious leader of the opposition, considerably altered its terms and reduced it to the form in which we now find it. Mr. Speaker Macdonald has done his duty to his country in the most manly, straightforward and constitutional manner, as befitted the Speaker of the Commons House of a great country like this, and shown the Governor General and his advisers that they will not be permitted to violate with impunity the solemn Act of Parliament which constitutes the Great Charter of the Canadian people.

After the reading of this protest, during which certain persons looked unutterable things, the Governor General read his speech proposing the Parliament and announcing its immediate dissolution. We purposely refrain from comment on this singular speech.

Since this, we have received three Royal Proclamations; the one dissolving the present House; the second directing the issue of new Writs, returnable on the 10th day of August next—the third directing the Parliament to assemble on that day in Quebec—but it is not stated, for the dispatch of business.

So much for the history of the events of the last 15 days.

We have but few observations to make. It is quite clear to us after a careful perusal of the Act of Union, that that Act has been violated both in letter and spirit. In that Act it is distinctly declared that there must be a Session of the Provincial Parliament once in each year. There has been no such Session. It is necessary that an Act be passed by the three Estates in order to constitute a Session, and this has not been done. Parliament was called together on the very last day allowed by Law, and summarily dissolved without having done any Act that would make a Session. If this be not a violation of the law we know not what is. Nothing can save the Ministers but a majority in the new Parliament sufficient to pass an Act of indemnity.

The same argument holds good with respect to the supplies. The Government has now no right to expend a single farthing of the Provincial Revenue; the supplies for this current year have been expended or are being expended, and no more are voted. There is no more well-known principle than this, that, constitutionally, no public money can be expended without the express vote of the Representatives of the people. Nothing but an Act of Indemnity can cover an expenditure so illegal.

We have hitherto been inclined to support the Administration, on two grounds, the first that they seemed to us to be doing all in their power to improve our internal communications, and the second, because they had pledged themselves to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, a measure which we believe absolutely necessary to secure Protestant unity of action.

It is quite true that even in the matter and manner of carrying out our great railroad schemes we saw much that appeared objectionable; many grave charges are yet unexplained; but we are philosophic enough to know that there is, in this world, no un-mixed good; evils and imperfections will attend the best intentions, but we were willing to overlook the possible small evil, and accept the greater good. But in the present violation of the Constitution, for such it is, and we duty sufficient answer on this head, we cannot but think that the Ministry have acted rashly and unwisely. They were offered the alternative; Sir Allan McNab acting on the part of the opposition, distinctly said that notwithstanding the difference on these points, the Reserves and Tenures, they were prepared to vote the supplies, the Franchise Act, the ... Act, and

any other necessary measure; but this was rejected.

In the present position we have little more to say; the crisis has come on us so unexpectedly and the country is so little prepared for it—that it is difficult to understand the exact position; moreover our space is falling short, and it is most probable that before our next issue we shall have more information with respect to the position and prospects of parties.

CLERGY RESERVES.

It seems as well that the country should distinctly understand the exact position assumed by the opposition on this momentous question.

It has long been felt by the moderate Conservatives that in one way or other this question must be settled; that in its present shape it remains a stone of stumbling and rock of offence over which all shins are broken. That so long as it remained so there was no hope of the accession to power of a moderate party, composed of the most liberal men of each, who would also have the confidence of the liberal section of the French Canadians.

In order to effect a settlement of this question, it is absolutely necessary that it be left an open one. It is our firm conviction that any Administration taking it up as a Ministerial question would make shipwreck on it. This has been sufficiently proved with respect to the present Government. They have always assumed that as the Clergy Reserve question was one peculiarly affecting Upper Canada, they would have on it the support of the French Canadian members. But what was the case? On Mr. Hartman's motion in which the word "secularization" was used, four French Canadians only voted in the affirmative; and all the rest went dead against it. This is significant enough; and we do not from all we know believe that however sincerely in earnest they were to do it, the present Government could have carried this measure.

Neither can their successors, as a Ministry. We are pleased, therefore, to learn that a *via testis* has been found; a mode in which the question can be settled according to the well-understood wishes of the majority of the people without compromising the safety of the Government, or inducing further divisions of opinion among those who have really nothing else to keep them from acting in concert for the general good.

The Clergy Reserves will be made an open question. All men, moderate Conservatives, and moderate Reformers, French and English, are pledged to abide by the decision of the majority. Each man may, on this question, vote as he pleases; either for secularization, division or retention, and if secularized, on their ultimate destiny.

This, from good information, we believe to be the understanding come to between those parties who constituted the majority on the recent decisive division in the House of Assembly, and we must say that we think it a wise one.

THE ELECTIONS.

(From the Railway Times.)

SINCE our last publication in addition to the address of Mr. Powell to the electors of the County of Cadleton, Mr. Malloch has come out with us to the same constituency; Mr. Mr. Stewart has addressed the electors of Russell, Mr. Hincks the electors of Renfrew,

and Messrs. Yielding and Friel the electors of Bytown.

In to-day's paper will be found Mr. Lyon's address to the County of Russell, and we suppose that Mr. Bell's is not far off.

We hear that Mr. Powell has had several meetings at different places in Carleton, and that he is very well satisfied with his prospects.

Mr. Yielding is pretty sure of Bytown, if no other Candidate than Mr. Friel makes his appearance.

Mr. Supple has positively declined to stand for Renfrew, so that, so far as we now know there is no opposition to Mr. Hincks; it has been rumored that either Mr. Jason Gould, or Mr. Gerard McCree might come forward, and the *Globe* has a story that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald was coming down from Kingston, but we believe there is no foundation for any of these rumors.

Messrs. Egan, Cooke, McGoey, and Ayleen are all mentioned for Ottawa; Mr. Egan we know has been applied to from several townships but we have reason to believe that he goes for Pontiac, in which county we apprehend there will be no opposition. The contest in Ottawa will really be between Mr. McGoey and Mr. Cooke.

In Montreal, Mr. Bristow is seeking the sweet voices of the unwashed of Griffintown, and we believe that one Mathew Ryan has been pimping about in the same quarter, with what luck we know not. On behalf of the respectable Irish Roman Catholics we have heard that Mr. Thomas Ryan, a well known Merchant of the city has been invited to stand; Mr. Dorion is already out with his address in the liberal French Canadian interest; Mr. Badgley will represent the liberal Conservative element, and it is probable that Mr. Holton will come forward.

In Quebec the old members Stuart and Dubord stand again, and will be opposed, it is said, by Messrs. Legarie and Rheume.

LANSLOPE.—We presume that Mr. Merritt will be a candidate for this county as usual. So far no opponent has been brought forward.

SOUTH HASTINGS.—Mr. Lewis T. Wallbridge will run in this county against Mr. Bill Flint, the Ministerialist.

CITY OF TORONTO.—We understand that a meeting of the friends of Messrs. Sherwood, Cameron, Allan, and Vankoughnet was held on Saturday, and that the two latter gentlemen, Messrs. Allan and Vankoughnet, magnanimously consented to retire from the contest, in favor of Messrs. Sherwood and Cameron. The candidates in the field besides these gentlemen, are Messrs. Bowes and Ridout.

EAST BRANT.—Mr. David Christie, and Mr. Biggar are mentioned as candidates for this county.

WEST BRANT.—Mr. George Wilkes, Ministerialist, is to be opposed by Mr. Matthews, of Brantford, Independent Reformer.

SOUTH WESTWORTH.—The Dundas *Warrior* says that John C. Hatt is to be conservative candidate in this county. John Williamson and S. B. Freeman are mentioned among the Reformers.

NORTH WESTWORTH.—Dr. Hamilton, it is said, will be the conservative candidate here.

COMPTON, C. E.—Mr. Sanborn will be a candidate for this county.

BEAUCHAMPEL.—Mr. Ross, of Montreal, Barrister, is said to be a candidate here.

SHERBROOKE.—Messrs. Webb and Felton are candidates here.

SOUTH WATERLOO.—Mr. Scott, Reeve of Wilmot, has been asked to run in this county.

GLENCAY.—The hon. John S. Macdonald will go in without opposition.

HALDIMAND.—A Mr. Phelps, it is reported, will oppose Lyon McKenzie.

LAMPTON.—Mr. Malcolm Cameron is coming forward against Mr. George Brown, and it is said that Cameron has also a requisition from Lamark.

HASTINGS.—Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Murray, both conservatives are to run for one of the Ridings into which this county is now divided.

ELGIN.—We believe that that notorious person, Ogilvie Gowen, intended to stand for Elgin, but as it was unanimously resolved by the Caucus at Quebec, that no party could have any thing to do with him, we imagine he may save himself the trouble of standing, as if returned he need not expect to get anything.

FRONTENAC.—Mr. Henry Smith, the late member, will be opposed by Mr. Matweil Strange. Both gentlemen are Conservatives.

MEGASCHE.—Mr. Clapham is out for this county.

PRESBURY.—We are glad to learn that H. W. McCann, Esq., Crown Land Agent for the united counties of Prescott and Russell, is the Conservative candidate for this county, and that there is no doubt of his triumphant return.

Renew Again.

This County is engaging a good deal of the attention of the public, from the fact that it has been threatened with the ravages of the far-famed political Hyena of Canada. In another column may be found the proceedings of a meeting held on the 5th instant, in the village of Renfrew, highly approving of the idea of returning the hon. Francis Hincks for that constituency. Those whose names appear as having taken part in that meeting are either radicals, loose-fish or professed admirers of the policy of the ministry; therefore, we have no apprehensions that their influence will further the specious views of the £10,000 job financier.

In spite of the well glossed and knavish attempts of the emissaries of corruption engaged in the rogues' task of blinding the eyes of the Conservatives of Renfrew, that County, without doubt, will return a Conservative Candidate.

The Conservative Candidate to whom we have referred in another place is JOHN MCKUSKON, Esq. He has recently visited the electors of Renfrew, and we are happy to say, has met with the most cordial and enthusiastic reception. His success may, therefore be considered as certain; and the prowling hyena must roam still further in search of the corpse of some County whereon to prey, in which political feeling and indignant recollection are dead.

Russell.

As may be seen in another column, Messrs. Lyon and Stewart are out with their addresses to the electors of Russell; They are both Conservatives, and they are opposed in the County by Mr. Bell, of the *Citizen*, a thick and thin supporter of the ministry in its every act of iniquity.

With respect to this constituency we must speak plainly what we think Russell can return a Conservative Candidate if the Conservative interest is not split up by division in the camp. At present, we do not pretend to say which of the two Conservative Candidates is the most popular with, or which has the strongest claims upon the electors of Russell; but this we do say, if both are actuated by patriotic principles they will agree to stand by the decision of a majority of the electors. The way to do this, is to assemble the electors, in the different townships, previous to the day of election, and leave it to them to decide which shall be the Candidate. No matter what the consequences may be, Russell must not be thrown into the hands of the party.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In an other column will be found the telegraphic news received by the *Europa*, which arrived at New York on the 30th ult., her mails having been received here on Tuesday morning. The news contains no details connected with the allied armies of any great interest, although the most exciting events may be hourly anticipated as the French English and Turkish troops have been assembled at Varna, preparatory to their immediate march to the relief of Silistria, and with the intention of giving instant battle to the Russians now investing that city.

BLACK SEA.—On the 18th of May Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, accompanied by 7,000 Turkish soldiers appeared before Redoute Kalch, and sent a flag of truce demanding of the Russians the surrender of that important town and fortification no answer was returned to the summons and the Turkish troops having landed the admiral's ship at the same time firing a few guns, when the Russians fired the city in several places and retreated, having destroyed the bridge across the two rivers, a town some miles in land was also perceived to be in flames. The forts were immediately put into a state of efficient defence and garrisoned by the Turkish troops. Redoute Kalch is the bay to Georgia from the Black Sea, and its possession by the allies cuts off all water communication between it and Russia. The fleet still invests Sebastopol and another ineffectual effort has been made to bring the enemy's fleet to an engagement; the only two vessels of war on the coast belonging to Russia have been taken by us, and all the forts on the Circassian coast have been abandoned by the Russians and are now in possession of those brave mountaineers to whom military stores have been supplied by the allies. Capt. Gifford of the *Tiger* died at Odessa on the second of June and was the next day buried with military honours.

BALTIC SEA.—Sir Charles Napier has been employed in reducing the smaller forts and completely blockading all the Russian ports, nothing however of great importance has been communicated since our last.

TURKEY AND PRINCIPALITIES.—The Allied troops have left Scutari for Varna where they joined a portion of the Turkish army under Omar Pasha. The march upon Silistria will immediately commence but it is feared that the Russians will retreat and raise the siege; their loss before Silistria has already exceeded 20,000 men and soldiers and officers are dispirited at their constant defeat, and the great slaughter amongst them. The Russians have retired from the banks of the Danube and are making Jassy their head-quarters; this place being only a few miles from the Pruth, and near to the confines of Transylvania may be looked upon more as an answer to the summons of Austria than a retreat. The Turks have been victorious in two battles one at Brankoveni where the enemy lost a large number in killed and wounded, and the other at Turnu on the 25th when the Russians suffered dreadful slaughter.

GREECE.—Otho still favours the Insurrection in the Turkish Provinces having given their former military rank to those who have been connected with the Insurrection.

CHINA.—The conduct of the Imperialist army at Shanghai to the foreign population has been so infamous that the English and Americans determined to demand immediate indemnity and securities for future

safety or to punish it; the imperialists having refused all redress the marines from the British vessels *Encounter* and *Grecian* and the United States frigate *Plymouth* landed and were joined by a party of Volunteers from the factories and on the 4th of April and following day stormed the Imperial camp, dispersed the troops and burned and destroyed the encampment; on the succeeding day the Imperialists gave securities not again to meddle with the foreign residence. There were two killed and 16 wounded on the English and American side, the Chinese lost a great number. The Emperor of China was obliged to fly from Peking which has fallen into the possession of the rebels, and little doubt seems to be entertained but that the revolution will be completed and China become christianized.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Have called peremptorily upon the Emperor of Russia to evacuate the Principalities, no answer has yet been received, but it is thought that his late defeats and general want of success will induce him to comply with the demand, and make this a pretence for covering his retreat. This may satisfy Austria but neither England nor France will be content with less than full indemnity for the past and security for the future.

FRANCE.—Is still making great military preparations and the Emperor has been heard to say that the French troops would be found in St. Petersburg before this time in 1855.

ENGLAND.—The Duke of Newcastle has quitted the colonial office for the new appointment of Secretary of war, and Sir George Grey, has been appointed colonial Secretary in his stead.

A bill has been introduced into Parliament giving the Canadian Parliament the power to alter the construction of the Legislative Council. Upon the estimate for the year £5,000 for Roman Catholic Priests for British prisons and houses of correction was refused by the House of commons ministers being in a minority of 12. Lord John Russell having accepted the office of President of the council was obliged to vacate his seat in parliament and appear before his constituents the citizens of London for a re-election. This afforded his Lordship an opportunity of speaking more openly upon the question of the war, and of making fuller explanations than have yet fallen from the ministry in either House of Parliament. On Wednesday the 14th of June Lord John addressed his constituents and said in reference to the war that every effort to avoid it had been made by Lord Aberdeen's administration, which, was alone impelled to declare war by the ambition and cupidity of the Emperor of Russia who not being content with the concessions of the Sultan, sought to retain in his own possession the Turkish Provinces he had invaded; France and England resented this act of plunder; and as the courage and skill of the two nations seems well known so it will be shewn in defence of truth and justice against oppression and violence. He said that the Russian occupation of Constantinople would be dangerous to England and France but absolute ruin to the liberties of the people of Germany. He did not deny the faults and even cruelties under the Turkish rule but from this war will arise a better future and the religious liberty of the Christians now under the Government of the Porte will be fully and permanently established under the fullest guarantees. In this war there were no islands or provinces that could be conquered from Russia that England or France would accept, therefore am-

bition had nothing to do with their conduct. His Lordship said that in considering the terms of peace,—although he could not from his official station assume the determinations of this and the French governments,—he would state that such material guarantees should be given as should make it a permanent, solid, and honourable peace, and insure the world from the dread of an increase of power, but too well known for its suppression of all human liberty. Lord John Russell said that security for the future and indemnity for the past would form the basis of the only terms that the allies would accept, and that these should be secured by the pledges of the other nations of Europe to enforce the compact. His Lordship was elected without opposition, amidst the cheers of the assembly. By the threatened ministerial changes the Russell influence will predominate in the Cabinet.

Arrival of the "Europa."

NEW YORK, June 30, 1854.

The *Europa* arrived at 6 o'clock, p.m.

Accounts from Vienna state that it is not doubted Russia has rejected the Austrian summons. A conference between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia had resulted satisfactory to the allies.

Prussia will send an army to St. Petersburg to support the summons already despatched thither to Austria.

Silistria still holds out.

No important battle has been fought on the Danube.

The Russians have retired upon Jassy.

It has been decided that 70,000 allied troops shall go to Varna, & 40,000 to Sebastopol.

Immense exertions were making by the Turkish Commanders for the relief of Silistria. The Russians in Little Wallachia subjected it to pillage. The Russians were collecting forces in Finland, Sweden and Norway.

Great excitement was caused by the continued rains in France, respecting crops.—Advances in the prices of wheat and flour had been caused thereby.

The English transport ship *Europa* had been burned at sea with 20 lives.

Much excitement prevailed at Berlin on the information that the Russians had changed their head-quarters to Jassy.

The report that the Turkish commander at Silistria has been killed is untrue.

The forces are encamping at Dorna. No further demonstrations have been made by the allied fleets either in the Baltic or Black Sea. The squadron in the Baltic was before Sebastopol.

Further by the "Europa."

NEW YORK, July 1.

Silistria—from May 28th to 30th.—There had been six attempts to storm, all repulsed with prodigious carnage. During the night of the 28th and 30th the Turks made sorties with fearful effect on the besiegers.

The fleets in the Black Sea are still engaged in conveying the Anglo-French forces to Varna, but it would appear impossible for them to reach Silistria before the end of the month. Before that time Omar Pasha will have made an attempt to raise the siege.—His forces was 10,600 infantry, 14,000 cavalry and 140 guns— which are being rapidly concentrated. Marshal Paskiewitch has been wounded in the side by a musket shot and has been carried to Jassy. The command of the Russian army has temporarily devolved on Prince Menschikoff.

A letter from Widdis, May 30th, says that in Lesser Wallachia, the Russians carried off all the archives, public money and valuables of the convents and Churches. They have also been seizing all the horses and pressing the men in Greater Wallachia, by which it would seem they have some intention of evacuating the Provinces.

Embarrassment of the Russians in the Dobruzscha is increased almost beyond endurance. Their outposts are incessantly harassed by the Turkish irregulars and the Ishakli tribes of the country who have also removed and concealed all forage and provisions.

Redsohid Pacha has temporarily resigned the Ministry for foreign affairs, and his place is to be filled by Chékib Effendi.

Greece.—The insurgent chiefs in Macedonia have been defeated and driven to Mount Athos. The insurgents in Spiras were defeated by Achmet Pacha on the 2nd May, part fled into Grösce, others to the mountains.

1,200 English troops have landed at Piræus, Baltic.—On the 18th May, 3 English steamers destroyed the shipping, dock-yards and stores at Dramstad, in the Gulf of Bothnia. 350,000 roubles worth of damage was done. On the 31st, the steamers captured several vessels off Sveaborg, and on the 1st June 4 steamers destroyed the ships, dock-yards and stores at Sveaborg.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has published that he will declare war if the Principalities are not evacuated, and appearances on the Austrian frontier are very threatening.

The Russians are concentrating forces in Finland.

The Russian troops are very much dispirited.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Ellenborough in the House of Lords has been speaking in favor of the separation of the British North American Provinces from the British Empire. There had been much debate, it arose out of the second reading of the Canadian Legislative Council Bill. The Duke of Newcastle had spoken against such a proposition and Lord Brougham had supported it.

Lord John Russell has been unanimously re-elected to his seat in Parliament for London. Mr. Urquhart has not been proposed. At the close of the proceedings, Lord John addressed the meeting in very decisive terms on the subject of the present war.

Arrival of the AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, July 5.

The America arrived here this A.M. with dates from Liverpool to the 24th.

The Turks have driven the Russians from Silistra across the Danube, and raised the siege.

MARKETS.

Cotton, at Liverpool, active at 1/4 advance of sales of the week 50,000 bales.

Breadstuffs largely declined owing to the favorable weather.

Flour 2s. lower. Corn 1s. a 2s. Wheat 3d. a 6d.

Western Canal Flour quoted at 3s 6d. a 3 7/2.

Provisions unchanged.

Consols 3 1/2; 1856 advance.

New York, July 5.

The "Washington" is just coming up. News anticipated by the "America."

Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, from 1833, to 1854, up to the 20th June in each year.

Year	Vessels	Tonnage
1833	518	208,286
1854	520	236,391

More this year. 28,035

Melancholy Occurrence.

We regret exceedingly to learn that a fine boy, nine years and some months old, a son of William Stewart Esqr., of this town, was drowned on Saturday evening last in the Ottawa near the Old Brewery Landing. It appears that he was playing with a number of other boys, on a crib of timber out of which a stick had been shored or shipped endways. The empty space was covered with froth; and the boy supposing there was a piece of timber under it jumped amongst the froth and immediately disappeared, and was not again seen till his body was recovered from the water about three hours afterwards. The deceased was a youth of much promise, and his sad and sudden death has plunged his family and friends into deep grief.

ALARM IN RUSSIA.—TRANSPORTATION OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL TRADESMAN.—The last letters from different Russian provinces announce that marked agitations prevailed both in St. Petersburg and several of the neighbouring towns.—Trade was suffering intensely, and misery was on the increase. A recent fact strikingly illustrates both the fears of the Russian government and its method of proceeding. A tradesman of the capital having failed closed his shop, situated in one of the most frequented quarters of the city. This circumstance, apparently so ordinary, excited a sensation, and the government arrested the tradesman and transported him at once to Siberia for having failed at such a time, and thus betrayed the uneasy state of trade.—The police found upon inquiry that the immediate cause of the failure was a claim made by a nobleman for a sum of money due to him.—This nobleman was fined 15,000 roubles, and ordered to leave St. Petersburg and reside on his property.

A REMARKABLE VILLAGER.—A paragraph appeared lately stating as a remarkable fact, that all the shops in Fort Augustus were kept by young, unmarried females, all fresh, fair, and twenty. We beg to offer, as a still more remarkable fact—and probably the cause, not the effect, of the prior fact—that not only is this so, but that the provost, the minister, the schoolmaster, the doctor, the inspector, the lock-keeper, the exciseman, the baker, the fisher, the shoemaker, the tailor, the carpenter, the piper, and the fiddler, of this very remarkable village, are, all of them, singular to say, living in single blessedness!

The Legislature of Newfoundland having been refused a loan of £50,000 stig. by the Imperial government have passed an act authorizing them to borrow the amount, and any other monies they may require, to be used for the several purposes of the colony. His Excellency the Governor prorogued the session on June the 14th to the 9th of August next, in consequence of the Assembly having refused to vote the supplies.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.—THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The steamship Merlin has arrived at Halifax, with dates from Newfoundland to the 13th inst.

The Legislature troubles still continued and the Assembly had been dissolved by the Governor.

A destructive fire had occurred on George's street, destroying three blocks of buildings, and rendering ninety families houseless.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, calling attention to the subject of the penmanship taught in the Government schools. He complains that in some cases it is too small, and in others formed by alternate thick and fine strokes, so as to be difficult to read. He recollects a return to the style of the early part and middle of last century.

COMMERCIAL

Forsyth & Bell's Prices Current, of Timber, Deals, &c.

QUEBEC, July 1st, 1854.

	s.	d.	a.	q.
WATER PINE, in raft, for inferior and ordinary timber.....	0	5	a	0 7 1/2
for superior rafts of the year.....	0	8	a	0 10 1/2
in shipping order according to average and quality.....	0	8	a	0 11
RED PINE, in Shipping order, 25 a 45 feet.....	1	3	a	1 5
OAK, Lako St. Clair.....	2	6	a	2 8
ELM, in the Raft, 32 a 38 feet measured off.....	1	3	a	1 4 1/2
TAMARAC, Square, according to size in the raft.....	0	10	a	1 1
Flattened do.....	0	7 1/2	a	1 10
STAVES, for specification Merchantable.....	£	36		
Pipe assorted.....	£	17 10s.		
Do. W. O. Pouchon, Merchantable.....	£	16 10s	a	£ 17 10s.
DEALS, floated.....	£	15.	a	£ 17 for 1sts.
				3rds, for 2nds 2
				£ 8 a £ 8 10s for 3rds.
Do Bright.....	£	17 10s	for	1sts
				3rds. for 2nds 2
				£ 8 10s for 3rds.
Do Spruce.....	£	8 10s	for	1sts
				£ 7 10s for 2nds.
				£ 8 10. for 3rds.

N.B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the West subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS.

The last fortnight has been one of great activity in our port, and the demand for Oak, Elm, Staves and Deals particularly good.

WATER PINE has not come forward in any excessive quantity, and sales to some extent have been made of fair average timber at 6 1/2, 7 1/2, and 8 1/2, measured off for 60 to 65 feet average, while for large and superior quality the price asked is in a much greater proportion. At the moment, however, the demand is more particular for fair ordinary timber, while inferior finds buyers at 5d a 6d.

Sales of 70 feet in shipping order have been made at 9d.

For RED PINE there is little or no demand, the extreme prices asked having checked all shipment except where it has been contracted for.

OAK is in great request, and although sales were made last week by the dram at 2s 6d, in 2s 9d, it is now held firmly at the latter quotation.

ELM maintains a high price, and rafts have been sold at 15d a 16d, for 32 to 37 feet average. In shipping order for 40 feet, 18d a 20d is the quotation.

TAMARAC is arriving in much larger quantity than last season, but it is generally of large girth and size, and as all other wood for Ship-building purposes is of exorbitant value, it meets a fair and ready sale at 7 1/2 a 10 for fatted, and 10d a 13d for square.

Both STANDARD and POUCHON STAVES are in good demand, shipments are large and the quantity in market limited.

Floated Deals are in good demand at £16 15s a £17 for firsts, 3rds for seconds and £8 for thirds, while for Bright 10s extra is given for 1sts and 2nds in proportion.

There is a good enquiry for Spruce, and our quotations are realized without any great difficulty.

FANCIES continue much the same as when quoted in our last. We hear of 46s a 47s being current rate for Liverpool, 46s to Clyde, 48s to Shields, 46s to an outport in Bristol Channel, 48s to Newport and Cardiff. £4 Deals at Liverpool, and 2s 1/2 Deals to London.

FORSYTH & BELL.

Bytown Market Prices, July 10.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Raisins, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hides, Turkeys, Chickens, Geese, Ducks, and Wood.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.



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

The County, District, Masters of Private Lodges and members of the Grand Committee in the intended Province of Ontario consisting of all Counties west and inclusive of the County of Ontario are required to meet at Bradford on Friday the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario and Electing Provincial Grand Officers thereof for the ensuing year.

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

Proxies of Lodges being members of the Lodges they represent will be admitted, and the Brethren will be tested on the annual of 1852-3. Due notice will be given of the place and hour of meeting when arranged.

By Order.

JOHN T. ARNOLD, Grand Sec.

Toronto, July 4th, 1854.

The Hamilton Gazette, Hamilton Spectator, Bradford Courier, Conservative Exporter, London Times, Strachan Standard, Streetsville Review, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Brockville Monitor, Belleville Intelligencer, Orange Lily, and Perth Standard, to copy two posts. (26.)

CAUTION.

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

By Order, July 10th 1854

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

TOWN OF BYTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—

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

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

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

With respect to another most serious question affecting the interests of Lower Canada in an peculiar manner, I am also prepared to say, that I am in favor of an immediate settlement of the Seigneurial Tenures, so that the interests of the Constables may be protected, and the country be relieved from a system which has retarded the advance of that splendid section of the Province.

Under the present circumstances of the country, its great present and rapidly increasing prosperity, the high price of all the necessaries of life, and the well known fact that there is a heavy annual surplus in the Provincial Revenue, a reduction of the duties on Imports is absolutely necessary, and I pledge myself to support an Administration that is not prepared to bring in a measure for this purpose.

GENTLEMEN,

I now place myself in your hands, and pledge myself to use my best exertions to secure the election, and if re-

turned, to exercise the trust reposed in me, as a faithful representative should do.

Yours respectfully,
AGAR YIELDING.
Bytown, July 1st, 1854.

REMOVAL.
BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. COLTON would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bytown and the Public generally, that she has removed her Establishment to the new Building of Mr. Daniel Goode, a few doors from the Gazette Office, in the Avenue leading from Rideau Street to the Market, where she is prepared to receive and entertain Boarders in such a manner as she feels confident will give satisfaction. [26-2w]

RACES.

A Sporting Bet between two knowing ones, to match Mr. Chamberlain's "Lady Ellenragh" against Mr. Holla's "Harbaiday" having been made at Aylmer, for the sum of \$100, the match will come off on the 18th inst. Instead of the 20th as previously advertised, on the old course, one mile in repeat. N. B.—To start at 2 o'clock, P.M. Aylmer, 1st July, 1854. [26.]

Gazette please copy.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

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

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

STOCK SELLING OFF!!

Bytown, June 30th, 1854.—(25-1f)

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

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

Bytown, February 6th 1854. [3]

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER,
ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,

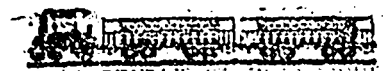
R. W. Scott.
w. April 26th, 1854. (17)

J. S. M. I. P. H.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

Next Door to A. Foster, East of 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 Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. &c. done in neatly repaired. (7-1f.)



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 ROBBLIN, *Napanee,*
HAMILTON SPENCER, *Elmira,*
WM. F. MEUELLE, *Toronto,*
WM. MATTHEW, *Brockville,*
JAMES ROSS, *Bellefleur.*

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

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

OFFICES:

S. C. BIXBY, 10 Court-Square, Boston,
JOHN ROBERTS, India Street, Portland.
D. DEFORRES, 63 Grt. St. James St. Montreal
F. J. LOGAN, St. Peter Street, Quebec,
D. & H. McLAUGHLIN, Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuable.

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

Having contracted with the Grand-Trunk 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.

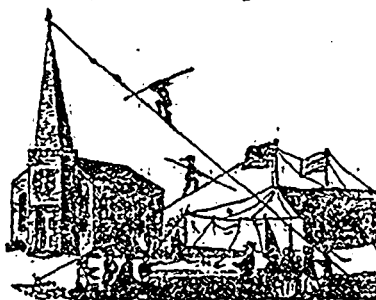
To ensure the speedy delivery of Goods shipped to or from ports in Britain, they must be distinctly marked "Care of the British and North American Express Co.," as the Company will have Agents at all the Canadian and British Ports to receive and forward the same.

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.

GRAND EXHIBITION!!!

Professor McFarland's Great Aerial Ascension on a Single Wire.



TO THE UTMOST HEIGHT OF THE TOWERING

PAVILION OF

LEVI J. NORTH'S CIRCUS,

Will take place a few minutes previous to the Circus performance, on every clear day.

N. B.—The ascension will not take place during a rain or high wind. The Circus performance takes place on all occasions without regard to weather.

Levi J. North's Colossal Circus,



From the National Amphitheatre, Philadelphia. This stupendous establishment, at once the LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT IN THE WORLD, comprising artists from every quarter of the Globe, and an immense Stud of Horses.

WILL EXHIBIT IN BYTOWN, Monday and Tuesday, July 19 and 20.

ADMISSION, RESERVED SEATS OR BOX 50 CENTS. PIT 25 CENTS.

SEATS FOR BOTH PRICES.

Upon which occasion the following celebrated performers, who stand without equals in Europe or America, will appear:—
MR. LEVI J. NORTH, the distinguished English

Mr BURNELL RUSNELLS, the great Double and Quadruple Horseman;

Professor JAMES McFARLAND, the unapproachable Tight-rope Performer; Signor CAPPALINO, the eminent Naturalist will introduce his wonderful RUSSIAN BEARS, in feats of Dancing, Wrestling, Chariot-Racing, &c.

Little VICTORIA NGILL, the most youthful, graceful, and interesting artist of the present age.

Master JENNINGS, in his beautiful act of the Poses Plastique;

Monsieur EDGAR, the renowned and wonderful Performer on the Crescent Card and thrower of Double Somerset;

Master WILLIE, the daring Young Horseman, in the great act of the Hurdle Race;

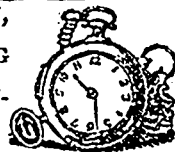
Mr ARCHER will perform his act of the Revolving Globe;

BEN JENNINGS, Clown to the Circle will open his inexhaustible Budget of Fun, dispensing a profusion of Laughing Philosophy, Bou Nois, Hits at the Times, Fresh Jokes, Comical Sayings, Rapartees, Sympathy, Satire, Sentiment, Stump Speeches, and Galvanised Gisms, Fantastic Grotesques, Love Ditties, and Soft Yarns, which he will distribute to the laughter-loving multitude with prodigal liberality.

N. B.—The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention of the public to his Bills. What is advertised on them he performs.

CHAS. C. PELL, Agent.

WATCH, CLOCK, MAKING AND ENGRAVING &c.



WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted.

Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver, &c.

Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

REGALIA.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

Music! Music!!

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

PATENT PAIRS! PATENT PAIRS!!

100 DOLLARS, to the Trade, 11s per Dozen— ALSO Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Crockery, &c., CHEAP.

Wholesale & Retail
GEORGE H. PRESTON

1000 St. George Street, Lower Bytown. }—(214)
May 24th, 1854

TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

GENTLEMEN,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, Gentlemen, Believe me to be, Very Faithfully, Your Obedt. Servant, WILLIAM STEWART.

Bytown, July 1st, 1854.

CITY HOTEL, GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS.

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY. NATURAL STAIRS. INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS. PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE. CITADEL. (S). DURHAM TERRACE. GREEN BATTERY. FRENCH CATHEDRAL. SEMINARY. HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT. LAKE ST. CHARLES. LAKE BEAUFORT. FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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

BLANK DEEDS

AND

MEMORIALS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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