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*Mrs. Kelly*

# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, SEPTEMBER 11, 1834.

NO. 32.

## Poetry.

### Mine Own.

And we have met, O love, at last!  
Thy cheek is wan with wild regret,  
The bloom of life is half-way past;  
But we have met!—yes, we have met!

My heart was wak'd beneath thy kiss  
From dreams which seem to haunt it yet:  
But I am I—thou, thou—and this  
Is waking truth!—and we have met!

Ah! though its fate, there may remain  
Before the grave—oh yet! e'en yet—  
Some quiet hours I and free from pain,  
Some happy days, now we have met.

Thine arms, thine arms!—one long embrace  
Ah, what is this? thine eyes are wet—  
Thy hand it waxes me from the place—  
Ah fool! O love, too late we met!

Couldst thou not wait?—what hast thou doue?  
Another's rights are sharply yet  
Twist thee and me. I come—mine own!  
Receive me not. In rain we met.

Farewell! be happy. I forgot,  
Yet what remains for both? Forget,  
That we did ever meet; and live  
As though our meeting were not yet.

Love off; for we shall meet once more,  
When eyes grown dim with care and fret  
No longer weep, when life is o'er,  
And earth and heaven in God are met.

### AN INDIAN TALE.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

In one of those large and elegant apartments peculiar to the harems in the East, the richly-carved windows, of heavy fret-work, looked forth upon a landscape lying so far below the eye, that grove, and hut, and river, the wandering herds, and the labouring cultivators, appeared rather like the varied features introduced by some skillful artist on a mimic ground, than the real and active portions of natural life, while the interior of the hall, with its grand and lofty dimensions, but total lack of adornment, presented an idea of solitary gloom that was in good keeping with the cold and haughty character of the Moslem noble to whose palace it belonged. Rarely indeed, was either the sound of music, the voice of childhood, or the merry laugh of a mirthful slave-girl, heard in the harem of Ameean Khan, while throughout Hindostan his name was a source of terror to the weak, of apprehension to the timid, and of oppression to the helpless and the poor.

Still, at the time of which I write, altho' there was neither mirth nor music, neither the chattering of female news-mongers, the quarrelling of favourite slave-girls, the screaming of petted birds, nor evidence of any other of the thousand means of trivial entertainment that usually tend to break the monotony of woman's seclusion in the East, the harem of the prince was not wholly de-

solate. Retired, as if to avoid the rays that gleamed through the high lattice, and cast the shadows of its carved work upon the marble flooring, on a low cushion of dark blue velvet, embroidered with Persian sentences from the 'Koran,' reclined the drooping form of a young Moslem lady, the sister of the Khan; and at her feet crouched an aged slave, the nurse of her infancy, the sole companion of her maturer years. The lady's eyes rested on the grotesque forms thus pictured upon her prison floor, but with that fixed gaze which proved she saw them not; and when the gray-haired slave whispered a word of tenderness in her ear, a heavy sigh heaved her fair bosom, and a tear stole upon her cheek, but she seemed as if too sad for words.

Soon, however, a lengthened shadow threw its dark hues almost to her feet, and the lady, with a startled movement, raised her eyes, not animated, however, with the quick joyful glance of happy expectation, but heavy with the grief of hopeless certainty. The prince, who now entered, was unhappily little likely to be touched by such an expression, even in the eyes of his first sister, and as he advanced towards her, noting her carelessly arranged tresses, her cheek bearing evident marks of tears, and the air of deep and inconsolable sorrow that appeared both in her face and form, the brow of Ameean Khan grew more heavy with the reflected bitterness of his feelings, and a sterner determination flashed from his dark eyes.

'How now! Shereen,' he exclaimed, 'still thus? Is it not enough that my will has been spoken? Have I not given you the time you sought for preparation, and yet, on the very eve of your nuptials, I find you marrying your beauty with vain tears?' For a moment, the lady's eyes were again cast upon the ground, and a shudder passed over her form, as if in the struggle to find those words that were lost in the deep misery of the moment, but she then rose, and advanced quickly, as if to cast herself upon her brother's breast.

'Oh, Ameean,' she whispered, as he turned coldly from her, 'call not these tears vain. Say that thou relent at last; that thou wilt have mercy. We are but two, brother and sister, alone in the wide world, then cast me not from you into the arms of this debauched and hated Ashraf Khan, who, as you know, is as hoary with age as his heart is seared with crime.' 'Girl!' exclaimed the prince, 'what words are these? by the beard of the Prophet, you do well to talk of your love, as my only sister, when you thus strive to defeat and disgrace me, with a perjured oath and a blackened name.' 'Nay, my brother, hear me,' cried Shereen, 'if, as a Moslem noble, your word is pledged that I should wed this prince, hold pure your honor, give me the kasoomba draught, and I will drain it, blessing you in death; but, Ameean, though I am a Moslem girl, give me not over to a fate far worse than that of either the cup or steel.'

She paused, then, winding her fair arms around the Khan, raised her streaming eyes to his. But, alas! she read no mercy there, he sternly disengaged himself from her embrace, and with the accents of anger rapidly

replied.—'Cease, unhappy one, to trifle longer with my will. I have sworn that ere this moon has waned, you shall be the bride of Ashraf Khan, the seal of our alliance. Girl, beware of a worse fate; think not, that in this avowal to the Khan, this obstinate disobedience to my will, I cannot trace a degrading passion for him, you once saw, when my fond indulgence suffered you to gaze from behind the purdah's screen upon my counsils? Rawaral! I would save your honour and my own.'

Shereen started from her position of fond entreaty, and, stepping back, stood gazing, but with eyes no longer tearful, upon her brother's face; but the expression of her own was scarcely less marked by proud defiance.

'Ameean,' she cried, 'forbear! I also inherit the spirit of my father, who never bent to insult. Prince, I am a Moslem woman, holding as high as any of her race the honour and purity of her ancient family; even though I deny your right to make my peace and happiness the price of your gratified ambition, I offer my life to save your honour; but I cast back the foul aspersion you have dared to throw upon my sister's fame.'

The Khan gazed upon the speaker, whose dilated eye and flushing cheek seemed to agitate him more than all her previous tenderness. 'Do you think,' he said, 'that I speak of the honour of a noble Moslem house as I should of that among the lowest of the people? that had Ameean Khan but dreamed that his sister had been seen by the stranger, or that he had heard her voice, his word had not long since washed out the stain? but to have one thought of one not destined to be thy husband, is degradation to a Moslem girl, and do I not know, that since that fatal hour when your eye fell upon the brahmin Cheddaneer in my council chamber, you have pined in the harem's solitude, and now, perchance, for love of this Pagan stranger, dare to weep at thy appointed fate?'

As the Khan spoke, successive expressions chased each other over the brow of Shereen, but when he paused, she raised the fringed curtains of her soft dark eyes to his, whence beamed a light of pure tenderness. 'Ameean,' she replied, 'gently, it may be as you say; but is it strange, that a girl nurtured as I have been, solitary, but for the care of the faithful Heera, should feel that pure affection which is born with nature in our hearts? And is it strange, if the noble bearing of the young brahmin seized on my imagination, doomed as I am to lone musings? Surely there is no crime in this, my brother, nor should I have shrunk from this hated union less had I never looked from the purdah's screen. Has not nature given to the human heart affection, tenderness, and joy, and can we be insensible to their influences? Oh, my brother! the law of our hearts is stronger than those of men, and cannot be disobeyed.'

'What words are these?' exclaimed the Khan with a sarcastic laugh, at feelings his harshly-toned mind could little understand. 'By the Prophet, you have turned Moollah, and deal in wise sayings; but it is time that tones such as these be ended—Heera! prepare your mistress for her nuptials; brand

her hair; deck it bravely with the choicest blossoms, and spare not the rose-henna nor the jellike-soornah to remove these tear-stains from her eyelids, for to-morrow, Ashraf Khan comes hither to demand his bride.' So saying, Ameerat Khan left the harem, while Shereen overwhelmed with grief and terror, fell, half-fainting, into the arms of her faithful slave.

Heera gently laid her mistress upon her cushions, and retired to a distant window, where she sat with head bowed upon her knees in deepest thought; but as the dark shades of twilight fell upon grove, and temple, and fountain, she arose, and approaching the couch of poor Shereen, crouched beside her, gently whispering, 'My child, weep not thus; but let us fly. Thy dear mother's bounty bestowed on me a village, where I have both home and friends; a spot so secluded, that even the fierce Khan, thy cruel brother, shall fail to trace thee there. Fear not, my child, but haste to fly; thy bearers are all faithful, and old Yusuf shall be our guard. Alas! alas! it is all that is left between me and my death.'

The lady's tears flowed in her eyes, yet she listened. Cruelty and oppression had awakened in her heart feelings, which, but for the lately denied sympathy, the satiric words of her haughty brother might have lain forever dormant there; but ill-remembered affection, the consciousness of a nation's toil for a better fate, the terror of her impending destiny, and gratitude to the faithful creature who was scarcely less doctored than her young mistress—led her to rise the spirit of her race; and thus it was, that the fair Shereen, urged by the utter hopelessness of mercy; in the hands of her obdurate brother, fled, ere the morning's light stole over the distant mountains, from that harem's refuge, and wended onwards, by paths little known, towards the distant home which, humble as it might be, yet promised temporary security.

About a mile from the retired village of Murnae, enveloped by dense wood, and distant a little from the high road, was a spacious dhurruum-salah, or resting-place for travellers, consisting as usual with such edifices, of a square open court, surrounded by a rude sort of colonnade, supported by rough timbers, the whole enclosed by a high mud wall, ingress being gained by a small wooden door, through which sometimes admitted travellers, and quite as often, perhaps, the lazy and petted cattle of the village. There was not much to remark in this dhurruum-salah: a sacred people spread their wide-bachas over the centre of the court, and against the wall were a few ovens of common masonry, blackened by the fires that travellers had kindled for baking their flat cakes of unleavened bread, and in one corner might be seen a wooden charpot, or bedstead, strung with old coils, a water vessel, and parts of a broken hubble-bubble; but otherwise it gave no sign of occupation.

Idle people of all countries love to frequent the halting-places of travellers; and it is for this reason, perhaps, as well as in the hope of receiving alms, that the most idle people of the East, fakirs, Gossains, and Byrgees, are always loitering about dhurruum-salals; consequently, the traveller, whose experience has taught him this, would not have felt surprise at the appearance of a being who soon strolled into the common hostel of Murnae, his body smeared with wood ashes, tumeric, and cinnaabar, as his chief attire, while heavy platts of coarse black hair served as a turban to protect his head from the excessive heat. Yet

the fakir of whom I speak seemed to have some more weighty reasons than either curiosity of the love of gain in seeking the dhurruum-salah, for having glanced carefully around him, he took from his waist-belt a small cocoa-nut kalium, filled it with tobacco from a little bag that hung about his neck, and then, seating himself beneath the peepul's shade, appeared to await the advent of some person or event, turning frequently with listening attention towards the little door, and then again, with a gesture of disappointment, pushing fresh clouds from the mouth-piece of his kalium.

'They are late,' said the fakir at length, rising from the ground; and, as he shook out the ashes from his kalium and replaced it in his belt, he strolled to the little gate, and looked forth upon the landscape. It was very beautiful, for India has scenery that is not rivalled in any other of the many lovely portions of this fair earth, and even here—although there were no magnificent mountains, their base circled with trackless forests and their towering brows lost in the hues and tints peculiar to the heated atmosphere of a tropical clime; although there were no temples hewn in the living rock by hands believed by the ignorant to have been those of the gods, so do they mock the sculptor's art of modern days; although no mighty river swept its course along, decked as a fair bride with lotus-blossoms, and rich in the graceful legends that, like bright flowers, enamel the banks of the Ganges or Junna; yet the scenery had charms peculiarly its own. It was clothed with dense foliage, and intersected with blooming gardens and glowing poppy fields, with a ripening harvest, and groves studded with the smaller fanes of India's worship, each gay with its little flag of crimson cloth, while a group of maidens were laughing gaily at the neighbouring well, and wandering cattle were moving on to slake their thirst at a glittering stream that threaded the plain like a band of silver. The fakir, however, noted little of all this, for his keen glance was riveted on a turn in the distant road, where a rising knoll on either side appeared to close it in; and when at length a party of travellers were seen advancing from this spot, driving before them two small ponies, laden apparently with bags, a strange smile illumined the harsh features of the watcher, and, turning back, the fakir stretched himself in a remote corner of the verandah, and, drawing a chudder over his head, appeared to sleep.

Soon the usual sounds were heard that precede the arrival of travellers in the East: the mingled hum of voices in quick and animated converse, some appearing more distant than the rest, as the most weary stopped behind, to enjoy a draught from the refreshing well, combined with the shuffling kind of noise caused by the loose heelless slippers which, usually carried in the hand during a journey, are put on as the place of rest appears in view. The travellers, about six in number, appeared from their bearing to be merchants. They were generally of middle age, active, and well dressed, but travel-stained, as if their journey had been long. Their first object was to unload the ponies, and, for weary men, they did so with unusual care, placing the bags beneath the peepul tree, where all might note their safety. Each then seated himself under the cotton-walk; kaliums were drawn forth, fires kindled; and water brought to knead and bake cakes for the mid-day meal, these eaten, each traveller unpacked a small carpet from the bags, and lounged thereon, ready for either sleep or chat, as nature or inclination might decide. They were not

collected by the fakir, who, until this moment, had seemed unconscious of their presence.

The party thus seated were, if one might judge from marks of caste and the triple cord across their shoulders, all Hindoos; and the only point that seemed remarkable in their appearance was, that each wore a little purse, of curious needlework, suspended from his waist, a custom uncommon, and therefore causing attention; but all were unarmed, and apparently peaceful and defenceless. There was one, however, among the group well calculated to rivet the regard of any one who looked upon him, for to a graceful and commanding figure, such as the Hindoos give to their favorite sun-god Hari, was added a countenance of uncommon beauty, and a demeanor of princely bearing. His soft glossy hair curled closely around his carefully-folded turban of scarlet muslin, and his well-curled moustache shaded a lip such as a sculptor might have vainly sought for his Apollo. The marked respect observed towards him by the party proved that he had influence, and the junoo across his shoulder showed him to be a brahmin, and of superior rank.

The fakir having lighted his chillum, cast himself by the stranger's side, and the conversation fell into its usual channel. 'You were late to-day,' observed the fakir, gazing round upon the group; 'was there business on the way?' 'You are ever zealous, Minuk,' replied the stranger; 'ever foremost in the career of duty. But no; our last affair was with Bearee Lall, with which you, like the rest, I fancy, are well content; to-day, we were detained by an omen which we travellers dare not brave, on leaving Tigore, a hare sprung from the brushwood, and bounded shrieking across our path, upon which we turned and came round by Kotah, which is five miles farther.' 'Ha!' exclaimed the fakir, 'this is the second time; but I have warned you of this, as well as of your folly in allowing the Mahomedans to join you; when do they arrive?' 'To-morrow, certainly,' returned the stranger, 'for, granting all you urge, numbers are wanting now, and we must take the aid of those nearest to our hand. To-morrow they will arrive, and there can be no mistake for Nasir has left the *po*la (sign) at the last cross-road we passed, to guide them. He has a heavy heel, good Nasir, and left a grotto in the dust it would take a week's hot winds to fill. Moreover, as your messenger recommended speed, we strewed leaves for at least half a mile upon our way, so there can be no mistake; and now, where do you propose to meet the prince's retinue? it must be in no bye-path, but on the wide highway, as honest merchants.' 'All is arranged,' said Minuk; 'but you must press on, the more so for the omen of to-day. You did wrong to separate your followers, for Ashraf Khan has a large party in his train, and though the bearers of the marriage-gifts travel in advance, yet, even if our friends join us in time, we are but few, and last night a young Mahomedan lady, with an old female slave, an armed follower, and six bearers, halted here in the woods, and must be looked to; we want no spies upon our path.' 'A Mahomedan lady, unattended, in the woods of Murnae!' exclaimed a dark, harsh-featured man, who had seemed hitherto to take little heed of aught but his kalium; 'you must have taken a double portion of bhans, good Minuk, and have mistaken a natch-woman for a princess.' 'I tell thee, Nutha,' retorted the fakir, angrily, 'the woman is one of rank, and as it is probable that she has escaped from some harem, she will be followed by her family. Are you mad, thus to rush on

do I not owe to thee, my counsellor, my friend?

Alas! alas! for woman's love; tho' charm was how complete. Nurtured in a solitary harem, her young heart denied all sympathy with its kind, Shereen had grown from infancy to womanhood surrounded by severity and gloom. The hour on which her eye had fallen on the handsome brahmin had taught her that all men were not like her haughty, dark-browed brother, and, as she thought of that noble countenance and graceful form, came fancies of the free and happy things that were denied to her; and thus, noting nothing of the difference of their faith (for what are crabb'd tenets to young and trusting hearts?) Shereen, all unconscious that it was so, loved the stranger, and clothing him with imagined perfections, gave to them the worship of her young affections; and thus it was, that when she had again seen him, had listened to a voice not harsh and deep like the dreaded kha'n's, but softening into music as it breathed gentle and persuasive words to her beguiled ear, the natural independence of Shereen evinced itself in accordance with her will, and scorning danger on the path of him she loved, the maiden resolved to go forwards to Ateer, and the aged Heera, who would have freely given her life to secure the happiness of the child of her affections, so far from opposing her inclination, rejoiced that the love of the young subahdar might in the far solitude of her native village, afford to her young mistress some compensation for the cold pomp of the prince's harem; and perhaps even some comfort, protection, and support, when death should lay her own grey hairs beneath the spreading boughs of the sítá phul.

The scene was changed, for the travellers had journeyed on, and the Hindoos, who had first arrived at Murnae, were now joined by their Moslem friends to the number of some twenty. It was late, and the party sat together in the lower room of one of the most secluded houses in the bazar of Chároso, a town nine coss nearer to Ateer.

The room was large and gloomy, the floor formed of beaten earth, and the huge wooden rafters much eaten by white ants, and blackened by the smoke of torches. It was bare and totally unfurnished, but here and there were niches in the wall, that held little cups of red earthenware filled with oil, and serving as temporary lamps; while, to judge from the appearances around, some offering or sacrifice had lately been made by the assembled group, for in the centre of the floor was a square, marked with turmeric and lime; there was also a sheet of white linen with grains of rice upon it, and a freshly gathered cocoa-nut, and by its side three flat stones were placed, like a rude altar, and on it lay a small image, a pickaxe, and a cord, with a goat without spot or blemish lately slaughtered. Nearest the altar, as its ministering priest, stood the young Subahdar Cheidamee, who, looking round upon the dark and excited countenances of the group, lifted the pickaxe from the altar, and advanced to the centre of the apartment.

"My friends," he said, "I see the dawn approach; shall I strike?—and all cried 'strike!' Raising then the pickaxe in his hand, the young brahmin struck the cocoa-nut, dashing it into a thousand pieces, exclaiming as he did so, 'Then had the mighty Kalee Davee! and may she accept the sacrifice to the prosperity of her slaves, the Thugs of Hindoostan! Dig a pit here, my friends, with the sacred axe, and bury it from the eyes of the uninitiated, even as

check my eye has ever looked on.' Drawing to her side, Cheidamee, encouraged by her now smiling lip and down-cast eye, gently disengaged the veil from her trembling hand, and with many courteous and soothing words, drew at length from the maiden the history of her flight, her hopes, her fears,—of all, indeed, except her love for him; a love scarcely confessed even to her own pure heart. Their converse was long, and new-formed sympathy to the young and unsuspecting, even from those who have no interest in their affections, touches a thousand chords to which the heart responds; and thus it was that, as a fleeting blush played on the cheek of Shereen, whilst she told him, with a voice whose tones grew every instant softer, of her dread of the marriage with the hated kha'n, and when he asked her why? smiled, sighed, yet found no answer, that Cheidamee, remembering the gentle sigh that had been wasted to his ear from the purdah's screen, as he stood in the council-chamber of Ameeran Kha'n—a sigh that had long since, in far different scenes haunted his imagination—felt that the fair being beside whom he stood surely loved him.

It was a strange and sudden thought, and one which might be supposed to afford him both joy and triumph, for Cheidamee was young and handsome, and Shereen the fairest and most noble of her land; but still, from that moment, the subahdar grew silent and full of thought, and changes passed across his brow that were full of strange meaning. Now remorse would agitate every muscle of his countenance, and then the fire of enthusiasm and devotion lighted his eyes with a fitful fever, while this again gradually faded away into soft and tender admiration for the sweet girl who stood gazing upon his face, utterly, however, unconscious of all but the joy of looking again upon him she loved.

At length Cheidamee spoke; but his words were cold, and fell like a knell upon the ear of his listener. 'Lady,' said he, 'there is danger here; lose no time, but travel on; yet on your life go not to Ateer for thither lies my path, the one I bid thee shun; but as you value the safety of yourself and followers, set out on the dawn and take the road of the Kaul Nisar.' 'Danger!' exclaimed Shereen; 'danger in these peaceful woods! Oh! it cannot be; but if there is, and you travel to Ateer, my future home, suffer your escort to join my own, and what can there be to dread?' 'Lady,' returned Cheidamee, 'I speak but truly. I do beseech you to be warned, and seek not to proceed by the jungle road. I dare not explain all that I know of that which threatens thee; yet, trust me, I speak but truly, and though I see thee for the last time, let me not urge my prayer in vain; but even now, summon thy attendants, and take no rest until the mear of Kaul Nisar breaks upon thy view. Lady, I must leave thee; but the influence of the hour passed in sweet converse by thy side will follow me in many distant scenes, and the wood of Murnae be to thy memory, midst other thoughts, like a bright fountain upon the desert sands.' So saying, Cheidamee pressed the hand of Shereen to his lips, and hurried through the brushwood, when the poor maiden, springing with the speed of a young fawn towards the tent, cast her arms around her faithful nurse, exclaiming, as the tears gushed over her fair cheeks, 'Heera! dearest Heera! I have seen him, he is here! Make ready to proceed onwards to Ateer by to-morrow's dawn. There does he live; and noble by day, dear Heera, I may see his noble form, and hear the music of his voice, Ah! what

your own destruction? Did not Jhoteer Kha'n, the black, lie sleepless upon the ground until the morning watch, but two nights since, from the cries of crickets, and has not the har crossed your path to-day? Will nothing save you?' 'You say well, Minuk,' replied the Moslem; 'Nutha listens too much to the Moslem heresies; but we will press on, ay! and than the rest can follow. Ere we start, however, he added, rising from his carpet, 'I will see this Moslem lady, for 'tis long since I have looked on a fair face.'

The brahmin crossed the court, and disappeared by the little wicket; after which the travellers drew closer in their circle, speaking together in low whispers, and as they did so, words escaped from time to time which an ear well trained in the languages of India might yet have failed to recognize.

By the side of a glittering rivulet, which, in its murmuring course, afforded nourishment to beautiful groups of young plantain-trees, whose long, smooth, and tenderly-coloured leaves, waving with the slightest breeze, cast their undulating shadows upon a ground richly tinted by the rays of the coming sunset, stood the fair Shereen, her veil fallen from her brow, and her cheek tinged with the new-born hopes of peace. In her brother's harem, lone and persecuted, he had seemed a victim whom grief had made her own; but in this bright garden, surrounded by flowers and sunshine, by the sweet voices of the tiny songsters piping forth their evening hymn, and by the soft free air laden with the odours borne on the sunset breeze, Shereen appeared, as nature intended she should be, a crowning grace to her most lovely works, and a personification of all that is most sweet and fair.

And now, with that dream-like, yet most delicious feeling, which is produced by the tranquilizing influences of nature, even when we are, perhaps, least conscious of their presence, the lady lingered by the rivulet, and from time to time an expression of pure complacency stole, like a sunbeam, over her face—an expression too gentle to be called a smile, too thoughtful, perhaps, for a sign of joy; for there are certainly as many tints of varied tone in happiness, as there are different shades in grief; and now, it was but a few days since Shereen had fled her childhood's home, nor had she yet gained the refuge she sought. Still, nature and freedom had brought to her young heart emotions until now unknown, and as happy thoughts love to group themselves together, there were mingling with the rest, perhaps, some gentle memory of that gentle stranger, who had, in spite of herself, led captive her girlish fancy.

At length, warned by the increasing shadows that stole around her, Shereen, raising her eyes, with a soft sigh, turned to regain the tent where Heera and her followers remained; but, as she did so, a faint exclamation of mingled surprise and fear burst from her lips, for there, as she had seen him in her brother's palace, stood the Subahdar Cheidamee, the being lately unshrined in her tenderest thoughts. Instinctively Shereen sought her veil, but the delicate fabric was too hopelessly entangled with her drapery to be replaced by a hand trembling with mingled and new emotions, and whilst she uselessly essayed the task, the subahdar approached, entreating her, with a meän full of respectful courtesy, to forbear.

'Lady,' he said, raising his hand in graceful exaltation, 'forgive me for thus intruding on your solitude, and punish me not, I beseech thee, by shading the loveliest

you bury the bodies of your victims, for this is the type of Kalee's command; and you, Nasir, bear henceforth the axe and kasse (sledge of Kalee), for you are proved, and worthy among the brethren of the cord.' Cheidamee, replied Nasir, 'you say right, and we are well proud of such a leader; ours is not such a hand as that of the Ner-budda, who will kill women and children, with even the classes forbidden by the goddess. I dread to join them for a day, so sure am I that Davee will bring them to destruction. Ask any of the Moslems here, Kureem Khan, Kusecan, Rumzamee; or any one who have worked with them, if it be not true that they disregard omens, and dare not drop their consecrated axe into the well, ere that it will again come to the hand of him that uses it, as our fathers' did, because of their offences, and because the goddess already frowns on them.' 'Aye,' returned Minuk, 'but be you also warned; and say, what mean you now to do, on the eve of an enterprise which will give to each of us a thousand ripples, besides gold and jewels, with this Moslem girl who still follows on our track? How say you, Cheidamee, can you not shake her off?' 'Tis said,' he added, with a scornful laugh, 'that she follows us from love of the handsome merchant; take care she knows him not as a leader of the Thugs.'

Cheidamee started, turning quickly from the speaker; and as he did so, they who had studied well the various workings of the human countenance, as the heart and head do sometimes combat one another, might have noted strange things on that of the subahdar. The pity and the love born of nature, the ferocious purpose, the unmerciful decision, arising from habit and powerful superstition, warring each again each, all asserting for a time a sovereign power on the handsome face they so violently agitated; but the Moslem approver, Ruzamee, soon spoke, and dark indeed were his counsels.

'What,' he asked, 'has Cheidamee to do with all this? Leave him to greater enterprises than these. The girl follows our camp, and even now lodges in the Serai without the town. Are our plans to be marred by a silly woman and an aged slave? The Hindoos say that Kalee forbids the murder of women, but are we to spare the cord to rush on our own destruction? I tell you, friends, this girl must meet her fate. Cannot all see that the goddess has thrown her into our hands?—therefore is she nee-mot (doomed). Kalee Davee has twisted the roomal (handkerchief), and who will refuse to use it? Let Nutha go forwards and choose the spot, for the Moghulanee must die.'

'Hold!' exclaimed Cheidamee; remember that the murder of women never yet did aught but bring misery upon our bands.—Remember the Dhosee Beebee, proceeding with her offspring to the shrine of Nizam-ooddeen-Ouleea; did not three of the band hang on the tree, and were not two sent to the black waters ere the year ended? Hear me. I will warn this girl; I will prevent her following our steps further. Is not this enough? What could ye get by taking a woman who has eloped from the harem, accompanied by a slave, a follower, and six bearers? A rupee apiece, perhaps, and the knowledge that the frown of the mighty Kalee would be ever on you.' 'He says well,' said the fakir, 'let her go.' 'Aye, let her go,' repeated Ruzamee, in a tone of contempt. 'Whither, pray? Does she not know that Cheidamee journeys to her village; and should her family track her, ere our business is done with the treasure-bear-

ers of Ashraf Khan, who so ready to seek and identify the handsome brahmin and his merchant friends as this Moslem girl?'

'No doubt, no doubt,' observed Nasir; 'but let Cheidamee use his influence to warn her from the consecrated cord, and, if he fail, we shall all see that the goddess demands her victim, and waits to receive her into the celestial courts, although Minuk here will have it that we will do a deed contrary to her laws.' And he says it truly,' replied the fakir, angrily: 'what know your friends the Moslems of Kalee's will, comparing us to Thugs of Deccan and Hindoostan; when the goddess strangled the giants, was it not to us Hindoos that she revealed her work, and gave the sacred cord, commanding us to follow her example and to live by the plunder so acquired?—And was it not to us that she gave the pick-axe wherewith to bury our victims? and yet these Moslems pretend to know better than we do, her laws and omens!' 'Enough, enough!' interrupted Cheidamee; 'make ready to travel ere dawn of day. Fear not; I will take means that the girl remain behind.'

The Thugs all rose, but, as the brahmin left the room, Ruzamee the Moslem, with an earnest gesture, drew Minuk on one side. 'He will fail,' was his remark; 'the girl loves him, and would follow us to his village. Her servant told us but yesterday, as I met him purposely at the well. Cheidamee cannot now take another road, because he has told her of going to Ateer, and he well knows that, as a brahmin found in company with a Moslem woman, his caste, and all most dear to him, is at stake. I tell thee she must die, but it shall be by a Moslem hand, since you Hindoos are so scrupulous about your laws; let Sotha ride beside her palankeen—he will readily persuade her to all we want; and we will but use our means when those of the subahdar have failed.'

The fakir made no reply, and Ruzamee left him; but a moment scarce elapsed after he had done so, before Minuk quitted the room, and threading the narrow ways of the now dark and silent bazar, he reached a lowly shed, when mounting a strong and active horse that stood ready saddled there, the fakir struck across, into a by and unfrequented path that led out among the gardens of the suburbs.

It was a dense wood, with here and there a pathway among the trees, which commonly led to a rude stone image, smeared with red pigment, or simply sculptured with some hideous idol, before whom the wandering pilgrim knelt, inspired with the firm belief of finding some protection against the beasts of prey to be feared in such wild tracts. It was, indeed, seldom that any but a devotee, braving all dangers in the height of his fanaticism, and unprotected by aught but a small bell suspended from his waist, which served, it is true, to scare the lions from his path, ventured into this wood; but now, by the side of the huge image of Ganesa, leant the fair form of Shereen, and beside her bent the Subahdar Cheidamee, in earnest and eager conversation.

The lovers, as they now appeared to be, were in fact alone, for Heera, who had dismounted from her pony, was murmuring forth her morning prayers, while the bearers, well disposed to rest, were crouched beneath the distant trees, eating betel-nut together, and handing round the hubble-bubble. It would have appeared that the speaker urged in vain, and then the first words that seemed to break the silence

were those of the young Moslem lady, full of pathos and entreaty.

'Why urge me thus, Cheidamee? Why urge me to turn back from the path on which you travel?' 'Because there is danger, fair one,' was the reply, 'darker, dark and terrible.' 'Nay, nay, 'tis useless,' cried the fair Shereen; 'if you love me, you can care little for the difference of our creeds, and if there is really danger, am I not safer here with you and your friends the merchants, than travelling alone with old Heera, and a single follower?'

'Sweet Shereen,' replied the brahmin, 'you know not what you say. You love me, and those few days, passed in gentle converse by thy side, have taught me feelings I never dreamed could steal into a heart devoted until now solely to the great goddess and her laws. But hear now the truth, Shereen, for vainly have I sought to warn thee. Turn and fly, thou and thy people, while there is yet time, and swear to me to breathe not a word to any of those whom thou hast made thus far companions of thy way, lest, even now, I should vainly seek to avert thy fate; for know, hapless one, that these are no merchants that you follow, but brethren of the cord and axe, and he who now urges thee from the death prepared for thee, is their leader!'

Shriek after shriek now burst from the lips of the terrified girl, and her servants starting to their feet, ran hurriedly towards their mistress; but in a moment more the trampling of a horse was heard, and the fakir Minuk dashed into the centre of the group.

'The curse of Kalee is on them,' he cried, 'but it may be averted yet. Lift the girl to the saddle, Cheidamee, and ere to-morrow's dawn she shall be in her brother's harem; be quick, I say.'

But Shereen clung to the skirts of the young brahmin, entreating him to save her; and while he vainly sought without violence to disengage her grasp, Sotha and Ruzamee, with the Hindoo Nasir, sprang from the shelter of the idol, and flung their arms around their victim,—while the fakir, laying his powerful grasp upon Cheidamee, placed him behind him on the saddle, and galloped from the spot; but far, far, through the echoing woods, even to the ears of those who fled, rang the death-shrieks of that hapless maiden and of her faithful followers.

**LIBERALITY OF AN ARMY OFFICER.**—The Queen has granted to Mrs. Moore, the widow of Colonel Moore of the Sixth Dragoons, who perished at the post of duty in the burning *Europa*, a pension of £200 a year, and apartments in Hampton Court Palace. But her Majesty is not alone in her noble recognition of the brave soldier.—Colonel Moore was about to sell out of the service; but when he heard that his regiment was ordered abroad, he resolved to forego that ease to which his age and long service entitled him. The officer next in seniority, Major White, had been in treaty for the purchase of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, but the unexpected and melancholy fate of his gallant commanding-officer gave him his promotion as a death-vacancy, and the value of Colonel Moore's commission was consequently lost to his family. Major White, with a generosity beyond all praise, has, we are informed, placed £2,000 at the disposal of the widow and family of his late friend, an act of which the British army may be justly proud.—*Morning Post*.

A celebrated Evangelical preacher once told us (*Liverpool Albion*), pleasantly, that when he was unmarried the young ladies of his congregation were indefatigable in hemming cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. for him; but, he added with marked emphasis, "Since I have had a wife I have not even had one to do it for me."

**The Drought and the Crops in the United States.**

From the following extract from the *New York Tribune*, it will be seen that in consequence of the long continued drought, the crops this season are likely to prove a failure throughout the United States, and that great scarcity will be the necessary result. The *Tribune* we fancy, will begin to feel less objection now to the Reciprocity Treaty, whose progress he has been so mournfully lamenting of late. The following is an extract from the *Tribune's* article:—

"Just as everybody was congratulating himself and his neighbours upon the secured crops of wheat, oats and grass, as well as on the cheering appearance of the growing corn, and beautiful supply of potatoes in prospect, isolated accounts of drouth began to excite some uneasiness, but no great anxiety. In places where winter wheat had failed, and a backward spring had prevented sowing in as much corn or potatoes as could have been planted in a more favourable season, great fields of buckwheat and turnips were sown, and the hope of a teeming supply of food for the coming winter was almost universal.

At first the reports of drouth came from some of the western and northern counties of this State, but they recently became more extensive and more alarming; and now, whoever has read our extended reports in the present number of the *Tribune*, must be convinced that the drouth now prevailing is more wide-spread and more destructive than any heretofore known in America. The corn in many of the best counties of Illinois and Indiana, that promised an average yield of sixty bushels per acre, will, in many fields, not produce a single bushel, and the produce cannot possibly equal one-half the usual average; if indeed, it equals one-fifth. As we have before stated, this drouth is no longer confined to a few isolated localities; it extends from Maine to Missouri; it has not only cut off Indian corn, but potatoes, turnips, and buckwheat, and the fall feed for cattle. In some places the poor brutes are literally starving. Some feed them out of their winter store, and some drive them to the woods to browse;—all sell them as fast as they can, and many are sent to the shambles, though only fit for knacker's yards.

Now what is the prospect? for we may as well look it in the face at once. It is undeniable that the greatest of all American crops—Indian Corn, will be woefully below the anticipations of every farmer in the country, and greatly below our actual wants. The consequence will be, that Western pork cannot be made at such prices as have prevailed for many years, and our supply of Western beef, cattle, though it may not fall off in number, will be like Pharaoh's lean kine—sadly deficient in tallow; and if we have grumbled at what we have heretofore received, we shall groan at what we are likely to get hereafter. The loss of the corn crop must be felt by all classes of society, whether they eat corn or wheat bread, or whether they are consumers of meat or vegetables. The flattering prospect of abundance of cheap food next winter, is now to be counted among things past. Let all who read and think, husband their resources. There is no danger of famine but there is need of economy.

Our hope is that the calamity may not prove so serious as it now threatens to be, but it is the duty of a journal, to which the laborer looks for information upon all subjects connected with his interests, to say to him that he has reason for great caution and providence. If the farmer fails to make a good crop, or if the supply of grain falls short, so that he has none to sell, a general stagnation of business ensues, and all who buy food must sadly feel the effects. We do not mean to say that the evil will be extreme this year, but we wish our readers distinctly to understand that indications now point to a season of short supply and dear food. At the least, it is not possible to anticipate any reduction from present prices, because the Indian Corn crop has a greater controlling influence upon

the food market than any other produce of the farm. Upon that we are almost entirely dependent for pork andlard, articles of immense consumption, and in the winter our supply of beef and tallow comes mainly from the same source; while mutton and poultry get their fat in winter from that golden grain. We desire to produce no unnecessary alarm, but if there is really so great a destruction of corn, potatoes and other crops, and if the fall feed for cattle is cut off to as great an extent as we have every reason to believe, the sooner we begin to prepare for a hard winter the more wisdom we shall manifest.

**A Fish Story.**

The following thrilling account is said to have been taken from the log book of a vessel some time since:

In the course of the voyage, that dreadful disease, ship fever broke out among the crew. One of the sailors among the first victims was accompanied by his son, a lad of fourteen years, who was strongly attached to his father and remained with him day and night, and never could be persuaded to leave his sick father for a moment.

A large shark was seen every day following the vessel, evidently for the purpose of devouring any one who should die and be committed to the deep.

After lingering a few days, the sailor died. As was the custom at sea, he was sewed up in a sheet, and for the purpose of sinking him and old grindstone and a carpenter's axe were put in with him. The very impressive services of the Episcopal church were then read, and forthwith the body was committed to the deep.

The poor boy who had watched the proceedings closely, plunged in after his father, when the enormous shark swallowed them both. The second day after this dreadful scene, as the shark continued to follow the ship, (for there were others sick on board of the ship,) one of the sailors proposed, as they had a sharp hook on board, to make an effort to take him.

They fastened the hook to a large rope and baited with a piece of pork, threw it into the sea and the shark instantly swallowed it. Having thus hooked him, by means of a windlass, they hoisted him on board. After he was dead, they prepared to open him, when one of the sailors stooping down for that purpose suddenly paused; and after listening a few minutes, declared he heard a low guttering sound, which appeared to be heard from the shark.—The sailors after enjoying a hearty laugh at his expense proceeded to listen for themselves, when they were compelled to admit they heard a similar sound.—They then proceeded to open the shark, when the mystery was explained.

It appears the sailor was not dead, but in a trance, and his son, on making this discovery, had by means of his knife ripped open the sheet. Having thus liberated his father, they went to work and righted up the old grindstone—they boy was turning, the father was holding on to the old ship carpenter's axe, for the purpose of cutting their way out of their Jonah-like prison, which occasioned the noise heard by the sailors. As it was the hottest season of the year, and very little air stirring where they were at work, they were both sweating tremendously.

The *Quebec Gazette* says that a letter received by Mr. Shaw, the Agent, states that at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday last, the *John Mann* was nearly pumped out, and quite afloat. It is expected that this splendid steamer will be able to take her place upon the mail route in a few days.

**The Army in India.**

Whilst the German and French newspapers in the interest of the Russian Government are spreading wonderful stories as to how the wandering Tartars of the Asiatic Desert, and the people of Kblira, Zochkara, and Afghanistan (all of whom are furious Mahomedans, of the same sect as the Turks) are about to seize the favourable opportunity created by the attack of Russia on the Sultan to form a close and affectionate union with the Czar, and to march, under the command of Russian Generals, some thousand or fifteen hundred miles through trackless deserts, and over impassible mountains, to attack his enemies, the English, in India,—whilst these stories, worthy of the great Baron Munchausen, are still before the world, it may be well just to give some notion of the strength of the army which any enemy that may reach the banks of the Indus will have to encounter on its arrival there. The following is a tabular statement of the strength of the Anglo-Indian army, according to a calculation carefully drawn up by a friend of ours, and handed to us for publication:—

Bengal: Queen's troops, non-commissioned.....	16,010	
Com'sy's " contingents, 156,761		—172,771
Bombay: Queen's troops.....	5,600	
Company's " .....	48,874	54,474
Madras: Queen's troops.....	4,000	
Company's " .....	66,944	71,544

Total force in India, exclusive of commissioned officers..... 298,789  
Of which 26,210 are Europeans, and 262,579 Natives.

The real object of the German and French flatterers of Russia in putting forth their empty threats against British India is to keep the whole of the Anglo-Indian army in that country; but they will not succeed in that object, if Russia should plunge into a war with England and France. In the year 1799, when England did not possess the fourth part of the strength that she possesses now, a strong division of troops was sent up the Red Sea, under the command of General Baird, to act with the army of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and a division four times as strong may be sent into the Mediterranean at the present time, if its services should be required. In the coming war India will be a source of strength, not of weakness, to England.

**The Hospital Brigade for the East.**

Now that active operations have commenced, and that the troops in the East have taken the field, it may not be uninteresting to state the arrangements which, at the suggestion of Mr. Guthrie, the Government have adopted for the purpose not only of assisting the over-fatigued soldier on the march, by relieving him of part of his incumbrances, (including, we trust, his military stock,) but of carrying the wounded as soon as possible from the field of battle to the nearest eligible place of safety.

A brigade of hospital conveyance has been organized, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Tulloh, Royal Artillery, and Mr. Guthrie, which will be attached to two divisions of the expeditionary army. It will be composed of twenty carts, five store waggons, and a folge cart. These carts are extremely light, strongly built, and can keep up with the Horse Artillery on any service, the first principle of military medical conveyance being, that wherever a gun can go a spring cart should be able to follow.

A hospital conveyance cart runs on two wheels, corresponding with those of the artillery. It is covered with a white painted canvas, has curtains of the same material all round, and an apron attached to the footboard both before and behind. Each cart carries under the seat in front a small chest of utensils, two sets of iron splints in boxes, and a small box of surgical stores, a lantern for oil, pickets and ropes for the horses, a pickaxe, spade, saw in case, ten stretchers or bearers, with appropriate slings, two empty ten-gallon casks, hung underneath for water, a bag with hammer, hammers, two brass

cocks for the water casks, and four horse shoes. A filter made of gutta-percha, capable of yielding nearly fifty gallons of clear water in twenty-four hours when in use, a funnel and a plate drinking cup, a water bucket for the horses, and a small camp kettle for three men.

Ten of these carts have round tops or covers, ten have flat ones; the ten round top carts have seats inside, and will carry sixteen persons; the ten flat topped carts carry two bearers on vulcanized springs and rollers on the floor of the cart; and nine persons before and behind, in all eleven, and a twelfth may be added on a bench slung to the roof. These carts might have side seats, to be raised if necessary, when the bearers on the floor are not required. On drawing out two iron supports at the end of each cart, the front seat, which is moveable, makes a table when placed upon them; for operations or other purposes. The men attached to this brigade will be chiefly pensioners so as to detach as few of the regular troops from active service as possible.—*Morning Herald.*

### The Turks at Silistria.

There were two English officers in the works of Silistria during the recent siege, both of whom speak in the warmest terms of the courage and devotion of the small Turkish garrison—their heroism from first to last, is described as astonishing. No French or English soldiers, it is openly admitted, could have endured with equal fortitude the privations and perils of a continual bombardment, have repulsed so many fierce assaults with overwhelming numbers, with the same even courage as that manifested by the beleaguered Moslems. When the Russian hosts were finally beaten off, it is further stated that there was scarcely a man among the defenders who could not produce some honorable mark of his valor in the shape of a cicatrized wound, burn, and bruises of all sorts and sizes. There was, it appears, a general deficient of fingers, ears, noses and other appendages, to say nothing of legs and arms, all that remained in fact was the stout heart, with fullest confidence in the *talih*, or destiny, which is engraven in invisible characters on the forehead of each Turkish soldier. To show their utter indifference of life, the men in one of the advanced works, during an occasional respite from the Russian fire, were in the habit of reposing in a sort of cafo behind their guns, where they would smoke their chibouques at their ease.

On one occasion no less than eight were killed by a single chance projectile falling among them, yet in less than one hour afterwards the smokers were as numerous as ever on the very spot. On the other hand, we have the authority of an Austrian surgeon, serving in the Russian army, that towards the close of the siege the soldiers of the Czar became completely demoralized, courage and self-confidence completely disappeared from their breasts, a dismal, gloomy spirit began to prevail among them, and so exasperated did they finally become at the generals continually leading them up to fruitless assaults, that they turned their muskets against their own officers. From many quarters it had been hinted that the Russian leaders, or several of them, were killed or wounded by their own men. The Austrian surgeon says that 13,000 Muscovite soldiers were killed during the siege of Silistria, and that 10,000 more have been invalidated on account of grievous wounds. Among other Russian generals killed during the last attack, the names of Ousetschkoff and Samoinoff are given.—*G. W. Kendall's letter to the New Orleans Picayune.*

### The Defences of Bomarsund, and Difficult Siege Operations of the Allied Forces.

The group of islands lying about 25 miles from the east of Sweden, and 15 from that of Finland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, is known to the Finns by the name of "Auvannamaa." It consists of no less than 800 inhabited, and 200 uninhabited islets, the largest of which is about 18 miles in length by 14 in breadth. On this island the fortress of Bomarsund has been constructed by the Russians within the last twenty years, and it is here that the French army of the Baltic, supported by the Marines of the British

fleet, is now engaged in the first important operation of the war. The fortress itself is said to be large enough to shelter an army of 60,000 men within the range of its guns, and we are assured that 10,000 labourers were employed in the construction of the works during that portion of the year when it is possible to build in so severe a climate. We cannot, however, vouch for the accuracy of these numbers; but it is certain that the place is one of considerable extent and strength, capable of containing a large garrison, and not likely to be taken without the operations of a regular siege. The principal fortress consists of a double tier of semicircular casemated batteries fronting the sea, mounting at least 80 heavy guns, but this fort does not appear to be armed on the side of the land. At a distance of about 1,000 yards from the principal fortress and from the shore are three round or hillocks, two of which are fortified as detached works, mounting about 20 guns each. That to the north is called Fort Nottich; and is 130 feet high; that to the south is called the Tzee Fort; the central mound is used for a telegraph station. These works bear almost the same relation to the main fort of Bomarsund as the forts of Arab Tabu and Medjithia bore to the town of Silistria. To attack these works it is supposed that the land forces will advance in two divisions. The brigade from the north will consist of 2,000 French infantry, 100 sappers and miners, 600 marines, 16 heavy 32-pounders, four field pieces, and one rocket company, being the force destined to attack Fort Nottich in the first instance. The brigade from the south will consist of 3,000 French infantry and 20 heavy siege guns, under the command of General Baryngny d'Alitiers in person, and will attack the Tzee Fort. The interest of the position of the enemy and of the siege consists in the reduction of these detached forts, and in this operation the ships can take no active part.—This fact establishes two points of considerable interest to our maritime operations in the Baltic. It is clear, in the first place, that in the shallow waters and difficult passes of that inland sea our great three-deckers can hardly ever be brought sufficiently near to the enemy's works to bear upon them with effect. The block-ships and heavy frigates are alone able to go into harbours of this description, and it was not without reason that on the occasion of the Baltic expeditions of 1800 and 1807 all the ships selected for that service were second or third rates. The use of such ships as the Duke of Wellington, the St. Jean d'Acree, and the Neptune in the Baltic is to keep the Russian fleet in check. Although hollow shot and shell will be thrown against Bomarsund at a long range, it cannot be their intention to attempt the reduction of the place by breaching the sea front.—The operation is therefore converted into a siege by land. The Aland Islands are nodules of granite, barely covered with a scanty layer of earth, and it is probable that Bomarsund itself is built on a foundation of natural rock, and the detached forts on rocky mounds. At any rate, the ground is supposed to be too hard for the place to be easily approached by open trenches or covered mines; and, if that be the case, the besiegers must have recourse to the imperfect shelter of sandbags and abatis, and the place will not be taken without serious loss.

### Capture of Bomarsund.

A short summary of the proceedings which led to this result may be acceptable.—

On Monday 7th inst., Admiral Sir C. Napier hoisted his flag in H. M.'s steam frigate Bulldog, Capt. Hall, and went up to Bomarsund. On Tuesday, 8th, the troops landed—all the boats of the division before Bomarsund were employed in this service. The operation commenced at daybreak, and was successfully conducted. No opposition was offered by the Russian troops, although the locality was very favorable as a position for riflemen. H. M. S. Amphion, Capt. Key, attacked and destroyed a small battery mounting six guns, the guns were destroyed by the fire of the frigate, and the Russians retreated to the principal fort. On the same day, the Bulldog, Capt. Hall, with the Admiral on board, and the Sparholth, tried the range of their guns on the round tower. While thus employed the

Bulldog got on shore; she was got off in about four hours, by the assistance of the Amphion and Vulture.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., stores were landed. In the evening a detachment of Russian soldiers was observed in Presto channel. Some boats endeavoured to take them. The Russians made their escape, leaving five or six small boats in the hands of the English. The Bulldog and Gladiator, hearing the firing, ran down, but did not arrive in time to attack the Russians. In passing Bomarsund the steamers were fired at by the forts. The same day the English marines were landed.

Thursday, 10th.—Guns and heavy stores were landed. On this day her Majesty's ship Penelope, Capt. Gallin, ran into a rock within range of the guns of Bomarsund. The Hecla, Gladiator and Pique went into her assistance, opened fire on Bomarsund. In the Penelope, three killed, three wounded. In the Hecla, three wounded. Two Frenchmen were killed in boats alongside. The Penelope threw her guns overboard, and after two hours and a half got off, with considerable damage. The forts fired red hot shot. One of these passed through the mid-shipsman's berth.

Friday, 11th and Saturday, 12th.—Setting guns into position and erecting batteries on shore.

Saturday, 12.—The French guns commenced firing at Tzee Fort at 4 A. M., and at 4 30 P. M. the fort showed a flag of truce. Firing ceased.

Monday morning.—Tzee Fort surrendered to the French. The number of killed and wounded is estimated at about 20, but has not been ascertained. In the English camp a marine, who was lying down in a tent, was struck by a cannon ball, which fell upon his chest, crushed and killed him. One marine severely wounded.—There were many very narrow escapes. The ground was ploughed up in all directions by shot and shells, and it appears almost miraculous that so few casualties occurred among the English and French. The rifle practice of the French Chasseurs was admirable. After the Tzee Fort had surrendered, it was the object of great curiosity. The sides of the embrasures, and the opposite walls, were thickly dotted with marks made by the rifle balls, which struck so closely and so quickly that it had been impossible for a Russian to show himself and escape a wound.

Tuesday.—The English field and breaching batteries opened fire on Nottich Fort, which was breached by 4 P. M., and it surrendered in the evening. During the attack, Lieutenant Wrottesley, R. E., was killed. He was stooping down in obedience to signal, when a shot, after striking the trunnion of one of the guns, bounded against him, inflicting a dreadful wound. His side was crushed, and his hands, which were folded together at the time, were torn to pieces—he died very soon afterward. In this fort there were five killed six or seven wounded, and 125 prisoners. Capt. Ramsay was slightly wounded.

The English ship Edinburgh, Ajax, Amphion, Bulldog, Valorous, Hecla and Driver, and the French ships Duperré, Trident, Durien, Asmodés and Phlegéthon, continued firing at the sea face of the principal fort of Bomarsund, while at the same time the French field and mortar batteries poured an incessant fire on the rear, and an English 8-inch gun on the captured six-gun battery maintained an excellent flanking fire.

The captured fort of Tzee blew up about 1 P. M.—Some doubt appears to exist whether the explosion was caused by the French or the Russians.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the French batteries advanced considerably nearer to the land face of the fort, and kept up an incessant fire; the heavy guns in the six-gun battery served by the English under Captain Pelham did great execution, the large block of granite that formed an immense resistance, fell out in masses, and the rubble with which the wall was filled in tumbled out in heaps. The Edinburgh, the Ajax and the steamers fired at long range on the Bomarsund fortress, while at the same time the Leopard attacked the fort of Presto, on the other side of the narrow channel. At 12 30 a flag of truce was held out as an embrasure of Bomarsund. Toward the fleet; a boat with an officer was sent

on shore, and at about half-past twelve the Government surrendered.

General Bodisco is an old man, apparently 80 years of age. He was very anxious that the French General in Chief should certify that he had done his duty. General Baraguay d'Hilliers returned the Russian general's sword, and at the same time extolled the valor with which he had defended his trust, and the prudence which had surrendered it when further resistance could have done no more than cause a useless loss of life. The Russian general then sent a priest to the officer in command of Presto Fort, with orders to surrender. The order was obeyed. Thus the four forts of Bomarsund fell into the possession of the allies.

A gallant exploit is told of Lt. Bytheson, H. S. Arrogant. This officer having been informed that the Russian mail, with despatches from St. Petersburg, to the commander at Bomarsund, would pass in a particular direction, determined to intercept it. He disguised himself, and with an interpreter, concealed himself in a house by the roadside. After their night's watch, they perceived four men with the letter bags. He and his companions, armed each with a revolver, sallied out upon the four Russians, and summoned them to surrender. The Russians gave themselves up. No public despatch, however, was found. Only private letters were in the bags.

Captain Anderson, of the Cressy, is dead. There is a report that the Russians blew up a fort containing state prisoners, and the secreted Aland pilots: but even the London papers doubt its truth, and we cannot credit it.

From the circumstance that Admiral Napier had issued a notice, warning all neutral vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack.

It is reported that the French government has made contracts at Dantzic for winter supplies for the French fleet in the Baltic. This indicates the expectation of a protracted campaign.

By telegraphic advices from Yarna of the 9th, we learn that the light division had received orders to hold itself in readiness to march on the 12th. It was supposed that an attack on the Russians, by land and sea, would be made on the 15th.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 6, 1854.

Mr. HINCKS moved to go on with the address in answer to the Governor's speech.

Sir ALLAN McNAB objected, and stated that the usual practice here was to allow members one day for the consideration of the speech before commencing the debate. He believed, also, that that was the practice in England.

Mr. HINCKS had formerly thought so, but he had recently found out that the custom in England was to go on with the debate immediately. He understood, however, the custom there was to communicate the speech the night before to the mover and seconder, and also the leader of the opposition. But that course might be inconvenient here, seeing that leaders of the opposition were so numerous. (Laughter.) The hon. and gallant knight from Hamilton was one; the hon. member for Lambton, he supposed, was another; the hon. member for Montmorency another; and the hon. member for Glengarry another. (Renewed laughter.) In short, he did not know how many leaders it must have been communicated to. He had, in the circumstances, no objection to accede to the request of the hon. and gallant knight and defer the debate till to-morrow. The address would be a mere echo of the speech.

After a few words from Mr. ROBINSON, which did not reach the reporters' box, the debate on the address was adjourned.

The usual motion with reference to members' postage was carried.

Mr. HINCKS put a motion to appoint the standing Committees of the House. He would not, however, communicate their names for a few days. Carried.

And the House adjourned.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.

Last night the Government were beaten in several divisions on the Bagot election. The test vote was, yeas 47, nays 61—leaving Ministry in minority of 14. Some of the subsequent were worse for the Ministry. Further consideration of the Bagot election was then postponed at 1, A.M.

To-day after the routine business had been disposed of,

Mr. HINCKS rose and spoke as follows:

I rise to move that the Orders of the Day be postponed till Monday. I have thought it my duty, in conjunction with my colleagues, to tender our resignations to His Excellency, and he has been pleased to accept them, and we only hold office until our successors are appointed. I shall not go back to matters connected with the ministry which preceded the present, except to remind the House that after that Administration had been some time in office, and after we had carried, by a considerable majority, measures, which I think have been received with great satisfaction by the country, and with which I shall always be proud to be identified—that after this, and during the Session of 1851, we had evidence of disaffection on the part of members from Upper Canada, by whose support and confidence we had been able to carry on the Government. At a late period of the Session the Attorney General Baldwin was under the necessity of tendering his resignation; and at that time I was most anxious to retire from the Government, but Mr. Baldwin urged on me the importance of not taking that step. He considered the measure on which the government had been defeated, as one with which he was particularly identified, and that I should not be justified in resigning. At that time it was well known that the present Chief Justice for Lower Canada, and then the leader of the Government in that part of the Province, had announced his intention to retire from public life. I thought, therefore, it was best to carry on the business of the country till the end of the Parliament, and then to place the Governor General in a position to form a new Administration. When my friend tendered his resignation, His Excellency sent for me, and for the Commissioner of Crown Lands. We both agreed it was most important that the Administration should command the confidence of both sections of the Province, by endeavoring to avoid controversy, and I shall therefore say nothing about the charges made against me with respect to combinations. I merely remark that I thought it desirable, with a view to preserve the integrity of the liberal party in Upper Canada, to seek the support of some persons who had then been long in Opposition to the Government. At the same time I felt I could not do so at the sacrifice of those men who had faithfully adhered to the Government. Prominent among those was Mr. Richards, and I felt that, if acting with the President of the Legislative Council and the Hon. member for Glengarry, I invited gentlemen entirely from the Opposition, and excluded those who had adhered to it, I should lose my character as a public man. I therefore opened negotiations for the formation of a Ministry. A great deal of conversation had taken place, and whether by the Hon. member for Glengarry or by others, I did not know: it had been generally given out that the present Postmaster General and the member for Norfolk were to be in the Administration. Public opinion being thus excited, I proposed to the Member for Norfolk to join me, and told him my intention to offer the Attorney-Generalship to Mr. Richards. The hon. gentleman said he could not accept office without Mr. Cameron, and I offered him the Crown Lands, and was thus enabled to place a department at the disposal of Mr. Cameron. I subsequently passed a number of measures, of which the country can judge. The Administration, in the meantime, was opposed by the Member for Lambton, who, as I must do him the justice to say, has always been straightforward in his opposition. There has been no misunderstanding about him at any rate. He thought that it was desirable to obstruct the progress of the Administration, and gradually an opposition sprang up in the ranks of the Liberal party until, in the last Session, the disaffection had become so great that the Government was placed in a minority. During all this time, however, Mr. Merin had the support of the majority from

Lower Canada, without distinction of origin; for several gentlemen of English origin have given us as firm support as any other. To them we owe the warmest gratitude and affection. Certainly no man ever deserved better support than my hon. friend. I can hardly trust myself to thank his supporters. The vote which must be admitted to have been equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, having been passed last Session, we recommended a dissolution, and I shall never regret that course. It was taken with deliberation;—and if the great measures, so long desired, are now placed out of danger, it is owing to the policy then adopted. The result of the elections was an overpowering majority in favor of the measures I refer to, particularly the Clergy Reserves. We met Parliament with every reason to expect to be sustained. The first question related to the Speakership. On that subject I had a strong opinion that if beaten upon it, the Administration would not last a week. I say this because there are men among our supporters who pride themselves in not being party men, and who seem to have thought the Speakership a matter of no consequence. The election took place, and the Government were beaten by a majority of 2. From that moment we have heard every hour of some one who had been going to support the Ministry, but was going to do so no longer. (Laughter.) The Government candidate for Speaker was, however, supported by a fair majority from Lower Canada. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the people where he is best known, gave him that support, but he was beaten by a majority of 12 from Upper Canada. This was a very important fact and caused me great embarrassment; for my ability to sustain my hon. friend was grounded on my being able to bring him from Upper Canada a support that would have enabled him to carry on the Government. I made up my mind, therefore, that it was almost impossible to carry on the business of the country whether there were a majority or not upon the speech. I nevertheless intended up to a late period last evening to allow the address to go on, and afterwards take my own course; but last evening there came up a question which I considered of great importance. The Solicitor General asked for 24 hours to consider—the Government were unable to obtain that delay, and we were subjected to the taunts of the Opposition; we were placed in a most embarrassing position, and I at once thought if my duty to postpone. I therefore told my honorable friend last night that I must tender my resignation. This morning we accordingly did so. In the course of the dissolution certain charges personal to myself have been made. I trust honorable gentlemen will not think I desire to evade enquiry—I court it—I can afford to forgive the authors of the charges. (Here Mr. McKenzie gave an ironical cheer.) In reference to that hon. member, I may say that he used his utmost efforts to cause me to lose my seat at Oxford. He circulated his Message Extras, his Globe Extras, his North Americans, and his Examiners, full of accusations against me; and what was the result?—his candidate only received 23 votes—(Loud and continued cheering.) I may also mention that I received the suffrages of Restrew County, which I did not solicit; and with this I shall conclude, only soliciting the time of the House to read an extract from the speech of Sir R. Peel—(Here follows a very long extract from a speech by Sir R. Peel.) I desire to add nothing, continued Mr. HINCKS, to those remarks of Sir R. Peel, and I thank the House for the kindness with which they have listened to me. I do, however, say this, that I trust our public men will not be guided by selfish considerations. For my own part, I wish to take a place, when I leave these benches, by the side of the hon. member for Lincoln, who was wittily described by a Toronto newspaper as a Governmental impossibility. A great many members on this side of the House, I am happy to count among my friends, and I am sure I have many in the County of Oxford;—many gentlemen in the Opposition, I believe, entertain feelings of friendship for me.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Merin was so much affected that he shed tears; and Mr. Young, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Canehon and others, walked across the room and shook hands with Mr. HINCKS.



## ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

## BOMARSUND CAPTURED.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at 3, P. M., yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 23rd.

## NEWS OF THE WAR.

The surrender of Bomarsund is confirmed, and the *Paris Monitor* announces that the Austrian forces had actually entered the Principalities, and Archangel is effectually blockaded.

Letters from Bomarsund give the details of the capture. The effects of the guns upon its walls was terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses. The English loss was one, the French loss trifling.

The enemy had 6 killed and 7 wounded. 2000 prisoners were taken, and are to be sent to France in English ships. Among the prisoners are Gen. Bodisco, the Governor; also, the Lieut. Governor of the fortress.

The bombardment lasted from 5, A. M., of the 15th, to 2, P. M., of the following day.

One of the forts, the Zee, was blown up after it had capitulated, but whether by the Russians or the French, remains as yet uncertain.

A telegraph despatch has been received at the Admiralty confirming the above account.

Letters from Jassy say that all the Russians were to have passed the Pruth by the 1st Sept. Prince Vasklewitch was to resume the principal command of the army in place of Gortchakoff, who was to have the chief direction of the troops about to enter Jeserunda.

The Prussian Government insists that the negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia should be submitted to the Diet, but Austria refuses.

The Russian Head-Quarters are at Ismail.

The Austrians have commenced crossing the frontier at Tuornu Severiu.

All quiet in Spain.

Trade at Manchester quiet, and buyers not disposed to make further contracts.

Henry Wethemstein & Son, of Vienna, have failed; 6 million florins.

The failure of Morpurgo, of London, is also announced.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour in fair request at 6d @ 9d per barrel decline. Wheat declined 3d @ 4d. Corn active for speculative purposes, but marked 6d lower.

Cargoes closed at 94 @ 94½.

## Further News by the "Pacific."

## THE WAR.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.

Orders are given not to interfere with the trade between the inhabitants of the Norwegian Finmark and those of the coasts of the White Sea, they being a poor and half-savage population.

The *Times* has a leading article on the cholera in the East. It says, that by the last accounts from Varna, cooler weather was not expected for several weeks; and as it appeared to be thought the worst evil of the two to set sail, even if the expedition was otherwise ready, whilst the cholera was still raging, there was every prospect of the mortality continuing at a nearly equal rate. Ten or fifteen thousand are probably not too high an estimate for the dead and disabled up to the time of embarkation. The *Times* dwells on the subject of the melancholy and ignominious loss of life, and the extreme discouragement in the camps. It inquires what we are gaining by delay, which is more deadly than battles? The result is worse than if we had lost 10,000 men in capturing Sebastopol a month ago when our arrangements were incomplete, whilst the unfortunate dead have been deprived of the glory of the inscription, "Sebastopol," upon their tombs.

VIENNA, 22nd.—The firm of Henry Wethemstein & Son has suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at five millions of florins.

Russia.—Archangel was effectually blockaded, on the 13th instant.

THE BALTIC.—CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.—Our correspondent succeeded in procuring

in time to be telegraphed per *Europa*, via Halifax, the earliest intelligence of the surrender of Bomarsund to the allies on the 16th, with its garrison of 2,000 as prisoners of war.

The papers to hand by this arrival confirm the announcement. On Saturday, 19th, the English steamer *Basilisk*, and the French steamer *Air-Hortense*, arrived at Dantsic with the intelligence that at 12 30 P. M., on the 16th, the fortress of Bomarsund capitulated, and the garrison, numbering 2,000, was immediately embarked on board the allied fleet. There was little loss of life on either side, the French having lost 120 in killed, and the British only three or four. The round towers behind Bomarsund, named respectively forts Tze and Nottich, had been previously reduced,—no very difficult task, as they were garrisoned by only one hundred and twenty men each. The handful of artillerymen in Tze made a stout defence, fifty being killed and only thirty-five taken unhurt. Nottich was carried without loss. Both forts when captured were blown up, and the main assault was then directed on the fortress of Bomarsund itself, of which the walls were badly damaged before the garrison consented to surrender. No other result could have been expected, for it was impossible that 2,000 could have long held out against a besieging army of twelve thousand, supported by a fleet in force. The honor of the victory, such as it is, belongs wholly to the French, and therefore, on Sunday, the 20th the guns of the *Intellectus* announced to the citizens of Paris the first victory of the war.

Our private accounts from Dantsic say that the number of prisoners does not exceed 1,500, and that they have been sent to Ledsun. It was reported that a considerable proportion of the garrison had succeeded in retiring, and that it was intended entirely to evacuate and destroy the works, but the attack by the Allies prevented this intention from being fully carried into effect. An overwhelming display of force was made on the part of the Allies. No fewer than fifteen sail of the line—of which four ships and four steamers were French—lay with their broadsides within range of the fortress. The Allies claim to have found 100 pieces of cannon mounted and dismounted. Our correspondence does not state whether or not the fleet fired on the fortress, but from the circumstance that the English papers have a list of casualties incurred by the ships *Penelope*, *Hecla*, *Ternagant* and *Belleisle*, while "under fire at Bomarsund," it is likely they did.

From the circumstance that Admiral Napier had issued a notice, warning all vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack. An account of the Bomarsund affair, from Stockholm, 20th, mentions that a bombardment was kept up from 5 o'clock morning of the 15th till 2 o'clock afternoon of the 16th, and that part of the works were blown up, before proposals were made to surrender. The prisoners will be sent to France on board English ships. Gen. Baraguay d'Illiers had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and the aide-de-camp with whom he was conversing.

## FURTHER DELAY IN OCCUPYING THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Correspondence of the London Times

THURSDAY, Aug 17

A very strange piece of news was yesterday forwarded by electric telegraph as an *ad hoc*, but its correctness is now placed beyond all doubt. Prince Gortscha off has informed the Austrian Government that the Russian troops will retain their positions, as well at Galatz and in Lower Moldavia as at Brailow and its northern environs. The reason given for this is, that Wallachia has been occupied by a hostile Turkish force instead of neutral Austrian troops. It is not known what reply Count Buol gave to this, but the communication will probably lead to a further delay in the occupation of the Principalities, as the highest military authorities appear to have resolved not to cross the frontiers until the Russians are on the other side of the Pruth. Should this be the case, it need make no change in the arrangements of the Allies, as the Turks

are fully able to keep the Russians from crossing the Danube, even if Austria should not feel inclined to interfere in the Principalities. It is reported that a few days since, when the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs announced the approaching occupation of the Principalities to the Russian Minister, he was at very great pains to call his attention to the fact that the measure was not to be considered a hostile demonstration against Russia. The Berlin Cabinet still professes to entertain the same opinions as the Austrian Government in respect to the merits of the Oriental question, but it has suddenly conceived a great respect for the Bund, and declares itself unable to take any step of importance without previously consulting that body. Within the last few days it has become obvious that the two great German Powers have totally different objects in view. If Austria could reckon on the sincere co-operation of Prussia, she would at once openly declare in favor of the Western Powers, while Prussia, if she could gain over Austria to her policy, would lose no time in announcing her resolve to maintain a strict neutrality. The German Bund has always enjoyed the special favor and support of Austria, and as is but too often the case with protectors, it is now intent on displaying its ingratitude to its protector. For a time the other German Courts may be able to make head against Austria on the Oriental question; but public opinion is so tremendously strong—and particularly in Prussia—that they must eventually yield. An Austrian who returned yesterday from the Rhine Provinces assures me he found the public in Prussia "even more hostile to Russia than it is here." That the understanding between the Austrian and Prussian Courts is not remarkably good is pretty evident from the fact, that although King Frederick William is well enough to receive M. Von Humboldt, the sculptor, Hauch, &c., Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy-Extraordinary, has not yet been admitted to an audience.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—On the 17th inst., Austria and Prussia submitted to the Bund the Russian answer to the Austrian summons, as well as the correspondence with the Western Powers, containing the guarantees of peace required by the latter.

Prussia is arming all her ports.

THE DANUBE, &c.—No change has occurred in the situation of affairs. Bucharest is quiet in the occupation of the Turks. On taking possession of the city, Halmi Pacha issued the following Proclamation:

"The armies of your sovereign have entered this town for the purpose of maintaining tranquility and good order, and to respect the established Government. Until it shall please him to alter existing arrangements, let no one take the initiative or turbulently demand any change, for such offenders will be severely punished. In retiring from here, the Russians have confided to us the care of the sick whom they could not take with them. We will prove that we merit this confidence, and until we shall have formed hospitals in this town, they will be treated in the hospitals where they now are, with all the solicitude which the love of humanity demands, for these two empires, which are now at war, and to-morrow may be at peace, should mutually respect each other even in time of war. Such are our wishes, and in conforming to them, the Wallachians will prove their loyalty and obedience to their all-powerful sovereign."

"Bucharest, July 27, GENERAL HALIM."

The sick to whom this proclamation refers are about 40 in number. They consist chiefly of those who were badly wounded at Giurgero on the 7th July. The proclamation is in Wallachian and French, and the date corresponds with the 9th of August, according to our calendar.

Beyond this, the news is of no interest.

Cholera has considerably declined at Varna and Shumla, also at Constantinople. The malady had been fearfully destructive among the French; but, at latest accounts, was beginning to abate. It is to this sickness the Emperor refers in his address to the troops.

Considerable excitement existed at Berlin, from the circumstance that boats from the allied fleet had been discovered taking the soundings of the Prussian port of Memel.

**OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.  
GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.**

**MR. SICOTTE ELECTED SPEAKER**

QUEBEC, September 5.

Parliament having been opened by the Governor General, at three o'clock, Mr. Spence proposed Mr. Cartier for Speaker, seconded by Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. A. A. Dorion proposed, in amendment, Mr. Sicotte, seconded by Mr. Hartman. Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, proposed the Hon. J. S. Macdonald.

The proposers and seconders of the two first named gentlemen spoke of them as admirably fitted by their acquirements and temper for the task of presiding over the House, and the moderation of Mr. Sicotta was particularly dwelt upon.

Mr. Scatcherd dwelt upon the independence shown by Mr. Macdonald in the last session of the House, and the obligation of the House to show a proper sense of his merits.

The vote was about being taken when Mr. McKenzie began a debate by saying that, he had voted for Mr. Macdonald last session at the dictation of the Ministry, and he was so well pleased with that gentleman's conduct that he would not pass a censure upon him now. The discussion was continued for some time, chiefly amongst the French Canadian Members, after Mr. Spence had absolutely denied that the vote was to be looked upon as a ministerial question.

The speakers on one side were Turcotte, Chauveau, Mr. Fortier; on the other, Papin, Laberge and J. B. E. Dorion, and consisted in good part in taunts directed against the *Rouges*, and replies on their part. The vote was not taken till past 6 o'clock, when the following divisions were the result:—

For CARTIER—Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Bellingham, Bell, Biggar, Blanchet, Brodeur, Chabot, Chapaix, Chauveau, Gutrich, Daoust, (Two Mountains,) Dejong, Desaulniers, Dionne, Drummond, Egan, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Gill, Gould, Hincks, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, Laporte, Lermieux, Loranger, Meagher, Mongenais, Morrison, (of Niagara,) Morrison, (of North Simcoe,) Munroe, Niles, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Rhodes, Roblin, Rolph, Ross (of Bruce) Ross (of East Northumberland,) Sarnborn, Smith, (of West Northumberland,) Smith (of Victoria,) Southwick, Spence, Taché, Terrell, Thibodo, Turcotte, Whitney, Wilson, and Wright—59.

Nays—Aiken, Boudissa, Brown, Brown, Bureau, Burton, Cameron, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chisholm, Clarke, Chrysler, Daoust, (of Beauharnois) Darche, Dewitt, Dorion, (of Drummond) Dorion (of L'ontreal) Dostaler, Dufresne, Ferguson, Ferris, Ferrie, Gangle, Guervremont, Hartman, Holton, Jolin, Leberge, Langton, Larwill, Lumsen, Lyon, McBeth, McDonald, (of Glengarry,) McDonald, (of Kingston,) McDonald, (of Cornwall,) McKenzie, McNab, McCann, McKerlie, Marchildon, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Murney, O'Farrell, Papin, Poullette, Powell, Provost, Robinson, Scatcherd, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith, (of Froitennac,) Somerville, Stevenson, Valois, Yielding, Young—62.

On the motion that Mr. Sicotte be Speaker:

Yeas—Aiken, Alley, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cayter, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke, Chrysler, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust Two Mountains, Darche, Dejong, Desaulniers, Dewitt, Dionne, Dorion, Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Ferris, Foley, Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Gill, Guervremont, Hartman, Hincks, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Jébin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Lomieux, Loranger, Lyon, McCann, Marchildon, Mongenais, 2 Morrisons, Niles, O'Farrell, Papin, Polette, Poulin, Pouliot, Provost, Rhodes, Roblin, Rolph, Ross (of Beauce,) Ross (of East Northumberland,) Shaw, Smith (of West Northumberland,) and Taché, Thibodo, Turcotte, Valois, Wilson, Yielding, Young—76. Nays 41.

Mr. Sicotte, having then been conducted to his seat, returned thanks for the honor, and Mr. Hincks rising, stated on behalf of those who had been opposed to his election, that that elec-

tion having been carried, he was sure every member would, on all occasions, render him their best support.

**CANADA.**

**FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.**  
The following Circular has been posted up in the lobby of the Provincial Custom House; we shall refer to it in our next:

No. 14. I. G. O. Customs Dept.  
Quebec, 21st Aug., 1854.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command, to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, has been pleased to direct—that pending the action of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures on the subject—the Free Navigation of the River St. Lawrence be extended to vessels of the United States, during Her Majesty's pleasure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
B. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs,  
Quebec.

**PRESENT VALUE OF HORSES.**—We are indebted to a correspondent for the result of the great sale of Horses, &c., which took place in Galt, on the 17th inst. The stock belonged to J. Carter, Esq., Contractor, who having finished his present contract, disposed of it by auction. A grey horse, 6 years old, was sold to Thomas Roland, Esq., for \$155, and a mare about the same age, was purchased by Mr. Todd, Fairchild's Creek, for \$180, four other teams were bought in, after \$400 per team had been offered for them. We will not be able to estimate the value of horses shortly.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.**—We were favored with a visit yesterday from one of the engineers, Mr. Rabinoff, who reports that the survey is now approaching the Split Rock and Cascade Rapids. By a very careful examination of the bed of the river, the engineers have arrived at the conclusion that a channel exists outside of the Borro-Huys Shoal, one of the most formidable obstructions of the St. Lawrence, and if, upon closer examination, this should prove correct, it will be an immense advantage in the navigation of the River, this shoal being the most dangerous in the whole course of the St. Lawrence. Up to this moment the survey has been conducted without injury or loss of life to any one concerned in the survey; the careful and scrupulous examinations which are made, cannot fail to be of the utmost importance in the navigation of this noble River.—*Montreal Pilot.*

**FIRES IN THE WOODS.**—From all quarters we hear of damage resulting to property from the progress of the fires in the woods. Yesterday we received the following from a friend at Burritt's Rapids, from which it will be seen that the writer of it has had his farm completely swept by fire, and everything on it destroyed—

BURRITT'S RAPIDS, MARLBORO',  
County of Carleton, Aug. 25, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I regret to inform you that a dreadful fire has been raging in the woods near this place for some days past, and yesterday it was driven by a high Western wind from the third to the second concession, where it has been burning all night, and now threatens the first concession. At least a dozen families have been deprived of their all by this visitation, and this section of the country will suffer materially by the great destruction of hay and other fodder, which were unusually abundant this season.

The writer of this was forced to abandon his premises at near sun-down last evening, and hears this morning, that all his houses, out-houses, with their contents, have been consumed. The destruction of property it is almost impossible to calculate; suffice it to say, that numbers of industrious and thrifty persons have been totally ruined.

Yours respectfully,  
H. O. GRANT,

**FRANCE.**

**THE FETE OF THE EMPEROR.**

The thunder of the artillery from the Invalides, firing at six on Tuesday morning a salvo of 101 guns, announced that the proceedings of the day had commenced. The weather was most propitious. The general character of the ornamentation was similar to that of last year, and the ground principally selected comprised the garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysees, up to the Arc de Triumphe. In addition, in the Champ de Mars a vast theatre had been erected, to which the siege of Silistria was represented with "all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." Perhaps the best spot to see the principal preparations from was some point in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, from which the eye could range, without much difficulty, from the front of the Tuileries garden up the main avenue of the Champs-Elysees. On each side, the lofty terrace of the garden was surmounted with a long range of facades of open wood-work, representing the colonnade of a Moorish building. Every part of this vast piece of late-like architecture was composed of variegated rods, not an inch wide, arranged with so due a regard to harmony of coloring that the eye returned with unsated pleasure to each renewed examination, of the general effect. In the centre, just in front of the main entrance to the garden, rose a lofty, triumphal arch of the same description of open wood-work, but made wide and square, to give the idea of additional solidity. Every part of these constructions was covered over with colored lamps to match the shade of the wood-work beneath, and they were lit up at night to furnish forth a marvellous illumination. Round the Place de la Concorde similar erections were seen, all gaily painted to match the long range of arcades on the terrace, and, like them, bearing coloured lamps on every part of their surface. Perhaps the Place de la Concorde never appeared to greater advantage, its space seeming almost doubled by the removal of the sunk gardens at the four corners, and the wall of the garden-terrace being replaced by a light and elegant balustrade, surmounted at equal distances by Grecian vases filled with living flowers. All up the Champs-Elysees to the Rond-Point was erected at each side a long extending range of arcades similar to those already described, and, like them, clustered over with many-coloured lamps. Lofty porticoes, placed at equal distances at each side, relieved the eye, and add to the general effect. The fountain at the Rond-Point had undergone a complete metamorphosis, its gushing waters being silenced, and over its marble circle an immense celestial sphere, studded with golden stars, being erected, bearing a huge eagle on its summit. The whole of this construction was covered over with variegated lamps, and the Imperial eagle was at night one blaze of light. From the Rond Point to the Arc de Triumphe the arrangements were of a less ornate character. In the garden of the Tuileries, as it to form a marked contrast with the varied colouring of the ornamentation outside, the principal characteristic of the arrangement was a certain chaste simplicity. All along the principal walks, long lines of globes of glass rivaling the snow in whiteness, were suspended from gilded poles, and in the distance gave one the idea of strings of priceless pearls. Over the central fountain an orchestra had been raised of blue, white, and gold, the water bathing every side but that at which the performers would pass, along a narrow passage to gain their seats. Up the Champs-Elysees sixty immense chandeliers were suspended from coloured cords running across the main avenue, and the side passages were equally crossed by lines, from which hung brilliant lustres of cut glass.

**A SENSIBLE WILL.**—The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—

"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations to be divided amongst them the best way they can.

N. B.—If any body kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have any thing.  
Signed by me, JOHN THOMAS.



## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, SEP. 11, 1854.

Our readers have been informed that in pursuance of certain resolutions passed at the recent Grand Lodge Meeting in Bytown, the province of Upper Canada has been divided for Orange purposes into two portions, which in all the future proceedings of the Association will be known as the provinces of *Ontario*, and *Ottawa*, each having its own Grand Lodge for the Regulation of all local matters. These Grand Lodges have been formed and their Officers elected.

In virtue of the decision come to by the Committee of County Masters at Kingston, we presume that an aggregate meeting of these two Grand Lodges, together with those of Lower Canada, and the Lower Provinces, will be convened at an early date to consider and adopt the new constitution of the Orange Association, as drawn up by the conciliation committee. We trust that this will be done as quickly as possible inasmuch as the affairs of the Order are in some confusion, arising from events which it is not now necessary to revert to. On one thing, however, we may venture to congratulate the Brethren, and that is, that with some slight and unimportant exceptions, the Lodges have given in their adhesion to Colonel G. W. Whitehead, the Grand Master elected at the Bytown meeting, and that there is every prospect of a total termination of the unfortunate schism.

There is a matter on which we have often designed to make a few observations, but deferred them until the affairs of the Order were once more in a comparatively settled state. This matter we wish to bring under the notice of the authorities of the Association, who will shortly be called, on to legislate for its more efficient Government.

We have often felt annoyed at entering one of our Lodge Rooms, or on seeing a procession of the Brethren, at the want of uniformity in the collars and other insignia worn by them to designate the offices and Degrees held by them respectively.

Among the Masonic body, all over the world we believe, but certainly in all Lodges and Chapters in Great Britain and her Colonies, there is one uniform system in their insignia; no matter where a Mason is, if he wear his badge, you can tell at once what rank he holds and to what degree he belongs. This is also the case with the Brethren of other Societies.

Now, in the Orange Association, there is no such uniformity; every Lodge has a fashion of its own, and even in the same Lodge, there is often a variety in the collars and sashes worn by the Brethren. Even in the R. Scarlet Order, the Robes of the Companions, or the Sashes, are not all made as they ought to be, of one pattern.

In fact it is absolutely impossible to tell, in the majority of cases to what Degree any Brother belongs, or what office he holds.

This is all wrong, for it induces confusion, and does not look well. We would, therefore, venture to suggest, that at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, in addition to the Book of Forms and Rituals, another should be prepared, laying down exactly what these decorations shall be, their size, material, and manner of wearing, for every officer in the Order from the Grand Master downwards, and for every Degree, and a stringent law be added to the Book of statutes, inflicting a fine upon every Lodge or Chapter that infringes it, the fine to be levied by the District, County or Grand Officer, that detects the irregularity, and the amount to be paid in aid of the funds of the District Lodge. There ought also to be a law by which the County Master shall be empowered to hold back the warrant for a new Lodge, until he is satisfied that the Lodge is provided with all the necessary appliances for carrying out the forms of the Order.

In another place will be found the account of an aggregate meeting held at Montreal by order of the Provincial Grand Master, to review certain papers brought from Iceland by Brother G.

Nicholls. Not having seen these documents, we cannot speak precisely as to their tenor, but that they must have been satisfactory to the Montreal Lodges, we presume from the large majority on the putting the resolution to the meeting.

While noticing the proceedings of our Montreal Brethren, we may observe, that they now have the most magnificent Lodge Room in British North America. The "Odd Fellows" are distinct, and the Brethren in Montreal have obtained the superb room, in what is called, "the Odd Fellows Hall," in Great St. James Street, formerly occupied by that body, and it has been fitted up for Orange purposes in a most sumptuous manner. Can we not, in Bytown, where the Association is so numerous and really well off, in the matter of funds, do something to obtain a better place for the meetings of the Brethren than we now have, or to fit up the present room in a more seemly manner?

We would also recommend the delivery of a weekly Lecture, during the ensuing winter season, to the Brethren, for which, we are sure, competent persons can be found among the Association in the County of Carleton.

The Reports of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge Meeting in Bytown, are ready, and can be obtained at the Office of the ORANGE LILY.

A contemporary has furnished an interesting paragraph to its readers, on the improvements in Bytown,—effected and projected. One, however, he has overlooked, which we cannot but think will prove an unmistakable evidence of the vast strides which our town is making in the march of prosperity. We allude to the erection of a handsome Theatre—to be called "Her Majesty's Theatre," for which we observe Mr. Lee is now calling for contracts, in order to proceed with its immediate construction. The site selected is Lot No. 12 of Wellington street, within a few yards of the intended location of the new Hotel; and it is understood that our worthy and enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. Sparks, has afforded most material aid, both in the matter of land, and the wherewithal to make such land available for the purpose to which it is now to be devoted. Our future manager, Mr. Lee, has long been known in Canada, in connection with Theatrical and Literary matters, and as he now intends to make Bytown his home, we may expect that under his experienced superintension, and with the influence which he is admitted to possess in professional circles, our Theatre will

be behind none on this continent, both as to the respectability of its direction, and the high class of entertainment it will, during each year, afford to our citizens. Novelty of every description will, we are assured, be the order of the day: nor will any artist of distinction be suffered to leave Canada without the option being afforded of visiting Bytown, and the opportunity thus given of seeing and hearing all that is worthy of note, or engages the attention of the critical public on either side of the Atlantic.

A terrible riot took place in New York on Tuesday last. A large party of the "Know Nothings" had assembled in the Park to hear a street preacher; after the sermon was over these men formed into a procession, and were going quietly through the streets, when they were assailed by a large body of Irish, who rushed on simultaneously from several streets and lanes. A furious fight took place during which a quantity of pistol shots were heard; one man was stabbed, and another was carried off, supposed to have been shot dead. A large body of Police was brought up, and they and the "Know Nothings" finally succeeded in repulsing the Irish,—giving them, in fact, a most decidedly good licking.

#### Thunder Storm.

On Saturday afternoon last a Thunder Storm passed over Bytown, during the continuance of which a stream of the electric fluid, accompanied by a sharp and short, though tremendously loud detonation, descended to the earth and struck a stable belonging to Nicholas Sparks, Esq., and instantly struck dead a favorite mare belonging to that gentleman. It appeared to us that the fluid was attracted by a heavy iron bolt in the frame work of the outside of the loft door, and passed along it to the interior and so to the earth, killing the horse by the way; the passage of the fluid was distinctly traceable from the horse's ear, down the neck and fore-leg to the shoe, by a line of singed hair. Two men were in the stable at the time, one of whom had but an instant before tied up the mare in the stable; he told us that he had hardly got to the door of the stable, a distance of not more than eight or ten feet when the mare was struck dead. The electric fluid set the roof of the stable on fire and dislodged numerous shingles, but the fire was speedily put out by a bucket or two of water.

A procession of one of the Bytown Fire Companies took place on Tuesday; the men were all mounted on horseback and looked remarkably well in their new scarlet dresses.

**CATTLE FROM EUROPE.**—The ship Antarctic at New York from Liverpool, brings 180 head of cattle, consisting of bulls, cows, sheep, pigs and horses, for the Kentucky Stock Company.

#### Shocking Death.

A man named Joyce, once residing in Bytown, but recently employed at Mr. Egan's saw mills at the Chats, was killed in a horrible manner on Monday. It appears that he had mounted on one of the circular saw frames to put oil into the lamps, and while walking along it, we suppose carelessly, as is often the case, without looking down, put his foot in contact with the revolving saw, on which he was instantly thrown, the saw tearing up his leg from the knee to the thigh and then by his struggle, we conclude, his position was changed and the saw cut his body half through just above the hip. The poor fellow rolled off the frame to the ground, and after one or two convulsive struggles, died; he never spoke after he was first struck by the saw.

#### Important from Quebec.

#### NEW MINISTRY FORMED!!!

QUEBEC, Sept. 11th, 1854.

Mr. O'Farrell read a petition complaining of the conduct of the late Government with respect to the outrage at the Lecture.

(We, Ed. *Railway Times*, suppose this must mean the Gavazzi affair; but the telegraph operators, with their usual stupidity leave all to mere guess work. We put "Mr. O'Farrell" because it looks most like that name: no one can tell what it really is.)

Mr. Loranger presented a motion from the electors of Bagot, praying that the return might be ordered to be reformed.

Mr. Morin stated that in consequence of the resignation of the late Ministry, His Excellency had re-constructed his Cabinet; and that at present the Members of the Cabinet from Lower Canada kept their places, while those from Upper Canada had been replaced as follows:

*Inspector General*, Honorable W. Cayley.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Honorable John Ross.

*President of the Committees of the Executive Council*, Sir Allan McNab.

*Attorney General West*, Honorable John A. Macdonald.

*Postmaster General*, Honorable R. Spence.

*Solicitor General*, Honorable H. Smith.

He continued to say that none of the measures of the late Ministry were to be abandoned. The new Ministry from Canada West would be able to accomplish the adjustment of the Reserves in the popular sense, being willing in doing so to follow the patriotic example (?) of Sir Robert Peel, notwithstanding their previous opposition; in the same way could they deal with the Seigneurial Tenures, and the Elective Legislative Council. He was not then prepared for details, and requested as an act of courtesy that the motion for the discussion of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne should be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Hincks rose and declared on the honour of a gentleman, that he had always recommended Lord Elgin to send for Sir Allan McNab, and that he would have been impetuous to offer advice, unless he had been asked for it. He had been in hopes that the House would have been so constituted, that the Ministry would have had a larger share of support than before; but when he discovered the fierceness (sic in the manuscript) sent from the Telegraph Office, of

the gentlemen who had acted with him previously, he advised these gentlemen to elect a new leader, and they had elected Mr. Willson, the Hon'ble Member for London, and he hoped that circumstances would have led to that gentlemen being sent for. Mr. Hincks further denied that he had ever had any conversation with the Conservative leaders relative to any coalition previous to the resignation, but stated that on Saturday Mr. Morin came to him and said, that Sir Allan McNab had waited on him and invited him to join the Administration; his (Mr. Hincks') belief was that a satisfactory arrangement could not be made with Sir Allan; but told him also that if a satisfactory arrangement could be made to carry out the views of the late Government, the new Administration should have his support. He was afterwards informed by Mr. Morin that Sir Allan McNab was ready to act in accordance with Mr. Hincks' views. It was not his place to justify Sir Allan McNab's position. When he heard of it, he was completely astonished; he solemnly declared that he had never thought of such a thing; the next thing he heard was an invitation from Sir Allan to give his opinion as to the possibility of getting the support of the friends of the late Government and forming a basis for cordial co-operation. He told the hon. gentleman that to do this there must be in the Cabinet two gentlemen representing that section to which he, Mr. Hincks, belonged; and on hearing that such would be the case, he promised his support. He was the last man who would desert his Lower Canadian colleagues. He had consulted his friends, and he believed that a large majority of those who had supported the "old," would support the "new" Administration, not referring to those who had broken down the old Ministry.

**A PRIEST DROWNED.**—The Rev. Pierre Chénail, one of the priests of the Seminary, Montreal, was drowned while bathing last Wednesday, in the Lake of the Two Mountains. M. Chénail was 34 years of age. He was much respected, and had gone to Two Mountains for the recovery of his health.

**A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION** took place at Milwaukee on the 24th August last. The heart of the city was destroyed. The estimated loss is one million dollars.

The Fall Fair will be held in Bytown on Wednesday, the 20th September, and the Annual Agricultural Society Exhibition on Thursday, the 5th October, 1854.

**SIGNIFICANT.**—We have been wondering for some time why we have seen nothing of the usual Printed Report of the *soi disant* Grand Lodge proceedings at Brantford, we have made inquiries and found that not only have Ogle R. Gowen and his faction spent the whole of the funds of the Grand Lodge, nearly £400, in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, the Grand Treasurer, at the time of the Kingston disruption, but that they have incurred £40 of debt, besides, and have literally neither money nor credit, to print a few copies of their proceedings.

It is rumored that ere long Lord Elgin will have the Government of India, and the Quebec quinquennés will have it that Mr. Hincks is to go with him as his private Secretary, at a salary of £4,000 a year.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ENGLISH letters and papers did not reach Bytown till Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday we received the Montreal papers with a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the Collins Steamer *Pacific* at New York, with later news. This despatch will be found in another column; it announces the taking of Bomarsund, the third fortress in the Baltic, by the Allied Fleets, and the auxiliary French army, aided by the English marines. The terrible cannonade against the great fort of Bomarsund began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and appears to have been continued for several hours. This is all the intelligence we have from the Baltic, and what the further operations may be is mere matter of conjecture.

The last Russian soldier, a few wounded excepted, left behind in hospital, has evacuated Wallachia, and the Turks are in full possession; it would appear that the Russians are even retreating through Moldavia, on the Pruth, and if this be so, it would really look very much as if they intended to abandon the Principalities altogether. Meanwhile the Austrians are advancing, and if they, in good faith, really mean to occupy the Principalities in aid of the Turks, there is nothing to prevent Omar Pasha with 80, or 90,000 men, from embarking at Varna, and transporting his troops to Anatolia, there to form a junction with the army under Guyon, and so fall on the Russian army occupying Georgia. The Russian forces in that quarter would then have on the one flank the Allied forces, to be speedily landed in the Crimea, the Circassians on the other, and the Turks in front, and nothing could save them from being driven back into their own desolate Steppes.

We have absolutely nothing positive from the Black Sea. The secret of the operations has been well kept, but it is reported that the whole of the Allied forces have either sailed or were to sail immediately, it was supposed for Sevastopol. General Canrobert who with General Brown reconnoitred that fortress in the *Fary*, is reported to have said that it can be taken by the Allied Fleets and armies in four days. It is certain that whatever is the destination of this the grandest combined expedition of land and naval forces ever collected in the world, it is destined for a siege somewhere, inasmuch as 75,000 sand bags and a vast quantity of gabions and fascines have been put on board the transports. Our non-military readers may not be aware that in the siege of a fortified place, it is necessary that the besiegers protect themselves from the fire of the besieged by deep ditches, or trenches, the earth excavated from which they throw up into a mound or parapet between themselves and the enemy. When a fortified town is, as Sevastopol is said to be, and as Quebec is, built on a rock, these trenches cannot be made, and the besiegers are then obliged to pile up for shelter parapets of bags filled

with sand or earth, or of gabions, large wicker baskets also filled with earth, under cover of which they construct their batteries for breaching the walls of the place. These gabions are also used in constructing the works of the Sap. Therefore "putting this and that together," as the old women say, we conclude from the preparations that Sevastopol is to be besieged.

Marshal St. Arnaud has addressed a spirited proclamation to the Allied troops on the eve of their embarkation, which we subjoin.

"Soldiers of the Allied Armies,—we shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war, and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy, resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return."

From the terms of this proclamation it is evident that the gallant Marshal anticipates some tough work.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the British troops encamped at Varna. The last returns gave a total of 1,507 men sick out of 25,660 at Varna. There were besides at Scutari about 500 sick, nearly all convalescent. There had been only 23 deaths in the English army, and 71 in the French, from Cholera. Captain Newberry, well known when in Canada with the Rifle Brigade, has died at Varna.

There is little domestic news from England. Her Majesty prorogued the Parliament in person on the 12th, the following being her speech from the Throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
In closing the Session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in which notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognize your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has precluded the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with

which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restrictions upon the use of foreign vessels; but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the Constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior Courts of Common Law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure, you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections, and I hope that it will prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty, and that under His gracious protection, we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination."

The Lord Chancellor received back the Speech from Her Majesty; and then, by her command, announced that it was Her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that the Parliament be prorogued till September next. Her Majesty then retired from the House, accompanied as before, and the session terminated.

## Telegraphs.

Our Montreal and Bytown Line is down—as usual. We do trust that something may be done by which Bytown may have some reliable means of communicating with the civilized world. We are told that Messrs. Dodge and Dickson, two of the best men in their line on this Continent, are hard at work at repairing the Montreal and Bytown Line; and that they are also to construct a line between Bytown and Prescott. Ogdensburg is to be put *en rapport* with Prescott by a sub-marine, or we suppose we ought to say sub-fluvial cable, in the best English manner. We are told that the masts erected for the suspension of the wire across the Ottawa at Grice's point, a distance of about 1000 yards, are quite a wonder in their way, being 137 feet high, with proportionate "rigging;" these masts have been erected under the superintendence of Mr. C. W. Cromwell; the Montreal and Bytown Line is under the superintendence of Mr. Duck, one of the best operators in Canada,

## Canada.

The *Liverpool Courier* of August 2nd, a moderate and well conducted Conservative journal; thus discharges on the subject of Canada:—

"This magnificent province may be literally described as suffering from a plethora of prosperity, and without a grievance to complain of as regards Imperial legislation. The people are now free from all but provincial legislation, and can deal as they think fit with clergy reserves, crown lands, and seigniorial rights, all of which the railways will plough through. The reciprocity treaty will be confirmed by the United States government, the threatened opposition of the slave states not being responded to throughout the Union. The adoption of the treaty is so manifestly of mutual benefit that any factious opposition to it could not long prevail, more especially as the two countries are now so closely connected by railways, that no cordon of custom houses could prevent smuggling along such an extended frontier.

It is a very remarkable fact, that the exports of Canadian lumber and breadstuffs to the United States exceed those to Great Britain. Hitherto Upper Canada has been the granary of the Province and the districts bordering on the Ottawa, the sources of the fast lumbering trade of the country. The boundless forests of Lower Canada, have, however, never been worked, for want of means of transit from the tributaries of the river Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic. This great desideratum will now be supplied by the Grand Trunk Railway, which opens out the finest forests of mast trees so much wanted, with an abundant supply of water power to drive the sawmills during the open season. The section of the Grand Trunk Railway from Richmond to Quebec and St. Thomas runs through the Eastern townships for 140 miles, called the Midland Counties, the finest agricultural and grazing parts of Canada, capable of rearing any quantity of cattle, and destined at no long period to supply the navies of Great Britain with salt provisions, and the soap boilers and candle manufacturers with tallow.

The rapid development of the resources of Canada, has already unquestionably been materially felt in Liverpool. The dock Committee has never yet been able to furnish sufficient accommodation for the timber trade, and the demand for this accommodation has greatly enhanced the fortunes of Lords Derby and Sefton, as well as the Marquis of Salisbury, and every possessor of property in and around Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the shores of the Mersey. A galvanic impetus will be equally felt ere long by the proprietors of Cheshire Salt Works, and the Yorkshire and Lancashire manufacturers, furnishing a practical answer to Mr. Cobden and others who have so stoutly asked, "Of what use are our colonies?" Why spend any more money on them? Henceforth, perhaps, British America may be excepted, and receive more consideration than it has been the fashion to bestow on this portion of the British empire.

Capitalists know that in Canada and the lower provinces British law prevails under constitutional government, and what the Legislature has once sanctioned as regards provincial bonds will never be repudiated by the Ministry of the day, whatever changes may arise from time to time under the varying phases of local politics.

## The Book of Common Prayer.

The daily organ of the Tractarian party is sorely annoyed at the appearance of a document which has strangely been permitted to repose for more than a century and a half in Lambeth Palace. It has now been printed by order of Parliament, and is accessible to the whole community at the charge of a few pence. It contains a "Copy of the Alterations in the Book of Common Prayer, prepared by the Royal Commissioners, A. D. 1689." On the accession of King William and Queen Mary, one of the first steps taken, in order to bring back the Nonconformists into the bosom of the Church was to appoint a Royal Commission, "to prepare such alterations and amendments of the Liturgy and Canons as may be expedient." This commission

consisted of ten bishops, six deans, four professors, four archdeacons, and six of the London clergy. And among them we find the names of Burnet, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Tenison, and Beveridge. The result of their labours may well shock Tractarian nerves. These excellent men desired to regain the Nonconformists to the Church. Our modern Romanisers show no such desire, their apparent wish being to re-unite the Church with Rome, but to keep as far as possible from the Dissenters. In order to meet dissenting prejudices, the commissioners of 1689, comprehending two who were afterwards Archbishops of Canterbury, agreed—

1. To exclude the Apocryphal lessons from the Church-Services.
2. To permit those to receive the Sacrament without kneeling who scrupled to use that posture.
3. To allow the sign of the cross in Baptism to be omitted in similar cases.
4. To remove all the Romish saints days from the calendar.
5. To substitute the title "minister" for "priest," in many parts of the Book of Common Prayer.
6. In lieu of *Beatiſſime omnia Opera Domine*, to insert the 148th Psalm.
7. The rubric allowing the Litany to be sung to be wholly struck out.
8. The title "most religious and gracious King" altered to "Sovereign."
9. The positive declarations in the Burial and Baptismal Services greatly modified.
10. In the Ordination Service, the imperative mood, "receive the Holy Ghost," altered into a prayer, "that he may," &c.

Here were, indeed, enough of alterations to fill the soul of a Bennett or a Liddell with horror. Yet it may be conceived possible that those who gravely proposed these amendments—the Burnets, Beveridges, Patrieks, and Stillingfleets—will be remembered by the Church with honour, when the very names of Bennett and Liddell are forgotten. This publication, however, places the question of *Liturgical Revision* in a new point of view. Hitherto, owing to the oblivion into which the movements of 1689 had fallen, those who in our time have ventured to suggest that some few phrases in the Prayer Book might be modified with advantage have been treated as disloyal sons of the Church—as men who were at heart Dissenters. But the fact is now made public to all the world, that a commission of ten bishops, six deans, four archdeacons, &c., has already taken this matter in hand, and has seriously propounded a larger and wider scheme than any reformer of our day has ventured to contemplate. No longer, then, may the Tractarians revile those who dare to propose something less than a whole board of bishops and learned divines have long since positively recommended. On the contrary, we may say, that this important and timely publication makes it at least probable that before any very long time has elapsed a portion at least of the recommendations of Beveridge, Burnet, and Stillingfleet, will actually be adopted.

**LAMPS IN THE HOUSES OF THE ARABS.**—The houses of the Arabs are never without lights.—Not only all the night long, but in all the inhabitable apartments of the house. This custom is so well established in the East that the poorest people would rather retrench part of their food than neglect it. Therefore Jeremiah makes the taking away of the light of the candle, and the total destruction of the house the same thing.—Job describes the destruction of a family among the Arabs and the rendering of their habitations desolate after the same manner. "How often is the candle of the wicked put out and how oft cometh their destruction upon them." On the other hand, when God promises to David a lamp always in Jerusalem, (Kings xi. 36) in this point of view, it is considered an assurance that his house should never become desolate.

**THE LAW OF NATURE.**—The great law of nature is, "eat and be eaten." The spawn eater swallows the worm, the shark swallows the spawn-eater, the hawk pounces on the chicken, the eagle on the hawk, and the sportsman on the eagle. rogues feed on honest men, pettifoggers on rogues, and the devil on pettifoggers. Queer arrangements this, but who will say that it is not all for the best?

## UNITED STATES.

**EFFECTS OF RECIPROcity UPON ROCHESTER.**—The confirmation of the Reciprocity Treaty by the Senate of the United States, opens a prosperous future to us. If we are true to ourselves, if we labor in this new channel of enterprise with our old native energy, there is in store a future almost without limit. A healthful expansion to our city and its business, beyond a parallel. We must share the great lumber trade with Buffalo and Oswego—but as exporters of flour and packed provisions, we are beyond approach. With a wise foresight, commensurate activity, we may secure and monopolize this business in the lower ports. A dozen schooners or brigs, from three to five hundred tons, hailing from Rochester, will do this, and the next six months should see them floating at Charlotte, deep with their rich freight. In two more, they would bring us back coal from Nova Scotia (as ballast), fish from Newfoundland, coffee and sugar from the West Indies up the river by the Genesee Valley Railroad, (if we can cease quarrelling and finish it.) we shall distribute these returns. To the south, we have a wide country and steadily growing population, to it we may become an entrepot if we will. The treaty presents this chance which wantonness or neglect can alone hazard.—*Union.*

**THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."**—The vote of the Know-Nothing at the recent election at St. Louis was about 4,200. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writes to that paper thus:

Now here is a new party, the first organization of which took place but six weeks before the election, and by the result of the vote on Monday last, it is seen that out of an aggregate poll of 11,950 they polled more than 4,000 votes, or one third of the whole; and it is but fair to infer, if these numbers increase in much less ratio than they have done the past six weeks, that at the next April (city) election, they will sweep the whole city like a political tornado.

No one of their lodges knew on the day before the election how the Know-Nothing men were going to vote, and their full strength three days before the election, was estimated by politicians at about 750—not over 1,000 at most. They struck off every foreigner and Catholic on the Whig and Democratic tickets.

A picnic gathering of Know-Nothing, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, was held in Georgetown, Massachusetts, on the 30th ult. Several towns in the north part of Essex county were largely represented. Major Benjamin P. Poor, with others, addressed the assemblage. The rapidly growing strength and importance of the new party, was the theme of eloquent congratulation from the speakers.

**CAUTION TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.**—As will be seen by the following, Telegraph Companies are held responsible by law for the delivery of despatches transmitted over their lines:

**"TELEGRAPHIC.**—In a suit against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville telegraph company, tried before Judge Walker, of Madison, In., in which the Plaintiffs sought to recover damages sustained in consequence of the non-delivery of a despatch sent over the lines of the company, a special jury brought a verdict of three hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. Plaintiffs had shipped flour to New Orleans, with instructions to the consignees to sell when flour was five dollars per barrel. Flour went up to four sixty and plaintiffs telegraphed to consignees to sell. In consequence of the non-arrival of the despatch, they held on the flour until they received a letter from plaintiffs to sell immediately, when they sold; flour in the meantime having declined from fifty to sixty cents. The action was brought for the loss sustained on the decline.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DANVILLE.**—A correspondent writing from Danville informs us that a fire lately broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Allis Comins; two good cows and a quantity of hay, belonging to that gentleman, and twelve horses, forty sets of harness, and other valuable property belonging to Mr. Foster, Contractor on the Quebec & Richmond Railway were consumed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Quebec, Sept. 5, 1854.

This day, at three o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building, and took His seat upon the Throne. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the Honorable JAS. MORRIS, Speaker of the Legislative Council, stated on behalf of His Excellency, that he did not think fit to declare the causes for which he had summoned the present Parliament until a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had been elected according to law. After which, the Members of the Legislative Assembly retired to their own Chamber. His Excellency then withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Quebec, Sept. 5, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General, at three o'clock P. M., this day, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken His Seat upon the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The Members of that body preceded by their Speaker, the Honorable L. V. SICOTTE, speedily appeared at the Bar. The Honorable L. V. SICOTTE informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the Members the customary Parliamentary privileges. After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly*

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the Members of the Legislative Assembly which has taken place under the Statute which came into operation for the first time on the occasion of the recent General Election, will, I trust give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has hitherto existed for the due Representation in Parliament of all interests in the Province.

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the Session, which is now commencing.

The Imperial Parliament advancing with accelerated speed in the course of liberal Colonial Policy which it has followed of late years, has recently passed two Acts which impose on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character.

One of these Acts empowers the Canadian Parliament to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council.

The substitution of the principle of popular election for that of nomination by the Crown in the appointment of members of that body is obviously a task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience, as Parliamentary Government and Ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are for the most part unknown to the Constitutions of Countries, where the Legislative bodies consists of two Elective Chambers. In order, however, to give to

this important branch of the Legislature, the weight and influence which it is most desirable that it should possess, some changes in its constitution seems to be imperatively required; and the difficulties to which I have referred, will I trust be surmounted by your wisdom, and by the patriotism of the Members of that honorable body.

The other act of the Imperial Parliament removes the restrictions which have for some time past prevented the Legislature from dealing with Clergy Reserves. From an early period in the history of Upper Canada, this provision, which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith, has been a source of discord and agitation in that section of the Province. It is most desirable in the interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy, should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Province at the late Election, and their opinion upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust therefore that you will be able without difficulty to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general satisfaction.

The condition of properties held under the Seigniorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of Seigniors and censitaires. You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property is an indispensable condition to economical progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada, must look to the justice and moderation of the Legislature for that protection which in a neighboring Country is afforded by judicial tribunals.

You may probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada, in so far as circumstances will permit, to the system which, since its introduction, has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada; and also of extending to the former Section of the Province the advantages of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. On these and other subjects of importance, measures will be submitted for your deliberation.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:*

I will direct the Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I rely on your readiness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the public service.

*Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:*

You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an opportunity of which Parliament may properly avail itself to revise the existing Tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect Raw Materials employed in Ship-building and other branches of manufacture within the Province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the people are now subject.

I will lay before you the Copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, for the adjustment of various questions affecting the mutual interests of Her Majesty's Subjects in British North America on the one hand, and the citizens of the United States on the other, and I recom-

mend to your consideration the propriety of amending the Act passed, in 1849 for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States, so as to bring it into harmony with the Provisions of this Treaty.

The Government and Congress of the United States have evinced a liberal and friendly disposition in dealing with this subject, and I trust that they will be met by a corresponding spirit by the Provincial Legislatures.

The removal of duties on the importation of the natural products of Canada, into the Markets of the United States, will, it may be hoped, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to so remarkable a degree in this Province.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

By-Town, Sept. 4th, 1854.

The Mayor presiding.

COUNCILLORS PRESENT:—Messrs. Smith, Leamy, McGillivray, Rowan, Lewis, Barrielle and Bourgeois.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Mr. McGillivray inquired if the memorial requesting the construction of a dam, and boom above the Chaudiere Falls had been sent. The Mayor informed the Council that it was in course of preparation.

The Mayor presented the Treasurer's Report for August; also, a communication from D. G. McNab, requesting that the West Ward Hall be rented to him for the purpose of a school. Referred to Market Committee.

The Mayor presented a communication from Henry McCormack, relative to drains. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. McGillivray presented the petition of A. J. Russell and others, praying for improvements near Victoria Terrace. Referred to Street Committee.

The Mayor presented Collector's returns for 1853. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Bourgeois presented sundry accounts. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith presented Report No. 10 from Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts. Received and adopted.

The By-Law to raise £5,000 was read a first and second time on the motion of Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Leamy.

Moved by Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Leamy, That the By-Law No. 117, entitled By-Law to tax the Town of Bytown for the year 1854, for the payment of the county rate, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be now read a first and second time and passed, suspending any rules of this Council to the contrary.—Carried.

The By-Law was read and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Barrielle—

That the Bylaw to authorise the loan of £5,000, be published in the *Ottawa Railway Times* for three months, as required by Law.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lewis, and seconded by Mr. Leamy—

That the proprietors of the *Ottawa Railway Times* be required to furnish the necessary securities for the due performance of printing of this Council, and in default of their furnishing such security to the satisfaction of the Mayor, within four days after notice has been received, the clerk do advertise for tenders for printing.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Lewis—

That reports having got abroad that certain property belonging to this Corporation had been sold by some of its officers, and remains unaccounted for, it is, therefore, expedient that a committee be appointed to enquire into the matter, and report to this Council. Such committee to be composed of Messrs. Lewis, McGillivray, Barrielle, Bourgeois, and Smith.—Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Bourgeois, the Council adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

A WESTERN STORY.—The editor of the Grand River Eagle, gives the following as the experience of a friend stopping at the Kalamazoo House.—You see, I went to bed pretty all fixed up, after a hull day on the old road before the plank was laid, calling up on a good snooze. Well, just as the snuff-box began to ease off, I kinder felt something trying to pull off my shirt, and digging their feet into the small of my back to get a good hold. Wiggled and twisted, and pattered—all no use—kept going like all sin. Smeby got up and struck a light to look around a spell—found about a peck of bed bugs scattered all around and more runnin' down my legs every minute—Swept off a place on the floor, took out a quilt, lay down and kivered up in it for a knap. No use—my legs right on to me, like a passel of rats on a meal tub, dug a hole in the kiver lid, crawled through and gave fits for tryin' to hide. Got up again—went down stairs, got the bucket from the yaggon. Bought it up and made a circle of tar on the floor—lay down on the inside, and felt comfortable that time anyhow. Left the light burnin' and wateh'd 'em. See 'em get together and have a confab about it, and then they went off in a squad, with a grey-headed be one at the top, right up the wall, out on the ceiling, till they got the right spot, then dropping right down on my face. Fact, by thunder.—Well, I swept them up again and made a circle of tar on the ceilin', too. Thought I had 'em foul that time; but I swan to man, if they didn't pull drawers out of a bed, and build a regular bridge over! Seeing an incredible expression on our visage, he clinched the story thus:—'It's so, whether you believe it or not, and some of 'em rolled across on stilts. Bed-bugs are curi's critters, and no mistake, especially the Kalamazoo kind.'

Punch represents Nicholas as an ass who has allowed himself to be shut up in a pound, and all European nations, conspicuous among which is John Bull, looking over the fence at him, but who dars not get inside to put the bridle on. Turkey has let down one bar and reaching a hand through has got hold of his tail, and implores France and England to go in and take him by the head, but they manifest most decided disinclination to take hold of the biting end. A letter illustration of "the war which was going to shake the whole continent of Europe" could not be imagined.

DRING GAME.—The Oswego Times informs us that a "Know Nothing" at Somerset, who fell into the water, refused to be rescued by an Irishman, and was drowned accordingly!

We are reminded by the pertinacious pluck of this Protestant brick, of Widow Waddo of Batter Biggins. One morning the widow came to the minister of the parish in a state of red hot excitement. "What is wrong now, Mrs. Twaddle?" queried Mess John. "Matter enough," rejoined the irate matron. "They are about to lay Simon Sowans by the side of my blessed husband, Jacob Twaddle!" "And where is the harm in that?" questioned the minister. "All be harm in the world!" quoth the widow.—"Simon died of the small pox, and Jacob never had that disorder!"

A ROTTERDAM SUSAN.—A minister of the Kirk, in good old Scotland, once discovered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. pausing in the steady, and possibly somewhat monotonous, flow of his oratory, he broke forth into a personal address sharp and clear, but very deliberate.—Susan. Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, whether asleep or awake. "Susan, I dinna marry ye for your wealth, as ye had nae! And I dinna marry ye for your beauty, that the hail congregation can see. And ye hae nae grace, I hae made but a sair bargain." Susan's slumbers were effectually broken for that day.

"Mr. Jones, have you got a match?" "Yes sir—a match for the devil—there she is mixing up coogh." Jones pointed to his wife, and then put it in the front yard. The last we saw of him he was putting down the road, closely pursued by a red-headed lady and a cistern pole.

QUIZ ON A SEA CAPTAIN.—Captain Stone, of the steamer Canada, now in this port, is probably the most silent man afloat. Sailors who have been with him many months, say they never heard him speak. He writes his orders to his officers, and if they fail in carrying them out, he reprimands them in writing. Yet he has the reputation of being one of the most skillful and prudent captains of the Canada line, and remarkable for his powers of personal endurance. When at sea he rarely leaves the deck, night or day, more than an hour at a time, and nothing appears to escape his notice. Still he does not speak either to his officers or passengers.

On a recent passage two wags, who were passengers in the ship, noticed this peculiarity, and at dinner one day were quite eloquent upon the blessings of speech, and then by way of contrast, expressed their deepest commiseration for "dumbies. One of the wags was so overcome by his feelings that he deliberately took an onion from his pocket and applied it to his right eye, while he gazed at Captain Stone with the left.

"Poor, dear gentleman," he sobbed, as the tears followed the onion, "I wonder if he is deaf as well as dumb."

This was too much for the passengers, who burst into a roar of laughter, in which Captain Stone joined heartily with the rest. When order was restored he said, "Gentlemen and Ladies, or Ladies and Gentlemen, I acknowledge that I appear to a disadvantage by not speaking more than I do, but what would you have me to say? It is my constant care to see that you are properly attended to in every particular. What more can you desire? After this effort he resumed silence, and has not been known to speak since.—Boston Atlas.

MASONIC INSTALLATION OF LORD PANMURE AS PROVINCIAL GRAND-MASTER.—Dundee was enlightened on Thursday by a masonic demonstration. The object of the meeting was the installation of Lord Panmure into the office of Provincial Grand Master, to which he was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the demise of his Lordship's father. Everything went off to the entire satisfaction of all present, conducted by Brother Lauric, Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Lord Panmure, in a most elegant and truly masonic speech, congratulated the Brethren upon the auspicious events of the day, assuring them that though this was the first of the provincial meetings under his chairmanship, they should very soon find it would not be the last.—Dundee Advertiser.

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS"—The Salem correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, after alluding to the fact that the Know-Nothing movement has thrown the other political parties in that State into a rather confused condition, says:

It may not be amiss, however, that this idea has seized the public mind, as it will serve to regulate more permanent parties, and stop the infamous bids for foreign votes, and I will venture that in the next Presidential struggle, we shall not find one candidate proving that he has Irish blood in his veins, or the other telling how much he loves the "rich Irish brogue." If any general hereafter hangs Irish deserters, he will not deny it; and if we send another army to Mexico, we shall no more order the soldiers to uncover and kneel before the priests, than we shall call the priests to suppress the next riot we have at home.

A BRICK.—The Poughkeepsie Daily Press says—"As a dusty looking 'colored child,' about 40 years of age, and from the country, was passing under a scaffold of the building now being erected on the corner of Maine and Catharine streets, the other day, a brick came down, struck upon his head, and broke in two. He was stunned for a moment, but soon recovered sufficiently to get off the following, and leave those who had gathered around him in a roar of laughter.—I say you white man up dar, if you don't want yer bricks broke, jes keep 'em off my head."

Thought is an exalted gift—superior to language. The painter may portray the beauty of the rose, but he cannot copy its fragrance.

BIRTH.

In this town, on the 3rd of September, Mrs. William Sutherland of a son.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, September 11,

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes entries for Flour, Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Onions, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hams, Tallow, Lard, Hides, Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

A Monthly Meeting of the Bytown Chapter of the Illustrious Order of Royal Scurlet, will take place at the Orange Hall, on Thursday, the 14th of September next, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which all Knights Companions of the Order are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, as it is desirable that a full attendance of Members should be present on that occasion.

WILLIAM P. LETT, C. S.

Bytown, August 12th, 1854.

RACES AT AYLMEY.

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

MOSES HOLT.

Aylmer, Sept. 6th 1854.

Notice.

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

THOMAS GREEN.

Township of Fitzroy, Sepr. 7th 1854.

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, American Manufacture.

AT the Stores of the Subscribers, on FRIDAY, the 15th September next, will be sold without Reserve—

- 200 boxes Men's Overshoes
300 do Women's do
100 do Baskins
50 do Misses' Overshoes
50 do Children's do

TERMS LIBERAL. Sold at ELEVEN o'clock. BENNING & BARSLOW.





## BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

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E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*

Every information may be obtained on application at any of the following Offices:

### OFFICES:

S. C. BIXBY, 10 *Court-Square, Boston,*  
JOHN ROBERTS, *India Street, Portland.*  
D. DEBURRELL, 53 *Gr St James St Montreal.*  
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D & H McLACHLIN, *Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.*

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

## THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By these safe and expeditious means of transit and moderate charges, the Company expects a large share of public patronage.  
JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*  
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*  
KINGSTON, APRIL 6th, 1854.

## HURRAH FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIS  
Prescott, Nov., 19 1853.

## BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.

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

### PASSENGER TRAINS

Will run between Prescott and Kemptville as follows—

Leave Prescott at 9:30 a.m., stop at Spencer's and Oxford Stations, and arrive at Kemptville at 10:45 a.m.

Leave Kemptville at 3 p.m., stop at Oxford and Spencer's Stations, and arrive at Prescott at 4:15 p.m.

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

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

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

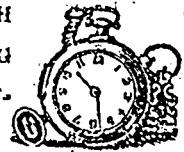
R. HOUGH,  
S. B. & P. Railway.  
August 3rd, 1854.

### Music! Music!

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

WILLIAM PORTER,  
York Street, Lower Bytown.  
2d June 23d, 1854.

## WATCH MAKING ENGRAVING AND CLOCK AND ING & Co.



### 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. Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

### JOHN CAMPBELL.

## MERCHANT TAILOR, 193, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recolect Church)

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has selected his Stock of Goods of the most valuable 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, FRACK COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS, ready-made, and 20 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 at above.

May 3rd 1854.

## CASLEBAR 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 call from the travelling public and judge for themselves.

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.  
Kemptville, March 5th, 1853. 7-11.

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