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Wm. Lloyd Garrison

# THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, JUNE 26, 1854.

NO. 24.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

ART. I.—1. *The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice.* By W. Goode, M.A. 2nd edition. London: 1853.

2. *Discourses on the Controversies of the Day.* By W. F. Hook, D. J. London: 1853.

3. *Means of Unity.* A Charge by Archdeacon Hare. London: 1847.

(Concluded.)

To ascertain the relative strength of the different sections into which the Church of England is divided, is not an easy task. At first it might be thought that the proctors elected to represent the Clergy in Convocation would furnish data for such a calculation. But these elections have become mere forms, and are seldom contested; and even in the few contests which have occurred, a very small proportion of the electors has taken part. The income of the religious societies would give an element for determining the resources of the parties by which they are respectively supported; but it is impossible to find any society supported by only a single party. We may, however, deduce from this source some information bearing on the question. The subscriptions to the Church Missionary Society amount to about 100,000*l.* a year; those to the Propagation Society to about 50,000*l.* The former is supported by all shades of Low Church and Broad Church; the latter by all shades of High Church and Broad Church. Hence if we suppose the number of adherents of the parties to be proportional to the amount of their subscriptions, we arrive at the conclusion that the Low Church party is (including its lay and clerical members) more than twice as numerous as the High Church party.\* Again, the Curate's Aid Society, supported mainly by the High Church, collects rather under 13,000*l.* per annum; the Pastoral Aid Society, supported mainly by the Low Church, collects a little above 30,000*l.* This leads to much the same inference as before.†

The circulation of the religious newspapers, on the other hand, seems to have a different result. The 'Record' which is the organ of one extreme party, and the 'Guardian,' which is the organ of the other, have about an equal circulation. But here again it is impossible to eliminate the elements which prevent us from founding any accurate calculation on these data. Many take in these journals as good 'family newspapers,' without agreeing with their views. Moreover, neither of the moderate parties is represented by any newspaper. And again, the whole 'average circulation' of both 'Record' and 'Guardian' together does not amount to eight thousand, whereas the number of clergymen in England alone is above 18,000.

The address to the Archbishop in favour of the Gorham Judgement was signed by more than 3,200 clergymen, of the Broad

and Low Church parties; that against the Judgement by nearly 1,800 High Churchmen, including lay and clergy. This latter was signed by every Tractarian clergyman in England, and we have thus a proof that their number does not exceed a thousand, for at least 800 of the signatures must have belonged to laymen or Anglican clergy.\*

As another mode of obtaining an approximation to the proportion of parties, we have gone through the Clergy List, marking the names of all the clergymen whose opinions we know, to about 500. The result of this examination has been, that supposing those unknown to us to be in the same proportions with those known, we should be led to classify the 18,000 clergy of the Church of England as follows:—

High Church.	{	Anglican	- - -	3,500
		Tractarian	- - -	1,000
		'High and Dry'	- - -	2,500
		Evangelical	- - -	3,300
Broad Church.	{	Recordite	- - -	2,500
		'Low and Slow'	- - -	700
		Theoretical	- - -	1,000
		Anti-theoretical	- - -	2,500

and about 1,000 peasant clergy in the mountain districts, who must be classed apart.†

The twenty-eight Bishops and Archbishops of England are divided in a somewhat different ratio; viz., thirteen belonging to various shades of High Church, ten to the Broad Church, and five to the Evangelical parties. But for obvious reasons we can scarcely ground any general conclusions on this datum.

But whatever may be the relative strength of these subdivisions, it is evident that the triple cord in which they interlace could not be easily untwisted, nor could either of its strands be cut, without a risk of severing the rest. The object of every wise Churchman should be to keep each of the main schools of opinion from extravagance on the one hand, and from stagnation on the other; and the existence of counteracting parties is a 'providentially operating' for this end. Nor should we forget that the difference which divide each from each are much exaggerated by party spirit. Most of them can be resolved into mere disputes about terms, which might be ended by stricter definition. Those which he deeper result from a difference of mental constitution, and belong to the domain of metaphysics rather than of religion. For it is in theology as it is in philosophy; every distinct sect strives to represent and embody a separate truth. A few great ideas are intuitively stamped upon the groundwork of human reason, but not illuminated with equal brightness. The ideas, which in one mind stand out in dazzling light, in another is dim and overshadowed. Hence each idea has its exclusive worship.

\* This protest was sent for signature to every clergyman in England, by a London Comm. The address in favour of the judgment was only circulated privately by the efforts of a single clergyman, Mr. Goode, and to our knowledge it was never sent to many who would gladly have signed it.

† The Clergy List of the present year gives the names of above 18,300 clergy in England; this does not include the Irish Clergy.

But as the understanding, logically develops its favourite truth, it at length deduces consequences which seem to contradict some other truth equally fundamental. Then follows a conflict, which in a few minds produces absolute Pyrrhonism; but which more frequently issues in one of three alternatives. First, the mind may abandon the principle whence it started, considering it reduced *ad absurdum*, now that its logical consequences seem to contradict another axiom; secondly, the truth of both principles may be admitted, although their consequences seem irreconcilable; or thirdly, the consequences of the first principle may be embraced, and the modifying truth rejected. This last is the course adopted by extreme parties. Thus there are different stages in the development of opinion, each marked by the rejection or reception of some modifying truth, and each forming the halting place of a different sect or school.\* Nor is there any evil in this variety, so long as the truths of morality and religion are not contradicted. And even where we might, at first sight, suppose them to be so (as for instance, in the case of fatalist opinions), we must be cautious of yielding this impression. For piety has a transmuting power, and often turns the inconsistency of the understanding into food for the goodness of the heart. Therefore, instead of murmuring, we should rejoice when we see the same character of Christian Holiness manifested under diverse opinions. For Christianity, embraced under one form, might have been rejected under another. All cannot see through the same telescope, but different eyes require the tube to be variously adjusted. And the image formed will at best be blurred and dim, unless charity furnish us with her achromatic lens, and blend all the rays into one harmonious brightness.

But is there then, that it may be asked, no evil in the spirit of party? Are we preaching acquiescence in our unhappy divisions which are so often the subject of official lamentation? That be far from us. Strife and enmity are justly lamentable. But the mischief is not in variety of opinion, but in variance of heart; not in theological idiosyncrasies, but in unscrupulous partisanship. This last, the besetting sin of all parties, is most offensive in those which are contending for religion. A 1 yet we fear that none is free from it. O the one side, if a renegade priest will make effective speeches against the Pope, and betray the secrets of the Church which he has deserted, the foulest scandals in his private life cannot shake the confidence of his admirers. On the other side, if a champion of orthodoxy is qualified by talents or position to render good service to his partisans, they will defend him though he be convicted of more than Jesuitical meanness, or of a sharp practice which would strike a provincial patibulger off the rolls. It is not that men consciously resolve to become accomplices in immorality, but they willfully shut their eyes to all evidence against their favorites, and bring in a verdict of 'not guilty' before the trial has begun. In advocating mutual charity, we advocate no such

\* The same results follow, whether the principles be derived from reason or from Scripture.

\* Because B + L = 2(B + H) = 2H + B. In the above statement, we have only taken into account the income derived from subscriptions and donations, the other sources of income not affecting our present subject. † The number sold of each separate copy of this work, through the press, was 2,200, in No. 182, page 34, note.

† See No. 198, Art. 3.

toleration of wickedness. When meanness or hypocrisy is detected. Let men give the largest scope to their indignation, the freest course to their invective. But let them not confine such treatment to rogues of the opposite party. Let them excommunicate the knaves of their own following. Let them be sure that a bad man cannot make a good Churchman, a good Puritan, or a good anything. And let them remember that it is a duty enforced upon us by the highest examples, to expose the interior of whited sepulchres, however fair may be their outward appearance.

Nor would we desire them to spare even lighter faults than hypocrisy, and more harmless absurdities than falsehood. For no absurdity in religious men can be entirely harmless; nor can the follies of pietism be altogether free from moral deformity. Hence it is the duty of a Christian to abate them as far as possible. And this is the appropriate field for ridicule, which in theological argument is out of place. Its employment in this, its proper province, cannot lead to evil, provided we be careful not to forget our reverence for the reality in our contempt for the travesty. "Are some ridiculous," says one who spoke to a scoffing generation, "and for that will you turn religion into ridicule? If you do, it will at last turn a scornful laughter."

But while we advocate the unsparing exposure of vice and folly, let us be careful to discontinue the use of unlawful weapons in the assault. Above all, let us disavow that tendency to settle theological quarrels by Lynch Law, which has lately disgraced our countrymen. If a clergyman is foolish, he may be laughed at; if he has introduced Popish rites and illegal ceremonies, he may be prosecuted in the courts of law. In either case it is shameful to hound on the mob against him. Yet we grieve to say that this method of attack has been resorted to by men who profess to advocate freedom of conscience. We shall not be suspected of viewing the so-called "Exeter Synod," with any peculiar favour. Yet we could not learn without indignation that London agitators were stirring up the populace to interrupt its deliberations by violence. It is not long since we saw the congregation of a metropolitan church disturbed in their devotions by the outrages of a crew of ruffians, for the honor of Protestantism. And, only the other day, a clergyman was prevented from administering the Communion on New Year's Eve to some of his parishioners who wished to receive it, by a threat that if he attempted a "midnight mass," the communicants should be dispersed by violence. This is nothing less than religious persecution; and those who employ such poisoned weapons, will find their shafts recoil sooner or later, upon themselves.

While civil discord thus convulses the Church, many of her children are falling away from her and abandoning the distinctive doctrines of Christianity. We have

\* Archbishop Leighton's Sermon to the Parliament 1669.

† This happened at Exeter a place which was also disgraced by the notorious "Surplice riots." The latter, however, had more apology, because they sprang from a feeling on the part of the laity that the clergy had no right, without lay consent to introduce innovations into the service. No doubt the real remedy for these disorders, as for all the diseases of the Church (as we are forced so often to repeat), is to restore its true organization, and give to all its members a legitimate voice in its government. They would then have less temptation to employ Lynch Law.

already noticed the diffusion of infidel opinions among the lower classes; but the mischief is not confined to them. The highest ranks and most intelligent professions are influenced by sceptical opinions, to an extent which, twenty years back, would have seemed incredible.\* This state of things, so far as the upper classes are concerned, has been directly caused by the dissensions of the Church. "When doctors differ, who shall decide?" is the expression of an almost inevitable scepticism. These unnatural hostilities must cease, if we are ever to re-convert the Pagans of the factory, and the Pantheists of the forum. How, indeed, can we hope to move them, if we are unable to answer that most obvious retort of the unbeliever, "I will hearken, when you Christians can agree upon the lesson which you want to teach me?" And how can we answer this, but by acknowledging a substantial unity of faith, and an absolute identity of holiness, in the midst of endless diversity of opinion? "Oh, what are the things we fight for," says Leighton, "compared with the things of God!" Surely it is time that we should agree to differ about Prevenient Grace and Surplice Preaching, and turn to the true battle which is raging round us; a battle not between Anglicans and Calvinists, nor even between Popery and Protestantism, but between Faith and Atheism. We believe that the end is sure, and that truth will conquer. But who can say how many ages of defeat may precede that final victory?

\* It is true that as far as the upper classes are concerned, the last half century (taken as a whole) has been characterized by a religious reaction against the fashionable scepticism of the preceding century. But in England the tide turned, ten or fifteen years ago.

† Leighton's Works, vol. iii. p. 480.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, 21st June, 1854.

Last night, on motion of Mr. Stuart, an Address was ordered to his Excellency the Governor General, praying for copies of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the origin of the Parliament fires.

On motion of Colonel Prince, a Bill to prevent cruelty to dumb animals was read a first time.

The Petition of the Clerks of the House for an increase of salaries was ordered to be printed.

The debate on the address was then begun by Mr. Hartman, who moved an amendment to Mr. Cauchon's amendment so as to add a censure of Ministers for not secularizing the Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon, for not passing the Seigneurial Tenure Bill. Lost: Yeas 16, Nays 84.

Mr. Sicotte moved another amendment to add the Clergy Reserves to that of Mr. Cauchon, with this gentleman's consent.

After several members had spoken thereon, at half-past one this morning the vote was taken and the amendment carried, by a majority of thirteen against the Ministry. The division being Yeas 42, Nays 23.

The same vote having been concurred in with regard to Mr. Cauchon's amendment as now framed.

Mr. Hincks moved that the House should adjourn till Thursday next, in order to afford the Ministry time to decide on what course they should adopt under the circumstances.

The House adjourned accordingly.

## SECOND REPORT.

QUEBEC, 21st June, 1854.

The debate on the address was continued last evening in a very full house. All the members were present during the debate, but Messrs. Christie (of Wentworth), Johnston, Lehoullier, McLachlin, Mornin, Smith (of Frontenac), Terrill and Viger. The Galleries were crowded with strangers, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The debate was opened by Mr. Hartman who censured the Ministry for not calling together Parliament in February according to promise, though he was not prepared to join in the amendment conveying the formal censure, as some discretion was left the government; but thought it plain executive influence must be reduced. He moved the amendment to be found below.

Mr. Langton followed, condemning the Ministry for not dissolving the house sooner, or not at least (having failed to do so) going on with the business of the country now.

Messrs. Hincks and Rolph defended the government, saying that if, as was alleged on the other side, a dissolution should have followed the Representation bill. It is now better late than never, and that it would violate all constitutional principles to proceed with Legislation without an appeal to the people.

Mr. Brown spoke for upwards of two hours, taking the ground that there ought to be a vote of censure on Ministers for violating all their pledges.

Other members followed.

Mr. Gall defended the Grand Trunk Railway policy.

Mr. Carner defended the position of the Ministry, and contended that the worst consequences must result to the reform party for turning them out.

Mr. Young said he should support the amendment, and traced the backwardness of Lower Canada as compared with Upper Canada, to the commercial policy which had been pursued on one hand and the Seigneurial Tenure on the other.

The discussion proceeded upon four several amendments offered to the 4th paragraph of the ministerial address.

Mr. Cauchon moved that the following words be inserted after the 4th paragraph: "That this house sees with regret that your Excellency's government did not intend to submit to the Legislature during the present session a bill for the immediate settlement of the Seigneurial question."

Mr. Sicotte moved that the following words be inserted after the 4th paragraph: "That the Seigneurial Tenure is, in our economic and social condition, opposed to the interests and prosperity of the country, that, notwithstanding the increasing and energetic expression of opinion by the whole people of this Province, condemning it for many years past, it is a matter greatly to be deplored that such Tenure has not been abolished, and this house can forbear an expression of its regret that the administration have announced their intention to put off to a future session and to an indefinite period any legislation on one of the most important questions affecting so vitally, so nearly, and personally, the large majority of the Inhabitants of Lower Canada, and in its effects and tendencies, the economic condition of the whole Province."

Mr. Hartman moved that, after the word "established," in the fifth line of the sixth paragraph, the remainder of the paragraph be expunged, and the following inserted: "And not, however, considering the passage of the Act to enlarge the representation of

the Province, as rendering this Parliament incompetent to legislate upon important measures on which the will of the people has been repeatedly expressed, and cannot be misunderstood, this House regrets that his Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present session, a measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves."

In the event of Mr. Hartman's amendment failing.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Ferguson proposed to move, "That this House regrets that the settlement of the Clergy Reserves and Seigniorial Tenure questions have not been recommended to the consideration of Parliament during the present session."

By arrangements among parties, however, these amendments were not put to the vote in this shape.

Mr. Cauchon's amendment was before the house, and was not withdrawn, but

An amendment of Mr. Cauchon's amendment was moved by Mr. Hartman to leave out all the words after "house," and add the following:—Regrets that his Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present session a measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and also a measure for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure.

On this the division stood thus:—

**Yeas:**—Brown, Ferguson, Hartman, Jobin, Langton, Lyon, McDonald (Cornwall), McKenzie, Marchalton, Mallice, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, White, Wright (East Riding York), and Young. 26 Yeas.

**Nays:**—Badgely, Burnam, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Clapham, Crawford, Delong, Dixon, Drummond, Dumoulin, Egán, Fortier, Gamble, Gouin, Hincks, Lacoste, Laterriere, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, MacDonald (of Kingston), McNab, Malloch, MacDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Morin, Murray, Paige, Patrick, Pollette, Poulin, Pringle, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Seymour, Shaw, Sherrwood, Smith (Durham), Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Tache, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Wilson and Wright (of West Riding,) 51.

Mr. Sicotte again moved an amendment of Mr. Cauchon's amendments, that the words "and one for the immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserves," be added at the end thereof.

Mr. Brown withdrew his amendment to secure a united vote.

The result was the following division:—

**Yeas:**—Badgely, Burnham, Cauchon, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Dubois, Ferguson, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laterriere, Leblanc, Lyon, McDonald, [of Cornwall,] McDonald, [of Kingston,] McNab, Malloch, Marchalton, Mallice, MacDougall, Murray, Pollette, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sherrwood, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Tessier, Valois, White, Wright [of West York,] Wilson, 42.

**Nays:**—Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Delong, Drummond, Dumoulin, Egán, Fortier, Gall, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Paige, Patrick, Poulin, Pringle, Rolph, Sanborn, Smith [of Durham,] Tache, Turcotte, Varin and Wright [of East Riding,] 29.

Mr. Cauchon's amendment as amended, was agreed to upon the same division as the last preceding.

Mr. Hincks asked for an adjournment till Thursday, to decide on the course which the Government would pursue in the circumstances.

## Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, June 26, 1854.

The *Atlantic* arrived early yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 11th. Silistria still holds out bravely. The Austrian and Russian conference is considered favourable to the allies.

Twenty-two transports arrived at Varna with troops on board.

Nothing further from the fleets.

It is reported that on the 8th the Turks in Silistria made a sally—destroyed the approaches of the besiegers, and filled up the trenches before the place. The confidence of the Russians was visibly declining.—They are said to have suffered serious loss on the 3rd by the sparging of the Turkish countermines.

Letters from Krivoja report the Russian loss in the affair at that place to be 1000 killed and wounded, 500 horses wounded and as many killed. They also lost 100 muskets, 6 guns and 115 prisoners. On 2nd June 22 transports had reached Varna allies on board. The Turks were to make a move to release Silistria about the twelfth.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy. The *Journal's* Austrian correspondent says that the interview of Austrian and Russian monarchs furnished an hour proof that the interests of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* says, the result of the interview was satisfactory, and perfectly consistent with the avowed policy. No diplomatic note resulted therefrom. The policy of the minor Germanic States formed the chief object of discussion.

Friendly relations between Greece and the Western Powers have been established.

The 3rd French division was shortly expected to arrive at Constantinople.

A great part of the combined fleets had left Sebastopol to transport troops from Vienna.

Captain Gifford of the war steamer *Tiger* is dead.

The Russian embassy is to leave Athens. The dragon corps at Odessa have been ordered to advance by force into Moldavia. The Transylvania frontier is described as swarming with Cossacks.

From the Black Sea we learn that a detachment from the combined squadrons have captured the redoubts Kále and Poll with their arms and ammunition.

Silistria had repulsed four different attacks made by the Russians.

The Russian forces are commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine, and their numbers are estimated at 80,000 men. It is said Russia meditates an attack upon Austria, and that Sweden has openly declared against Russia, and also that Bracketadt Tower on the Gulf of Botnia had been cannonaded with success.

The removal of the head quarters of Paskevitch to Jassy is confirmed.

The Russian Government had permitted all British and French vessels to leave Odessa. The rupture between Persia and Russia is said to be complete, and large numbers of Russian subjects in Persia had left the Country.

Advice from Rutschack to the 5th inst., state that the English have appeared off Lubeau, and cut out ten ships in the harbour.

Count Orloff is reported to be dead.

Admiral Napier on the 5th was before Speyberg with fourteen ships, and shots had been exchanged.

A French fleet, consisting of 12 sail and 2 steamers, was seen on the morning of the 4th, off Warned, and heading toward the north-east.

The Turks have retired to Lesser Wallachia to concentrate at Kalafat.

From Madrid we learn that the first embarkment of troops for Arba sailed from Cadix, on board the steamer *Isabella*.

A despatch from Hong-kong, dated 2nd, states that it is believed that Peking would fall in a few days. Its position was extremely critical. The Imperialists had made a sortie with 4 guns, but were defeated, and their artillery, camp, and an immense booty captured by the insurgents.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

There had been several arrivals in England from Austria, but the news was unimportant.

The English Crystal Palace was opened with great pomp by the Queen on the 10th instant.

In the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen, in reply to Lord Derby, stated that Lord John Russell had accepted the presidency of the Council, and before the House met again a separation of offices now filled by the Duke of Newcastle, would take place by the creation of a new Secretaryship for the war department, destined from the Secretaryship for the Colonies.

## PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.

It is said that Marshal St. Arnaud has written to the Government demanding another division.

It would appear that some discontent is felt at the conduct of prince Napoleon. He is said to be in constant communication with refugees; and the fact of his being accompanied by Emile Giorlin, from Paris to Marseilles, occasioned considerable displeasure at headquarters.

At the moment of the departure of the *Atlantic*, a rumour was current, that the Russians had made an attack upon Silistria, in the course of which the powder magazines had blown up, and thousands killed; the rumor however, was not generally credited.

## Liverpool Markets.

Cotton Market, \$1.16 and \$1.18. Sales for three days 1500 bales.

Breadstuffs. The weather being more favourable for the harvest; prices inclined downwards; Manchester trade quiet; Consols 81½, money unchanged.

Brown and Shipley quote market for Flour on Tuesday as dull and nominal. 38s to 38s 6d for Western, and 39s to 40s for Ohio.

BOARDS OF TRADE.—The Hon. Mr. Young, Chairman of the Montreal Board of Trade, has published a Report to the Board upon the commerce of Canada, and more especially with reference to its bearings upon the interests of Montreal. The chief points insisted upon by Mr. Young are; 1st, the formation of the Canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, which was declared by the Government of 1843 "to be imperatively called for," and which would provide an important outlet for Lower Canadian timber and lumber, if admitted into the States under the new Reciprocity Treaty, 2nd, the importance of encouraging trade between the Lower Canadian ports and the West India Islands and Cuba, and of opening up the Ottawa River Navigation, with the view of making Montreal the entrepot for the commerce of the immense country lying between the Lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior, and the Georgian Bay. Mr. Young also advocates mercantile operations for deepening the bed of the St. Lawrence, and removing the obstructions in its channel sufficiently to permit vessels drawing 12 feet of water to pass up and down. Mr. Young's report was received and ordered to be printed, before being taken into consideration by the Council of the Board. He does not ask the adoption of his plans, but asks if the evils admitted, that some remedy should be at once applied. In this he will carry public opinion with him.

### Execution of a Russian Spy at Shumla.

A spy was discovered and taken at Mutschla. One of the Turkish soldiers went one evening to a restaurant, where he got into the company of a man dressed as a Bulgarian peasant. The stranger entered freely into conversation with him, and put many questions about the number of troops, and other things connected with the defence of the place. All the food and wine that were called for were freely paid for by the stranger, who detained his military acquaintance beyond the time when he should have been at his post. On his return to his duty his commanding officer reproved him for his absence, and ascertained the cause of it. The stranger was soon found, and conducted to the quarters of the officer. On his trial his guilt was clearly established. Schumla was selected as the place most likely to give notoriety to his punishment, and to render his case a warning. He was conducted by a large body of military from one end of Schumla to the other. Ishmael Pasha, with a large staff, led the way. At a considerable distance came a band of drummers and musicians, playing tunes more suited to a triumphal event than to the tragical affair that was soon to take place. Behind them came some files of soldiers; then the condemned man, walking, in the dress of a Bulgarian peasant, his two arms tied with ropes, and held by several kavasses, who followed him. A number of infantry, in close column, with bayonets fixed, filled up the way for a considerable distance. As the procession moved on, the crowd of people swelled to a great degree. The place where it halted was that part of the plain where the field artillery are encamped. The criminal was led out to a spot in view of all present. Ishmael Pasha and his staff alighted. The preparations for execution were very soon finished—nothing, in fact, having been done except the binding of the man's eyes, and the tying of his hands more tightly. The Pasha gave the signal to nine soldiers, who were placed at twenty-five yards from the condemned man, to fire. Three fired first, but only one of their shots took effect. It made him stagger, and fall. Another three then fired, but with little more effect, after which the remaining three discharged their muskets at him. Four balls in all seem to have struck him; but as he was not dead, three other soldiers were desired to fall out of their ranks; and to fire upon him. After they had done so, several men went up to the unkill'd man, and stuck their bayonets into his skull. He groaned so heavily that the crowd heard him. The want of precision with which the men fired, and the tardiness they showed in doing their work, were very reprehensible, and gave much pain to the foreign officers who had seen military executions; but the finishing part of the business was little else than revolting to their feelings. Several Turkish officers went up to the mutilated man, drew their swords across his throat, and then licked the blood from their sides. During the whole of the proceedings Ishmael Pasha was quietly smoking his pipe, and seemed as undisturbed by emotion as if he had been witnessing a review of his troops. The spy had been formerly in the Russian army, and was a man of some intelligence. When brought up, he was taken before Omar Pasha, who said, in German, to those who had charge of him: "Take him away, and put him in irons." Understanding the nature of the order, from his acquaintance with German, he said that he knew his fate now, and that his only regret was that he had not died on the field of battle. After his trial he confessed the part he had acted, and directed a search to be made in a wood for some papers he had left there. They were found, and contained plans of Shumla and Silistria, with marks pointing out the weakest parts of these two places and showing how successful attacks might be made on each of them. There appears at least no demonstration of sympathy shown at the fate he met with, the conviction being pretty general that he was in the pay of Russia.

### Dissolution of Parliament.

We learn from a private despatch received in town, that Parliament was to be dissolved on the 22nd instant, and writs for a new election will immediately be issued.

### The Hero of Odessa.

We are indebted to a valued correspondent for the following intelligence regarding the antecedents of the gallant Captain McCleverty, of the Terrible, whose achievements, during the attack upon the Russian fortifications at Odessa, have covered his name with unsparing honour.—Captain James Johnston McCleverty, of the Terrible, who has distinguished himself so highly in the Black Sea, is the youngest son of the late Major-General McCleverty, Royal Marines, of Glyn, near Larne, County of Antrim, who was the youngest son of the late Captain William McCleverty, Royal Navy, who accompanied Commodore (afterwards Lord) Anson in his voyage round the world, in 1741-43, and was one of the few survivors of that memorable expedition, and who died a Post-Captain at Waterford in 1779.—Captain McCleverty is, also, nephew to the late George Anson McCleverty, Esq., of Glyn, long known as a highly respectable magistrate and grand juror of the County Antrim, who died at Glyn about 1821. On Monday, the peasantry eroded their gratification at the news of the victory, and of the captain's achievements thereat, by illuminations and bonfires, and the ancient mansion was the scene of great festivity.—*Northern Whig.*

### A Letter from the Baltic.

May, 20.—Last night we were sent down to Faro to coal, and take in some 60 bullocks for the fleet. We are come and we find we can get coal, but no live stock for the fleet, or for ourselves, of any kind whatever—not one ounce of fresh provisions or vegetables. I would as soon see fresh vegetables coming to the men now as fresh beef. The vegetables are, to a certain extent, of much greater necessity, for with them and the good beef and pork served out, there will be no danger of scurvy, considering there is plenty of lemon-juice to be served out according to the discretion of the proper officers. The consul's agent here says that there are some bullocks to be had at some forty miles from here. The Basalisk sailed from here last night with 30 head of cattle. If they are as poor as what I saw here before, the men won't be much the better of them. It would be more satisfactory for the government and men to order out from England an old frigate or liner, or some old steamer, with a cargo of cattle and vegetables. Last night on our way here we boarded a Russian ship, loaded with tallow and hides, on her way to Liverpool but could not take her as a prize, although a Russian, and sailed from Cronstadt, as she sailed a day before the expiration of the time stated in the order in council. This was rather annoying. He stated he was boarded by Captain Hall, Hecla, who he said was very civil to him, and paid him attention. It is years that old Hall, or fighting Hall, as he is called, is going ahead in his old gallant style, Russian forts being as easily passed and defied as the paddy fields of China used to be, he is up in the Gulf, behind some quiet corner, with English colours on the top of a Russian lighthouse, and from thence the lion pronounces out whenever he sees a sail, friend or foe. Well, this Russian stated that, upon his honor, there were 27 sail-of-the-line almost ready for sea at Cronstadt, and 13 heavy ships at Helsingfors. I have some dependence on his word, as he was known to one of the pilots of the fleet, with whom I had some conversation, and who stated he was a most respectable man. Strange to say, he had a copy of a London newspaper, containing the Order in Council of the 19th April, extending the time for leaving a Russian port, and thus saved his bacon from the English cruisers in three different instances. My own opinion is, that the Commander-in-chief will wait until he sees whether the Russians will come out, because it will not do to engage Helsingfors with all the fleet, and then be attacked by the main body of the Russian fleet. In order to be efficient at sea, it would require a strong force to be sufficient to attack Helsingfors and have a strong reserve to offer battle to the Russian fleet from Cronstadt, if they should come out, then, and not till then, will it be safe to attack Cronstadt, if they should come out, then, and not till then, will it be safe to attack Cronstadt. Nothing must be left in the rear.

### JUDGE MONDELET!

From the "London Standard."

We copy the following from our excellent Protestant contemporary, the *Dublin Warder*, offering the extract to the especial notice of the Duke of Newcastle—

### CONCILIATED CANADA!

"The *Montreal Gazette* describes a scene which strongly illustrates the loyalty which a policy of timid conciliation has begotten in Canada. It appears that at the sitting of the Superior Court, on the morning of the day set apart by her Majesty for prayer and humiliation, a member of the Montreal bar got up and respectfully suggested an adjournment. Precedent, however, required that the bar should be unanimous in making the application, and this point having been submitted in reply, by Mr Justice Day, his learned brother, Mr Justice Mondelet, whose name indicates him as one of the 'conciliated' class, broke in with the peremptory assertion, that for his part he would never consent to pray for a pack of murderers! The Hon Mr Badgley, President of the bar, who entered during Mr Justice Day's remarks, said it was the general wish of the members of the bar, that the court should adjourn; whereupon Mr Justice Mondelet interrupted the speaker, saying, with much vehemence, that 'they were a parcel of murderers, deliberately going out to cut each other's throats; that he did not care which party got their throats cut, and that he never would consent to adjournment to pray for such people.' After this burst of judicial thunder, the Canadian Rhadamanthus reposed in the majesty of silence, until called up again by a Mr. Bedwell, who ventured to say that he certainly was very much surprised to hear what had fallen from one of their Honors—their gallant soldiers who had gone out to fight the just battles of their country, denounced as robbers and murderers! then much more were their officers and leaders murderers—the British Parliament and ministers also, nay, the Queen herself, who declared war, was a murderer, and if so, to pray for her success was blasphemy." Mr Justice Mondelet—"so they are; so it is." This, we take it, is the *re plus ultra* of judicial independence. The Queen is a murderer and to pray for her is blasphemy; and this the language of one of Her Majesty's justices, thundered in open court, from the elevation of the bench to which her own hand has raised him! In England this personage would probably be regarded as a foul-mouthed ruffian, and very soon find a proper nidus in the black-hole of a police station, but Canada, like Ireland is undergoing the unmitigated course of conciliation; and Mr. Mondelet being a rebel in politics, and a Papist in religion, all trifling defects are overlooked in consideration of these paramount recommendations, and to his temper his principles, and his decency, are committed the interests of the Canadians, and the administration of insulted justice."

The public has heard enough, and more than enough, of the case of Mr. Stonor, who, after being permitted to relinquish his practice and to make a voyage to the antipodes, has been degraded from the bench for an offence committed long before his appointment to office—an offence, by the way, of which a tolerably large percentage of members of the House of Commons have been guilty at one time or another. Now, it seems to us that Mr. Mondelet has committed, while actually seated on the bench, an offence infinitely more grave than was committed by Mr. Stonor before his appointment. We for ourselves think, and we have never disguised our opinion upon the point, Mr. Stonor, an exceedingly ill-used gentleman; but we still think the loyalty of the people of Canada much worse treated if such individuals as this Mondelet shall be permitted to dishonor the bench of Justice longer. In the paragraph quoted, we are gratified to find the Hon. Mr. Badgley, a gentleman with whose acquaintance we were honored during a short visit to this country about fifteen years ago. At that time Mr. Badgley spoke most highly of the kind and civil disposition of the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, and even reproached us as pre-



judged because we doubted of the continuance of this disposition, of which, he said, he (a Protestant) had daily proof. We should like to know Mr. Badgley's present opinion on the point; but, indeed, we know it already, because we know him to be a wise and honest, though in every sense liberal man.

Notes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, 14th June, 1854.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received from the Clerk of the House, a letter enclosing one from Mr. Fairbault, the Clerk Assistant, representing his ill health, to perform the duties of his office at the commencement of the Session.

Mr. Speaker further acquainted the House, that the Clerk had, with his approbation, appointed W. B. Lindsay, Junior, Esquire, to act as Deputy Clerk Assistant during Mr. Fairbault's temporary absence.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, the Report of the Librarian on the state of the Joint Library of Parliament.

Twenty-eight Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General at the opening of the Session, was postponed till Friday next.

The House then adjourned till Friday next.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Prince—On Monday next—Bill to prevent cruelty to Dumb Animals.

Mr. Rose—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Act 16 Vic. ch. 153, so as to prevent parties who heretofore possessed the right to vote from being disfranchised under the operation of the above recited Act.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—On Tuesday next—Bill on the subject of the Post Office.

Mr. Stuart—On Friday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any documents in the possession of the Executive Government connected with the purchase of a site for a Post Office in the City of Quebec.

Mr. Stuart—On Friday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House any correspondence, proceedings, or other documents or plans connected with the erection of a Custom House in the City of Quebec, shewing what extent of ground, if any, has been purchased for the purpose, when the same was acquired, and what steps, if any, have been taken for the erection of such Custom House.

Mr. Stuart—On Friday next—Bill to render the office of Mayor of the City of Quebec elective by the people.

RESOLUTIONS

To be proposed in answer to the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

To express to His Excellency the regret we feel that during the recess the Province has sustained serious loss by fire in the destruction of the House of Parliament and of the building which was subsequently secured for the temporary occupation of the Legislature, and our satisfaction that the best arrangements practicable under the circumstances have been adopted for our accommodation.

To assure His Excellency that this House heartily responds to the manifestations of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen our Most Gracious Sovereign and of sympathy with the Parent State which have been so general throughout the Province, at this conjuncture, when Her Majesty having failed in her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for Her people the blessings of peace, has felt herself called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose Empire has been recog-

nized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of Her people with right against wrong, and by a desire to avert from Her Dominions most injurious consequences, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the French for the defence of the Sultan; and that we believe the cordial co-operation of England and France in this War is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of the Inhabitants of this Country, peopled mainly by the descendants of those two powerful Empires.

That this House learns with satisfaction that His Excellency, having during His recent visit to England been honored by the Queen's command to endeavour to effect the settlement of various important questions bearing upon the interests of the British North American Provinces which had been long pending between the government of Great Britain and the United States, proceeded to Washington, where after frank discussion with the authorities of the United States, He has been enabled to conclude a Treaty which now awaits ratification, upon terms which it is His Excellency's firm conviction will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the Colonies generally, as well as to the United States; and that this House will give proper attention to a measure which may be introduced to give effect to that Treaty.

That this House will also consider attentively the Despatch which His Excellency has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when communicated, with reference to the Addresses to the Queen from the two Houses of the Legislature on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council, transmitted by His Excellency at the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

That this House will give its best consideration to any measure which may be submitted for bringing into early operation the Act of last Session which extends the elective franchise in order that a constitutional expression of opinion may be obtained as speedily as possible under the system of representation recently established on the various important questions on which legislation is required.

That this House will give due attention to the public accounts for the past year and the estimates for the present year, when laid before them, and that His Excellency may rely on our willingness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the Government.

That this House learns with satisfaction that the prosperous condition of the Revenue may allow the making of such reductions in the Tariff as may be compatible with security to the public creditor and efficiency in the public service.

That this House has learned with pleasure that His Excellency during his sojourn in England received from all quarters proofs of increasing interest in Canadian affairs, and is fully persuaded that His Excellency's acquaintance with the Province derived from long residence within it, has enabled Him to render great service in speaking more widely a knowledge of its resources and of the feelings of the inhabitants.

That they concur with His Excellency in the belief that although a state of warfare has a necessary tendency to restrict operations involving large expenditures of capital, the credit of Canada has attained a position in English opinion which it never before achieved, and that in order to retain it this House will endeavour to act with prudence in all undertakings and to maintain the high character for fidelity to pecuniary engagements which the Province has at all times borne.

QUEBEC, June 16.

The House met at the usual hour.

After a number of petitions had been presented a special committee of 11 members was appointed to prepare lists for the standing committees of the house.

Two addresses were carried, on motion of Mr. Stuart, for copies of documents relative to the purchase of a site for a post office in Quebec, and the erection of a custom house.

On motion of Mr. Hincks the consideration of the address was taken up.

Mr. Patrick moved the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. He went over the different paragraphs of the speech, and expressed his approbation of them all, and the course proposed to be pursued by the Government of holding a short Session, and then appealing to the country on the great question that agitates it. Mr. Poulton seconded the motion.

Sir A. McNab asked for explanation relative to the offer of a seat in the Cabinet during the recess to Mr. Sicotte.

These being given by Mr. Hincks, Mr. Sicotte and Sir A. proceeded to speak in review of the speech from the throne, and censured the Government for making His Excellency commit a breach of faith in not calling the House in February last, as promised last session. He then went on to criticise the position of the Government in reference to the Clergy Reserves and Seigneurial Tenure questions, contending that it is inconsistent.

Mr. Poulton is speaking as the report leaves.

Printed notices of the following proposed amendments are distributed:—

Mr. Sicotte.—To censure the administration for postponing the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure to an indefinite period; also, that if however the postponement were rendered necessary by the representation Act, it is contrary to the spirit of the constitution to have delayed an appeal to the people.

Mr. Sherwood.—To express the regret of the house that His Excellency had not been advised to convene Parliament at an earlier period, and in accordance with an address on that subject last session, designating the beginning of the month of February as the most convenient for the general interests of the country.

Mr. Cauchon.—The house sees with regret the Government did not intend to submit during the present session a bill for the immediate settlement of the seigniorial question, also that the representation act being passed by the present parliament ought not to affect its action, as the Government evidently thought, by proposing the adoption of seigniorial tenure bill after the passage of the representation bill last session.

The Legislative Council has passed an address to the Governor's Speech without division.

A telegraph communication from Mr. Russell, Chief of Police at Quebec, was on Wednesday, 21st inst., received by Sub-Chief Civalier, at the Centre Station, Montreal, to arrest one William Packard and John Lewis, both of whom had left Quebec that night, in the steamer "Quebec" for Montreal. On the arrival of the steamer at the Wharf at 7 A. M., yesterday morning, Sergeant Maher went on board and succeeded in arresting both parties, who are accused of stealing at Quebec seven twenty-dollar gold pieces, forty-eight strings of coral, twelve pairs coral ear-drops in gold; both parties are "sailors," and will be immediately handed over to the authorities at Quebec. It appears that there were other parties in their company, against whom suspicion rested, but on their being searched, nothing was discovered on their persons to warrant their being detained, and they were therefore released.—Montreal Gazette.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—An emigrant boy fell into the river opposite one of the wharves yesterday, when Capt. McLaren of the brig "Amy Ann," at the risk of his own life, plunged into the river after after him. An attempt was made by the use of ropes, to rescue both of them which proved unavailing; quickly, however, Dr. Nelson, junr., (son of his worship the Mayor) procured a boat and brought them safely to shore. Such conduct is deserving of the highest praise; and as will be seen by our notice of the Municipal entertainment yesterday, the Captain received a proper and deserving acknowledgment of his brave conduct.—lb.

MONTREAL AND BYTOWN RAILWAY.—We are rejoiced to learn that the work on the part of the line between Grenville and Carillon, is progressing most favourably. We learn that the greater part of the grading, culvert work and bridging, is completed; and that it will be ready for the ties and rails in about four weeks, and will probably be completed by August. The work on this end of the route, will be commenced in a few days.—lb.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, June 19th, 1853.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved the first reading of a Bill to repeal the 4th section of the Act of last Session for making the Municipal Corporation of Quebec liable for damage done by mobs. The clause in question was the one which took this remedy away from persons who were injured by mobs, arising out of any public entertainment, for which money should be taken, except such persons had first obtained the permission of the Mayor to give the entertainment in question. Mr. Christie characterised this clause as one disgraceful alike to the Legislature and City of Quebec, and striking at the right of free discussion, since it put into the power of the Mayor to refuse permission to any public speaker, and so expose him to the danger of violence, without any redress. If all had the right to speak publicly, all had the right to the protection of the law, while they did so.

Mr. STUART and Mr. TASSAN defended the Bill of last Session as one based upon the principles of similar laws in England and the United States, and as being by no means calculated to deprive any one of any liberty. In fact, they contended that the new law adds some security to a certain class of public entertainments, but deprived no one of the liberty he had before. The Bill was then read a first time.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. RIMOUY, who moved the adjournment on the preceding evening, then proceeded with the debate on the Address. He did not find much fault with the Resolutions moved by Mr. Patrick, but thought the faults of the Speech, if there were faults, were those of omission. There were in it two points of great importance. The first related to Reciprocity, the other to the Reduction of Duties. In his section of the country, there was very great and general satisfaction with the first of these measures, and he sincerely congratulated the Government on the offer. He thought the resolution last Session ought to have gone much further, but if it came later, it was still satisfactory. This circumstance was closely connected with the credit of the country, and the intention of it made him think of the issue as he understood of about 1½ millions of debentures, not sanctioned by Parliament. It was said that of this sum only £200,000 had been paid in cash to the Company, but this did not affect the principle. If the debentures had been issued without the authority of law, no one could tend more to bring discredit on the country. His colleague had proposed an amendment, referring to the fact that the House had not been called together in February, and he fully approved of that expression of opinion. It had been exceedingly inconvenient to many members to have their arrangements disturbed, and all he could say was, that in future, if any bill were introduced for fixing the time of meeting of Parliament, he would vote for it if it interfered with the prerogative or not. If it did, the responsibility must fall on the Government which had failed to carry out its solemn pledges. Turning to the question of the postponement of legislation, he stated that he could not believe in the incompetency of the present House to legislate upon the Reserves and the Tenure. At the last election in C. W., at any rate, this was the test question, the Government having promised that it should be settled in the next Session, and he was the more astonished that it should be postponed, when he saw that the House was asked to legislate on what he thought the more important subject of reciprocal trade. He then referred to the subject of the public buildings at Toronto, complaining of the want of faith shown by the Government in declining to proceed with them.

Mr. HICKS here interrupted the hon member by saying that the reason for the delay, was the high price of building, which had made the previous estimates insufficient and that Government would, therefore, shortly bring some additional recommendations of grants for that purpose.

Mr. HYPOLITE was then satisfied on that head, he concluded, however, to remark on the postponement of legislation, which he thought unne-

cessary, especially considering that the Sessional Tenure bill was last session proceeded with, after the representation bill had passed, and that the Legislative Council bill had also been introduced in that stage of the session.

Mr. BRAYDON, after some remarks which were inaudible in the gallery, spoke of the alleged issue of debentures to the Grand Trunk Company. These, the Inspector General had stated, had been issued precisely on the same principle as those issued to the Portland Railroad. He could not understand this. The debentures for the Portland Road were issued after one half of the Road was completed, but the new law made it imperative to expend £100,000 on the road before any debentures were issued, and no portion of the road had yet been made. The truth was that the Government had shown its conviction that it could not Parliament at defiance and that it was quite unnecessary to consult the representatives of the people for anything whatever.

Mr. BROWN said the Attorney General (E.) had the previous night stated that no promise had been given by the government to call the House together in February. That was a mistake. The Inspector General had repeatedly given that promise, as had also the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands. To prove this he read several extracts from the speeches of those gentlemen upon his bill for fixing the time of meeting Parliament. He then referred to dates to prove that the cause alleged by Mr. Hincks for postponement, viz. the fire, could not have been the real cause for not sooner assembling the House, since that did not take place till February, whereas to keep faith the ministry ought to have issued the proclamation in December.

Mr. HICKS acknowledged the correctness of the hon. member's quotation, but still contended that government had refused to fix the date for the meeting of Parliament in any absolute manner. Nor had he alleged the fire as the first cause of postponing the meeting of Parliament, but the absence of the Governor, and the uncertainty of his being here in time.

Mr. SCOTTE spoke shortly, as we understood, in the sense that the pledge given last session was not an absolute one: but one that expressly reserved the prerogative in case circumstances occurred to make the meeting in February undesirable. The hon. member was very imperfectly heard.

Mr. BABULEY said it seemed as if the Government wished to throw all the blame off their own shoulders on to those of the Governor General. If the meeting of Parliament, however, was to be postponed merely for the convenience of the Governor General, there was no responsible government at all. He spoke with every respect for the Governor General, but the constitution provided another officer to act in his absence, and he held that the Administration was bound to study not his convenience but the wants of the country.

Mr. DRYMOND remarked that it was not the absence of the Governor General; but the desire for his presence which had caused the postponement.

Mr. BABULEY conceived that only to be a slight variation of the statement of the Inspector General.

Mr. HICKS—The postponement was not put by him solely on the absence of the Governor General, but also on the delay of the Home Government in deciding with reference to the Legislative Council bill. He had cast no blame on the Governor General.

Mr. BABULEY—If the settlement of that question in England was a *sine qua non*, how was it that Parliament was now assembled and called on to legislate though no Legislative Council bill was to be submitted. The votes were then taken on the amendment on Yeas 29, Nays 40. The first paragraph in the address was then assented to, and the others down to the 4th.

Mr. CAUCHON then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, and which has been already printed in this paper. He said that nothing had surprised him more, after the assertions of the Government press that the questions which had agitated the country for fifty years in Lower and twenty-five years in Upper Canada were not to be legislated upon on account of the incompetency of the present House, than to hear the Inspector General declare, on his own ac-

count, that he did not think the House incompetent. In 1837, it was found so necessary to introduce a Bill to reform the Tenure, that the mover of that measure was willing to let the Government bill if they would not assent to it. He (Mr. Cauchon), though then supporting the Government, had voted against them in favor of that Bill, in deference to the opinions of the great majority of his countrymen; and last year, though opposed to the Government, he had in like manner voted for the Government Bill. If, then, their friends had a right to complain of being deceived, he had a right, as an opponent, to make a similar complaint. For his own part he did not believe the Administration meant to settle the question, but that they wished to see it, as the Inspector General, evidently, from his own statement, wished to do with the Reserves question in Upper Canada—keep it open as an obstacle in the way of the Conservators. That was plain from his saying that he knew it would be convenient for those gentlemen to have it settled. The Ministry now talked about dissolving the House after they had carried two or three measures, but it occurred to him to ask how it was, if they could dissolve the House now without the Legislative Council being re-organized, they were unable to do the same thing before. It was very possible that after the next election nothing would be done in England respecting that matter—were they still to wait? It was evident that the necessity for the present policy of postponement and dissolution had not been thought of last Session, for the Franchise Bill was passed in such a way as not to come into operation till 1855; and the Representation Bill was passed with an proviso to some of the members favorable to the Government, that the House should not be immediately dissolved. There must be, then, some powerful motive for the change in policy. What was that motive? He would not speak of the declarations of the Postmaster General, for he had denied the correctness of the statements imputed to him in a long speech, which, throughout, seemed to have one object—to prove that the Governor General would not allow the Clergy Reserves to be legislated on. He said he would not allude to that speech since the hon. gentleman alleged that his "no" of a mile and a half long, had been misunderstood for a "yes." But there was a letter by the Inspector General, where the same thing was stated, which the Postmaster General said he did not state. In that letter, the Inspector General alleged that no Governor General would have consented to legislating on these subjects in the present parliament. He confessed he did not understand how this accorded with the declaration of the Inspector General. The Ministry evidently relied upon the majority being still ready to support them as obedient tools, such as they had been before. The argument of their friends, if not of themselves, was always the same. If we are wrong, even, where are you to get a Government, should you turn us out. For his part, he did not believe the whole talent of the country was confined to two or three individuals, and the Inspector General himself repudiated such an idea. It was not, however, because men possessed talent that they ought to be supported as a ministry; but because they used their talent for the benefit of the country. There were among the ministry some men, who, he believed, were quite ready to do this, and who wanted only the energy to restrain their colleagues from doing wrong. Such men, however, were not favorites with the supporters of the ministry, many of whom would not cry if they were out of it. Alluding to the ministerial explanation of the Inspector General on a preceding evening, he said he could not understand what that gentleman meant by saying that the charges in question were not political. If the entire change in policy was not a political change, he did not understand the meaning of words.

Mr. SCOTTE began to address the House, complaining that no Sessional Tenure Bill had been introduced when.

Mr. DRYMOND stated that ministers intended again to submit the bill of last session with some modifications, especially one suggested by the Modified convention, and another to lessen the trouble of the commissioners, who were to be appointed under it. It was not intended to carry this bill during the present session, but a

the meantime they proposed to bring in a short bill to compel an assent *à l'automne*. A Municipal Bill would also be laid before the House for consideration, very nearly in the shape of the bill of last session, but changed as respects the taxation of wild lands. It would moreover contain provisions for placing on the same footing as those of Upper Canada, the debentures of the Lower Canadian municipalities. It was also the intention of the government to change entirely the judiciary system, establishing everywhere resident judges, having original jurisdiction in all causes whatever; and also officers who should preside at the Quarter Sessions, and should have placed in their hands much of the business which was now in the hands of an unlettered magistracy.

Mr. SICOTTE reminded the hon gentleman that this same promise of municipal reform had been given in the preceding session, and yet that nothing had been done, though it was well known that the present law could not be worked if the Government were not prepared to go on with their municipal bill, he hoped at least they would allow a small bill to be passed to enable the roads to be properly regulated. As to all those promises, he doubted the sincerity of the Ministry, and believed they had no other object in talking of them than to set up an eternal existence on the pretence of carrying them — There could be no opinion more unanimous than that of the people of this country, on the Seigneurial Tenure, and yet, after all the talking, the veigilors every day made themselves more rich and powerful. All round the County of St. John, which the Attorney General represented, there was a belt of seigniorages where all the wood and all the water powers, had been monopolized by the Seigneur. It was a strange thing to see a Ministry founding its popularity on a sincerity which the whole country was furnished with hearing of. The Attorney General had obtained a position by a promise to destroy the tenure, and yet he had gone on doing nothing till the seigniorages had become thoroughly discouraged by the repeated delays. — By promise mainly repeated every four years. — He went on to contend, that had the Ministry been sincere they would have pushed the bill of last session through the Legislative Council, even if they were now any obstacle to the passage of the bill, that obstacle was one of the Ministry's own creating and one that ought to have been foreseen and guarded against. Was it not most extraordinary that a subject, upon which legislation was promised in the speech from the throne of 1853 should now in 1854 be still unsettled, and yet no mention whatsoever of it occurs in the speech at the opening of the session? He repeated that if the representation bills were really an obstacle to the Seigneurial Tenure bill, the Ministry knowing the importance of the latter, must either have been treating in honesty or capacity when they created that obstacle.

Mr. MORIN denied that the Ministry were wanting either in energy or good will, and contended that last session there were before the Canadian Legislature more subjects of first rate importance than before any Legislature of the world. Not the Ministry, he alleged, had made great progress with the most of the measures connected with these subjects. He especially enumerated the representation bill, and the Legislative Council reform. As to the increase of the numbers of the Legislative Council which Mr. SICOTTE spoke of, he thought it ought not to be made except for reasons of high political necessity. He concluded by an expression of opinion that the Ministry was still worthy of the confidence of the people.

Mr. LAPOSTOLLE thought the great question for the House was whether members were really called together as the words of the summons say for the transaction of business, or whether they were merely to march, counter-march and go home about their business. For his own part he could see no greater assurance of performance in the present promises of the Ministry than in those which had gone before and been broken. The attendance did honour to the independence of the member for Maguire, and it was a reproach as stinging as it was well merited of the Ministry, who were making use for their own purposes of the Seigneurial agita-

tion. For his own part he desired that question settled, for its constant agitation daily demoralized the country more and more. He had opposed the August Bill of last Session, it was true, but an equitable final arrangement he very readily desired. This was the confession of the Ministry themselves of first rate necessity, for it was upon this ground that the present Attorney-General had supplanted Mr. Lafontaine. As to the difficulties that were alleged, as arising out of the obstinacy of the present Legislative Council, let the House of Assembly do its duty, and if they persisted, let the responsibility of another refusal be thrown upon them. After condemning, as we understood, the desertion of the course of reform of the Tenure by the hon members for Dorchester and Lotbiniere and especially by Mr. Chabot, who, before his last accession to the Ministry, had been for turning the Government out at once if they did not settle it. Mr. Latraverse contended that the style of the Address was evidently very inferior to that of Lord Elgin in general. As to the fires, all the Commissioners could learn was, that the buildings had been all right one day and burned down the next. After a cursory remark or two as to the war in Europe, he went on to say that he anticipated no good from the reciprocity treaty, & mentioned that he had been informed that the American fishermen on the Labrador coast were already committing all sorts of depredations. Mr. Catin's boats crews of six men being utterly useless for the hoisted purpose of protection. He concluded by some remarks deprecatory of the scheme for a Railway from Quebec to Lake St. John. He had, he said, obtained in 1852, a survey of that section of country, and it was found to be utterly unfit for road-making or settlement, but it appeared to answer the purpose of some persons such as the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Ohaveau) to put himself at the head of the enterprise.

Mr. LEMAY began by showing that Dr. Latraverse, who now wanted the Seigneurial measure settled, had himself moved its postponement in 1852.

Dr. LATRVERSE made some remarks but in so low a tone of voice, they did not reach the reporters' gallery, he was understood to condemn the government for their policy in relation to the Seigneurial Tenure.

Mr. CHAVEAU followed, generally defending the policy pursued by the administration.

Dr. ROUPH spoke for an hour and a half, and during his speech read extracts from the *Globe* and other newspapers, but was inaudible, especially as he turned his back towards the reporters' gallery. There was also a buzz in the strangers gallery while he was speaking. Mr. Macdonald and other members during the delivery of his speech stated they could not hear him in the House. Mr. Brown during the reading from the newspaper, accused him of garbling extracts, and read the context of one of his sentences to show that he had done so. The course of the argument of Dr. Rolph from the portions of it that reached the reporter was understood to have reference to the policy of the Government on the Clergy Reserves, which he defended on the ground that the passing of the new representation act, rendered the present Parliament incompetent to legislate on a measure so important, and that to attempt to do so would be improper, not to say unconstitutional, while it would not affect the settlement of the question.

It may be added that something like a stencop on one of Mr. Brown's interruptions in which he accused Dr. Rolph of garbling both the *Globe* and the *Examiner*. He also accused him of ingratitude for attacking Mr. James Leslie, who had aptly and consistently for many years advocated his cause.

Mr. Macdonald, of Kingston, spoke in review of the speech of Dr. Rolph. He said it was one which might consistently have been made on his (Mr. Macdonald's) side of the House. They either held that the Representation Bill was, at the least, unnecessary, at the time it was passed. In any case, it was not needful to pass it in the first Session of a new Parliament. But what was the position of the Government, in relation to it? First, the House was told they saw nothing in it that affected the present Parliament; now, one of their members tells us to-night,

that it renders the new Parliament incompetent. If this is true, how have they acted? In what is it that the essence of an Act of Parliament consists? Not in the mere formal giving to it of the Royal Assent, but in that which is inherent in the principle of the Act itself. When the second reading of the Representation Bill was carried in the House, and its principle was fully assented to, that Bill then morally affected the House as much as ever it did; but he did not hold that it rendered the new Parliament incompetent. If, however, it does, and the view of the hon member (Dr. Rolph) is to be taken, why have the Government since the Royal Assent was given to the Bill, continued to pass measures of the most vital importance to the country? After the Royal Assent was given to the Bill last Session, the Attorney-General East, with all the energy of which he is capable might after night, for a fortnight, continued to press the Seigneurial Tenure Bill, and, finally, got it passed through the House. Did not that Bill involve the most serious interests? Here the hon member went over a list of Bills that the Government forced upon the House, after the Royal Assent had been given to the Representation Bill, saying that among them were some of the most vital importance. Dwelling on the Franchise Bill, he stated that it contained a suspending clause that it should not come into effect till January, 1855. Was not that clause inserted with design? Did the Government intend that there should be no Election before that period, and that this country was to have an incompetent Parliament from June, 1853, to June, 1855? and they themselves, be allowed to do as they pleased? Was that their idea of responsible Government? Yet, after advising His Excellency to give his assent to the Representation Bill, and the Franchise Bill containing the suspending clause, a Minister comes down and tells us that the Parliament is incompetent. Ah!

"Let the gallied jale wince,  
Our wethers are unravung."

Geptlemen on his (Mr. Macdonald's) side had always held that the present parliament was competent, and he was much surprised to hear the hon. Inspector General came down that day and tell the house that the government would not permit any legislation that session, but such as they chose to think was convenient. What had it come to that? Were they a free parliament, or were they not? Had they to be told by the minister in that house that they must just do that, which he would allow them and no more? And after that to be sent away to their homes? Might not the hon gentleman go a step further and say "Take away that bauble" — pointing to the mace. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Sir, the hon gentleman surpassed even himself in audacity, when he ventured to give that command. (hear, hear.) The majority of the hon member was dwindling beautifully less, and it might be very convenient for him to have a short session which would just pass such bills as he wanted. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Macdonald) believed that the announcement of the hon Inspector General was an unconstitutional one, and that they might as well in vain the annals of any British Legislature for such an announcement from the mouth of a minister. He knew the answer that would be made to him on the part of the government. He would be told that he did not want to have the Clergy Reserves secularized this session nor any other session. That was quite true, but it did not hit for the position of ministers. Every member of that house had interest in insisting that the pledges and promises of the government should be kept, and that the public mind should not be debauched by the moral wrongs of the government. They had interest that the public mind should not be contaminated. It was immoral that the government should occupy their places upon the strength of violated pledges, and the grossest corruption, while they enriched themselves by speculations on public property. They may promise the people of Upper Canada that they would secure the Clergy Reserves this Parliament. Did they not, in their eloquent speeches that they were eloquent on the subject in a paper in a magazine, in their numerous,

[For continuation see page 379.]





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JUNE 26, 1854.

### Orangeism.

The annual Session of the Grand Lodge of British North America was opened in this town, on Tuesday, the 20th of June, and continued in session two days, the Right Worshipful Grand Master George Benjamin, Esq., in the Chair. The Vice Chair was occupied by the Senior Deputy Grand Master, Angus Bethune, Esq.

The Grand Lodge was very numerously attended by the Brethren of this and the adjoining Counties; there were also present a number of Brethren holding high positions in the order from Toronto, Kingston, Port Hope, Belleville, and other places. Take it altogether, it was one of the most numerous and influential Grand Lodge Meetings ever held in Canada.

Immediately after the opening of the Lodge, and the disposal of some preliminary business, the Right Worshipful, the Grand Master, delivered his annual address to the Brethren. We regret that we are unable to give this Address in full; suffice it to say, that it was characterized by that soundness and ability well known to be possessed by Mr. Benjamin.

After expressing the satisfaction and pleasure he experienced in meeting so large an assemblage of the Brethren, he proceeded eloquently to enforce upon them a strict observance of their duties as Orangemen, in living up to, and carrying out, the principles of their Institution, which is essentially religious, and political only so far as its members are bound to support and maintain the Crown of Great Britain being Protestant. He congratulated Orangemen upon the exalted position now occupied by the Society, this position was its true one; and he hoped that every Orangeman, as he did, would feel bound to use his utmost endeavours to bring about a reconciliation of all differences, that the body might be once more united, as it should be.

In our opinion, not the least important part of the address was that in which the Brethren were cautioned against allowing the Institution to be unworthily used, or used at all, rather, for political purposes.

Instead of allowing it to be made so subservient, Orangemen should endeavour to make everything else subservient to its welfare and interests.

In conclusion, the Right Worshipful adverted to the fact that the time had not very long passed when Orangemen could not sit so peaceably together and hold their deliberations in Bytown. Was it through the shaking hands wuh, and pandering to the prejudices of the enemies of Protestantism, peace and order, or practising the precepts of "expediency" that such a desirable change of circumstances had been brought about? No! Union alone could accomplish it; and he hoped that such union—which alone is the basis of influence and strength—would soon be restored, and long continue amongst the Orangemen of British North America.

The above is a brief and imperfect sketch of some of the leading points of the able and interesting address delivered at the opening of the Grand Lodge.

At the conclusion of the address, the Brethren were formed into procession by Brother R. Ross—who acted as Marshall on this occasion—and they then proceeded, with Mr. Fraser's Band and the Union Jack in front, to Christ's Church, Upper Bytown, where a most eloquent and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Strong. The Church was filled to overflowing; after the Service a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Protestant Hospital. The Procession was then reformed, and the Brethren returned to the Lodge Room: the Grand Lodge was then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

The Procession was a most orderly and respectable one, and was acknowledged by all to have had a most splendid and striking effect. The Brethren of the Scarlet Order were most magnificently attired, and marched after the Grand Master and the other Grand Officers at the head of the Procession, the members of the Order according to their rank following. As near as we can judge there were about five hundred Orangemen in Regalia, in the Procession, besides a large number who accompanied it, and attended Church. Taking it altogether, it was a glorious day for Bytown; and the proceedings will long be remembered with pleasure and pride by those who had the honor of taking part in them.

In the evening a Dinner was given to the Grand Master and Grand Officers, at the Carleton Hotel, which passed off with that degree of good spirit and friendly feeling which always distinguishes Orange festivals.

On Wednesday, the Grand Lodge again met, and remained in session till a late hour in the evening.

The most important business which came up was the election of Grand Officers; and in this the members of the Grand Lodge re-

presenting a large number of the Orangemen of Canada—evinced their desire for union and reconciliation by electing those to fill the various Grand offices who had been recommended by the Committee of County Masters who met at Kingston on the 10th of May. Brother Benjamin, the late Right Worshipful Grand Master, was proposed and seconded for re-election; but very properly declined the nomination, in doing which he gave a brief and able view of the past history, present position, and future prospects of Orangeism in this Country.

In concluding this condensed sketch of the proceedings of the Brethren who attended the Grand Lodge we cannot do so without congratulating them upon the universal desire which animated them to sacrifice every minor consideration to effect a complete union and reconciliation of all differences. We must also be permitted to pay them, generally, a tribute of admiration, which is justly due for their dignified and orderly conduct throughout the whole course of their proceedings.

### Suspicious.

Since the close of the Grand Lodge in Bytown, we learn that a telegraphic despatch has been received by our County Master, announcing that Mr. Gowan was elected at the Meeting in Brantford.

This will alter the state of affairs materially, and place a reconciliation in a still doubtful position.

It was well understood that the Brethren at Brantford and those at Bytown were to elect the same Grand Officers, and by this means bring about a union. In order to carry this out Mr. Benjamin required. Mr. Gowan on the other hand, has refused to do so. We shall, at present, make no comment, but leave it to the Brethren themselves to decide upon who has evinced the strongest devotion to the interests of the Association.

Public attention is directed to the advertisement of the "British and North American Express Company," to be found in another column. We feel certain that the establishment of an agency for this Company, will be attended with great advantages to merchants and others who may require articles from a distance at short notice.

Messrs. Patterson & Blackburn, opposite, have received a fine stock of Oranges and Lemons, which we can recommend to the public.

### Destructive Fire.

A correspondent in the town of Woodstock, C. W., in a letter to us of the 19th instant, sends the following intelligence of a destructive fire that occurred there—

"On Sunday morning, the 18th instant,

at about three o'clock, a fire was discovered in the residence of Wm. Spencer, Butcher; and before it was extinguished a vast extent of property was destroyed, the value of which cannot be estimated at less than \$20,000. The buildings were all of wood, 14 or 15 in number, running from the Commercial Buildings, South side of Dundas Street, to the corner of Brock Street to Mr. Douglas' new Brick House. The various houses destroyed were occupied by Scott & McKinnon, General Merchants; W. C. McLeod & Co., Hardware, do; Hugh Richardson Esq., Barrister's office; John Sutherland, General Merchant; Alexander McLeod, Daguerrean Artist; a new unoccupied Store; John Douglas, Saddler's Shop; Jas. Snarey, Saloon, Confectionery and Toy Shop; also his residence in rear; Wm. Spencer, Dwelling House; D. McLaren, Druggists Shop; George Parr, & Co., Bakery and Confectionery; Dr. Paterson, Surgery and Residence, all on Dundas Street. Parr & Co's workshop; James Bartley, residence on Brock Street.

The insurance that will be recovered will be very little indeed, as far as can be learned not over a tenth. The rest and it is to be feared will not recover from this drawback on its business for some time to come. It is indeed, gratifying to know that no lives were lost, nor personal injury sustained. Only a few months before five lives were sacrificed in a small isolated house containing eight individuals not more than 40 yards from the scene of the present fire, while irreparable injury was inflicted on the survivors.

### DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY!

### GREAT DEMONSTRATION!!!

### OMINOUS!!!

On Saturday last, after intelligence of the defeat of the Ministry had been received, the members of the *St. Jean Baptiste* Society turned out with banners and music, and to the attraction of decorated streets added the firing of a *feu de joie* and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

This is the first public indication given of the defection of the political supporters of the Ministry since their defeat. We have no doubt that such anti-ministerial demonstrations will become general among the quondam friends of the vanquished legislators. All parties, it would seem, are tired of radical rule, and, all eyes are turned with anxiety towards the rising star of Conservatism. Significant signs of fraternity between French Canadian Reformers and red hot Tories may be seen at every corner.

At the annual meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, held in Hamilton on the 5th instant, a vote of £5,000 to Sir Allan McNab, for his services was carried, only six voting against the proposal.

## PARLIAMENT PROROGUED!!

### DISSOLUTION IMMEDIATELY!!!

Quebec, June 22nd.

This afternoon at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General came down in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council:

The Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, who being present His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech from the throne.—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

When I met you at the commencement of the present Session, I expressed the hope that you would proceed without delay to pass such a law in reference to the period appointed for introducing the amended Franchise, as would have enabled me to bring at once into operation those important measures affecting the representation of the people in Parliament which were adopted by you with such singular unanimity last Session. Having been disappointed in this expectation, I still consider that it is due to the people of the Province, and most respectful to the decision of the Legislature, that I should take such steps as are in my power to give effect to the Law by which the Parliamentary representation of the people is augmented, before calling the attention of Parliament to questions on which the public mind has been long agitated, and the settlement of which it is most desirable to effect in such a manner as will be most likely to secure for it the confidence of the people.

I have considered it therefore proper to meet you on the present occasion for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to an immediate dissolution.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In the usual place will be found the telegraph news by the last mails. The letters and papers by the *Arabia*, bringing English news up to the 3rd instant were received here on Saturday morning.

BLACK SEA.—Nothing of a decisive nature has yet been done in the Black Sea.—The most important features of the news are that Sebastopol is closely blockaded by the combined fleets, and rumours are rife that this important stronghold of Russia will be soon attacked by a large besieging force by land and by sea, at present the Russian fleet is ensconced behind the batteries, and refuses all invitations to come out and fight. The loss of the *Tiger* is officially confirmed, and Admiral Giffard the father of her Captain, and the families of other officers of the ill-fated steamer have had letters from them at Odessa where they were kindly treated by the Russians. On the 18th ult. Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud left Constantinople for Varna in company with the Turkish Minister of War and the Captain Pasha in order to hold a council of war with Omar Pasha and the admiral of the combined fleets; they arrived at their destination on the 19th, but the admirals were not there at the sailing of the last mail. The combined and Turkish fleets have sent detachments to the coast of Circassia with orders to attack and reduce all the Russian forts on the seaboard, but on arriving they found them all

abandoned and partially destroyed, many of them were in the possession of the Circassians who were repairing them. It appears that the enemy had evacuated the whole of the Circassian territories.

TURKEY.—At the last advices it was stated that the combined camp was to be removed to Adrianople. The Turkish troops still hold Silistria having beaten back their assailants at every attack with great slaughter. Omar Pasha however is very anxious that the allies should join his army as soon as possible, that their presence may give hope to the drooping spirit of many of his troops. In the Dobrudscha the Russians seem to suffer every possible annoyance from the climate and want of forage, they have not yet advanced one step. General Ludier's position cannot be much longer held, cut off as he is from all supplies by sea or land. The appearance of our troops at Galata still seems to create intense astonishment among the Turks, but some fanatics have been trying to create a feeling against us by spreading a report that they intend to hold Constantinople permanently. The troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation. The Duke of Cambridge has been most cordially received by the Sultan and the Ministers. Orders have been given forbidding the correspondents of the London papers from accompanying the army, and stopping all correspondence upon its affairs, or movements; this has called forth the angry articles from the *Times* and other London journals; it appears that at present the Government arrangements for the conveyance of intelligence from the seat of war is most defective, by private hands details have reached London of the most important facts six and seven days before the government have had any account of the matter.

GREECE.—This contemptible, piratical government has at last been brought to its senses. Otho was called upon by the English and French Ministers on the 26th of May to order the Greek insurgents sent by him to the Turkish provinces to disband, to appoint a new Ministry favourable to the combined powers, and to undertake that no further conspiracies against Turkey should be hatched in the kingdom. He evaded giving an answer and threatened to remove his court to the interior, when the Pirate was taken possession of by 5,000 French soldiers—to be increased by half that number of English—when the ungrateful little monarch was immediately deserted by the Russian party and every request of the allies was complied with.

BALTIK.—Little as yet has been done by Sir Charles Napier, although two or three acts of daring by our gallant tars, worthy of the great days of Nelson and Hood, are related. The detached forts on the Harbo have been destroyed by three steam frigates with a loss to the English of only three men.

killed and a few wounded, the Russian loss was very considerable. Sir Charles was at the last date about to attack the principal fort. On the 20th of May the combined fleets, 18 sail of the line, were drawn up before the four large forts on the Ilango, all on small islands near the shore. The Russians were seen at their guns but did not fire upon the fleet, heavy cannonading was heard from the east, and the commander-in-chief sent the *Daimless* to ascertain what it was. On the 21st Sir Charles was preparing to attack Gustafsvan—the fort erroneously stated to have been taken by the previous mail.—The Admirals plan seems to be to reduce every obstacle as he advances towards Cronstadt, and to leave nothing in the rear that may place him between two fires. The Finns, Swedes, and Norwegians show the most enthusiastic interest in favour of the war, although their governments are afraid to yield to the feelings of the people. We await with deep interest the arrival of the next mail, which will bring interesting accounts of the doings of our gallant fleet. At Ilango the *Arrogant* and *Hecla*—the latter commanded by Capt. Hall so well known for his daring in China—went up a small river in the bay and were fired upon by the Russians, they beat to quarters, let loose their guns and so peppered them with shot and shell that they deserted their forts and ran for their lives. At two in the morning the vessels proceeded up the river and came in front of a battery crowded with soldiers, and horse and foot artillery clustered around; the *Arrogant* let fly a broadside, and on the smoke clearing away the enemy were seen scampering away in all directions with a horrible scene of slaughter presenting itself. On getting near the town of Eckness the *Hecla* got aground when the *Arrogant* put her broadside within twenty yards of the fort and kept up a tremendous fire until the *Hecla* was got off and passed up the stream, and in the presence of the enemy's fort and army seized the ships she had gone after, and the captors sailed with them out of the river, resolved not to cease without some military trophy the captain landed with his marines and carried off one of their iron guns. Sir Charles on hearing of this gallant feat hoisted the signal "well done *Arrogant* and *Hecla*." The attack on Gustafsvan on the 22nd ult. was only to try the range of the shell, the bombardment took place on the 24th or 25th.

**AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA** seem to be anxious to join the Allies, and have signed a quadruple treaty—the four powers pledging themselves to the integrity of the Turkish empire—it is daily anticipated that Russia will recall her ambassadors at the two courts.

**FRANCE**—The formation of the two camps north and south, are said to be for the purpose of invading Russia through Finland. The Emperor has publicly said to several

American gentlemen that he must and will preserve Cuba to Spain, and that he is joined by all the other nations of Europe in this determination.

**GREAT BRITAIN**.—Nothing of great importance at this moment seems to stir the public mind except the war—all the strikes are at an end—and the crops but fair to be finer than has been remembered for years past, but making has already commenced. In parliament nothing has taken place but few unimportant majorities against Ministers and a fierce onslaught by Mr. D'Israeli against Lord John Russell, brought on by Lord John charging him with deserting the Jews after his speeches in their favour. Mr. D'I denied the charge and retorted upon the noble lord with that withering sarcasm and bitter spirit that is not the less acrimonious because it is free from hard words, or boisterous manner. It is said that even Lord John's opponents felt sorry for the manner in which long forgotten circumstances were ripped up to feel the venom of the onslaught. A Brevet is speedily to appear in which all ranks will get one step down to Majors, the rise will be to all commissions dated up to 1846. The *Times* and other London papers have published advertisements for tenders for vessels to carry 1500 troops to Quebec. The late complaints of the stiff stock and other portions of dress of the infantry have produced a promise from Ministers that an immediate remedy should take place.

#### Reciprocity.

A Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States has at last been signed. This treaty was entrusted to Lord Elgin by the British Government, and he has succeeded in settling the question. It now lies with the Senate of the United States to confirm the treaty, and so soon as this is done, Reciprocity will become the international law of the two countries.

The following articles, we understand, compose the list enumerated in the treaty: Grain, and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, hams, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, ashes, timber, stones, wood, lumber of all kinds, fish, coal, tobacco, in leaf, cotton and rice. The Americans are to have the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and St. John rivers, so long as the treaty exists, and the liberty of fishing in the heretofore disputed waters of the Lower Provinces; while her Majesty's subjects are to be allowed the free navigation of Lake Michigan, the American Government having also promised to remove all obstructions to the free use of their canals, by Canadian vessels at least so far as that can be done by the general Government. The British will also be freely admitted to the American fisheries, except opposite the Bahamas, where it is apprehended British vessels might be made

the medium of facilitating the escape of American slaves.

The Paris Star of the 7th instant says, "that the Hon. Mr. Wadsworth, President of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company, has returned from England, having completely fulfilled his mission. He has succeeded in selling bonds of this Company to the amount of £80,000 sterling, and that too, during war time. Mr. Wadsworth has also shipped for Quebec, iron for the remainder of the road to Goderich, so that the Company are now relieved of all anxiety, and the work pushed forward by the contractors, Messrs. Molish, Morroll, Russell & Co. so as to complete the line to Stratford, this fall, and to Goderich during next year."

It is said that Lord Elgin, while at Washington, advised with certain parties respecting a Railroad to the Pacific, and that he is in favor of the Northern route just surveyed by Governor Stevens, of Washington territory, and by him found and proved to be perfectly practicable, both winter and summer. The route would be from the western end of Lake Superior to Puget Sound. That route will be found by far more practical and profitable than the southern one, which, from El Paso, west, passes through a country without water and timber, and will never be fit for cultivation. A railroad, to yield a dividend to the stockholders, must have a business population along the road, to create freight and way travel. The South will, in that respect, hardly even equal the North.

According to a letter from Constantinople, in a Marseilles journal, Omar Pasha has officially communicated to Marshal St. Arnaud, and General Lord Raglan, the following statement of his regular forces:—

120 battalions of infantry, each 700 strong	88,200
4 battalions of chasseurs	2,800
64 squadrons of cavalry (on an average 125 men per squadron)	8,000
Artillery, 224 pieces and 400 men, (the latter excellent troops)	2,000
2 battalions of engineers, each 600 strong	1,200
Total	104,200

The irregular troops were stated to consist of 13,745 infantry, not well disciplined, but robust and intrepid, and excellent for harassing the enemy. The irregular cavalry consists of 14,355 men, who are generally mounted, and can be usefully opposed to the Cossacks. The total of irregulars is consequently 28,100, and these, added to the regulars, make a grand total of 132,300.

Lord Elgin has written a letter to Gen. Lindsay, Governor of the County of Fife, Scotland, in which he says:—"I trust that my present absence from home may not be of long duration, and that I shall shortly be able to devote myself in person to the duties of the office of Lord-Lieutenant.



**Bytown Market Prices, May 31.**

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, & bbl	39	0	0	0
Farmers', & 190 lbs.	35	0	0	37
Wheat—Fall & bushel, 60 lbs.	7	6	0	8
" Spring, do. do.	7	0	0	7
Oatmeal, & bbl, 196 lbs.	37	6	0	3
Rye, & bushel, 56 lbs.	3	3	0	3
Barley, & bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	0	3
Oats, & bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	0	3
Peas, & bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	0	5
Beans, & bushel	5	0	0	6
Corn, & bushel	0	0	0	5
Potatoes, & bushel	3	6	0	0
Hay, & ton	00	0	0	110
Straw, & ton	50	0	0	0
Onions, & bushel	4	0	0	5
Apples, & bushel	3	6	0	3
Butter—Fresh, & lb.	0	0	0	10
" Tab do.	0	8	0	9
Eggs, & dozen	0	6	0	8
Pork, & 100 lbs.	30	0	0	42
Beef, & 100 lbs.	35	0	0	30
" & lb.	6	0	0	0
Mutton, & lb by the quarter,	0	4	0	5
Hams, & cwt.	0	4	0	5
Tallow, & lb.	0	0	0	7
Lard, & lb.	0	0	0	5
Hides, slaughtered, & 100 lbs.	20	0	0	23
Fowls, do. & pair,	2	3	0	2
Turkeys, each	3	9	0	5
Chickens, each	1	3	0	1
Geese, each,	1	8	0	2
Ducks, & pair,	2	6	0	0
Wood—Hemlock, & cord,	7	6	0	8
Hardwood, " "	10	0	0	12

**NOTICE.**

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,  
Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.

Crown Timber Office,  
Bytown, April 5th, 1854 (14)

**TO CONTRACTORS.**

**TENDERS** will be received up to the TWENTY-THIRD JUNE, for the ERECTION of the STATION HOUSES at Grenville and Carillon. The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Subscribers here, and also at their Office in Bytown, on and after the 24th May.

SYKES, DEBERGUE & CO.,  
61 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, May 1st, 1854

**FOR SALE,**

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

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

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

**WOOD'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.  
UPPER BYTOWN**

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

Apply to  
N. SPARKS.  
Bytown, January 25th, 1854



**NOTICE TO LUMBERERS**

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

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,  
Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.  
Crown Timber Office,  
Bytown, 5th April, 1854.

**REMOVAL.**

**THE CORNER HARDWARE**

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

**LOOK FOR THE  
BIG AUGER.**

McARTHUR & McDOUGAL.  
Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-1/2

**North American Fire Insurance Co  
BRANCH OFFICE PRESCOTT**

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

**DIRECTORS.**

C. H. PECK,  
S. WHITE, ESQUIRE, PRESCOTT.  
JOHN FERGUSON,  
JAMES ROSEMOND, CARLETON PLACE  
V. R. KNAPP, General Agent

**DR. VAN CORTLANDT,**

Consulting Surgeon to Bytown General Hospital  
may be consulted at his office Upper Bytown at 10 o'clock in the morning.

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

**LAND FOR SALE.**

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

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

Apply to the undersigned.

**Caution to Trespassers.**

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

GEORGE PATTERSON.  
Bytown, 8th March, 1854. (9th)

**TO LET.**

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

E. WOOD.  
Bytown, May 17th 1854. (19-1/2)

**HATS! HTAS!!**

**Notice to Lumberers.**

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

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

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

JAMES PEACOCK,  
Hatter and Furrier.  
Rideau Street.

Bytown, March 14th, 1854. (10-1/2)

**TAILORING & CLOTHING**

**T**HE Subscribers would respectfully notify their Friend and the Public generally, that they have entered into co-partnership, in the Tailoring and Clothing business; and have opened an Establishment opposite the Rideau Hotel, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown; where they will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to them, in the newest and latest styles of Fashion.

{ JOHN McGARTHY.  
{ WILLIAM MOONEY.

Bytown, May 9th, 1854. (16-3/4)

**Dissolution of Co-Partnership.**

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

JAMES PORTER,  
ANDREW PORTER.

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

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.  
RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean Jan'y, 1854.

**PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!**

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

Wholesale & Retail.  
GEORGE H. PRESTON

Fideau Street, Lower Bytown, }—(21-1/2)  
May 29th, 1854.

**FRANCIS SCOTT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW**

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



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



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

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

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

LILY,  
ALBERT,  
LEEDS, and  
St. GEORGE,

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

M. K. DICKENSON,  
Office, Canal Basin, Montreal.

G. CARLETON, Agent, Bytown,  
Wm. ROES, " Montreal,  
Wm. DOUSLEY, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

Private Bills.

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

Attest,  
W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk A.S.M.

Quebec, 23th Oct., 1853.

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
Quebec 3rd May, 1854.

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

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

W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk Assembly.

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

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BRYSON,  
STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER.

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

Bytown, 15th May.

1854.  
Steamboat Notice.



THE UNION FORWARDING COMPANY respectfully intimate to the Upper Ottawa people and travelling public generally, that their Steamers (Iron) EMERALD and OREGON are now ready for business, and will commence running on TUESDAY, 2nd May, as under, and continue until further notice

UPWARDS:

EMERALD. . . . CAPT. W. FINDLAY.  
Will leave Aylmer TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, returning in the afternoon of same days.

DOWNWARDS:

OREGON. . . . CAPT. M. HILLIARD.  
Will leave Portage Du Fort on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, and Horton Landing at 7 1/2 o'clock, returning in the afternoon early.

These Boats touch at intermediate stopping-places en route each way.

Rafts will be towed by these Boats during the intermediate days,—at usual rates.

The New Steamer PONTIAC, at Pembroke, will be launched in a few days, and will be put upon the Alouette Lake and Deep River for Towing of Rafts about the 20th May.

Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter.

T. A. CUMING,  
Agent Union Forwarding Co.  
Aylmer, 27th April, 1854.

WANTED

TWO smart intelligent lads between fifteen and sixteen years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office.

Railway Times office,  
Bytown, March 1854.

NOTICE.

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

Bytown, May 15th, 1854.—(19-210)

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.

Apply at this Office.  
Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

MRS. MINN'S.

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

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

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

Wellington street, U. per Bytown, }  
March 14th, 1854. }

THE LATEST QU.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.  
Fort William, April 4th, 1854.



INFORMATION WANTED.

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

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

NOTICE

TO

LUMBERERS.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,  
Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.

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

CHELSEA HOUSE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM PATTERSON,  
Chelsea, May 27th 1854.

WATCH, CLOCKS, ENGRAVING & C. MAKING AND



**WILLIAM TRACY**

(Rideau Street, opposite Burnee's Hotel)

DEGS have 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., 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.

**NOTICE.**

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

ROBERT MARTIN.

Penbrooke, June 19th, 1854. —(25.)

150 DOZ. Grass and Cradle Scythes, with Snaiths, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, &c., at Wholesale and Retail, CHEAP!

GEORGE HAY.

Post Office Buildings, Central Bytown, June '54. —(25.)

**REGALIA.**

MRS. MINNS would respectfully make known to the Public, that she is prepared to manufacture and furnish REGALIA, viz:—Gowns, Sashes, Collars, Scarves, &c., &c., on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Upper Bytown, June 24th, 1854. —(25.)

**Montreal and Bytown Railway.**

**TO CONTRACTORS.**

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1854, for the various works of CLEARING, GRUBBING, EXCAVATING and EMBANKING, making SIDE DRAINS, CROSS DRAINS, CULVERTS, &c., of that portion of the MONTREAL and BYTOWN RAILWAY, lying between ST. MARTIN'S, in the ISLE JESUS, and ST. ANDREWS, in the COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Offers will be received for any District, Section or Sections of the said portion of Line, separately, as divided by numbers or letters, or for the whole length.

Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Subscribers on or after the 24th of May.

Satisfactory security will be required for the due execution of the works, but the Subscribers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of Tender may be had at the Office of the Subscribers, and Draft Deeds of Contract, to ensue upon acceptance, may be seen at the Office of Messrs. MORRIS & LAMBE, Solicitors, Little St. James Street.

Tenders on any other forms, will not be noticed.

SYKES, D'ABERGUE & CO.  
Great St. James Street.

Montreal, May 18, 1854

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber will attend to entering Goods at the Custom House here for parties who may require duty performed.

FRANCIS CLEMON.

Bytown, June 13th 1854.

**ON CONSIGNMENT,**

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

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

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

FRANCIS CLEMON.

Bytown, 13th June 1854

**THE BRITISH HOTEL, RE-OPENED.**

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

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

D. MARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

**FOR SALE BY INGLIS & YOUNG:**

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

**510** Half boxes Twankey Tea.

- 75 boxes Hyson Tea.
- 25 Cattle do. do.
- 15 boxes do. do.
- 25 do. Gunpowder do.
- 10 do. Souchong do.
- 30 do. Tobacco 16's & 5's 1lb. lump.
- 20 hds Bright Muscovado Sugar.
- 25 brls. London Crushed Sugar.
- 2 hds. Loaf Sugar.

- 20 bags Laguyra Coffee.
- 5 bags fresh Canary Seeds.
- 5 brls. Jamaica Ginger.
- 5 bags East India Rice.
- 5 do. Carolina Rice.

For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

**15** brls. Machinery Oil.

- 10 brls. Pale seal Oil.
- 25 baskets Olive Oil

For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

**50** brls. No. 1 split Herrings.

- 00 cwt. table Cod Fish.
- Tins white Lead,
- Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salts, Currants, Raisins in boxes, half & qrt. boxes, Mustard in jars and bottles, Starch, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Cigars, Paints, Oils Bathbrick, Pickles Sauces, Anchovies, Saufs, Matches, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Pipes, Faints, Brushes, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Lobsters, Patent Pails, Broms, Nutmegs, Blacking, Powder Sago, Liquorices Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

**Paints & Painting**

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.  
Daily Street, Lower Bytown

**FOR SALE.**

**500** Barrels Superfine Flour, just received by the Subscriber.

J. & A. PORTER.

**G. W. EBERSON**  
Surgeon Dentist,

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

REFERENCE.

- Rev. J. B. Dennison, A. S. Nichol, M. D.
- " Alex. Price, Hon. R. Matheson
- " J. Hamilton, J. Thompson, Esq.
- James Rosamond, Esq., R. Bell, Esq.
- Dr Evans, M.D., J. P. Sutton, M.D.,
- Retirew. Kingatou.

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

**New Grocery Establishment.**

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

**UPPER BYTOWN**

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

R. HICK.

Bytown, December 8th 1858.

**A TANNERY TO LET.**

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

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

ROBERT MOSGROVE.

Bytown, February 6th 1854

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

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

Bytown, Dec., 24th 1853.

**ALEXANDER GRAHAM**

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

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

Bytown, 22nd Feb'y 1853.

**Music! Music!!**

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Loyal Orangenists 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.  
Bytown, June 2nd 1854.

**Music! Music!!**

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

**Band of Instrumental Music**

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

Bytown, February 6th 1854. [5]

**JOHN PERRY,**

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

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

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

**J. S. MITH,**

**CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,**

Next Door to A. Foster, 149, York Street

BEGS leave to solicit a Share of the Patronage of the Inhabitants of Bytown and its Environs.

WATCHES of every description accurately repaired.—A variety of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-15.)

**THE GREAT OTTAWA**

**BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

His stock at present consists of a large quantity of valuable Standard Books and Miscellaneous Works, suitable for Libraries, Schools and Private Families. Also, Common School Books, Stationery, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

He has lately received a select assortment of beautiful GIFT BOOKS,—which having arrived later than anticipated, will be sold at very low prices.

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

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

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HELY.

New York, March 18, 1854.

**CROWN HOTEL.**

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES,  
Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-16.)



**An Important Mis-statement Corrected.**

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

THE AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD Route is the shortest and quickest route to Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, and the Canada Route is not the shortest and quickest.

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

From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is.....	360 Miles.
By American Lake Shore,.....	255 1/2 Miles.

In favor of American Route, is..... 4 1/2 Hours.

Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route,..... 48 Hours.

(which is better time than they have ever yet made.)

Via American Route,..... 36 Hours.

Difference in favor of Am. Route,..... 12 Hours.

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

TIMOTHY C DWIGHT, Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

Send to New York and Erie Railroad, or "People's Line Steamboats," or "Harlem R. R.," or "Buffalo & New York City R. R.," and get Bills Lading as above (no 14 1/2)

**Notice.**

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON

Fort William,  
10th March 1854

**NOTICE.**

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J & R. B. Eager, as merchants, in the village of Richmond, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by R. B. Eager.

J. EAGER,  
R. B. EAGER

Richmond, May 24th, 1854.

**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

Canada Life Assurance Company.

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

Rideau Street General Grocery.  
Next building to the Rideau Hotel.

**PATTERSON & BLACKBURN.**

BEG leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of Bytown and vicinity to their choice selection of GROCERIES LIQUORS, &c., consisting in part of

FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, PICKLES, SPICES, SAUCES, &c. &c. &c., PORT, SHERRY, AND CHAMPAGNE WINES, BRANDY, GIN, ISLAI, MALT, JAMAICA SPIRITS, LONDON PORTER, LATHI-ALL, GLOBES &c.

ALSO;

To receive, an Assortment of CROCKERY GLASS-WARE

**EARTHEN-WARE**

Their Assortment will be found good, and will be offered at prices which they hope will merit a share of public patronage.  
Bytown, 2nd June 1854.

**CAUTION.**

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

I. McHERRIES & McDUGAL.

Bytown, Feby 18th 1854.

**High Wines! High Wines!**

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED 10 per Teams from the "Kingston Brewery and Distillery," a Fresh Supply of MORTON'S 50 O. P., and are prepared to supply their Customers with any quantity.

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.

Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery.  
Bytown, January 30th, 1854. [1-11]

**NOTICE.**

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

ROBERT McNAB.  
JOHN McNAB

Horton, 21st March, 1854.

**CARD.**

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

**Just Received.**

25 Hds Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

15 Qr. Casks OLIVE OIL,

For sale by

INGLIS & YOUNG.

August 23rd, 1853.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
Sixth Volume  
OF  
THE ORANGE LILY.

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

Ten Copies to one Address, £1 7 6, or 8s. 9d. each.  
Twenty Copies do., 7 10 0, or 7s. 6d. each.  
Thirty Copies do., 9 7 6, or 6s. 3d. each.  
Forty Copies do., 10 0 0, or 5s. 0d. each.

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

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

We hail our Protestant contemporaries with delight as co-workers and auxiliaries in the field, and wish them in the name of God, every success.—We trust that none of them will grow weary in aiding us to "fight the good fight of faith." Never was there a time in the history of Canada which required a truly Protestant Press more than the present. Romanism is pulling forth all her energies, and giving herself for the contest—determining if possible, to destroy civil and religious liberty, and annihilate Protestantism in the land. Witness the attacks of her votaries on Protestant Churches in Quebec and Montreal. Witness the slaughter of Protestants by men under the influence of a Romish Priesthood, and the more startling fact that no Romanist can be convicted in our Courts of Justice; no matter how heinous his crime or how clearly proven may be his guilt, if a fellow Romanist happens to be on the Jury he is sure to be acquitted.—Are such things to be tolerated and allowed to continue in a Protestant country? The Protestants of Canada must give the answer. They have in their

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.

JOHN CAMPBELL.  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
193, NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

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

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

R. HOE & CO,  
29 and 31 Gold-street.

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

April 22, 1854.

BLANK DEEDS  
AND  
MEMORIALS.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CITY HOTEL,  
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,  
QUEBEC.

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

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

WINE & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT  
QUEBEC.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.  
NATURAL STEPS.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE  
FALLS.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONU-  
MENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN.  
WOLFE.

CITADEL. (\*)  
DURHAM TERRACE.

GRAND BATTERY.  
FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

SEMINARY.  
HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

LAKE ST. CHARLES.  
LAKE BEAUFORT.

FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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



GEORGE LEATCH,  
AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY,"  
PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL  
MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.

MR. GEORGE ROBBS,  
AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY,"  
ARMAGH INN, KINGSTON.

THE ORANGE LILY,  
is printed and published at the Office in Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, every Saturday, by DAVIDSON KEAR.

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

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

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

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

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