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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, MARCH 18, 1854.

NO. 10.

Paddy's Farewell to the Priest.

The priest of the parish got up in the morn,
And he ordered his clerk all the people to warn,
That at his tribunal each man should appear.
When he sat as a god their confessions to hear,
But Paddy got up, and he sent him a word
That his soul had escaped from his snare like a
bird,
From the snare of the fowler, and now he would
tell
His reasons for bidding his reverence farewell.

Farewell, and for ever, to teachers of lies,
The Word of the Lord has enlightened my eyes
I see your impostures as clear as the light,
You, only can flourish in darkness and night.
Your merchandize now has no value for me,
For the pearl of the Truth in the Scripture I see.
The joys that now fill me, no language can tell
So, Priest of the parish, I bid you farewell.

Farewell to your worship of pictures and stones,
Your rags and your relics, and old rotten bones
Your images winking and bleeding impostures,
Your ten Ave Marias for one Pater Noster.
The second commandment you cunningly hide,
A service of sense for the true one provide;
The Word of the Lord with your rubbish dis-
guise,
And cheat all the world with your refuge of lies.

Away with the Mass: 'tis a lie and a cheat;
What! worship a wafer the vermin may eat!
It grew in a field, it was thresh'd with a flail,
'Twas winnow'd and fan'd—it was ground in-
to meal;
'Twas blended in water—'twas press'd in a pan,
'Twas stamp'd with a figure, a cross and a man:
The offspring of Satan, invention of hell,
To gods made of wafers, for ever farewell!

Farewell to your worship of muttering tone,
An offering of fools in a jargon unknown;
Your antics and turnings, your bowing and scra-
ping;
Your postures and twistings, your groaning and
gaping,
That make me believe, if you had but the hunch,
You're acting the barlesque of Judy and Punch.
A service where folly and nonsense combine,
A mock and a mimic of worship divine.

Farewell to the cursings, the fudgeons and
sticks,
The Motar of Harlots and Jesabel's tricks;
Go, sit on the necks of your minions and
k
Go, blow out your candles on asses and fools:
'Tis fit that the slave who allows your controul,
Should fall at the weight of your chain on his
soul,
By the powers of truth I have broken the spell
So, Priest of the Parish, I bid you farewell!

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

A WAR BALLAD.

England, home of holy Light,
Where the peaceful virgins dwell,—
England, lover of the Right,
For thy weak almost to well—
Friend of all by wrong oppress'd,
Foe to all who dare that wrong,
Now at length thy patient rest
Break,—for vengeance swift and strong.

What a pity, what a shame,
That one madman's lust of power
So can set the world aflame
And its crop of peace devour;
That this bad ambitious Czar
Thus can human progress check,
And let loose the storms of war
So much happiness to wreck.

O that judgment from High Heaven
Fell upon the world's first

O that all this thundery leaven
On his single head may burst!
Ere so many myriads grow
For the woe's last bath bred,
O let God on Mercy's Throne
Strike the world's disturber dead!

But,—if Providence allows,
In his Wisdom dark and deep,
Thus one reveler to carouse
On the tears that my rivis weep,—
Up, Great England! let him feel
That thy might can match his own;
Set thy giant armed heel
On this rude barbarian's throne.

Forced, as champion of the right,
Forced, as pledged against the wrong,
Forced, reluctantly to fight
After peaceful suffering long,—
Now, since Duty calls, at length
Rouse thee from thy slumberous lair,
And with all thy Lion strength
Reud this rough marauding Bear!

SCRAPES AND ESCAPES.

SOUTHERN, THE ATHEIST.

When it was announced, Jane, turned
deadly pale, while the cold sweat broke
out anew upon her face, and a low moan
was groaned out bitterly from her bosom.
The widow clasped her hands and looked
upward, frowning like the leaf of a tree.

The hospital at—was a large, dark,
stone edifice, consisting of two parts joined
together like the letter S. The seats were
six feet high, and over the centre of its roof
arose a great glass dome, which formed
the operating theatre. This situation
was chosen, as much as with the
view of obtaining the best possible light, as
of preventing the cries of patients from
reaching the ears of their fellow unfortun-
ates in the wards, or of the public in the
streets. It was reached by a series of
wide stone stairs, with long lobbies and
passages leading to the different part of the
building. In the interior was a circular
place, with an area in the centre, of a sim-
ilar shape, and tiers of seats rising all
round, one above another, up to a consid-
erable height. A circle of massive pillars
supported the dome, which was very lofty,
and round about the cornice, over these
were a number of medallions, bearing rep-
resentations of figures, dancing, playing
on lyres, &c.—not very suitable ornaments,
certainly, for a place of such description.
It also contained, on one side, a pulpit and
clerk's desk, for it served likewise as a
chapel for the patients on Sundays. In the
centre of the area, which was laid
with red printed canvass, stood the opera-
tion-table, a most striking thing to look at.
It appeared very heavy and strong, was
covered with dark leather, and had dispers-
ed about it a quantity of iron machinery,
which gave rise to the most revolting ideas
in the mind.

It was now two o'clock in the afternoon.
The place was already nearly filled by the
medical gentlemen, their clerks, and pupils,
and I, who felt very strongly, as it was the
first important operation I had ever seen,
took up my position close to one of the pil-
lars that supported the roof. We waited
for some time, when the folding-doors were
thrown open, and we saw alone borne in by

the dressers and nurses. As soon as she
saw the crowd of spectators,—many of them
mere boys—the flash of pain forsok her
cheeks, and she became pale as her dress;
but, on the instant, as if a floodgate at her
heart had been thrown open, a red gush
flushed over her face and neck, completely
suffusing them. She was placed on the
table, whose machinery being slightly put
in motion, immediately placed her in the
most suitable and safe position. But who
is it that stands beside her head, whisper-
ing endearment to her, and fondly caress-
ing her fair brow, whereon the sweat now
glitters in diamond like drops?—it is her
mother; the mother who, in her phrenzy,
prayed Heaven, that this might befall her.
How changed, how dreadfully preyed upon,
looks the poor woe-stricken parent now!

But the tourniquet had been applied, and
the surgeon, after a short examination, to
make sure of his course, motions with head
to a tall young man, who stands apart.
What is that they pass under the table,
glancing for a moment, clear, cold, and
metallic? It is the knife! It was quickly
handed, but she saw it, and her frame made
a convulsive spring, that shook the iron-
work of the hideous table, whilst an ex-
pression seized her face of mortal fear and
terror. My eyes were now fixed immov-
ably on the operator. Balancing the long,
sword-like instrument in his hand for a
moment, he struck it into the milk-white
flesh of the noble limb, transfixing it com-
pletely, and cutting rapidly to the surface.
Thereupon the red blood splashed upon the
floor, and there shot up into the echo-
ing concave of the lofty dome, a protracted
shriek—the wild "Oh my God!" of agony
unendurable by human spirit. It was fol-
lowed by a succession of short, sudden, ex-
hausted gasps, like efforts to catch and re-
tain a life about to take wings to itself, and
flee away for ever. But are these the only
sounds? No. What voice is that mingling
its unearthly notes in the dreadful discord?
It is the widow's. Falling at once upon
her knees, while her cap drops from her
head, and her long gray hair streamed
abroad upon her shoulders, in the diabolical
of extreme excitement, she stretches wide
her arms, and prays with the strange and
vehement fervor of her sect, that He would
give her poor afflicted darling strength to
drink to the dregs the cup of His wrath, or
would in His mercy, give the suffering
spirit permission to escape from its mangled
tenement.

It was indeed a most appalling scene; so
much so as to even shake the nerves of
the surgeon, a most determined and experi-
enced gentleman, whose habitually florid
countenance grew pale as that of the faint-
ing girl under his hands—but he went on
with his work. I could not look-at it; I
felt sick and dizzy, and turned my eyes for
relief to the bright blue sky, seen through
the glass overhead, and was watching the
sunny white clouds sailing along. Hark!
What hideous sound is that, heard so
strangely above the groans of the daughter
and the prayers of the scarcely less agoniz-
ed parent? It is the harsh grating of the
saw, as it rasps through the living bone
and marrow—oh, most horrible!
The dismembered member was hurriedly
pushed under the table.

"She is gone!" said one.

"I knew He would take her!" said the widow, rising to her feet; "I never prayed to Him in vain!"

"No, no," cried the surgeon, "lower her head.—a little wiser, Mr.—," addressing the clerk.

She sighed deeply and slowly returned to consciousness. In the meantime the vessels had been secured, and the dressing having been completed with much dexterity, she was conveyed to one of the side-rooms of the accident ward.

The surgeon immediately came forward, and showing the assemblage the extensive and severe nature of the injury, informed them that the means they had seen used were the only ones that could be had recourse to to save the patient's life. He adverted to the unusual and very trying nature of the scene altogether, and recommended them never to be unprepared for such occurring in their own future practice. He concluded by stating that he had no doubt the case would do well.

Next morning we found she had passed a good night; indeed, all promised a rapid recovery. The second night she slept well, and there continued to be no indication of an unfavourable result.

Immediately after the operation I wrote to Southern an account of it. The next day's post from Westwater brought me the following answer:—

"My dear—,

"I regret exceedingly my idea of carrying the girl Granton to the city. The adventure should have been consummated at Westwater;—but, indeed, what with her own and her mother's madness, I always had doubts about whether the affair could be brought to a desirable wind-up. I think she can be of little use to me now, after being pruned in the manner you describe, so Williams may have her for me. I leave her a leg-acy to him—eh? By the way, I should like to have the job hushed up as quietly possible, as it may interfere with another small piece of business I am about to engage in. When will you be out to Westwater? I have a number of things to show you,—one a new application of the eccentric motion in lappet-weaving, an idea I hope you will give me some credit for. I have found the book, too, that denies the paddle-wheel to be a modern invention; but you will hear and see all when you come.

"Believe me, my dear—,

"Yours very truly,

"EDWARD SOUTHERN."

This most heartless and depraved letter I actually read twice over, before I could convince myself of its reality; and from that moment I resolved never to hold communication with such an atrocious scoundrel.

Next day I went in to see how she was. I found her mother absent. She appeared overjoyed to see me alone.

"Well, Mr.—," said she, with much animation, "has he come—is he here?"

"Do not think of him any more Cheeny," said I, "you have been most dreadfully deceived by him. He is a most unprincipled villain."

She stared at me with a look as if she had not understood me.

"Did you write to him?" said she at length.

At this moment the thought forcibly seized me, "Shall I not endeavour, even at the eleventh hour, to disabuse her of this delusion, and show her at once the character by whom she has been so wofully duped?" I put the letter into her hands.

She caught it quickly and rose up in the bed to read it.

"Ah," said she, "how well I know that noble hand, so beautiful, so manly, so like himself!" She pressed it to her lips and bosom. I watched her as she read; she grew very pale, while a look of bewilderment overspread her features. She read it through without appearing quite to understand it; then looked at the signature, the date, and the address; then drawing in a deep breath, and passing her hand over her forehead, to hold aside the yellow curls that were wanting across it, began again, and read it over once more. When she had done, she seemed for a moment in a kind of stupor, then dropping the paper on the bed, fell back upon the pillow, and, covering her face with her hands, turned toward the wall.

My heart smote me on the instant for what I had done. I could not stand beside her. I left the side-room, and, going off to my own apartments, sat down alone to curse my extreme folly.

Next day, at the hour of visit, the poor girl was reported delirious, the affection being what medical men call the low, muttering delirium, as distinguished by Dupuytren from the excited disorder usually called by that name. Two days this lasted, during which she took nothing but the stimulants usually administered in such cases. On the third I went to see her. She gave a weak languid smile when I entered, and, when I took her wrist, pressed my hand, while a single tear stood in each sunken eye. Her face was now fearfully changed. No one could have believed her to be the fair factory-girl I have elsewhere so vainly attempted to describe. Her cheeks were hollow, her skin wan and clammy, her lips shrunken and livid—nothing of her bright beauty remained save the golden tresses and the beaming blue eye. Her mother was beside her; and, from the absence of the delirium, entertained strong hopes of her recovery. She had one of the hospital bibles on her knee, from which she continued to read, but all the while I saw that her daughter's thoughts and attentions were far, far away.

Next morning I went to see her again, and was made aware of one of the most singular and incredible phenomena that have ever come under my experience. When I entered she seemed much excited. She motioned me to her, for she was now so weak she could scarcely make herself heard.

"What men are these that came and took me away, Mr.—?"

"Took you away, Cheeny, what do you mean?"

"Why, two dark, indistinct men, that came here last night when I was asleep. They opened the door, and came in with a black board, laid me on it, and carried me away down a narrow, crooked staircase, along a cold long passage, that sounded strangely and drearily as they walked, till we came to a big black door, marked No. 14, for the moon shone through a little grated window, and I could see it quite plainly, though motionless with weakness, cold and terror. The door opened, and they bore me into a large, cold, and dark place, with a high window, with iron bars, and having a curious, earthy smell. They then laid me on a table, and left me, locking the door as they went. I lay for some time, when another door opened, and I could see into a large square hall, crowded with dim figures. One of them, a tall, dark being, approached me; I fainted away, and on coming to myself found that I had been

conveyed back. Oh Mr.—, this is a strange place, and we trust in you for protection; did they take me for dead, and were they going to dissect me?"

She told me this with an appearance of extreme terror. For my part I was thunderstruck, and utterly at a loss. She had described with the most unerring exactness the private stair of the ward, a long underground passage which communicated with the cellars, &c. of the hospital, the dead-house, the fatal No. 14, on which she said the moon shone through the little window, and, lastly, the clinical lecture-room. Now, both morally and physically, it was impossible she could have left the side-room, for the night-nurse sat up in the ward all the night, and had observed nothing; besides, in my own pocket was the key of the private ward opening out upon the staircase, which I had locked with my own hands the evening before, this being part of my duty in the house, and which, on examination, I now found as I had left it. Of course sleepwalking is out of the question. But so exactly had she described it! And then, along with that fact, to think that she never in her life had been in the hospital, in this city, indeed out of Westwater at all, and that when she was brought in she entered by the large front door, and up the great stone staircase I at first described, to the ward; that from thence to the operating theatre, and back again to the side-room, comprised the whole of her removals! It was indeed a most inexplicable dream, delusion, or whatever you may call it, and one of those facts that seem to sport with our ignorance of that most mysterious branch of science, the physiology of the nervous system. I mentioned it afterwards at a society meeting to a student, a friend of my own, and he referred me for an explanation to the study of Mesmerism.

Unable at the time to trust my own reason—she persisted so strongly in her statement—having procured the key of the door No. 14, I opened the private door of the ward and descended the staircase. On reaching the door I could not help pondering on the precision with which she had described every particular. On going into the dead-house (a large stone-paved place, with a high barred window, where the bodies of those who died in the hospital were kept till removed by their friends) I found everything as should be, and no trace of any one having been there.

As I returned along the passage, musing upon the above, I was met by the sub-porter of the institution, who informed me that there was somebody outside the back-door (by which the friends of patients were admitted, though only at a particular hour.) The person had been knocking furiously for a considerable time, he told me, but had latterly been a little more quiet. I bade him unfasten the door, which opened into a quiet lane, leading down the hospital and a large churchyard. He did so. A man was sitting upon the step. I touched him with my foot, when he sprang to his feet, and showed me—Williams. I was much surprised. He looked exceedingly worn and haggard.

"Bless me, Williams!" said I; "I thought you were in London. How did you come here?"

"Oh, I cannot tell you, Mr.—. Is she living?"

"She is; but very, very ill. Williams." "Oh, let me see her, good Mr.—, as you hope yourself for mercy?"

Well, so you shall, but come in and compose yourself a little. It is against rule; you should have had an order from the matron; but I will go and get you one."

While I was gone he made his way to the room where she lay. I found him sitting on the edge of her bed, pressing her hand between his.

"Forgive you Jane!" he was saying: "My God forgive him who has wrought you this, as freely as I forgive you, my first and only love!"

She was now falling very weak indeed. It was plain to me she could not live over the evening. Of this her mother and Williams were likewise persuaded, and neither of them left her, but passed the time in the earnest performance of the peculiar religious forms and duties of their church. It felt like intrusion on my part to stay, so I left them, looking in every now and then. In the course of the afternoon, on entering the room, I observed her gazing round her with a curious glance, as of amusement and delight, mingled with surprise.

"Mr. ———," said she, "whose are all those pretty, smiling little children round about the bed?"

I felt at a loss what to say; of course there was no child there; but it was not so with the rapt and fanatical widow.

"These," said she, "are the babes of two years old and under, that were slain by command of Herod throughout all the borders of Bethlehem. Even as one of these shall you shortly be, my own darling girl!"

"How bright and beautiful they look!" murmured her daughter.

There was a long pause.

"Mother, dear mother, I am going away from you,—give me your hand,—Williams,—Mr. ———."

She was gone! Slowly the dim eclipse of death came over the orbs of her celestial eyes, and her lips fell asunder.

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," said the widow, slowly and with difficulty getting out each syllable.

"Blessed be His holy name!" answered Williams; and falling forward upon the body, he gave way to a paroxysm of hysterical grief like a weakly girl. Adding a fervent "Amen," I withdrew to the neighboring side-room, which was empty, for I was ashamed to go through the ward in the state of emotion I was in.

Next day a clinical lecture was delivered on her case to the pupils of the establishment, and the next her mother and Williams came, with a few friends of their religious sect, and removed her body. But she does not sleep in the quiet little churchyard at Westwater. Before they went away they gave me a bright and abundant tress of her yellow hair; then, each wringing my hand warmly, they went out from the city northward, and I saw them no more.

But what remains to tell? Southern's piece of business mentioned in his letter to me proved his ruin. It was a scheme to elope with the wife of the principal partner of the Westwater company, who held three her shares in the concern. He hoped that upon her being divorced he could marry her, and obtain with her the immense property she had brought her husband. He was, however, most lamentably foiled, and with a broken character, deprived of his situation at Westwater. His name was immediately erased, by advertisement, from the books of several scientific societies of which he was a member; and he went to seek his bread in London, where, I believe, he draws a wretched subsistence from an obscure and filthy penny paper of which he is editor and proprietor.

FINIS.

The reported destruction of Turkish ships, was an exaggeration.

THE ROBBER'S CHILDREN.

What is't ye do?
A deed without a name.

SHAKESPEARE.

The doctor turned his chair to the fire, placed his negus upon the mantelpiece, and laying his one leg over the other, began remarking the very great change that a year's study at the metropolitan schools had made in my appearance, and how manly and how strong-looking I had grown since I left his quiet surgery down at Lumfield.

After a little desultory discourse in this way, "An," said he, "how different is a student's life now a-days from when I walked old Gray's! Bless me, you have men lecturing now upon subjects that were not dreamt of at that time; and then how commonplace has become every incident in your lives! None of the wild adventures—none of that mystery that used to make men tremble, while their eyes followed the young doctor as one who walked among the dying by day and among the dead by night—one to whom the Lazarhouse and the charnelhouse were equally familiar,—who consorted fearlessly with the plague-stricken, and held unhallowed communion with the tenants of the grave. And then your studies themselves—how dry and uninteresting are your medical sciences become now! Where is the romance that used to hang about chemistry, physiology, and electricity, and the rest, in my young days? There was poetry in philosophy then,—but it is gone all now,—fled with the mighty names that are mingled with it, receiving and giving splendor,—tho' Hunters, Franklin, Watt, Lavoisier, Jenner—Well, well!"

Thus did the worthy old man rattle on, till I saw him wanning into a story-telling humor. I put no obstacle in the way of this consummation, and in a minute or so, with a slight movement of his person, so as to compose himself into a narrative attitude, he began:—

I remember I had a fellow-student once, a most singular being; the name he went by was Elias Johns, spelling it with an H—you may think from this he was a Jew, and I could hardly help entertaining the same impression myself, at first, but on knowing him better, I soon found out my mistake. Indeed I never saw anything so absolutely un-Jewish as his appearance. He was a tall, very slender and narrow-shouldered person, with a considerable stoop, and that too not directly forward, but somewhat away to one side. His hands were long, thin, and the whitest I ever saw on a man; his hair was of a very light flaxen, his eyes deep blue, and they had such an absent, wild, dreamy, mystic, sort of an expression.—I can't find a proper word for it, but you can fancy I suppose what I mean. His features were sharp, thin, and as white as paper, but most decidedly intellectual I never saw such a bloodless countenance, even his lips hardly presented any relief to the unvarying pale of his complexion. His forehead was very expansive, and marked with many small wrinkles, and with his large light brow: was perpetually moving and twitching about, as thoughts appeared to change. He wore black gaiters and shoes, a suit of black, and a long black surtout over it, reaching down below the knees, a broad low hat, with a crape around it, and a slender-ebony cane, with a small gold head. This last he used to carry, under one arm, having generally a book under the other; and his hands clasped behind him, carry-

ing either his gloves, a roll of MSS., or another volume. He usually walked about with long, rapid steps, having his eyes fixed, looking right out before him, his thin lips every now and then quivering as if he were talking internally. His manner was most winning and gentlemanlike; his voice rich and musical; in fact, his presence wherever he went commanded deep and immediate respect. And yet though all the students admired, and some envied him, till he became acquainted with me he had no companion: they all loved to talk with him about the wards or lecture-rooms,—in fact, he was the leading man among them at all their scientific societies. Yet apart from study, no one seemed disposed to consider him a desirable friend, and in consequence he was always to be seen alone, moving about as I have described him. His designation and talents were all that were known of him—who were his connections, or where they staid, no one ever knew or inquired, and so little did they trouble themselves about him, that his name was always simply Jones, except when he wrote it himself.

But the place to see him was at the literary and scientific societies that were then so numerous among the students; there was he to be found propounding and arguing in favor of his visionary theories; carrying away even his opponents by the fervid and passionate eloquence with which he advocated their truth;—at one time dazzling them by a brilliant flood of the wildest poetry, anon cutting them by rapid thrusts of intellectual (he never stooped to personal) satire, and immediately building up fabrics of most intricate augmentation, of which though they might perceive, they could not point out or express the fallacy.

It was at one of these meetings that I first became acquainted with him. I had just done reading a paper proposing a theory to account for the motion of the fluid in the absorbent vessels (the anatomy and physiology of this system was then all the rage) and my ears were still tingling with the applause that followed, and which I could see he had been the first to raise, when he crossed the room, and watching an opportunity while somebody was stating objections to my opinions, seated himself beside me, shook me warmly by the hand, and entered into a whispered conversation on the subject of my paper, twisting and turning my views, and proposing new ideas with a rapidity which astonished me, and yet all the while never losing one word of what the speaker was saying, for he had hardly ceased moving his lips when he sprang to his feet and entered into a complete and masterly refutation of all my opponent had uttered, taking up my views, resting them on a new basis of his own, and defending them with an originality and force that struck every one of the hundreds then in the hall, with the most absorbing interest and attention. I was listening with astonishment and delight, when on a sudden, taking advantage of an ignorance the last speaker had betrayed of the sciences of hydraulics and hydraulics, and errors consequent thereupon, he launched away into a current of the most cutting, yet delicate ridicule, till I could see the other's face recalling his own in paleness.

We left the hall together, and walked to the end of the street, where he turned to take leave, observing that his way lay in a particular direction. I told him that it coincided with my own; he appeared surprised, but took my arm instantly, and we moved on, and so completely charmed was I with his conversation, that I walked a

good way beyond the door of my lodging before I was aware. Ever after that we were bosom friends. I was somewhat of a visionary then myself, till an early love-affair, and a few up-hill struggles in life sobered me—all I (here the doctor sighs.) As we became more intimate, however, I began to be more fully alive to the singularities of his character.

He was, in short, a philosophical enthusiast—science-mad, if I might use the expression; and his particular hallucination was electricity, with its collaterals, galvanism, and the sciences of heat and light.—This was the root of all his theories and dreams, as it was the keystone to the splendid arch of his acquirements: to throw light upon this science, and to illustrate his views of it, he had studied all others. Astronomy, physics, mathematics, physiology, and above all, chemistry. These he had studied in every sense of the word; if an ardent and enthusiastic devotion to a subject, and a day and night application, can be called study. Of the Latin and Greek languages he acquired an intimate, though not critical knowledge, by hunting through the works of the middle ages, puzzling his brain for real scientific truths, under the mystic dreams of the alchemists. As for the classics and other sciences, besides his favourites, he used to consider them as follies fit for women and boys, and altogether unworthy of a moment's attention from a man who felt within him the workings of sterling talent. He had been considered a very dull boy,—he told me, in fact, he was fully ten years old before he could read a sentence of the English language: afterwards, however he got on better; but when a medical profession began to open up to him the field of philosophy, it was then that he showed what he was; from study to study, from science to science, he ran with a rapidity and power which appeared ominous. He seemed possessed of a universal genius.—His eloquence I have never heard surpassed, while his power of expressing his thoughts in writing was most remarkable.

And yet the key to this, without which it had never been, was the study of electricity. To this he sacrificed everything—in fact, I tremble while I say it now—he used to believe, to state openly, and to use all his splendid powers to convert others to the belief that the electric fluid was the God of Nature,—that the human soul, and all other intelligences, were but modifications, but portions of this principle, and at death returned to it again. That it pervaded the universe, was the cause of all phenomena—the source of every change in matter—the creator of worlds, and the chain of systems.

Upon themes such as these he would dilate, with an eloquence which divested them of all their absurdity, and lent them an interest and fascination which made his hearers listen with delight, whilst they trembled almost at the stupendous thoughts he was calling up in their minds.

"Give me," was a favorite sentence of his, "give me boundless space, matter in atoms, Electrical Agitation and Repulsion, and I will soon create you a universe!"

Religion he used to scout openly, with the most unblushing coolness, calling its votaries fools, and its ministers knaves—but I will go no further with this part of his character. The moral part of it was good, if I could say so of one holding and disseminating such opinions—for he worshipped his electrical deity with such devotion, that he had no time to commit, or even think of any other evil.

But, as in many others of this sort of vis-

ionary infidels, in him the emotions were most powerful and active. He was a most devoted friend, while his affection for his parents, and an only sister, was as remarkable almost as his love of science. When not engaged in pursuits of the latter description, he was sure to be busy with his family correspondence, or enlarging to me upon the comforts and kindness he had experienced at home. Of his father he used to talk particularly.

He had been an eminent West-India merchant, but had been unfortunate, and was now living on the remnants of his fortune in a small cottage to the south of London, devoting his time to the rearing of flowers and breeding of singing-birds, two arts in which he was celebrated among the ladies of the neighbourhood, from whom he sometimes received very considerable sums in return for choice specimens of either of those favorite objects.

"He wanted to make me a botanist, but it would not do; I was incorrigible. What is botany when you know the physiology of it? Stuff! A long catalogue of names! Talk of the beauty of flowers! I never could see it—but I can see beauty in the Antimic Theory. But what of that? he loves me dearly, and I shall make him a proud and happy man some day! And then there's my mother, dear old soul; and Kate, too; would you believe it, she actually taught me my letters, though she is two years my junior. She is a dear, kind girl; look what warm gloves she sent me up!"

Thus would he run on to me whenever any accident set him off the current of his usual discourse; or he would tell me little anecdotes of his father, or his sister, instancing traits of their characters, which, however uninteresting of themselves, were rendered even amusing by his graphic and original way of narrating them, and by the almost childish warmth and affection they shewed in every sentence.

As we continued daily to get more intimate, our rooms became common property; sometimes I passed the night at the one, sometimes at the other, and he was so soft at my lodgings as at his own. It was then I first was made aware of the degree of intellectual labor of which a man is capable when under the influence of powerful motive. I almost thought he could do without sleep at all. At midnight I would leave him at his study-table amid a heap of volumes, labouring away at calculations of the deepest, and most intricate description, and in the morning, on awaking, I would see him busily engaged with his tools, constructing electrical and galvanic apparatus. A favorite notion of his was that Gravitation and Electrical Attraction were one and the same force, and that if he could find means to extract the fluid from any body, it would no longer gravitate.

Now this, however preposterous it seems in the present state of knowledge, was at that time not at all such an improbable matter. To work out this, and a hundred other similar schemes, his rooms were completely crowded—nay, jammed with apparatus. There never was an experiment related in any of the journals, but he must repeat it, and apply its consequences to his own theories: and, while in one corner of the room you see a sand-bath and chemical furnace, and in another you would observe a brittle collection of Leyden jars, voltaic piles, glass cylinders, globes, plates, &c.; in a third a heap of manuscripts; and in a fourth a number of preparations of the brain and nervous system hung in spirits. He took food as he did sleep, by snatches, quick and hurried, reading as he ate, when alone;

when with me, indulging in those wild philosophical rhapsodies which I have before alluded to, or attacking and running down the opinions of men who were then about equal to himself, though their names have become now common in the language.

When I began to see the incessant labor he underwent, I ceased to be so much astonished as I had been at the extent of his acquirements. The short intervals of sleep he took were the only moments of time in which he was not employed in adding to the heap. Even when he walked about, he was continually calculating or scheming; and when his mind was exhausted by four or five hours' study of one subject, it seemed to be refreshed to its original power or change to another science.

To support all this, and provide the expensive materials of which his apparatus was constructed, as well as the very costly labor of instrument-makers, of whom he had one almost constantly employed, must have required funds far greater than I could have conceived a man of broken fortune, such as he described his father, capable of supplying. As we had nothing but in common, I made bold once to express my curiosity on this point.

"Ah," said he, "I don't know how he gets it, poor man; these commercial matters are above my comprehension—I had always other things to think of. I dare say they are enough put about at home to keep up my education; but in a month or two, when I have completed and brought out my voltaic engine, they shall know what gratitude is."

We had now been on these terms of intimacy for about six months, when one afternoon, coming hurriedly into his apartments, I saw conversing with him a tall athletic-looking man, whose back was turned towards me. He turned quickly round when I entered, looked at me, and then, with a gesture of annoyance, walked away to the chemical furnace, which was burning briskly, and began warming his hands.

Johns came up to me, colored deeply, and told me it was his father, who had come to him with some money. He was not fond of strangers, he told me, and begged I would excuse him once, he would be over to me to supper that evening. I immediately took my leave, not a little piqued at this; but in the evening he came to my apartments and in a few minutes we were on the same terms as before.

About a month after this, I had occasion to go down to Linnfield, and was returning to London very late on a Sunday night. As I was riding along, I heard a quick gallop behind me. The horseman came up, and as he was passing, his horse a powerful gray, ran abruptly against mine, while the rider caught my bridle. My heart beat quickly.

"Bless me," said he, "what ails the jado? Ah! how do you do, Mr.—? who expected to meet you on the road? If it had not been for your bridle-rein, I should have been down. How is Elias, pray? working as hard as ever?" and he went on talking away with the utmost kindness and affability.

I was struck at this change in his manner, and attributed it to an explanation his son had given him of my character. As it was, I felt quite relieved to find it was he; for I was really in fear, as robberies were so frequent about town at that time. I mentioned this to him.

"Yes, yes," said he; "a man that has occasion to be riding out of an evening, can never be sufficiently on his guard. They have come across me once or twice, but I

always managed to come off the best, thanks to Miss Polly here, and myself. If I could rid me of lawful robbers as easily, it would be better for me—I should not be here to-night."

As he rode to town, he gave me an invitation to visit him, along with his son, at his cottage, and spend a week or two, if I could spare it. I accepted it with pleasure, and parted with him at his inn-door, fully convinced of the folly of forming an opinion of a person from a first impression.

Next day I told Mr. Johns of this, and he was much pleased. He told me his father was with him just before, and had left for Bristol on business. "I must see," said he, "if I can spare time, and we will go down together, and see Kate. You shall like her I promise you;—she's just nineteen, and as like me as a picture. My father is dark,—very dark, you know; but we take after our mother."

As we went on with our studies, his singular genius and application had become known to our lecturers, and he had become a frequent guest at their tables. Papers of his had appeared in several of the leading scientific journals; and it was stated, that the highest academic honors awaited him, upon his obtaining his degree, and terminating, nominally, his education.

Dr. Q., especially, the distinguished chemist, took particular and very flattering notice of him, and often visited him at his rooms, examining his apparatus, looking at his experiments, and listening to his schemes, nay, in a short time, I was convinced he had become a convert to his electrical hypothesis.

To be Continued.

From "High & Low," a new Novel.

Splendid Arabella Trammers.

"Arabella was above the average height of women, and would have been a trifle too tall but for the exquisite grace and symmetry of proportion which distinguished her figure in every crowd. Not the most elementary glimpse into phrenology was needed to call attention to the remarkable beauty of her head. The whitest and most affected of swans will but faintly express the way it was set on with its arrogant fulness of neck. Her hair was black, and she boasted when loose, that it reached exactly to her feet. Her face—but it cannot be dissected and described anatomically. Imagine pearls bedded in rose-leaves for teeth and lips; purest snow reflecting faintly the crimson hues of glowing sunsets for complexion; for eyes—spangling dew-drops as big as walnuts—no that won't do—crystalized globes of violets'—blood—or rather—but imagine what pleases you best, and consign each lovely feature to its proper destiny—still you have not the faintest vision of Arabella's face; and simply because the expression of a woman's eyes, the curl of a woman's lip, defies description only, but, when she pleases, all the powers of the subtlest analysis. In her face it was precisely the eye and mouth which made the mystery. When she spoke she very rarely looked at you; the heavy fringe of eyelash seemed to weigh down the lid; now and then the veil was raised, but the deep blue orbs were as impenetrable as the azure vaults of heaven. Hardly ever did the expression of the eye accord with that of the mouth; a soft smile played around the lower features, while from those above there flashed a momentary glance of contempt, or hatred, so malignant, yet so very transitory, that you almost doubted whether

your own senses had not deceived you.—Her voice was low and soft; she seldom said an ill-natured word, but brightened up when she heard one spoken. Her conversation implied malicious thoughts, but to a careless ear it was meaningless."

SMALL TALK IN A BALL ROOM.

"How d'ye do, Miss Trammers?"—"Oh, Mr. More, I am so glad to see you. Mamma was afraid you would not get her invitation in-time. It is, I fear, rather a stupid ball. Who are you talking to in the balcony? agreeable, I hope?"—"The most agreeable person of my acquaintance—at least to me, Miss Trammers."—"Indeed, do tell me her name," and the young lady tried to look indifferent.—"I didn't say anything about her"—"I was talking to myself."—"Now, really, Mr. More, you get worse and worse. What were you thinking of, that made you seek the retirement of the balcony?"—"Nothing particular. I only went there to get out of the crush; I hate to be squeezed to death as if one was a lemon."—"Have you been dancing to-night?"—"You know I can only dance quadrilles, and this I never do unless I can find an agreeable partner."—"I should think you would have no difficulty if you look round. See, there's Lady Emily Linthorne without a partner; she is clever; and so pretty! Why don't you ask her?"—"Because she is so 'pretty,' and gives herself airs. If I asked her to dance, she would say, 'I shall be delighted; but let me see—I'm engaged for three polkas, two quadrilles, and four waltzes—but I shall be happy to dance with you.'" Then I should say: "It seems you mean me to get rid of some of your partners; which shall I insult, and shoot on the spot?" Then she would answer, "Oh, any or all, if you please; I always make a hash of all my partners." Then I; "Pray make a hash of me, as long as we manage it somehow. Since you have given me hope, I shall never despair;" and away I should go, disgusted with her perfidy and conceit.—"Well, there's Miss Halcyon; what do you think of her? She's thought very handsome."—"Not by me. See would be a beauty, but doubts whether she is one. If I were to ask her, she would be less gracious than a real beauty in pretending the favor she granted was a greater one; she would look grand and say: 'I am afraid, Mr. More, I am engaged; but really I am engaged for so many dances that I can't remember about this next.'" I should, of course, say, "I knew beforehand it was hopeless to ask," and leave her disgusted at her own refusal and at my indifference. But see, here's Lord Pumpton coming to ask you. Do you want him?"—"Not the least; but unless you—"—"Well, then, may I have the honor?"—"With great pleasure." A sweet smile.—"Is Miss Trammers engaged for this quadrille?" said Lord Pumpton.—"Yes, I am sorry to say." And Miss Trammers looked the picture of regret.—"Poor fellow!" said More, "he'll think that look was genuine."—"Let him," said the beauty laughing.—"What a shame! but that's the way all—"—"All what? how ungrateful you are!"—"Not ungrateful: I fully appreciate your kindness to me; but at the same time have not the least doubt you will treat me the same whenever it suits your convenience."—"What shocking opinions you have of people! Did I ever treat you in that way?" with a look of tenderness.—"I don't know that I ever gave you a chance. But why did you send Pumpton away? I thought he was a great friend of yours; he's always extremely attentive." More said this with a dash of sarcasm in his tone, as if he expected it to produce a positive effect

of some kind.—"Why?" repeated the beauty, with a charmingly confidential look, rendered more charming by a slight embarrassment of manner, 'why? because Lord Pumpton is a bore. He makes himself so ridiculous—he plagues one to death by the most tedious stuff about the heat of the room, and the opera, and racing; and says everything, in short, that every other man has said fifty times over before he comes. I can't bear those sort of people. I like to be amused—in fact, I like—' with a careless, and, of course, unintentional look up at More's face—"I like agreeable people."

We blush to add that Miss Arabella had that evening consented to become Lady Pumpton.

THE WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S REPLY TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—REJECTION OF NAPOLEON'S PROPOSALS.

If we are to believe what is generally stated in Paris, it is not merely the publication of the Emperor's letter which has produced a sensation; it is the intelligence received, or affirmed to have been received, of the absolute refusal of the Emperor of Russia to accept, receive, or listen to any further propositions or offer of negotiations made by France or England. It is stated that a telegraphic despatch has been received from General Castelbajac, with these words only "I return with a refusal." The publication of a letter such as that of the Emperor's, without waiting for an answer to it, would certainly be a most unusual circumstance.

The *Patrie*, a semi-official organ of the French Government, says:—"We hasten to announce the prodigious impression produced in Paris by the letter of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III, to the Emperor of Russia. France is described in language which reaches the highest elevation of rational dignity and of the sentiments of justice. We wait the reply of the Czar. If our information be exact, it has already reached the Government. We are even assured that it has disappointed the hopes of the friends of peace. In that case France will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms that which might have been decided by reason."

The *Moniteur* declares that the French Government has not received any answer to the letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Nicholas. That answer is not expected for a few days.

Circular from the Austrian Government

The Circular forwarded to the diplomatic agents of Austria is in the following sense:—"Austria considers the armed intervention of the Western Powers in Turkey extremely dangerous.

"Austria has full confidence in the loyalty and rectitude of the Emperor Nicholas, and will take the necessary measures for securing her own frontier.

"A battering train of 80 guns and 6,000 cwt. of powder has been sent to the south-eastern frontier."

KRAJOVA, FEB. 11.—There are, as yet, no preparations indicating an immediate attack upon Kalafat: 100 persons suffering from smallpox, had been taken into hospital at Constantinople.

It is asserted that the Russians lost in their second unsuccessful attack on Fort Shekail upwards of 2,000 men.

By advices from Krajova of the 3rd of February it appears that the troops in Lesser Wallachia are forbidden by an order of the day to go beyond a mile from the camp, or to have any dealing with the treacherous natives.

On the 29th of January Prince Gortschakoff directed in person a grand reconnaissance before Kalafat. The Turkish outposts, retired into their intrenchments.

At Widdi and Kalafat a decisive attack was daily expected.

VIENNA, FEB. 13.—The Turko-Egyptian officers who were made prisoners at Sinope, and who lately arrived here, having been set at

liberty on giving their word of honour that they would not serve against Russia, were to have taken their departure to-day; but at the hour named for leaving they caught the Russian officers who escorted them unawares, threatened them, and locked them up in a room in the hotel. The Turks then went to the Ottoman Ambassador, and placed themselves under his protection. He was only too happy to give them an asylum, and advised them to remain quiet, and wait the result of the remonstrances from the Russian Ambassador to which their conduct would infallibly give rise.

On the Madrid Bourse the latest price of the Three per Cents. was 37½.

The *Preussische Correspondenz* is authorized to refute the groundless rumours of further joint proposals on the part of the German Powers with a view to mediation on the Eastern question.

An Appeal from the Austrian Government.

A rumour prevails that a communication has been made to the English and French Governments by the Vienna Cabinet, praying for a further delay, even under the present unfavourable circumstances, before an appeal be made to arms. Whether this report be true or not we cannot say. If Austria be insincere in her policy, her motives for making such a demand must be obvious; if she be sincere, it shows that she shudders at the name of war. Should she prove false, and side with Russia, it is more than probable that Empire would, perhaps, before the first campaign was over, be advanced towards that state of dismemberment with which Turkey is menaced by Russia. The reason alleged for the delay demanded is, that the Cabinet of Vienna, does not yet despair of inducing the Emperor to accept reasonable conditions. If it still believe that it can succeed, its faith must indeed be strong.

The Great Delusion of the Russian Soldiers.

It is certain that the idea prevails among the Russian soldiers that they are on their way to the Holy Land, to rescue it from the hands of infidels, in which flattering term are comprised not only the Mussulmans but the English and French. On the march of one of the early corps into the Principality, a party of soldiers halted at a house to beg for a draught of water. After their thirst was satisfied they asked, with great simplicity, but with all apparent sincerity, whether they were far from Jerusalem, for which they were on their march; and they were told they would reach it in one or two days more.

France.

The French Troops for Constantinople.

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, announces the arrival at Algiers of Admiral Bruat's squadron. It is further stated that the squadron is to take on board General Pellissier, with a division of the African army amounting to 12,000 men; that the squadron will then make sail for Toulon, when an English squadron and transports will meet it, and also take on board 30,000 French troops; that both squadrons, with this army of 42,000 men, will proceed to the Levant, enter the Dardanelles, and disembark the troops at Sclivri. What appears rather strange in this alleged arrangement is, the return of the squadron to Toulon, as it is going out of the way. So, however, it is stated. The object of the force just spoken of, from the position it seems intended to occupy, would no doubt be to cover Constantinople, though, with the Black Sea swept by the British and French frigates, and the impossibility of a Russian army supplying itself from the coast, a march on the capital in that direction, even supposing the Balkans to be forced, would be highly impracticable. It ought not to be forgotten for a moment that the Emperor of Russia has not ceased to concentrate his forces in Little Wallachia, and everything confirms the belief that he is preparing to strike a terrible blow in that direction; and then, his prestige regained and his army properly satisfied, he may, in his "magnanimity," verify Turkey into treating alone with him.

CLOSING OF A JESUIT'S COLLEGE.—ANNOYANCE OF THE CLERGY, AND RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The events in the East have so completely absorbed public attention of late that the internal affairs of France have not created much interest. A circumstance of some importance has, however, occurred, which is worth notice as an indication of coming events. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Rheims has resigned his seat as a member of the Council General of Public Instruction; and it has been announced that the Bishop of Arras has followed his example. The circumstance which has led to the resignation of both these prelates is the same, namely, the closing, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, of the Jesuits' College at St. Etienne. It is generally considered that this is the first outbreak of a schism which has been showing itself for some time past between the upper clergy and the powers that be. Latterly it has been very evident that a quarrel was on the eve of occurring. The Government had, as long as it was possible, yielded everything to the clergy, whose exigencies have been increasing instead of diminishing. A change has since come over the projects of the Government, which has recently been adopting measures which, though probably very proper in themselves, are calculated to offend the clergy. One of the measures, which has given the greatest offence, is an order by which the inspectors-general are directed to pay visits of inspection to the schools of female children established in the cloistered communities or convents. Hitherto they have been held exempt from any such inspection.

Expeditionary Force to the East—Enthusiasm of the Military and the People.

All the arrangements for the transport of troops to Malta are pushed forward with the utmost despatch. The Guards will embark first, then the regiments of the line in England and Scotland, and lastly those in Ireland. The announcement of the intention to send out a cavalry force, turns out, for the present at least, to be premature, no decision having as yet been come to upon that point. There will, however, be five squadrons of picked men in all 500 sabres, included in the division, probably for staff and escort service. In general terms it may be considered as certain that the whole of the first division, except, perhaps, the regiments from Ireland, will have set out by the 1st of March, and that the latter will have embarked before the 10th. The steamers thus far definitively engaged for this service are the Himalaya, the Ripon, the Orinoco, the Manilla, and the Golden Fleece. The ports of embarkation and the exact days of sailing will be determined according to circumstances. The Guards were to embark at Portsmouth yesterday (Saturday.) Government has determined that the effective strength of each regiment or battalion sent out shall be made up to 350 bayonets, and soldiers from other corps have been permitted to volunteer. Thus the 4th Foot have received an accession of 142 volunteers, the 28th 100, and the 77th 99.—Whether the strength of the 93rd Highlanders is so nearly up to the required mark that it requires no greater number, or whether the kilt acts as a damper to military enthusiasm at this season of the year, we know not, but the accession of volunteers to that regiment is at present only 13. The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade wanted 199 men, and they were at once obtained, but what deserves special notice is that of this number 102 are volunteers from the 1st battalion, which only returned home on Sunday from the Cape. There is no doubt that the 33rd and 50th, which are in Ireland, will make up their effective strength with equal facility. Taking the force now under orders for the Mediterranean, a brigade already formed there, and the regiments next for service, the British contingent for the defence of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, with 40 guns, admirably horsed and provided with a full proportion of ammunition waggon. Of this auxiliary army Lord Raglan takes the chief command, but it is not expected that he will leave England for that purpose until the beginning of next month. We

cannot compete with the great military nation of the Continent in the numerical strength of our troops, but we shall endeavor to compensate for this by perfect discipline, effective equipment carefully selected officers, and, above all, the unflinching courage of our soldiers,

Arrival of the ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, 8th March.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 25th ult. arrived at Halifax at 9 p. m. to-day.

The *Torran* has arrived from Shanghai with Teas.

No Military or Naval action has occurred since our last, but political events of the highest importance are becoming developed.

A significant announcement appears in the *Paris Monitor*, saying that if the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, France will not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alps.

This is regarded as an encouragement for Austria to declare herself on the side of the Allies, and as a threat to raise Italy and Hungary if she sides with Russia.

The same announcement says that France cannot suffer the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be broken by aggressive attacks from Greece; and further, France discountenances further attempts at Revolution anywhere.

Meanwhile the attitude of Austria, though vacillating, is becoming more and more favourable to the allies.

It was even said that she had announced her intention of formally joining the Allies if Russia continued her aggressive acts against Turkey.

This probably is a premature announcement but it gives firmness to the funds at the same time.

Austria continues sending troops to the Eastern frontiers, but to allay apprehensions, a manifesto is about to appear that Austria continues her endeavors in favor of peace, and the troops are only to prevent disturbances spreading to Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia.

The attitude of Prussia remains the same and unexplained.

It is reported that a manifesto agreed to by France and England, having all the force of a formal declaration of war, will appear in a few days in the *Monitor*; and it was rumored that England has sent a formal announcement to the Czar, naming a definite time within which he must evacuate the Principalities.

The Greek insurrection has become formidable in Epirus. The insurgents have taken the town of Arta, and besieged the Turks in the citadel.

30,000 insurgents are within ten miles of Varna in Albania.

Detachments of regular troops have gone over to the insurgents.

Bands of armed Albanians go from village to village arousing the people and distributing arms gratis, with inflammatory placards and circulars.

The Greek government is apathetic and powerless.

The Turkish Pacha has withdrawn his force from Jaena to the citadel in the mountains.

At Salonica on the 9th and 10th an insurrection broke out. The Turks attacked and defeated the insurgents.

England has formally notified Prussia of her intention to send a fleet to the Baltic, and Admiral Sir Charles Napier is appointed to command it.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic has been ordered to fit for sea.

English ships are surveying off the entrance of the Baltic.

The French Government demands that Lubeck shall permit, free of duty, all French depots of coals and provisions.

The English Consul at Hermosaud, Lat. 64, is ordered to send a report on the anchorage there for ships of war. This threatens St. Petersburg.

The fleets remain in the Bosphorus with cruisers in the Black Sea. 5 additional French ships are to join.

A Russian battery of 12 guns, situated opposite Roudchouck damaged some Turkish vessels in the river. Hence the report.

Secrecy is observed in the movements of the French expedition, but it is known that two divisions left Toulon and Algiers on the 6th of February, the division having two Generals—namely, Generals Vinri, Aummaure, and De Perris, Doumet and Despinier. General Dallonville is to command a brigade of Cavalry reserve, and Prince George of Cambridge commands the British Cavalry under Raglan.

It is rumored that the French assemble at Rodosia on the sea of Marmora, and the English at Ertri or Constantinople after a rendezvous at Malta.

Embarkations of men and horses, continue at the Channel ports. The temper of the British in favour of war, is excellent.

The Danube. Accounts represent both parties preparing for a battle.

The Russians have failed in an attempt to turn Omar Pacha's position.

From Asia there is nothing.

The latest accounts from Persia state the Shah has officially announced to foreign representatives that he will remain neutral in this war.

Smith O'Brien will receive a pardon: An insurrection has occurred against Egyptian rule in the province lying beyond the cataracts of the Nile.

Mr. Buchanan was present at the Queen's levee.

The new Reform Bill is printed. It proposes to give Parliamentary Representatives to all Towns with 16,000 inhabitants or over.

The Government has notified to ship-owners acquitting that the forced ballot or impressment will not be resorted to in manning the Navy.

FRANCE.

A report is current that Rothschilds and the Bank of France will advance 200,000,000 of francs in three, at 64.10.

Food riots continue in the Roman States.

SWITZERLAND.—An alliant offensive and defensive is said to be concluded, thus enabling France to operate in Austria or Italy.

The tone of the German Press, is becoming more adverse to the Russian views.

LIVINGS.—Breadstuffs active, but fell off slightly on Friday, leaving the same rates as by the Atlantic.

An advance in prices on the week of 6d for Flour, 2d on Wheat, and 1s on Indian Corn.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Park yesterday, where Mr. Orr alias Gabriel, was preaching to the multitude; an affusion to Catholics led to a fight between the Irish and Americans, in which one man was badly beaten. The police interfered and made several arrests. Mr West, street preacher, also held forth to a large crowd in a lot up town, but being attended by a detachment of the Guard of Liberty, suffered no violence.

Yesterday morning, about half-past two o'clock a tremendous fire broke out in a building No 6 Spruce Street, which spread with great rapidity, and speedily enveloped the adjoining houses, Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16, in one mass of flames. Loss over \$300,000.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The County Council of the County of Brant, C. W. has passed a by-law to raise on the credit of the Consolidated Municipality loan fund, for thirty years, £150,000, in aid of the construction of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company, on the security of a mortgage on that portion of the road between the Paris depot of the Great Western Railway and Fort Erie, with the fixtures and appurtenances. The loan to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum.

THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILROAD.—The adjourned meeting of the Council of these United Counties took place on Wednesday the 1st inst, at Perth.

The principal object of their meeting at this season of the year, was to receive the legal

opinion of Messrs McMartin and Radenhurst respecting the legality of the documents that had been handed them for their consideration, and which had been received by the Council from Messrs. Watson and Steele; as also to take any further action, if deemed advisable, in co-operating with the Company in furthering this line of road.

As far as we can understand, the legal opinion submitted by the above gentlemen was, "that the security offered upon the road was not good according to law—might be in equity." The President of the Company, Mr. Crawford, being present, in view of this opinion, and being desirous to meet all objections, guaranteed, as soon as the Company would obtain the right of way from Brockville, to Smith's Falls and Perth, to have a mortgage effected in favour of the Municipalities upon that portion of the road; and subsequently upon the remaining portions of the road, as soon as the right of way was secured, and as the work progressed.

Mr. Crawford being requested by the Council, gave a very lucid statement of the whole transactions of the Company, showing the position of the Municipalities, Company, and Contractors. Mr. Crawford's statements were so satisfactory, that the Council passed the adoption of the contract, and ordered the transfer of the debentures from the Receiver-General's office, Quebec, to the Bank of Upper Canada, by large majorities—only three voting against the measure.

At Niagara Dock, two splendid steamers are now on the stocks for the Great Western Railway Company. They are over three hundred feet in length, and will be finished in a superior manner to excel in size, speed and splendour, everything on the lake. They are being constructed under the direction of John Masson, for several years master of the steamer 'Rochester.' These boats are designed to form a daily line between Hamilton and Oswego, to carry freight and passengers in connection with the Great Western Railroad. They will not probably be out before August.

The Chippewa and Niagara Railroad Company are building a steamer of moderate dimensions, to run between Niagara and Toronto in connection with their road.

The Dundas Herald says that there now appears to be a prospect of Dundas obtaining railway communication with the east and with the far west by a direct line from Malden to Toronto. A preliminary meeting is shortly to be held on the subject.

—We see from the *Ere Nouvelle* that the city of Three Rivers is seriously agitating the construction of a railroad from that city up the valley of St. Maurice. The Government is to grant free to the company 200,000 acres of land, the sales of which will go a great way towards defraying the expense of that enterprise. At a meeting of the citizens of the place, held to discuss this project, Mr. Turcotte, M. P., said that it was to the city a question of life and death, without a back country for the purpose of trade and exchange Three Rivers could never be prosperous. The proposed railroad is to be about 24 miles long, and the city of Three Rivers would have to take stock to the amount of £100,000.

STANSTEAD SHEFFORD & CHAMBLEY RAILROAD.—We understand that the Contractors of this road were in Montreal the week before last and concluded and signed the contract with the Directors. By the terms of the contract, the whole is to be completed within three years—It is also stated that the Contractors have made arrangements for furnishing the sleepers and fencing the entire line.

KINGSTON MARINE RAILWAY AND SHIP-YARD.—The amount of business doing at these places is very great. At present there are building six barges of 162 tons each; one bark of 750 tons and one ship of 850 tons, besides two steamers undergoing repairs, 50,000 feet of square timber are being worked up. The tolls upon the timber coming into the yard is \$5 per day. The number of men at present employed is 200 and the wages paid weekly amount to £500. From £75 to £100 has been paid daily to farmers for timber, since the sleighing commenced.

CANADIAN RAILROADS.—The following railroads are under contracts, or partially completed in Canada at present. The distances stated may not in all cases be exact; but they will be found to be very near the mark.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Miles. Includes Northern from Toronto to the Georgian Bay, Toronto and Sarnia, Great Western and Hamilton and Toronto, Great Western Branch to the Falls, Great Western Branch from London to Sarnia, Buffalo and Brantford, Woodstock and Erie, Great Trunk from Toronto to Montreal, Do. below Montreal, Peterbors and Cabourg, Prescott and Bytown, Brockville to Perth, Montreal and Bytown.

Here are nearly 2,000 miles of railroad under contract, some few hundred miles of which are completed, and more soon will be.

THE GAUGES QUESTION SETTLED FOR EVER.—By a new arrangement of car wheels, they can be accommodated to railroads of different gauges. The *Cleveland Herald* mentions the arrival in that city of a train of eleven cars, freighted with hogs, which were loaded at Indianapolis, and transported in the same cars, from Indianapolis, 54 miles over the 4 feet 8 1/2 inch gauge, to Munich, and the 27 miles over a 4 feet 10 inch gauge to Cleveland. This is an admirable improvement, and will do much towards obviating the delays consequent upon the different gauges of connecting railroads.

QUEBEC NORTHERN RAILROAD.—CHAS. FRASER WOOD.—An experienced Engineer has been sent to explore the forest north of Quebec, in order to determine the best line for the projected road.

GOODS CONVEYANCE.—The revenue from goods carried by railway in England and Wales was 37 1/2 per cent of the gross revenue in 1846; it is now 50 per cent.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A large and influential meeting of the Merchants of Quebec was held on the 2nd inst. It was resolved to form a Company to build a new Telegraph Line from Montreal Westward, with branches connected therewith, to be called the "Canada Central Telegraph Company," with a capital of fifteen thousand pounds, to be divided into fifteen hundred shares of ten pounds each.

The telegraph from Baltimore states that the Congree River, S. C., rose on Thursday week to a tremendous height. Two hundred yards of the South Carolina Railroad were washed away, and great fears were entertained that the trestle work on the Wilmington and Manchester Road would also be destroyed. The water, at the date of the despatch, continued to rise.

The body of the young man McIntyre, whose mysterious disappearance at Pembroke was noticed last week, has been found near the place of his supposed murder with two bullets in it. A person had been examined on suspicion of his having made away with him previously to the discovery, but as there was not sufficient evidence against him he was discharged. Since the discovery of the body, this person has left the country.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A wealthy farmer by the name of Murphy, left Sand Point last week in a state of intoxication for home, and on his arrival at Arrprior, a distance of only five or six miles, he was found quite dead in the sleigh.

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

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



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, MARCH 18, 1854.

ORANGEISM.

We are glad to learn that the brethren composing the conciliation committee, as we may justly term it, are actively engaged in their good work; and in spite of the opposition they have met with from men who are inimical to the prosperity of Orangeism, have every prospect of success.

Circulars have been sent to the County Masters throughout the Province, containing certain questions; which interrogations it will be the duty of every County Master to answer with as little delay as possible, and transmit the Circular, filled up as requested, to the Chairman of the Committee. From the character and influence of the brethren elected as County Masters all through the Province, we have the strongest hopes that matters will eventually be brought to a satisfactory termination.

At the present momentous crisis of Orange affairs, in this country, it is the plain duty of every true and earnest Orangeman to do his utmost to secure harmony and complete unity among the Orangemen of British North America. We want no more division amongst us. Principle must be the basis of our action, if we expect to succeed in the great fraternal work which must be accomplished if Orangeism is to prosper and progress as its friends desire that it should.

We, therefore, earnestly enjoin upon the brethren of every Orange County to be properly represented at the Convention upon the exertions and deliberations of which will depend the success of the hopes which are now entertained that the divisions which have unhappily existed amongst us during the past year will be put an end to, and

peace and union once more resume their reign over our beloved Institution.

Is it a time, when Popery, the grand enemy of Protestantism—the open foe of civil and religious liberty—is fattening upon legislative endowments, and growing strong and arrogant, for Orangemen to allow disunion to exist amongst them? We tell the Orangemen of Canada, if they are true to the obligation which they have solemnly taken, that they are in duty bound to take the matter into their own hands, and teach those who would attempt to make tools of them, for political or other purposes, a lesson, which, in future will effectually prevent their attempting to aggrandize themselves at the expense of those who are banded together for a different purpose than to be the instruments passively used by unscrupulous and unprincipled men, who regard neither principle nor justice in their struggle for place and power.

We understand from the Toronto papers, that Mr. Gowan has attempted to put a stop to the proceedings of the Committee appointed to confer with the County Masters. His opposition might have been expected; but we have the best reasons for knowing that it will be as ineffectual and futile as it is uncalled for and insolent.

He has issued a manifesto which has been published in the *British Canadian*, in which the names of true and zealous Orangemen are treated with the most arrogant disrespect. Mr. Gowan may spare himself the trouble of sending forth any more of his grandiloquent "Messages," as the day for duping the Orangemen of Canada with falsehood and bombast is gone, and let us hope, for ever.

Electioneering.

We learn with not a little surprise that the new County of Pontiac is to be honored with a most extraordinary and modest candidate in the person of Mr. Paul De Rooney, who intends, Providence, and the Orangemen of Clarendon permitting, to determine the boundaries of his popularity in the County aforesaid. We can fancy Mr. Rooney's chance of success. His claims are entitled to great consideration; for, doubtless he has a recommendation to produce, signed by that

gentle "wolf in sheep's clothing," the mild and merciful M. Bedin, who, we believe, visited Aylmer in his tour of pleasure.

We wonder what the ancient Chief-tain Pontiac, were he living at the present day, would say to Mr. P. De R. if he met him on the electioneering war path? If an Irishman he would, without doubt, exclaim, in the language of a Hibernian bard:

"Alas! for my country, her pride is gone by."

Who is Mr. P. De Rooney? What claims has he upon any Constituency?

What qualifications does he possess, entitling him to occupy the position of a candidate for Parliamentary honors? He must be a man of yesterday; for his name is to fame or rumor totally unknown. He is, at any rate aspiring; but some people take a high flight to get the greater fall.

United States.

The Birthday of the illustrious Washington was celebrated with unusual demonstrations of rejoicing in the United States.

In New York, we are informed by a resident of this town, who was in that city on the occasion, the American Protestant Association turned out in great force with banners and music and dressed in Regalia,

To a Protestant from Canada, the sight was a cheering one, and strongly indicated that the friends of Protestantism in the neighboring Republic are wide awake, and preparing to resist the encroachments of Romanism among them.

As our informant stood surveying the various banners and devices carried forward by the crowd, he at last saw a banner advancing emblazoned with the representation of a no less celebrated personage than King William III. Yes, Orange leader, the veritable hero of the Boyne, on his gallant grey charger, was carried side by side with Washington. The King was honored by Republicans; and why? He was the champion of freedom in his day; and the Protestants of New York deemed his memory worthy of commemoration on the day on which they were celebrating the Birthday of their greatest man.

We wonder where the expected flag was stowed away, which bore on its folds the picture of Washington kneeling

ing at the feet of the Pope? It was not to be seen; and we hope and believe that the neighboring Republic will never be found kneeling at the feet of any Romish despot.

CANADA EAST.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada East, of the Loyal Orange Association of British North America, at a special meeting held at Montreal, on the 11th of July, 1853; at a semi-annual meeting held at Lacbute, on the 16th of August, 1853; and at the General Annual Meeting held at Montreal, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of February, 1854, and following days.

The Report is very neatly printed and altogether is a highly creditable production. It contains several addresses from the Grand Master of Canada East, to the Orangemen and Protestants of Canada, as, also the letter of the Grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada East, to the Earl-of-Enniskillen, and other interesting correspondence.

We may state that this report was completed in less than a week after the sitting of the Grand Lodge of C. E. a fact which speaks loudly in favor of the energy and promptitude of the Lower Canada brethren.

We observe that it is stated in the *Citizen* that the body of a young man named McIntyre, whose mysterious disappearance at Pembroke, has created for some time past so much alarm, was found near the spot at which it was supposed he had been murdered, with two bullets in it.

The *Citizen* further states that a person who had been examined on suspicion had left the country.

Our contemporary has been misinformed. The body has not been found; and the person said to have left the country, has only removed, we believe, to Perth, where some of his friends reside.

JOHN MITCHELL.

The free born and free thinking Editor of the *New York Citizen* has met with his match in the field of human liberty, in the person of a Mr. Loyd, a native of Nubia, in Africa, who challenges him to a discussion of the question of slavery, in the city of Boston, on the first Monday in April, 1854.

Mitchell affirms that it is neither wrong nor a crime to buy and sell slaves; Loyd affirms that it is both, and means to prove it.

The following is the challenge of the coloured gentleman; but we are of opinion that his opponent will be as "scarce" as the "Queen of weaps" was at the famed field of Ballinagary.

"I, the said George L. Loyd, a native of Nubia, Africa, challenge you John Mitchell, a native of Ireland, to meet me in the City of Boston, on the first Monday in the month of April, 1854, in a public debate between you and myself, before the thirteen first officers of the city of Boston,

which gentlemen shall decide by the weight of the argument, produced by Mr. Loyd, that it is a crime, &c. &c., or by Mr. Mitchell's argument, that it is not a crime, &c., &c., I, the said Mr. Loyd, will secure the use of the most commodious hall in the city at my own expense, and in case your honour accept this challenge, I will forward you a free pass from New York to Boston and back. Now, Sir, if you can make your word good and keep silent, very well; if not, come on John Mitchell, and a pillow of adders under his head who first backs out."

OTTAWA, March 13th 1854.

To the Editor of the *Orange Lily*.

Sir,—I feel delighted in returnin' thanks to Mither Sweeney Ryan for the thrue remarks he made concernin' the Magistrates of the County he referred to. By my soul sur! things will be brought to a throo light ye: for I assure you sich thrue and beautiful leathers did not appear in any of your numbers sence the commencin' of the year. By my word! Ryan is a genius. I wish he had said something about this County whin he was at it. This is the devil's County intirely; not that its a bad County in regard to anything but the Magistrates. If they do sine their names with a cross, what is that to any man? Perhaps they can't help it; and it isn't aisey at all times to get a Clark to do the business.

The further you go up the Gattineau its only the worse! and faith the Worshipful Justices of the Peace would be badly off if they hadn't the women to write for them. The Clergy whin pronouncin' a couple man and wife makes them one accordin' to Scripther; and of coorse its all right; but shure its the petticoats we are undther in that case, and not the Majesty of the law.—Faith the women ought to have as good a right to take part in Courts of Justice.

I wonder the big bugs would appoint sich min. Pon my honour! I've seen a mity site dacinter lookin' min in the ould court threy officiatin as cowboys and Pigdrovers.

Meilla murther' wicrasthree! sich Gentlemin! no wonder there would be a blight in the pratie crop. Faith! the same J. P.'s was built up in a hurry; and as to their knowledge of the law, throth, they know as much about it as I do of skyology.

My best respects to Mr. Ryan,

Yours with honour.

TIMOTHY HOWARD.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE our last publication we have received the English letters and papers by the "*Alps*" and further telegraphic despatches by the Cunard steamer *Asia*; and the latter, with copious extracts from the English papers, giving details of the chief occurrences in Europe, will be found in another column.

In England all interest in mere politics seems to have become absorbed in the great question of the day, the war in the East.—In every great arsenal of the Empire the note of preparation is rung forth clear and loud; the first time, for forty years, the streets of London, and many another large city, re-echo with the martial music of Old England, at the head of columns of her sons, marching on their way, to sustain her honor and her interest, in the cause of another land, and against one of the mightiest

powers of the age. In London the march of the different Battalions of the Guards is described as having excited the greatest enthusiasm; there was an enormous concourse of people—every window, every house-top was thronged; the barriers on the bridges over which they passed were swept away by the crowd—the old Waterloo banners were borne aloft in the midst of the magnificent battalions of Infantry, whose predecessors had maintained them as a sacred thing entrusted to their honor and courage, on that terrible day of carnage and of glory for their country—swart mechanics rushing from their workshops by the way-side caught in their strong hands the softer palms of the scions of aristocracy, the fair-faced lads, who, for the most part, officer the household troops,—bidding them God's speed, and telling them that England's honor and safety was entrusted to their hands—and well will they fulfill the behest—fair-faced and youthful though they be, the world cannot show better and more desperate riders, keener shots, or men who so combine the rough and manly qualities of the sportsman, with the softer arts and accomplishments of peace.

It was altogether a glorious sight and must have reminded many of the gray-haired sires who stood by to look, of many a similar scene in the old days when "George the Third was King."

In Liverpool and every other place thro' which the troops destined for Constantinople passed, the same enthusiasm was exhibited. The truth is that the popular heart is in this war. Coblenism and Calico, and the narrow views engendered by trade, have not so completely enervated the nation's heart and swept from it every vestige of the old feeling of chivalry, that it will not once more, as in the old time, rally at the sound of the trumpet, and encircle the Imperial standards. Both seamen and recruits for the Army are coming in ample numbers, and the only difficulty, in the Army, is to select from the numbers of volunteers, so as not to damp the spirit or hurt the feelings of those necessarily rejected.

In the absence of positive official information we rather think that the following will be found to be pretty nearly correct details of the intended expedition.

Commander of the Army, General Lord Raglan (late Lord Fitzroy Somerset, a veteran officer who was all through Spain with the "Duke" and lost his arm at Waterloo.)
Generals of division, Prince George of Cambridge, and General Brown.

Commanders of Brigades—Colonel Bontinck, Airey, Eyre, and Cohn Campbell.

Adjutant General, Colonel Sullivan.

Deputy Adjutant General, Captain Wetherall.

Chief of the Medical Staff, Doctor Smith.

REGIMENTS.—Infantry.—Grenadier Guards—3rd Battalion, 1000 men.

Coldstream Guards—2nd Battalion, 850 men.

Fusilier Guards—1st Battalion, 850 men. Line Regiments.—The 4th, 20th, 33rd, 60th, 77th, 93rd and second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

It is said that these Regiments are all made up to 1000 rank and file each; it thus be so, the infantry force has a total of 9,700 rank and file, besides commissioned officers, sergeants, &c.

CALVALRY.—None are yet embarked; it is reported that five squadrons, picked from different Regiments, are to go with this expedition as orderlies and escorts. It is said however, that the Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—the Carabozers, Greys, and Emmiskillens will form the Heavy Brigade, and the 8th and 11th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, the Light Brigade.

ARTILLERY.—It is confidently stated that the A troops and C troops of Horse Artillery, under Captains Taylor and Ward; with six field-batteries, under Captains Paynter, Fitz-mayer, Thomas, Harrison, Cheetham and Swinton, are ordered for service; the whole force to be under the command of Colonel Cator, and the divisions under him to be commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Bloomfield, Daines and Lake—each battery to have 4 nine-pounders and 2 twenty-four pound howitzers, with 8 horses to each gun and 6 to each waggon.

ENGINEERS.—Three companies of the Royal Regiment of Sappers and Miners under Captains Gibb, Beut and Hassard, the whole commanded by Colonel Victor, are to proceed to some one of our Mediterranean Stations to be in readiness for service if required. Another Battalion is to be added to this Regiment.

Great complaints are made of the inefficiency of our arrangements for the treatment of the wounded after action, in comparison with those of the French, who have regular carriages prepared and men drilled to use them. Mr. Guthrie, one of the most eminent surgeons in England, has written on this subject to the *Times*.

Of naval news we have given abundant news under its proper head. Portsmouth seems to be the great focus of activity; its streets are described as crowded with already entered seamen and volunteers. A huge battery mounting 15 sixty-eight pounders is being built to cover the harbour.

It is said that the whole of the army destined for the East is to be armed with the Minie Rifle, and it is, though not officially announced, yet universally believed that this expedition will be immediately followed by one of equal strength. A very late London paper, received yesterday, confirms this.

We observe that Mr. Asa Cooke, the presumed candidate for the County of Ottawa at the next election, is styled a Reformer, and that party is urged to support him. Why should the Reformers of the County of Ottawa fall away from their first love? We always thought the present

member was a Reformer, at least we were under the impression that he supported the present administration, and we fancy that administration claims to be a reform one; it it does not we have been labouring under an egregious delusion, that's all. We could easily understand it, had a Tory paper spoken in Mr. Cooke's favor, had that gentleman come out as a Tory, and claimed Tory support, but why are of the electors calling themselves Reformers should be instigated to oppose Mr. Egan, we are at a loss to know. We believe, in fact, that there is now only one question on which there is any material difference of opinion between the Conservatives and Reformers; we mean any question involving principle; that question is the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, and from all that we can hear, we have no hesitation in saying that the great majority of the Conservatives in the Counties bordering on the Ottawa, have given up that question; indeed that any Conservative coming forward now, would have no chance of being elected unless he pledged himself to vote for the secularization of the Reserves.

It is not that the principles of the Conservatives are changed, in regard to this question; that which was dishonest years ago, must be dishonest now. The division of the Clergy Reserves in the first instance was dishonest. There is no question whatever but that George the Third intended to make the grant of the Reserves to the Church of England alone, his own Church. Politicians in their wisdom, in this instance we rather think it was the wisdom of the serpent, thought proper to alienate them from the Church of England, in part, and divide them among other denominations. The power to alienate having been recognized, there is no saying where it is to be limited, and Parliament having once alienated a part, have a right to secularize the whole; of this there can be no doubt. We wish it distinctly understood that we regard the first alienation as a downright robbery, but we would further state that this robbery having been perpetrated, we, as a Churchman, do not think it either expedient, or useful to that Church, to have the country kept in a state of continual agitation by the periodical discussion of this question; we believe it to be expedient that the secularization should take place and as speedily as possible.

We are perfectly convinced that there can be no union among Protestants in face of the common enemy, unless this bone of contention is removed and we shall give our hearty opposition to any man who will not pledge himself for the secularization.

On this question the present member for the County of Ottawa is sound, as we have reason to believe.

We have had some further accounts of the proceedings of Mr. Roney in Pontiac; as the affair stands it is one of the most stunning jokes of the season! but like all other jokes may be carried a little farther:

than is pleasant, so we think it had better be dropped in time. We have no doubt but that some proper person, some gentleman of character and standing will be found to represent the County of Pontiac when the time comes.

We hear that Mr. Bell on the Reform interest, will come forward for Carleton in opposition to Mr. Lyon; it is also said that both Mr. W. Stewart and Mr. W. Powell will stand for this County. If the Conservative party is thus divided the result of the election may be pretty safely guessed.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Fraser, in another column.

Mr. Fraser intends giving a concert for the benefit of the Protestant Hospital; and we have no doubt that he will be successful in entertaining the large audience which certainly will be present on the occasion.—The benevolent object of the entertainment ought to be sufficient to induce every charitable person in Bytown to attend.

Public attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. James Peacock, who is prepared to go a head in the Hatline. The Orange boys can also find some things to please them at his Establishment, as can also the Sons of Temperance &c. &c. &c.,

We have received the *Friendly Messenger*, and *Protestant Sentinel*, published in New York.

We hail the *Sentinel* as a co-worker in the great field of Protestant reform, and shall be happy to add it to the list of our exchanges.

NOTICE.

We observe that several of our contemporaries who exchange with this Office, send duplicate copies, one to the "*Orange Lily*," and the other to the "*Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times*."

This is unnecessary, as the Editors of both Papers have access to the same exchanges.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Hibernian anniversary was celebrated by the "Young Men's St. Patrick's Society," of this town, by a Soiree in the Town Hall.

There was no Procession; and, although "*Padhraig*" was duly honored, as above, by his Roman Catholic admirers, we believe the Protestant Irishmen of Bytown did nothing to honor the memory of that ancient Rome-hating worthy, St. Patrick.

Bytown and Arnprior Railroad.

We understand that arrangements have been made between the Directors of this Company and Mr. William Sykes, to construct the Railroad from Bytown to Arnprior. We are not in a position to state the exact details at present, but the fact may be taken as certain;

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Most of our readers must be pretty well aware of the persevering attempts made in Canada by certain parties to injure this magnificent enterprise, and to hold up every one connected with it to public odium as a set of unprincipled and systematic swindlers; they are also aware that the attempt at injury has been as signally foiled, as it was maliciously intended; here, we know the men and their motives. The game has been tried in England with a similar result. Some one printed in London a scurrilous pamphlet, which was simply a re-hash of all the state calumnies and exploded falsehoods current in Canada during the past twelve months. This pamphlet was industriously circulated among the shareholders and other persons of distinction in England. Of course there was no name to it; liars and slanderers do not generally father their own work.

However, the dodge did not answer; on the 6th of February a call on the Grand Trunk shares was made, payable in England; this pamphlet was designed to prevent the call from being answered; what was the result? why, that not only the call, £360,000, sterling, was promptly paid up, but nearly £300,000 more had been paid into the hands of the Company's Bankers, in anticipation of the future calls.

The payments already made on account of the Quebec and Richmond, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, and Toronto and Samia Companies, now amount to more than one fourth of the capital of the amalgamated Companies.

Now, when we consider that England is on the eve of a war, which must be a most serious one, and which may last longer than the lives of the men of this generation, and that in such circumstances there is always a distrust among capitalists, it speaks well for the confidence which the public must have in the men by whom this great undertaking is managed, that this call has been so promptly responded to.

It is said that an arrangement was made a few days ago by Messrs. Morison and Rutherford, acting for the Northern Railroad, and Messrs. Hincks and Ross, for the amalgamation of that Road with the Grand Trunk Company. The details are not settled, because in the first place, certain parties in England must be consulted, and in the next place the Northern line must be previously surveyed by the Grand Trunk Engineer. The whole of the work from Montreal to Brockville is now under contract. From Montreal to Williamsburg the work is let to Messrs. McDonald, of Alexandria and Lancaster, C. E. That in the townships of Williamsburg and Matilda is in the hands of Messrs. Chaffey of Williamsburg and William Elliot (as partners) of Matilda. The next section, reaching from the township of Matilda to Conway's Creek, a mile west of Prescott, is in the hands of

Mr. George Weir, of Edwardsburg; and from that place to Perth Street, Brockville, Messrs. Mathie, James Crawford and Andrew Elliott, have charge. These latter gentlemen have the contract also for the Brockville end of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, which crosses the Grand Trunk line at Brockville. The contracts in all cases include all work necessary in completing the line ready to receive the ballast and the track.

When people undertake to teach other people history, it is rather desirable that they should know something about it themselves. Mr. Ogle Govan in a recent speech, delivered at a Soiree in Toronto, informed his audience that the 4th Regiment of Foot was raised by King William the Third. It is no such thing. When Charles the second was married to Catherine of Braganza, the town of Tangier in Morocco was given as part of her dowry; a force was raised in England to garrison it, and among this force were numbered the 2nd and 4th Foot.—They were known for a long time as "The Tangier Regiments," and the 2nd Regiment bear to this day on the front of their Tschakos, the Agnus Dei, or Lamb with the Cross, which they assumed as a badge of their Christianity on going to a country where they were surrounded by the Moslem. Both these Regiments returned to England before the Battle of Sedgemoor, at which they were present, under the command of the notorious Colonel Kirke, who had been their Colonel at Tangier. The soubriquet of "Kirke's Lambs," was given them from the "Lamb" that was their distinctive Badge. We believe that one if not both these Regiments was at the Boyne, still under the command of Kirke, whose famous answer to James the second is well known—when the King asked him to become a Roman Catholic, he said that "He was sorry to be obliged to refuse any request made by his most gracious Majesty, but he had promised his friend, the Emperor of Morocco, if he ever did change his religion to turn Turk." Kirke was one of the first of King James' officers of note, who left him to join the Prince of Orange.

Perhaps the "Giant" could contrive to borrow an historical sketch of those times and publish it as his own, just as he did the "Anglo-Saxons," only if he does, it is to be hoped that he will not spoil it by the interpolation of his own rubbish. The original M.S.S. of the "Anglo-Saxons" is still forthcoming.

Measurement of Timber.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for a copy of some admirable tables for facilitating the calculations in timber measurement. These Tables have been prepared by Mr. S. P. Bidder, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway in Montreal, and have been published in the *Herald* office, and duly

copyrighted by Messrs. Weir and Dunn.

A more useful series of tables to Lumberers, Timber merchants and shippers could not have been drawn up. In a few seconds the cubic contents of square timber can be ascertained or the superficial measure of boards; and by a short arithmetical process, contained, in fact, in half-a-dozen figures, round timber can be reduced to square.—The whole of these elaborate yet simple calculations are contained on a sheet of paper, two feet long by fourteen inches wide. We should recommend Messrs. Weir and Dunn to have some of them put on a canvass back, and mounted in such a way that they will fold up, for convenient carriage in the pocket; if this is done a copy will soon find its way into every Lumberer's office, into every Saw-mill and every Shanty on the Ottawa.

JULIEN, who was to have been hanged for murder, on St. Patrick's day, at Quebec, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary. What is the reason that Justice is never done on a murderer in Lower Canada? In Upper Canada the law of the land is generally executed on the malicious man-layer, in Lower Canada, never; better far to repeal the law by which the God-appointed doom of death is decreed for him who sheds the blood of man, than let it remain on the Statute-book a mockery and a delusion.

By an order from the Horse Guard, the Court martial for the trial of the soldiers who discharged their muskets on a Protestant congregation, coming out of Zion Church on the 9th of June last year, has been again assembled, but the Judge Advocate thought proper to bring forward no evidence and the prisoners were discharged.

The lowest member of the Lower Silurian group commencing at Quebec, is the Potsdam sandstone, in which are found the remains of animal life, in the form of minute shells. The celebrated Provincial Geologist, Mr. Logan, had also discovered in it the tracks of different animals, which had excited the greatest possible discussion among learned men in Europe.

Honor to whom honor is due! The tracks of some animals discovered in the Potsdam sandstone, alluded to in the above extract from a lecture delivered by Professor Hinds at Toronto, were not so discovered by Mr. Logan; but were brought under that gentleman's notice by Mr. Robert Abraham of Montreal, the present Editor of the *Transcript*, and *Farmers' Journal*.

We have received a letter from a kind correspondent at Perth, relative to the publication of certain "circulars;" it came just as we were going to press; but we will in future try to comply with his wishes.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, March 18.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly)

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

MRS. MINNS

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

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

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

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

HATS! HATS!!

Notice to Lumberers.

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

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

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

JAMES PEACOCK, Hatter and Furrier. Rideau Street. (10-11.)

Bytown, March 14th, 1854.

G. W. EBERSON, Surgeon Dentist,

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

REFERENCE.

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

PERTH.

James Rosainond, Esq., R. Bell, Esq.,

CARLETON PLACE.

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

LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

B. JWE, 11th March, 1854. [9-3m.]

Notico.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, } 10th March 1854. }

Offices to Let.

OVER the store of the subscriber Central Bytown.

HENRY HORNE.

March 13th 1854.

THE LATEST OUT.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Master.

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

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned for the Summer of 1853, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. LANGRELL, ROBT. GRAY, THOS. WILSON.

Bytown, December 30th, 1853.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber. RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean, Jan'y 1854.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS at the foot of the Chaudiere Slides in Bytown are now offered for sale. This property is situated between Wellington Street and the Ottawa River affording the only easy access to the latter for the projected Canal and Railway. It adjoins an Ordnance reserve, which is the head of deep water navigation below the Chaudiere Falls.

For Manufactories of any kind,—but more particularly for Steam Saw Mills,—the position is unrivalled, and its value as an investment may be inferred from the fact of its being at the outlet of the future Canal and Water-power from the head of the Chaudiere Falls, as well as being the last terminus for any Railway connecting with the Ottawa river at Bytown.

For further particulars apply to JOHN MACKINNON, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. KEFFER, Esq., Barrister, Prescott. Bytown, Dec., 21th 1853.

DENTISTRY

DOCTOR Smythe, has arrived at Bytown, and may be consulted for a few days at Mr. J. L. Campbell's Lower Bytown.

(2 in. 9.)

A TANNERY TO LET.

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

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

ROBERT MOSGROVE.

Bytown, February 6th, 1854. (5)

LAND FOR SALE.

THE West Half of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gloucester, Rideau Front—100 acres.

The North half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osgoode—100 acres.

Also, Lot No. 22, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Gloucester—200 acres.

Twenty five acres are cleared on each of the two last mentioned Lots, which are in a high state of cultivation, with good Log Barns, erected thereon.

The above lands are located in thickly settled parts of the country, and withiu from one to three hours drive of Bytown; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Caution to Tresspassers.

The public are hereby cautioned from tresspassing on the East half of Lots Nos. 12 & 13, Junction Gore, Rideau Front, or on any of the above mentioned Lands, as any one found doing so, will be prosecuted according to Law.

GEORGE PATTERSON.

Bytown, 8th March, 1854. (91f)

TO PRINTERS.

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

Bytown, Feby 18th 1854.

Music! Music!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

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

Bytown, February 6th, 1854. [5]

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDOUGAL.

Bytown, Feby 18th 1854.

Gazette will please copy.

NOW'S THE TIME,

FOR CHEAP

GROCERIES, LIQUORS

AND

CROCKERY &c

THE Subscriber offers for sale a general assortment of the above articles, and would call particular attention to his stock of TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, & LIQUORS all of the best quality.

The Subscriber is determined to carry out the principle of small profits, quick returns and ready sale.

Henry Burrows.

WELLINGTON STREET,

UPPER BYTOWN.

Bytown, Dec., 13th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A Steam Engine (50 Horse power), Boilers & THE Aylmer Mutual Steam Mill Company having determined to wind up their affairs, will on **WEDNESDAY** the **FIRST** of **FEBRUARY** next, sell by Public Auction in Aylmer, the following valuable property.—

1st—The ground on which their Mill stood before the Fire, comprising upwards of an acre of land in the Village of Aylmer, on the shore of the Ottawa River, together with the ruins (still standing) of the Grist Mill.

2nd—The Engine (50 Horse power) Boilers, and most of the machinery connected therewith, the whole in an excellent state of preservation.

3rd—About 400 feet of substantial Booms, Chains, &c.

In the hands of an enterprising individual the above materials, with little additional expense, would be amply sufficient to construct a first rate establishment, on one of the most desirable points of the Ottawa River.

Terms.—Cash, on delivery.
The Secretary will show intending purchasers over the property on application at his Office.

(By order,) **R. A. YOUNG,**
Secretary & Treasurer
Aylmer, January 10th, 1854.

The *Bytown Gazette* and *Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times*, to publish until 1st Feb y and send their accounts to the Sec y and Treasr,

FRANCIS SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE, Over Mr. Bryson's Book Store.
Corner of Rideau and Sussex Street,
LOWER BYTOWN.
Bytown, 5th July 1853.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

York Street, Lower Bytown.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

all of which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists in part of

Tweeds Canadian and American Cloths, Cloaking, Molesters, Fustians, Twilled Serge, Woolen Socks, Mittens and gloves, Tartan Camblet, Woollen Shawls, and a good assortment of Calicoes, Velvets, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Coburgs, Figured and Plain Orleans, Cashmeres, Red and White Flannels, Grey and White Cotton, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS,

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

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

GEORGE STORY.
Bytown, 10th Nov., 1852. 41-1

ALEX. BRYSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK BINDER,

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

WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,

WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

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

Lock seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

200 BARRELS Plaster of Paris, now on hand, and for sale by **JOHN ROBERTS,** Druggist.

Lower Bytown, 21st Dec. 1852.

TURNPIKE HOTEL,
AYLMER.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing his friends in Aylmer, Bytown and their vicinities, and the public generally, he has at considerable expense, re-fitted the house and premises lately known as the **VICTORIA HOTEL**, opposite the tavern of Mr. G. Bolton, where he will be happy at all times to attend to the comfort and convenience of those who may favour him with a call.

WINES AND LIQUOR

of the choicest brands, also a variety of Temperance Drinks constantly on hand.

He has also erected commodious and warm stabling.

Private boarders can be accommodated.

WILLIAM PATTERSON
Aylmer, Feb. 25 1852

J. & A. PORTER,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

(Opposite the British Hotel)

SUSSEX ST. LOWER BYTOWN.

HAVING completed their **FALL** and **WINTER** Purchases in the British and New York Markets, offer for sale an extensive and varied stock of

DRY GOODS

Which will be sold at very low Prices to meet the well understood wishes of the people in **GROCERIES,**

300 Chests Hyson Twanky direct from China Ships.

100 do. Fine do. do.

50 do. Old Hyson.

100 Boxes. Tobacco.

50 Hbds. Porto Rico Sugar.

50 do. & Tierces Molasses.

Coffee, Rice, Brooms, Pails, &c., &c., &c.

LIQUORS:

Dark Brandy, Pale Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whisky, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Champagne, Best Brands. East India Pale Ale, London Porter and Mederia Wines. Our Liquors are well known to be genuine and all warranted.

IN PROVISIONS:

1000 Barrels Mess Pork.

1000 do. Prime Meat.

200 do. No 1 Herring.

200 Quintals Dry Cod Fish.

100 Barrels green Cod Fish.

We would again tender our sincere thanks to our numerous friends in the town, and throughout the different part of the country, for their very liberal and constant support. Continued effort will be used in order to make our goods suitable in quality and prices to all purchasers and can without doubt offer a Stock of groceries for sale, more extensive, better quality, and lower prices than any other House in Bytown, all having been purchased in the Direct Markets for **CASH** only.

The Goods will bear inspection. We respectfully invite a call from a discerning public who will judge for themselves.

100 Buffalo Robes, cheapest in Town!
Bytown, December, 6th 1853.

North Amer. Fire Insurance Co
BRANCH OFFICE PRESCOTT

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

DIRECTORS.

C. H. PECK,
B. WHITE, ESQUIRE, PRESCOTT;
JOHN FERGUSON,
JAMES ROSAMOND, CARLETON PLACE
V. R. KNAPP, General Agent

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that the *Montreal and New York Spring Fashions* of best **SATIN HATS** have just been received and requests gentlemen to call and inspect the same at his establishment in Rideau Street.

JAMES PEACOCK.
Bytown, March, 1853.

New Grocery Establishment.

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

UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK,
Bytown, December 8th 1853.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

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

Take Notice.

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

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

CONCERT.

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MR. JAMES FRASER, TEACHER, begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bytown and vicinity, that he intends giving a Concert, on Tuesday the 28th Inst., in the

West Ward Market Hall.

In aid of the funds of the
PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

Mr. Fraser will be assisted by several amateurs who have kindly offered their services in the performance of a variety of the most popular music of the day. For Programme,—See hand-bills.

Doors open at 7 P. M.—Tickets of admission 1s. 10jd. to be had at the door.
 Bytown 17th March 1854.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BRYSON,
STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER.

HAS removed to the new frame building two doors east of Sussex Street on Rideau Street, and next door to Mr. Alex. Mowatt's Clothing Establishment, and nearly opposite the store of John L. Campbell, Esq.
 Bytown, 18th May, 1852.

REMOVAL.

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

**LOOK FOR THE
 BIG AUGER.**

McARTHUR & McDOUGAL.
 Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-1f.

CARD.

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

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY
 in George Street, Lower Bytown, well known as **BURKE'S BREWERY.**

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

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



High Wines! High Wines!

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

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.
 Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery.
 Bytown, January 30th, 1854. [4.- 1f]

MR. GEORGE ROBBS,
 (AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY.")
 ARMAH INN,
 KINGSTON.

WANTED.

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

WILLIAM PALEN.
 Bytown, January 31st 1854. [1f.]

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS

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

Also,—An excellent assortment of Ladies Gentlemen's and children's

Boots and Shoes

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

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

JOHN BAREILLE.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.

Steam Engines.

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

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

Paints & Painting.

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.
 Daly Street, Lower Bytown.

JOHN LITTLE.

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

WILLIAM GLEGG,

Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c.

RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN.

January 1st, 1854.

FOR SALE BY INGLIS & YOUNG:

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

510

Half boxes Twankey Tea.
 75 boxes Hyson Tea.
 25 Catties do. do.
 15 boxes do. do.
 25 do. Gunpowder do.
 10 do. Souchong do.
 30 do. Tobacco IG's 8's 5's 1lb. lumpe.
 20 hds Bright Muscovada Sugar.
 25 brls. London Crushed Sugar.
 2 hds. Loaf Sugar.
 20 bags Laguyra Coffee.
 5 bags fresh Canary Seeds.
 5 brls. Jamaica Ginger.
 5 bags East India Rice.
 5 do. Carolina Rice.
 For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

15

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

50

brls. No. 1 split Herrings.
 60cwt. table Cod Fish.
 Tins white Lead,
 Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salt, Currants, Raisins in boxes, half & qrt. boxes, Mustard in jars and bottles, Starch, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Cigars, Paints, Oils Bathbrick, Pickles Sauces, Anchovies, Snuff, Matches, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Pipes, Paints, Brushes; Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Lobsters, Patent Nails, Broms, Nutmegs, Blacking, Powder Sago, Liquorice Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.
 For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

CASULEBAR HOUSE

KEMPTVILLE.

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

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

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

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

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

WOOD'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.

UPPER BYTOWN

TO be let from the 1st May next, also the Stone FOUNDRY in Upper Town, lately occupied by H. Blasdell and E. Perkins.

Apply to

N. SPARKS.
 Bytown, January 26th, 1854

TO BE LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive written applications until the 18th day of September next, for the leasing of his land and premises in the Township of Nepean, being Lot No. 25 in the second concession of said Township. The land is in a high state of cultivation, preparations are now making to sow 15 Acres of Fall Wheat, and if required, a long term of years will be given and the person renting the premises can go possession on the first day of November next.

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

ROBERT STANLEY.
Nepean, July 15th, 1852.

John's Saloon
SUSSEX STREET
LOWER BYTOWN.

Will be open for the reception of Customers on Wednesday Evening the 5th of October.
JOHN B. HILICK.
Proprietor.

JOHN PERRY,
GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP
105, NOTRE DAME STREET
MONTREAL.

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

J. P. respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.
Montreal, August 12, 1852.

J. SMITH,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Next Door to A. FOSBER, Esq., York Street
BEGB 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 Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-11.)

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Bytown, February 11th, 1854. [5]
CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER,

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

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

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

HATS! HATS! HATS!
THE subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that the Montreal and New York Spring Fashions of best SATIN HATS have just been received and requests gentlemen to call and inspect the same at his establishment in Rideau Street.
JAMES PEACOCK.
Bytown, March 2.

JUDSON'S
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting
of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma,
Liver Complaints, and
CONSUMPTION.
DEATH.

This is a plant the virtues of which are known to but few, it has been said by the most learned men of all times, that "nature has provided a remedy for each and every disease," and the discoveries that are daily made, go to prove its truth. Lungwort is doubtless the remedy designated by nature for Consumption. Its healing properties are truly wonderful, and the rapidity with which it cures the worst cases of Ulcerated Lungs, soothing and subduing all irritation, almost immediately, is a proof of its adaptation to this disease.

These two articles combined with other purely vegetable ingredients, form a medicine that is certain to cure the worst cases of Consumption if taken before the sufferer is entirely prostrated. Do not be discouraged, a trial can do no harm, but will convince the most sceptical of its real worth.

Can be and has been presented in thousands of cases by this NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF
CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

This medicine unlike most of the popular remedies of the day is the result of the careful study and EXPERIMENT of a scientific and EXCLUSIVE PHYSICIAN. The two principal ingredients have long been known and celebrated.

WILD CHERRY BARK.

When the strength of this PROPERLY EXTRACT is the best medicine known for curing the worst Coughs and other Pulmonary diseases, it loosens the phlegm, and enables the sufferer to expectorate easily, and alone will cure the worst cold or cough, which if neglected always leads to Consumption.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE.

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious Drugs and on trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs and Liver, such as spitting of blood, Cough, pain in the side and chest, night-sweats, &c. &c.

CAUTION—To protect our own as well as the interest of the Consumptive sufferer, we are obliged to caution all to find the signature of **COMSTOCK & BROTHER** on the wrapper, without this it is a worthless counterfeit.—Remember this.

CARLETON'S LINIMENT FOR THE
PILES &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed Externally in the following complaints.

Dropsy, Swelling, Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, Griving Immature Ease, Sore Throat, Bruises, Swains, Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the

parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

CAUTION—Never buy it unless you find the true similar signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper.

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.



THE GREAT TURKISH
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS,
And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.
FOR THE MARRIED.

"**BE YE FRUITFUL AND MULTIPLY.**"
Is a compound that should be thoughtfully eyed by the children of man. **DR. LAZETTE JUNO CORDIAL** or **Precoactive Elixir**, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions, General debility, &c. Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or White. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

CAUTION EXTRA.—Find the name of Comstock & Brother on the Wrapper and never buy it unless you find the above names as it has been extensively counterfeited of late. Avoid the counterfeit as you would poison.

CAUTION.

ANY person or persons found trespassing on the North half of Lot No. 10, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew, or on the west halves of No. 10 and 11 in the 13th Concession of the aforesaid Township, will be Prosecuted according to law.

N. B.—Part or the whole of the above land will be sold. Application to be made to the subscriber, at Bytown.

WM. P. LEIT.

June 7th, 1853.

HURRAH
FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIE.

Freetown, Nov. 10, 1853.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Sixth Volume
OF
THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



J. H. AULD,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

No. 103 1/2 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT
QUEBEC.

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

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

THE BRITISH HOTEL,
RE-OPENED.

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

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

D. SPARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

BLANK DEEDS
AND
MEMORIALS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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

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