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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, MAY 6, 1854.

NO. 17.

Poetry.

ANDANTE.

They are gone from their own green shore!
Our armies sally forth to the East and to the North;
By the Lion of Gibraltar and the steep of Misinore;
And the long line of sail on the verge is low and pale,
And the dun smoke-track fades amid the cloudy wreck;
And we fade, as they look toward the shore.

Many will come back no more,
Whether they shall die, twenty fathom deep,
'Neath the Black Sea's surge, or the Baltic's jingling floor,
Or whether they shall lie with their faces to the sky,
Till they mound upon the plain is heaped above the slain;
Many shall come back no more.

Did you scan those steady faces ever?
Which of all the troop, that cheered from prow and poop,
As the signal to weigh anchor flew aloft at the fore—
When the sudden trumpet blares through the squadrons and the squares,
Shall be stricken by the breath of the messenger of death?
Which are they that shall come home no more?

Did you mark what a frank air they wore,
The sea's hardy sons, that will stand beside their guns
Spite of batteries aloft and of bristling forts ashore?
Strip bare to the waist, with their strong lions braced,
As fearless and as frank, they will tread the ruddy plank,
Where the boarder slips to rise no more.

Hush, brothers, cheer no more!
Let the low prayer rise in witness to the skies
Of our hope and our trust in His hand that rules the war;
And the self-willed man, who has forced us to the van,
On his head be all the guilt of the blood that shall be spilt
Of the many that come home no more.

By the blood of those who come no more!
At the sword's point and edge we will seize a heavy pledge,
(Let us swear an oath and keep it in our true hearts' core)
We will baulk his avid eyes, and win back the stolen prize,
And the ransom he shall yield is the world's peace, sealed
In the blood that flows to ebb no more.

Boom, great guns, along the shore!
Let the giant hearts of oak puff out the wreath'd smoke
From their grim broad sides with a loud prophetic roar;
For the truer points your aim, and the quicker jets your flame.
The less shall be the list of the voices that are missed
From our muster when the battle-day is o'er.

Let the echoes roll along the shore,
The sword shall not be sheathed, nor the word "Enough" be breathed
Till the battered bird of prey can no longer sweep or soar.

And the flags that are unfurled for the quiet of the world,
Shall be free alike to stretch o'er the broad and narrow deep
For ever and for evermore.

NARGISI.

TALE OF INDIA.

[Continued from our last.]

"The mother of Nargisi was my only child. My father was opulent; but all his wealth, to which I became heir at an early age, was squandered in follies and vices. I have lived too long, for I broke the heart of a blameless wife by my conduct; and when at last, reduced to the utmost destitution, I endeavored to obtain wealth by unlawful means, discovery tore away the veil that concealed my dishonesty, disgrace flung its spotted raiment round me, and an ignominious death awaited me. To purchase exemption from such a fate, I gave my reluctant child to the embraces of a man whose name was rendered infamous by assassination, robbery, and every ignoble vice. His powerful band rescued me from the grave, but only to enslave me in a career of the blackest villainy. His fate you know: his wife's too, you are acquainted with; his child's—Oh, Alla! awful are thy punishments! I tried to force that babe from the Feringhies, but failed. Had I succeeded, I might have learned for her sake to have restrained my inclinations, which had already produced such bitter fruits. But, deprived of the only human being in whom I took an interest, I became reckless; and, assuming the garb of a Fakcer, readily joined any troop of plunderers which, to win my services, offered me remuneration. I minded neither religious sect nor caste; for the money of the Brahmin I would have taken the life of a Mahomedan saint, and the gold of the highborn Mussalman would have purchased at my hands the life of the holiest follower of Vishnuo that ever sacrificed at the altar of the god. The Sahib knows what the Phausigars are?"

"The Thugs?" cried I. "Yes."

"I have been even linked with them in their bloodless, but no less murderous, atrocities. A short time ago I was offered a large sum provided I could place in the hands of a certain sect of Hindoo fanatics, now almost extinct a young female as a sacrifice to the goddess Kali. It was decided that I should accompany a party of Thugs, who never ply their dreadful trade on women. By this means I should escape suspicion; and whilst my associates undertook the destruction of such males belonging to any company of travellers that might fall in our way, I was to seize any such female as might be fit for an offering to the hideous deity. Alas! my comrades saw an aged Mahomedan, accompanied by his wife and daughter pass our camp, and the leader pointed out the latter as an acceptable gift to the Brahmins of the Black Pagoda at Koladoorga, my employers. They were prevented from putting into execution their own measures, but succeeded in carrying off the girl. I did not see her until she was delivered over to my custody, stupified with drugs they had ad-

ministered to her; nor did I then suspect that I had seen her before. She was conveyed to the Pagoda where I was chosen to wait upon her until the day of the sacrificial feast had arrived. But there, as I watched her eyes unclose from the pernicious sleep which had been purchased by strong opiates, I saw the jewels that decked her neck, her ears, her arms. I saw and knew them, and, tearing aside the veil that hid her bosom, I beheld the mark that had been born with her! I cannot tell you of the agony, the remorse that distracted me; neither can I describe the poor child's horror, as, with my head in the dust, I told her the fate which awaited her, and confessed myself before her. I thought of an appeal to the Brahmins, of imploring their clemency, of assuring them that another victim should be provided. As well seek to melt rocks in the crucible of the goldsmith! Their spies were about us even as we opened our hearts to each other; and I was dragged from her and thrust into a noisome dungeon, where I heard them decide upon my captivity until the sacrifice was consummated.

A frantic vigor was imparted to me that night, and I made a solemn vow to Alla to dedicate my future life to holiness, if I succeeded in escaping. I had scarcely repeated the vow before an answer to my supplications was vouchsafed. A noise in the corner of the darksome cell aroused attention, and groping my way towards it, I found that it proceeded from the scratching of some animal in an adjoining cavern. The place was built of bricks, many of which had crumbled inwards. By dint of hard labor, I displaced as many of them as permitted my creeping through. My amazement was extreme to find myself in one of those subterranean temples where the frightful idols of the Brahmins are decorated with the greatest magnificence. It was illuminated by vases of perfumed oil, and on a slab in the centre burnt an odoriferous fire. Here and there were cages containing birds of rare plumage; in one was a large hooded serpent, that hissed at my approach; whilst an ape, leaping about with treacherous gestures, menaced me with its claws. It was this creature whose scratching at the wall had excited my attention. High up in the wall, where a gigantic figure of Hanuman, the monkey deity, abutted against a flight of steps which I had no doubt led to the upper chambers of the pagoda, I perceived a barred window; and springing from the foot to the knee of the idol, and thence to his shoulder, I attained it. The little light that came from this aperture was received from a second orifice above it, evidently belonging to the roof of the exterior temple; but I imagined that I could reach it, and was on the point of making the attempt when, the chattering of the ape arrested my steps. Looking downwards, I perceived that the mischievous creature was endeavouring to force open the lid of one of those round baskets of matted grass, in which the practised snake-charmer is accustomed to keep his stock of reptiles; and an impulse of curiosity impelled me to ascertain whether the basket before me contained any of those serpents which prove so fertile a source of profit to the juggler. I leaped down, and

was soon apprised by the loud sibilations that hailed me as I touched the lid, that the receptacle was full. Among other arts, I was skilled in all the practical science of the snake-charmer; and, on examination, I found that all the cobra di capello, of which there were three, in addition to the one in the cage, had been deprived of their poisonous fangs. The ape, enraged at my approach, had sprung towards a pillar that stood near, and I was about to return to the easement in order to attempt an escape, when suddenly a pannel in the pillar, no doubt accidentally touched by the animal flew open, and revealed to me a narrow flight of steps, ascending and descending.

"It occurred to me that release might be more facile by this means than from the window, and I hastened to make the trial. I soon abandoned the steps that led upwards, finding that they terminated in a small circular chamber, from which, indeed, the whole inferior range of the subterranean could be viewed from different apertures—those openings being nothing more than the mouths and eyes of the idols. Descending, then, I came to a passage, scarcely wide enough to admit of more than one individual, and involved in complete obscurity. As I hesitated whether to advance or recede, the sound of water fell on my ears, and I pursued my course. A few paces more brought me a twinkling of the light of day, and presently I found myself at the end of the passage, which opened into the thick jungle, through a species of narrow cave or tunnel, whence, from a jutting rock dashed a small cascade.

"I considered that it would be prudent to conceal the mode of my flight from the Brahmins, and, hurrying back to the subterranean, I took the precaution of fixing my guide and the untold lengths of my turban to the bars of the window, imagining that by these stratagems I might succeed in misleading them into the belief that I had effected my escape by the aperture in the roof—though, truly, I knew not whether such a method was really feasible. Completing this, I returned to the passage, and soon found myself at liberty. Sahib, I have passed a day and night in fasting and supplication, I have prayed that some plan might be suggested to me whereby my innocent child's life might be preserved. Alla has sent you upon my path. Will you assist me?"

"I swear it," cried I; "but how?"

"The presence of an European officer with me at the very moment when their atrocious sacrifice is about to be made, may be of use. If not, I am still strong, and the Sahib has pistols. The Brahmins are unarmed."

"But how gain admission to the cell of Nargisi? Rather let me instantly despatch messengers to Captain Crawford, at Chanda, who is, as you perhaps know, the first British officer who has proved the existence of human sacrifices in Hindostan—hitherto believed to be extinct. His authority is great, and he will render us immediate assistance."

"There is no time, Sahib. The oblation will be accomplished to-morrow night; and Chanda is seventy miles hence. There is no time to save her by such slow measures."

"What, then, is your counsel?"

"I am acquainted," said he, "with all the prefratory rites which must be duly performed before the grand sacrifice takes place. At dusk to-morrow evening Nargisi will be conveyed bound hand and foot, to the sacrificial altar. That altar is in front of the fire of perfumed wood, which is kept constantly burning in the underground

temple, where for one hour she will be left alone. Alone said I? No—all those hideous reptiles, and others that I know not of, will be let loose around her. The sight may madden, or may kill her; for she knows not that they are powerless; but from the effects on her, those diabolical worshippers of stones and hideous creatures select one to regulate their proceedings for the coming year. At that moment, let us be there; by the same passage through which I contrived my exit, let us enter. Before the priests approach to perpetrate the deed, Alla may endow us with strength to release her. And then I shall have my revenge!"

"Be it so," cried I; "meanwhile Crawford shall be apprised of our intentions, and send us post-haste. If we perish they shall not escape."

I inquired whether it was not probable that he was under Brahmical surveillance; and, in case his hiding-place was discovered, whether his life was not endangered.

"No," replied he; "that is not to be feared. The Brahmins, of no order, take life, save as an expiatory offering to Kati, at certain seasons and at long intervals. Neither must the victim be aged or impure. Such a sacrifice would bring them evil."

"But the Thugs?" cried I.

"The Thugs are not sound religionists of any sect. No pious Brahmin, conscientious in his faith—no true Moslem, faithful to Alla and the Prophet—ever joins the Phansigars; though the outcasts from all religions and creeds, the ruffian, the thief and murderer, the predisposed by vicious inclinations to cruelty and covetousness, willingly enlist under the fatal banner of the strangling noose. The head Brahmin of the Black Pagoda is a cold-blooded bigot, but he would shrink with horror from associating with the wretches with whom I, also, have mingled. Yet, with strange inconsistency, he scruples not to purchase the assistance of such assassins in the provision of an innocent victim!"

"And the Pagoda, is it near?"

"Not a mile hence, maharaj! To-morrow evening, an hour before the twilight falls, will you meet me here?"

I agreed, and was leaving him, when with a finger on his lips and a whispered "Khamoosh!—Hush!" he pointed to a conical hillock at no great distance. It was one of those mounds so frequent in Hindostan, which are constructed by the *termites*, or white ants, and which occasionally rise to the height of several feet. Near it I observed a shallow dish, containing milk, an egg, or two, and a bunch of the sacred Tolasse Plant (*Ocimum sanctum*), whose potent aroma I had for some time been conscious of. I was going to enquire into his meaning, in pointing out the ant-hill, which was clearly abandoned by its original fabricators, when, from the apex, erecting its terrible crest, I saw the glittering and gorgeous body of a cobra di capella slowly emerge!

"Begone, sahib azeer! beloved master," whispered he; "the augury is good! That snake shall be in my possession. I have laid those tempting baits to wile him from his nest; for, by this means, I shall achieve the act which shall, at least avenge my child!"

With a vehement gesture he waved me away; and, in complete ignorance of his meaning, I hastened to my tent, to reflect on the service I had, perhaps, rashly undertaken to perform.

My first step was to write to my friend Crawford, succinctly explaining what had occurred, and demanding his immediate

interference; at the same time relating the promise I had made, and the attempt that was to be put into execution. I had conferred several kindnesses on the Headman of the town near which I was pitched, and I thought that I might count on his services in return, nor was I deceived. He instantly despatched a runner with my letter, who, in the method usual in the East, carries at rapid speed, that with which he is entrusted to the next town or village, where he hands it over to a similar messenger—always in readiness at the official quarters of the Headman—who, in his turn, follows the same process. I wished heartily that Hafez was now with me, nor was I at times, wholly free from apprehensions of the result which might accrue from too implicitly resigning myself to the will of so eccentric an individual as the Fakeer. But neither did I wish to recede from my engagement; and without revealing my intentions to my servants, I simply ordered them to have in readiness a *pal*, or small poleless tent; such as is customary for the wives of travelling natives, as it might be wanted next evening, whilst the worthy Pujari or Headman of the village, who was a Mahomedan, was instructed to place a guard over my tent, where two Mosulmannee were required to await a native lady whom I expected.

The hour at length approached when the Fakeer might begin to look for me; and, true to his appointment, I found him sitting beneath the banyan tree, his long matted hair gathered together under a plain red turban, the simple dress of a Mahomedan traveller covering his meagre frame, and armed with the keen-edged tulwar and krees of one who is prepared to defend himself from the attack of an adversary. Beside him rested the round snake basket, to which pointing, as he proffered a salutation of thanks for my presence, he said, "It sleeps, it is drunk; but by the power of Alla, the high priest of the Pagoda may succeed in awaking it!"

As we proceeded by a narrow path that, skirting the thickest jungle, led gradually downwards till we reached a barren defile stretching between two steep hills, I asked him by what means was it customary to perform the sacrificial rites.

"Sometimes by fire," he replied, "which is the most fearful. The victim is firmly bound to a pile of faggots, and so consumed; but in such cases she is drugged with hashish, or opium. At other times she is strangled by the application of a cord, fabricated of the sacred roots of the pandanus—A third method remains, and it is one which is likely to be employed on the present occasion; for I helped to brew (*Alla mooga maaf kura!*—Alla forgive me!) the bitter draught of death which inebriates whilst it kills! Alas, sahib! there is not a weed that grows around from which I know not how to extract a bane or a balsam! Would that I had quaffed the goblet of martyrdom, ere I had taught the Brahmijn the uses of that fruit which nods now so temptingly over your rock!"

I looked and saw a tree whose dark green branches were studded with beautiful round drupes of a bright orange color. I knew it to be the nux vomica—the deadly nut of which is immersed in a soft white pulp within the brittle rind. I told him how science had taught mankind to wrest a powerful remedy, in the strychnine principle, from this dangerous fruit, and asked him to point out as we proceeded, any other plant employed by the poisoners of the East.

"The roots of the *hunner*," said he,

"whose delicious fragrance comes wafted from those beautiful roseate blossoms, supply us with deadly venom; and you magnificent white flower, which is beginning to shut up its corolla against the night dews, is rife with death."

I recognized the *Neirum adorum*, or olander, in the shrubby *kunneer*, whilst the lesser plant which grew profusely around, laden with rich snowy flowers that exhaled a heavy and sickly perfume, was the common *Datura stramonium*. But we loitered not as we talked, and ere long the path again led into the jungle, already casting an early twilight around. We had perhaps gone some three miles when suddenly a dark and huge edifice, embosomed in trees, near which a narrow but deep streamlet ran quietly, broke upon my sight. Only for a moment however did we hold it in view, for suddenly turning down a steep bank by a track no bigger than a great ribbon, the Fakeer bade me follow; through dense brushwood we now went till he paused below a shelving rock, whence dashed a little stream of pellucid water, taking me by the hand and bidding me stoop beneath a sort of natural arch, he led me into a narrow cavity, almost in complete darkness.

"This is the passage by which I left the *Devoul* (pagoda); and now, *Khodavund*—master, listen to me, for it is fitting that you should know what we have to expect. In a few minutes the instrumental music of the Brahmins will commence; at that moment the preparations are nearly completed for leading the sacrifice to the subterranean temple. We shall witness the entrance of the procession, and I need not say how necessary the utmost caution and silence will be. The victim will then be left for a *ghurree*—a space of about twenty minutes—in total solitude, and during this space of time we must endeavour to rescue her, and bear her afar from the fatal building. Should, however, the loud sound of a gong be heard, we must look for interruption, for it is a signal that the head Brahmin approaches unaccompanied to hold discourse with the doomed virgin. In that case we may have to use violence; be ready to assist me with sword and pistol, if necessary; but act not at all unless you see that I stand at fault, or call upon you for aid. It may be that Alla will enable me to save her life without imperilling mine, or—*yours!* The conference over, during which no sound from the subterranean can soar above, for the noise of tom-toms and the shriek of the Kuleira horn in the uppermost temple will drown all other sounds, the High Priest will ring a bell, whose deep clang of unsurpassable volume may be heard for several miles. This is to announce that no space of solitary preparation will be granted to the victim, but that the Brahminical fraternity are to descend at once, to complete the oblation. That bell, Sahib, must not be sounded, or we are lost! Another word, and then onwards! Be not dismayed if the brood of tamed snakes, which are retained in the Pagoda, be let loose and approach you. They are harmless, for their fangs have been extracted. But thine, my pretty pet," (and he tapped the basket which he carried under his arm) "thine are sharp and full of the *zahr-idawa*—the venom of revenge!" And as he tapped the receptacle a harsh hissing sound proceeded from it, while the hateful reptile's movements became so vigorous, that I was glad to be assured the fastenings that retained it imprisoned were of sufficient strength to guarantee our safety.

In another moment such a clangour burst

from the interior of the Pagoda, that for an instant I almost believed we were in the midst of the performers. Tom-toms, horns, the dissonant clash of cymbals—I know not how many discordant instruments—formed the diabolical orchestra; and this deafening overture to the latent tragedy increased as we groped our way till we reached the circular chamber of which he had told me, the crumbling steps of which were scaled not without difficulty. He there led me to an orifice, which he told me formed the eye of an idol, bidding me look down; and then indeed I witnessed a scene which I have no skill to describe. The whole circular extent of a hall of idols was lit up by coloured lamps, rendering hideously distinct the unutterably repulsive and sometimes obscene images worshipped by the Brahmins. A sort of altar, on which gleamed a vessel of burning gums and wood that spread around a rich but suffocating aromatic smoke, stood in the centre, and opposite was a huge door, now carefully closed, the chief entrance to the upper range of temples. It appeared to me but a brief time that I gazed, when the dissonances that had as it were reigned around ceased of a sudden, and the door, flung wide open, gave admission to a band of Brahmins, the centre group bearing on a common *charpae*, or bedstead, the body of a woman, stripped to the waist, unveiled, but her neck, her arms, covered with jewels; a white sheet, flung across the lower part of her figure, was strapped by silken cords, which bound her firmly to the couch. It was Nargisi, whom I had not seen since her early girlhood—and whom, in fact, I could not have recognized in the pale, wax-like countenance and shrouded yet symmetrical figure of the corpse-like creature before me.

I do not intend to dilate on all the mummeries that now took place, for I do not recollect them, nor was it easy, amidst the hum of choral voices, the morotonous wail of a peculiar kind of *afe*, which now made the predominant music, and the stifling vapours arising from many censers and torches, flaring with oily exhalations, to retain my powers of observation. But I recollect that the chief Brahmin made a short oration, in which long life and immunity from all future misfortune were promised to Nargisi, provided she then and there abjured her creed for that of her exhortator, to which the only reply being a faint voiced but decided negative, the High Priest—for so he may be designated—warned her that a short period of solitary contemplation would be accorded to her, at the end of which time she must be prepared to yield her life as an offering to the goddess Kali, unless she altered her decision. I afterwards learned from the Fakeer that her submission would have no whit changed the murderous intentions of the treacherous Brahmins.

"Be advised," cried the Brahmin; "in a *ghurree's* time let us hear you consent to become a priestess in the service of the terrible Kali! Behold her!"

And I started so violently as he pointed as I thought to myself, that something which I could not discern becoming detached from the idol, to which in truth I was indebted for my place of concealment, fell with a loud crash!

"Alla!" whispered the Fakeer, "all is lost!" But all was not lost, for the group of Brahmins, uttering ejaculations of wonder and awe with which no word of menace towards their unsuspected audience mingled, we concluded that, as was afterwards proved, the accident had only served to heighten the dramatic effect of the scene.

At the word "*Behold!*" the dreadful visage of the idol had become visible amidst glaring lights of blue, and red, and yellow, but my movement had shaken off one of the skulls, of which the goddess's skeletal necklace was composed, which, in falling, bounded from the floor to the bier-like couch where Nargisi lay!

And now the crowd of Brahmins filed slowly out of the cavernous temple, leaving their chief alone with the captive.

"Art thou not afraid of death?" he asked.

"I fear nothing but life with such as you," was the reply.

"Think better of it," he added. "Belong to us, and elevated to the dignity of a sacred priestess, a life of pleasure awaits you."

"Begone," she cried. "I spurn your offers. I am ready to drink the cup of martyrdom—on my head and eyes be it!"

"Look here," he said. "See what pretty pets I leave with you for sport and amusement until your final decision is made."

And opening, one by one, several baskets of matting, similar to that which now lay close to me, where the Fakeer stood, out leaped and darted and wriggled at least a dozen gigantic serpents! A malignant laugh passed the Priest's lips as the poor girl, who doubtless thought the reptiles were fanged, uttered a piercing shriek, which I had some difficulty in repressing a nervous inclination to ccho.

"Take counsel of these wise creatures, or in another *ghurree* you die!"

(To be Continued.)

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

The Army at Malta.

VALETTA, MARCH 24.—The inspection of the brigade of Guards, of the 33rd Regiment, the 93rd Regiment, and of the Rifles, which took place to-day on the Floriana, was in reality a very imposing review. General Carobert, General Bosquet, General Martimprey, and a number of other officers attached to the French expeditionary columns, were present, and expressed to General Ferguson and to Brigadier-General Bentick their complete satisfaction and delight at the splendid appearance of the men, their steadiness in marching, and the perfect discipline of the force. Several French non-commissioned officers and privates were on the ground, and most of them seemed particularly struck by the costume of the 93rd Highlanders. The most perfect good feeling pervades the allies. The most sensitive of Frenchmen could see nothing in our covered ensigns to revive the least feeling of bitterness or international hatred. It was pleasant to witness the meeting of two armies which have never yet had a friendly rencontre. On the soil of Malta French and English troops here stood for the first time without preparing for the shock of battle, and the cheers which are now ringing from shore to sea, till the rocks re-echo, are no longer ominous of conflict. When the Christophe Colomb and the Mistral came in last night the cheering never ceased as long as there was any pretence for it. Our bands played "*Partant pour la Syrie*" and several French airs, and the band of our allies returned the compliment with "*God save the Queen*." The Africane screw came in from Marsailles at half-past 12 this day, and is now lying off the Lazaretto. She anchored just as the Guards were marching into their quarters, and the interchange of civilities at once commenced, and is now being busily proceeded with. The allies seemed insatiable at gazing on each other, wondering perhaps why they were never such enemies, or what their forefathers' fought for so rancorously. As I write a large French transport is in sight. The French Guards are at the Palace. The enthusiasm is so great that the men of the Ripon, Peninsular and Oriental steamers, stokers and all, cheer the French as loudly as their military friends on shore.

The Army on the Danube.

VIENNA, APRIL 1.—The accounts received in this city from the theatre of war on the Danube, are just now so contradictory and disquieted that it seems advisable to extract the more probable information from the various papers, and to lay it before you in a condensed and connected form. It is somewhat doubtful whether General Ushakoff has remained on the right bank of the Danube. A Russian bulletin published at Bucharest on the 27th of March makes no mention of Ushakoff's expedition. The *Sokolten Freund*, as usual, represents matters in the most favorable light for the Russians. A heavy cannonade was opened by the artillery posted at Brailow on the 22d, and continued on the 23d, while the passage of the Danube was being effected. It is difficult to believe that the position occupied by the Turks at Gedshil was taken by the Russians under Prince Gortschakoff with a loss of no more than 20 men, but the bulletins state that such was the case. It is affirmed that the entrenched works opposite Brailow, which were constructed after plans made by foreign engineers, and had taken four months to complete, were most ingloriously forsaken by the majority of the Turks during the night of the 22d. General Luderz, who crossed from Galatz, and met with no resistance, has occupied the road leading from Isaktscha to Matschin. General Ushakoff, who commanded 13 battalions, according to private accounts met with a most heroic resistance, and did not succeed in getting possession of the redoubts near Tultscha until some 100 of his men had fallen. It is still rumoured here that Tultscha is taken, but it must be repeated that the place is a strong citadel, which will hardly surrender without a struggle. On the 25th the Russians began to open their trenches and parallels around Matschin and Isaktscha. The siege of the former will be carried on by Gen. Kotzebue, and that of the latter by Gen. Aurep, under the superintendence of General Schiller. On the same day, the 25d, the Russians crossed from Oltenitz to Turtakei, and a famous battle ensued, in which the Russians were defeated, and suffered a severe loss. Yesterday evening telegraphic information received by a Greek house relates to a partially successful attack of the Russians on Kalafat, was sent me, and of course immediately forwarded, but it is by no means improbable that the three redoubts mentioned as having been taken by the Russians may refer to the affair under Ushakoff at Tultscha. The most recent news—from the *Freuen-Blatt*—was forwarded by telegraph at 10 this morning. The despatch, which is dated Bucharest, 26th March, informs us that the Turks had crossed the Danube at Sumntza, opposite Sissow. The conflict had lasted several days, and all the troops which could be spared from Bucharest had been sent to the scene of action. It is related, "that after the gates of Tultscha had been opened to admit the victorious Ushakoff," the gallant General established a communication with the infantry division under Aurep, which has invested the fort of Isaktscha. The head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff were, on the 24th at a small place called Gretschi, somewhat south of the Matschin. The above mentioned Vienna paper gives the following statement, which is evidently grossly exaggerated, relative to the number of Russians in the Dobrudscha:—9 battalions of the line, four regiments of the cavalry, 160 guns, with 4,500 artillerymen, and one battalion of sappers and miners. To this army, Mustapha Pasha can oppose 10,000 men at Babudagh, 4,000 at Hirsova, and 16,000 with 30 guns at Trajans-wall. (Chernawoda, Kara-Su, and Kostenuje.) On the 25th of March Mustapha Pasha still had his head-quarters at Baba-Dagh. As soon as Omar Pasha learned what had occurred at the lower extremity of his line of operation, he despatched messengers to Silistria and Hirsova with instructions that the second line of defence should be Trajan's-wall, and announcing the speedy arrival of reinforcements from Shumla. At the same time an adjutant was despatched to Constantinople to desire the Minister of War to send troops without delay to Kostenuje. On the 28th a messenger from Omar Pasha arrived at Widdin with instructions for Achmed Pasha, and immediately a greater number of troops were sent across to Kalafat. The whole line is

alarm'd, and the reserves are marching with all speed to the Danube.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 25.—The Turks were not driven back on the 22d, but made a spontaneous retrograde movement. At Tultscha, the Russians lost above 1,500 men. Two battalions were cut to pieces.

The War in the Dobrudscha.

From Vienna the telegraph announces that Omar Pasha had anticipated the Russian advance into the Dobrudscha, and that the Ottoman force there was falling back, according to orders upon Trajan's-Wall, which is well fortified, and where the Russians will have to encounter at least 60,000 Turks.

The *Independence Belge* repeats the statement that, profiting by the absence of the combined fleets at Beirut, five Russian steamers from Sebastopol, after visiting Odessa, succeeded in disembarking 4,000 soldiers on the island of Dunavetz, in Dobrudscha, at the entrance of the St. George's mouth of the Danube. Having accomplished this service, the five Russian steamers regained the port of Odessa.

Departure of the Baltic Fleet from Kioge Bay.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 5.

The Fleet left Kioge Bay this morning. The news that the Russians have evacuated Aaland is officially confirmed.

Contests take place continually in Epirus and Thessaly. Preveza has been declared in a state of blockade. The citadel of Arta suffers from want of provisions.

The French Commander's Address to his Soldiers.

The following "order of the day" has been addressed by Marshal St. Arnaud to the soldiers of Africa:—

Soldiers!—In a few days you are to leave for the East. You are going to defend allies unjustly attacked, and to take up the defence flung by the Czar at the nations of the west. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean Europe will applaud your efforts and success. You will combat side by side with the English, the Turks, and the Egyptians. You know what is due to comrades—union and cordiality in the intercourse of the camp; devotedness to the common cause on the field of battle. France and England, rivals in other times, are now friends and allies. The two countries have learned to esteem each other whilst combating. United, they command the seas, and their fleets will feed the army while famine is in the camp of the enemy. The Turks and Egyptians have held out against the enemy since the commencement of the war. Alone and unaided they have beaten them in several actions. What will they not do when seconded by your battalions?

Soldiers! The eagles of the empire resume their flight—not to menace Europe, but to defend it. Bear them on once more as your fathers bore them before you, and, like them, let us all, before we quit France, repeat the cry which so often led them to victory.—"Vive l'Empereur."

A. DE ST. ARNAUD, Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East.

Russian Intrigues in Montenegro.

The *Agram Gazette* states that a courier from St. Petersburg had arrived at Cetinje in 12 days, bearing positive orders for the Montenegrins to attack the Turkish province of Herzegowina. From Vienna it is announced that Russian couriers are passing in rapid succession between Russia and Montenegro.

Expected Bombardment of St. Petersburg.

A Vienna paper has an article on the subject of St. Petersburg, wherein we find the following as to the defence of that city, especially the great fort on the Petroski Island of the Neva, which it shows was designed to overawe the capital, not to defend it from an assailant.—"The arms of the Neva, where they are in immediate contact with us, are totally defenceless. If Cronstadt, which really serves

as the lock and bolt to these islands, should turn out to be useless, the helpless city may find in this fort a dagger planted against its own breast, and the blow of which it cannot parry. The events about to occur here are not so very difficult to predict. Should the Russian fleet be vanquished, the conquering fleet will run up the Neva, and the defenders of the city will throw themselves into the fort. The bombardment would reduce a part at least of the city to ashes. On the restoration of peace, the Russian sovereign executive, grieving over the destroyed city of the Neva, would carry out an idea long since entertained, by withdrawing into the interior of the empire once more, and re-occupying the Kremlin of Moscow, the primitive seat, still deemed sacred, of the Czars. A man gazing from the Admiralty tower on all these gay palaces, and pondering on their not improbable sad destiny, might be excused if he wept, as Xerxes did, when gazing on the host near the Hellespont."

Depressed State of Feeling in Warsaw.

Letters from Warsaw of the 24th ult., state that a very depressed state of feeling prevails there, notwithstanding the carnival, with its attendant pleasures, has been ushered in as usual. All trade is at a stand-still; Prussia's conduct excites amazement. The old Russian party views this power with great distrust, and it seems in their eyes as something perfectly astounding that Prussia should remain even neutral—that she should not instantly join the Emperor.

Declaration of the Prussian Minister of War.

BERLIN, APRIL 2.—It is now believed that our Government leans towards an alliance with the Western Powers, though this tendency will not be immediately manifested in any overt act. It will be shown by a rupture with Russia, an event which every day becomes more imminent.

An intense sensation has been created at Berlin by the publication of the following unequivocal remarks which were made by the Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Bonin, when called upon to give explanations before the loan committee, as to the future attitude of this Government in regard to Russia:—

"Co-operation with Russia under existing circumstances, said his excellency, may be set down amidst impossibilities. The union of Prussia with Russia would convert Germany into a theatre of war, with all its fearful consequences. He who feels a spark of Prussian or German love of country cannot harbour such a thought; but ancient lawgivers, continued the general, omitted to include parricide in their penalcode, because they held this unnatural crime as impossible, even so must a union of Prussia with Russia be regarded as totally unworthy of consideration, since such union would have for Germany all the character of murder."

Such are the inosivio words attributed to the Minister by the journals, and there seems to be no doubt that these words have been correctly reported.

Seizure of Russian War Steamers.

A seizure has been effected of two war-steamers in process of completion by Mr. Pitcher, of Northfleet, for the Emperor of Russia. The seizure of the vessels was effected about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday Mr. Scanlan, of the Customs, seized the steam-engines and boilers, then ready to be put on board. Whatever may be thought of the patriotism of the shipbuilders, by whom the execution of such contracts had been undertaken, it is impossible not to admire the foresight of Mr. Pitcher, who, it appears, insisted upon it, as a condition of the contract, that, as the work progressed, he should be paid by instalments. The loss occasioned by the seizure will consequently fall upon the Russian Government. The vessels are described as of a first-class character, and their building and equipment were superintended by three Russian engineers of high reputation. But these scientific gentlemen deemed it prudent to depart some time ago, and as we learn for America, for the purpose of

having further contracts of the same kind executed in that country for their Government.

Departure of the 23d Fusiliers.

On Tuesday the gallant 23d Fusiliers left Southampton for the East. The regiment arrived at the railway terminus in two special trains, soon after ten o'clock, accompanied by the whole staff of officers and their fine effective band. The men were formed into line in the railway yard, and marched off in companies into the docks, and at once got alongside the Trent, and shortly after every soldier was on board and appeared at perfect ease. The band followed the regiment, and, much to the disappointment of the spectators congregated, did not play until it got on board. The omission was soon supplied, for during three hours' interval, when the stores were being equipped, and other duties appertaining to the embarkation were taking place, they played several martial airs, and other favourite music of the day.

The following is a list of the officers belonging to the regiment, the whole of whom embarked in the Trent:—Lieut. Colonel Chester, Major Lyons, Major Dumbury, Captains Evans, Wynn Campbell, Conelly, Bell, Bruce, Hopton and Evans; Lieuts. Sir Wm. Young, Bart., Hughes, Bulwer, Bathurst, E. Sayer, Torrens, Anstruther, John, Butler, C. G. Sutton, and Dymally; Surgeon Watt, Assistant Surgeons Jenkins and W. Cuthill.

The number of men (exclusive of officers) is 850, besides 19 women, taken out by the Trent. Including the officers of the ship, crew, &c., the number of souls on board is about 1,000, exceeding that taken out by the Orinoco.

Embarkation of the 88th Connaught Rangers.

This celebrated regiment, which has been lying at Preston for some time past under orders for the East, took their departure from that town on Tuesday. They were accompanied to the station by thousands of the inhabitants of Preston, who most enthusiastically cheered them on their departure. The regiment, 850 in number, under the command of Lieut. Col. Horatio Stanley, arrived at the Tithern-street station, Liverpool, about 11 a. m., by special train and were received with the most vociferous cheers by thousands of spectators. Having formed into marching order, the band struck up "Patrick's Day," which was the signal for a tremendous cheer by the entire regiment. They marched into Tithern street, through Moorfields, Dale-street, and High-street, to the Exchange-flags, a portion of which was kept apart for their convenient march. The entire of the windows of the Town Hall, Exchange and Underwriters Rooms, Stock Exchange, Police-office, and the various offices in the buildings, were crowded with spectators, of which a large number were ladies, who added their quota of enthusiasm by the constant waving of handkerchiefs. Having formed into a circle round Nelson's Monument, the band played with splendid effect the National Anthem, the spectators during the performance remaining uncovered, and at the close joining the gallant soldiers in three deafening cheers.

The march was then resumed, and preceded by the band, playing several Irish airs. The soldiers marched through Castle-street and James-street to the landing-stage, where the Cunard steam-tenders Jackal and Satellite, with two large barges in tow, were in attendance to convey them to the Niagara, lying at her moorings in the Sleyne. While the troops were being arranged on board the tenders the band remained on the stages and played several appropriate airs—viz., "Cheer, boys, cheer," "The Girl I left behind me," and "The Young May Moon," which, on the colours of the regiment passing, they changed to the old rallying tune, "Patrick's Day," and again cheered most vociferously. About half-past twelve, all being on board, the tenders moved off, the Satellite leading, followed shortly by the Jackal, and during their progress they were enthusiastically greeted by the crews of the vessels in the river, who generally dipped their respective flags, the courtesy being returned by the tenders lowering their union jacks. Very shortly after the arrival of the tenders alongside the Niagara, the

troops were all comfortably disposed of on board. The arrangements for their embarkation were very complete, and not the slightest interruption or delay took place.

Embarkation of the 7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers.)

On Wednesday the above regiment embarked at Southampton, on board the Orinoco, Captain Wilson, and took their departure for the Mediterranean. The men and officers were about 950 strong. The whole of the men appeared not only to possess "jolly good health," but seemed in the best of spirits. One incident seemed to please them remarkably—viz., the presence of their old commander, Col. Farquharson. This gallant officer, who has retired from the regiment about three years, and who visited Southampton for the purpose of witnessing the embarkation, was no sooner alongside the vessel than the men commenced cheering vociferously, and many expressions of regret at his being left behind were heard from the various soldiers who had served during his command.

Departures, and Preparations for Departure.

The Toning which sailed on the 4th took out Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, Brigadier-General Pennefather, Brigadier-General Eyre, Major Stirling, Captain Shadwell, Captain Thackwell, Captain Harding, Major Hope, Lieutenant Graham, Captain Walsh, Aide-de-Camp to Lord de Ros, Captain Woodford, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Capt. Blau, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, an officer and detachment of the 19th Regiment, Lieutenant Pearce, and General Brown's horse.

The City of London, which sailed on Thursday, had on board Major-General Sir D. I. Evans, Capt. Gubbins, Capt. Boyle, Capt. Allix, Capt. Clifton, with the Duke of Cambridge's establishment, Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Col. Herbert, Assistant-Quartermaster-General. A company of Sappers from Woolwich also embarked with this ship. The means of transport have still to be provided for 22 officers and 72 horses of the general staff.

The Reinforcements.

James Watt, 91 screw, Capt. Elliott, left the Downs on Monday to join the fleet at Kioye Bay. She steamed away, against a fresh northerly wind and strong tide admirably well. It appears that on Sunday the machinery (Bolton and Watt's,) although answering well, did not do its best, and when the ship is supplied with a screw of a coarser pitch, it is expected that she will be equal to any of sister screws.

St. Vincent, 101, Capt. E. Scott, having repaired defects, hauled out of the Angle Dock at Portsmouth, and will complete for sea with all despatch.

Waterloo, 120, Capt. Lord F. Kerr, flag-ship at Sheerness, it is said, is to have her name changed. When she is manned she will be ready for sea.

Formidable, 84, Sheerness, is getting ready for sea with all possible despatch. Her masts are being stepped, &c.

Majestic, 80 screw, Capt. Hope, C. B. Sheerness. Her stores having arrived at this port, and she will soon be ready for sea, and no doubt she will soon get manned, as Captain Hope is generally respected. She is a splendid vessel, although rather short for a screw, she having been laid down for a sailing-vessel.

Exmouth, 90 screw, Devonport.—Rhadamanthus, paddle store-ship, Master Commander John Belan, is discharging her cargo of boilers and engines for the Colossus, 80, at Portsmouth the weight of which is about 110 tons. She will then proceed to Devonport with part of the boilers for the Exmouth, 90 screw, now building at that port.

New and Destructive Engines of War.

The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of new engines of destruction, which will be brought into requisition by the present European war. He says:—

"The new invention for the more rapid destruction of human beings, which the war is bringing to light, especially in England, will surpass all expectations. The arsenals of England have for a long time been closed to visitors, even to Members of Parliament, while these new and terrible machines were being constructed and experimented upon, and no knowledge of their existence was permitted until now called forth by actual service.—Many years ago the English Government had a proposition before them to adopt Warner's floating gun, and hesitated. A Member of Parliament exclaimed:—"He demands but £300,000, and you hesitate! Hasten to buy this machine, declare war against France, and you will destroy her marine in a few days time!" No attention was paid to this apostrophe at the time; to France, and apparently none in England. But this terrible invention, of which the public has ceased to talk, and which was even ridiculed at the time, has been maturing in concealment at the arsenals in Woolwich, and is now ready to go out on its work of destruction.

"The Count Lavalette, captain of the military marine in France, who knew the construction of this gun, it is said made endeavors to have it adopted by the minister of marine under Louis Philippe. It is simply a long congrue gun, which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury.—When the fire attains this reservoir, it explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter, which it is impossible for them to close up as they do to the round holes made by cannon balls.

"In admitting that the Russian fleets shall retire under the inaccessible fortresses of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, they cannot be in safety from this terrible congrue gun, which carries to almost any distance within reach of the aim, and far beyond the reach of any other gun. It cannot be prevented from passing through the most contracted straits where ships pass.

"The submarine boats are so perfected at this moment, that they can reach and attach a burner to an enemy's ship without running the least danger. Experiments are also being made with an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill, but which paralyzes an entire crew for several hours, or until they are made prisoners. They are embarking also a large number of burning explosive balls, which explode invariably when they strike, even in the body of a horse, for they inflame at the moment of discharge from the gun, and fly burning like small congrues until the moment of explosion, when they may apply fire to the ammunition chests and other inflammable material, as easily and as surely as if they were to fall in a stubble-field.

"They are furnishing two small steamboats of a singular appearance, which will carry only two enormous Paixhan guns, placed on the fore part of the vessel. The walls of these little vessels have a thickness of six feet, made of oak, standing upright, and this covered with a mattress of cotton substance, a foot and a-half thick which is impenetrable to a bullet, and this again covered with a sheeting of iron and lead. Its prow has the angular form of a cui-ass, intended to turn bullets; the roof or deck is covered in the same way, so as to allow the bombs to glide into the sea, without doing damage.

"The fire-ship, very heavy, and a bad sailer, will be towed and let loose at the proper moment, to approach near the enemy's vessels, either when at anchor or laying to, which it will attack fore and aft with bombs thrown between wind and water, and sprinkling the ship with a shower of Grecian fire. One of these burners, taking by surprise a fleet of vessels in a calm, could with ease destroy the whole fleet, and yet it only requires the labor of ten determined men to operate it.

"The peace society have agitated the question in England of how far a nation is justified in employing other and more destructive methods in war than those employed by the enemy. Admiral Napier has replied to these propositions with irony:—"If you fear to hurt the enemy, put into your guns balls of cotton, and into your cannon takes of rice!"

"The English fleet is largely provided with balloons, intended to carry inflammable material to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the wind favors such operations.

"Another invention, still more terrible than all the rest, but of which the construction has not yet been made known, except to a very small number of persons, is about to be sent out to destroy the Russians. All these inventions are highly curious and interesting in the history of the war, but rather afflicting for humanity."

Position of the Armies in Turkey.

When the intelligence of the Russian occupation of the Dobrodja was first received; and long before the real intentions of the Russians in passing the Danube could be developed by their acts, we stated our opinion that the leading idea of the movement could not be any other than the improvement of their defensive position. That this was actually the case is shown by all their steps since, and by those of their opponents also. The Russians sent from 40,000 to 50,000 men into the Dobrodja, who have not, as far as reliable information goes, passed the line from Chernavoda to Kustendje. They appear to have sent an equal if not a superior number to Kalarash, opposite Siliustria, with the intention of menacing, or under favorable circumstances, of attacking that fortress. They have withdrawn all their troops west of Bucharest with the exception of a rear guard, which, incapable of holding out any longer in front of Kalafat, has, it appears, made an excursion upon the opposite Servian shore of the Danube, for the purpose apparently of showing the contempt of the Russians for Servian neutrality, and trying what effect the presence of a few Russian uniforms would produce among the Servian peasantry—or even perhaps to furnish occasion for the occupation of the country by Austria.

There is no doubt that we shall very shortly hear of the whole of Lesser Wallachia being abandoned by the Russians, and what then, will be their position? Their line will extend from Tiryvest by Oltenitza and Kalarash to Chernavoda and thence, crossing the Danube, to the Black Sea near Kustendje. It is in fact a position which sacrifices more ground than it gains. This is the case notwithstanding this shortening of the Russian front is in itself an advantage. At the same time it is a movement toward their left, by which their line of retreat formerly in the direction of the prolongation of that front, is now placed perpendicularly behind it. Two months ago Omar Pasha could have cut off their retreat by merely passing the Danube at any point between Siliustria and Hirsova; but now that cannot be done, except, perhaps, by landing troops near the mouth of the Dniester. And it is in this that the great advantage of the movement lies—an advantage not even balanced by the risk encountered by placing the corps in the Dobrodja in an oblong rectangle, one side of which is closed by the strong position of the enemy, another by the sea, and the other two by the two heads of the Danube with no more than three bridges for communication, reinforcements or retreat.

But here exists the advantage gained by the Russians. They have obtained a position from which they can retreat, but not one from which they can advance. Before them from Oltenitza to Chernavoda, is the Danube, passable at a few points only, and those points defended either by strong batteries on a commanding shore, or, at Siliustria, by a regular fortress. Further on, from Chernavoda to the sea, are the lakes and morasses of Karasu, the Wall of Trajan (reputed for danger on the points of passage), the fortress of Kustrenje, and the allied fleets on their flank in the Black Sea. Beyond the Danube, as well as beyond Trajan's wall, stretches a comparatively barren country, generally of high ground, intersected in every direction by the precipitous ravines formed by numerous rivers, none of which are bridged over. This country is certainly not impassable for an army, but can only be traversed by a force which may safely expect to find a good position, a weak enemy, and plenty of provisions and forage on the other side. But here just the reverse is the case. If the Russians advanced from Trajan's Wall and from Oltenitza or Turtukai towards

Bazardshik and Rasgrad, they must leave troops behind them to blockade Siliustria and to observe Rustshuk. Thus weakened they pass the difficult country to Rasgrad and Bazardshik, and where do they arrive? Why, before the first advanced range of the Balkin, which runs right across their line of operations, and which must be passed in detached corps on different and diverging roads. Supposing this to be attempted their divided corps risk being beaten in detail by a concentrated force emerging from Shumla, the retreat of which they cannot in any case cut off. But supposing even that they should overcome all these difficulties, and should appear, say 100,000 men strong, in the neighborhood of Shumla and Varna,—what then? Shumla is a position which not only can be held by 40,000 men against 100,000, but in which the smaller force cannot be kept in check by the larger. At the same time, it covers Varna, which on the other flank is covered by the allied fleets. And Varna and Shumla form combined, a line far stronger than Verona and Leguago formed, in 1849, upon the Adige for Field Marshal Radetzky; when he was pressed on all sides by the Piedmontese and insurgent Italian troops. Moreover, Shumla and Varna have as their complements Rustshuk and Siliustria, both of which are situated in the direction of the enemy's flank and which, weak as they may appear in themselves, cannot successfully be attacked as long as the main force of the Turkish army is capable of a sally from Shumla in either direction. Both fortresses are situated on the Danube, Siliustria in front of the right centre of the present Russian position; Rustshuk on its right flank. They must be blockaded on the right bank of the river; that is to say, the blockading force must take its station directly between the fortresses and Shumla, where, according to all appearances, Omar Pasha is concentrating the bulk of his troops. Any force, blockading Rustshuk and Siliustria, must, therefore, be of sufficient strength to resist at least two-thirds of the Turkish army concentrated at Shumla, with the garrisons of these fortresses besides. On the other hand, if the Russian force advances by way of Bazardshik, it must also be strong enough to resist two-thirds of the army of Shumla in open battle.

Besides, troops must be detached to blockade Varna at least on the north side, and if possible on the south side also; for unless Varna is blockaded it cannot be taken, and unless it is taken, the Russians cannot pass the Balkan. If, beside all these requirements, we take into consideration the detachments necessary to keep up the communication between the different corps on the long line from Rustshuk to Varna, and to secure the arrival of supplies, there is no doubt that in order to make a successful advance upon Shumla and Varna, the two decisive points of defence of the eastern Balkan, the Russians must have more than double the force which the Turks can concentrate at Shumla.

From these facts we see that the Turks have acted very wisely. The abandonment of the Dobrodja is the first positive and undeniable proof of good generalship on the part of Omar Pasha. The country and its fortresses are not worth holding. Instead of incurring defeats and losses of men and material, the Turkish General at once ordered his troops to abandon all points as soon as it could be done with safety for the retreat of all, and to fall back on Trajan's Wall. Thus the Russians obtained an easy apparent triumph while the Turks did them serious damage in the process, and gained their true position of defence before the enemy could retaliate. The Turks have no garrisons except in important places, and where the main army or fleets in the Black Sea can support them. Thus they will be able to bring together at least 80,000 or 90,000 men in case of need, between Shumla and Varna, a force which might be increased by the speedy recall of some of the troops that a political panic, without any real reason sent to Kalafat. And that the Russians might bring twice as many, or even more men, across the Danube is impossible, at least during the campaign. In saying this, we are supposing that they actually intend to carry forward a vigorous offensive, and we leave out of the account the arrival of the Anglo-French auxiliary troops, whose presence would make any passage of the Balkan an act

of folly. We have considered the subject in this light, because it is quite as well to know the real state of the present combatants. The truth is, that if the Russians and the Turks alone had to fight the matter out, even after the superiority required for offensive action has been lost to the Turks by diplomatic delays, Constantinople is for the present year at least, safe enough from a Russian invasion.

[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.D. London: 1853.

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

THE three writers whose works are named above may be taken as representatives of the three great parties which divide the Church of England. These parties have always existed, under different phases, and with more or less of life. But they have been brought into sharper contrast, and have learned better to understand themselves and one another, during the controversies which have agitated the last twenty years. They are commonly called the Low Church, the High Church, and the Broad Church parties; but such an incomplete analysis. On a closer inspection, it is seen that each of these is again triply subdivided into sections which exemplify respectively the exaggeration, the stagnation, and the normal development of the principles which they severally claim to represent. And these subdivisions, though popularly confounded with each other, differ amongst themselves, as much as the delirium of fever or the torpor of old age differs from the calm circulation of health.

It would be an interesting task to trace these parties historically, from the Reformation downwards; to show how far they may be regarded as continuous branches, how far as modern revivals, how far as new modifications of ancient schools of opinion. But this would require researches far too extensive for our limits. We only propose at present to examine the divisions of the existing Church of England, and to study their forms and boundaries, not as they would be coloured in a chronological chart, but as they would be laid down in an actual survey.

Of the parties named above, the most influential in recent times has been that which is termed Low Church by its adversaries, and Evangelical by its adherents. It originated in the revival of religious life, which marked the close of the last and the beginning of the present century,—the reaction against a long period of frozen lifelessness. The thermometer of the Church of England sank to its lowest point in the first thirty years of the reign of George III. Butler and Berkely were dead, and had left no successors. The last of that generation of clergymen which had founded the Societies for 'the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge,' and the 'Propagation of the Gospel,' were now in their graves. Unbelieving bishops and a slothful clergy had succeeded in driving from the Church the faith and zeal of Methodism which Wesley had organized within her pale. The spirit was expelled, and the dregs remained. That was the age when jobbery and corruption, long supreme in the State, had triumphed over the virtues of the Church; when the money-changers not only entered the temple, but drove out the worshippers; when ecclesiastical revenues were monopolized by wealthy pluralists; when the name of curate lost its legal

meaning, and instead of denoting the incumbent of a benefice, came to signify the deputy of an absentee; when church services were discontinued; when university exercises were turned into a farce; when the holders of ancient endowments vied with one another in evading the intentions of their founders; and when everywhere the lowest ends were most openly avowed, and the lowest means adopted for effecting them. In their preaching, nineteen clergymen out of twenty carefully abstained from dwelling upon Christian doctrines. Such topics exposed the preacher to the charge of fanaticism.—Even the calm and sober Crabb, who certainly never erred from excess of zeal, was stigmatized in those days by his brethren as a 'Methodist,' because he introduced into his sermons the motives of future reward and punishment. An orthodox clergyman (they said) should be content to show his people the worldly advantage of good conduct, and to leave heaven and hell to the pastors. Nor can we wonder that such should have been the notions of country parsons, when even by those who passed for the supreme arbiters of orthodoxy and taste the rapid Rhetoric of Blair was thought the highest standard of Christian exhortation.

At last, this age of stagnation was ended by that great convulsion which startled Europe from its slumber. The triumph of Atheism in France restored Christianity to England. Faith revived in the tempest; the solemn truth woke solemn thoughts, and forgotten truths were preached to eager hearers, by an ever increasing band of zealous men, whose one desire was to rekindle in the hearts of others that belief which filled their own. In the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. These doctrines had hitherto been rather tacitly ignored than openly contradicted. The Articles were subscribed by those who disbelieved them, as 'Articles of Peace,' to use the fashionable euphemism; but by most they were neither believed nor disbelieved. The mass of the clergy trouble not their souls with theological difficulties, but hunted and tipped peacefully with the squirearchy. Yet they were compelled, Sunday after Sunday, to affirm in their reading-desk what they contradicted in their pulpits. Though they denied human corruption in the sermon, they were forced in the prayers to acknowledge that all mankind were 'tied and bound by the chain of their sins;' though they denounced as fanciful, all mention of the Atonement, they were compelled to speak of it themselves, not in their own words, but in the words of the Universal Church, with the deepest pathos and the most enthusiastic love.

Such inconsistency was too glaring not to be felt, even by the dullest; and it gave an overwhelming superiority in argument to the assailing party. Thus their triumph was more rapid and complete than is usual in theological controversies. In less than twenty years the original battle-field was won, and the enemy may be said to have surrendered at discretion. Thenceforward, scarcely a clergyman was to be found in England who preached against the doctrine of the creeds. The faith of the Church was restored to the level of her formularies. But, meanwhile the combatants who had won the victory were no longer united under a single standard, or rather the banner of the cross, under which they fought, was seen to wave over the encampments of three separate armies. And each of these

was more or less recruited, and its character more or less altered, by the enrolment among its troops of a portion of the conquered enemy.

From the period the Evangelical party began to assume the form which it still retains. At first it had comprehended many different shades of theological opinion. All religious men, had been classed together by their opponents as enthusiasts, fanatics, and Methodists, and had agreed to forget their minor differences in their essential agreement. But when the great truths of Christianity were no longer denied within the Church, the maintenance of them ceased to be a distinctive badge of fellowship; and other secondary doctrines assumed greater importance, as forming the specific creed of the majority of those who had hitherto been contented with a more catholic bond of union. Of the tenets which then became, and have since continued, the watch-words of the Evangelical camp, the most conspicuous were the two following; first, 'the universal necessity of conversion,' and secondly, 'justification by faith.' A third was added, to which subsequent controversy gave more than its original prominence, namely, 'the sole authority of Scripture as the rule of faith.'

To be continued.

THE CHOLERA IN IRELAND.—The reports from the North are altogether favorable. Belfast is quite free. Some cases had occurred at Larne, but there, too, all traces of the disease have disappeared, and a similar account comes from Carrickfergus, where but a few days since it was feared that the pestilence had taken a firm root. In Cork, cholera shows itself in isolated cases. One of its first victims has been Captain Hopkinson, of the 62nd Regiment.

BUFFALO, April 23, 1854.—FATAL RIOT AT SAOINAW—SHERIFF KILLED BY THE MOB.—The Michigan papers contain accounts of a dreadful riot at Saginaw on the 17th inst. It originated in an attempt of some three hundred armed men to burn the jail at the place, and rescue the prisoners. The Sheriff and others interfered to put down the riot, and the Sheriff was killed. A large number of the rioters have been arrested and bound over to await an examination.

The inhabitants of London, C. W., are going to apply to Parliament at its next Session to have the name of that place changed to the 'City of Westminster.'

The Maine Law Bill has been defeated in the New Brunswick Legislature.

The House of Representatives at Washington last week, voted the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of procuring gold medals, to be presented to the Captains of the *Prairie Bells*, the *Reddy*, and the *Quantico* for their gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the *San Francisco*.

UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Private letters we are told, confirm the rumor circulated some time ago, that the Union of the British North American Colonies has been projected by the British Government and that Lord Elgin returns to arrange for its consummation. While we admit that mutual benefits may be derived by all the Colonies from such a union wisely executed, we hope it is not designed to embarrass or keep in abeyance our great public questions, by introducing this as a new element of agitation, and in order to draw off attention from them.

A city contemporary hints that the Northern States of the American Union "may yet take refuge under the flag from which their ancestors strayed!" These States and Colonies would doubtless form a great nation, but it is very questionable, whether any section of the American Republic will ever recede so far from their cherished institutions as to submit to a regular form of Government. The probabilities rather favour, in our opinion, the ultimate adoption of the republican form by the North American Colonies.—*Examiner*.

Maritime Extracts.

The steam-ferry boat Pilot commenced her trips from Point Levy to the Market Landing place on Friday.

A schooner arrived here on Friday from Goose Island, with part of the materials of the bark Clutha, wrecked at that place last fall.

THE MISSING STEAM SHIP.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 22d ult., says:—

It is now fifty-two days since the steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for this port, during which time not a word has been heard of her, and the apprehensions for her safety have increased to a painful extent. It was hoped that news might have by this time been received of her having put into the Azores to repair some slight damage or obtain supplies of coal; but even this hope has been disappointed. The bark Ithona from Antwerp arrived at New York yesterday, having left Fayal on the 3d of April, and makes no mention of the City of Glasgow. This was thirty-three days after the Glasgow sailed from Liverpool, and afforded time for her to have reached that port of refuge, unless she was entirely disabled or hemmed-in in the ice much more completely than the other vessels that have encountered it. The dates from Liverpool are to April 8, late enough for the Glasgow to have crossed the ocean twice, at her ordinary rate, and the hope of her having put back to an English port is also thus frustrated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Considerable speculation, (politically speaking) is going the rounds of this County regarding the coming election, and I observe in your last issue that the name of John Supple Esq., of Pembroke is mentioned as the only person in the field. In this your information has been very limited, as there is every appearance of a close contest.

Some months ago the Hon. F. Hincás name was brought on the carpet by influential individuals belonging to both political parties as being a person, whose local interests, through property in the village of Kenfew and Castleford, blending as they will with the interests of the inhabitants in general, would be most apt to advance our internal improvements, and I believe that a requisition will shortly be issued inviting him to come forward as a Candidate. In opposition to this movement, John Louisa McDougall, Esq., of R. A. Grey, is now busy canvassing through the County for himself, professing the same political views as Mr. Hincás, and also Gerard McCao, Esq., of Springtown, is canvassing, and I believe with a good deal of success—among his opponents—all who have the honor of Mr. McCao's acquaintance can bear witness to the pleasing style of his conversational powers, but whether he can carry his manner into the House of Legislature is doubtful. He has generally been classed in the ranks of the Conservatives, but certain I am, his political creed is unknown in this County, and whatever it may be, would probably change in the different stages of an electioneering contest.

William Morris, Esq., of Greenlaw, has been requested by a large number of his Conservative friends to come forward as a Candidate; but I am informed he has declined the chance of obtaining Parliamentary honors.

It is supposed that the upper part of the County, of which the village of Pembroke forms a nucleus, will bring forward a candidate of their own on the local ground of placing a person in as representative who will do his utmost to have the County Town at Pembroke, and probably the whole contest will be a trial between the Village of Renton and the Village of Pembroke for the County Town.

Should there anything turn up I will inform you.

McNab, 24th April, 1854.

petitioners, in his defence of the Fathers' Tavern in 1794, stated it is an admitted fact that the only persons who then believed the Articles were the Methodists, who were refused



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, MAY 6, 1854.

Orangeism.

The Special Committee appointed at the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America, held in Montreal, in the fall of last year, for adjusting the unfortunate differences in the Orange Association, has concluded its labors for the present; the result being, that out of the thirty-one County Grand Masters in Canada West, twenty-one have already acceded to the wishes of the Committee, and will meet together at Kingston on the 10th of this month, in conference on the affairs of the Order. Lower Canada is unanimous in its support of the Committee, and it is sincerely to be hoped that in the Revision of the Constitution of the Order, the Laws will be made as simple as possible, and the system of election of officers such that there can be, in future, no such occurrence as that which resulted in the present unhappy dissensions.

Orangeism in New Brunswick.

The Bill to Incorporate the Orange Societies of New Brunswick was lost only by a majority of one! This is pretty close work, but not quite so decisive as it will be when next the same question is brought up.

What we allude to, is, the evident certainty that the next Ministry of New Brunswick will not only be Protestant, but completely Orange. The influence of the Popish Bishop will then be exerted in vain to retard the progress of useful measures which may happen to be antagonistic to the principles of his Church.

We extract the following on the subject of the Orange Bill, from our staunch Protestant contemporary the *Carlton Sentinel*—

The Roman Catholic Bishop has succeeded in defeating the Orange Bill. A majority of the present Members are not their own masters, they must do the Bishop's bidding or they will lose their seats. It remains to be seen whether Protestants are to submit to such dictation, or to be represented longer by such cowardly sycophants. We warn the Protestants of New Brunswick against returning these men, they can be intimidated and made to carry out the Bishop's views, and are not to be trusted with power. What if the Bishop should wish to discard the Bible from schools. These men must do his bidding, if they are ordered they will adopt some plan to carry out his wishes. By this very plan the Bible was discarded from Protestant schools in New York and elsewhere. Protestants were found ready to do the Bishop's bidding in return for his support at elections, and the Bible was discarded. The same thing will take place here, perhaps worse, if men so easily led or driven, are entrusted with power.

The Bishop told his people in Fredericton a short time ago, "that if they were but united in the coming struggle, such arrangements had been made, and such plans put in operation, as would prevent the return of any Members they please in any County in the Province, and elect either Roman Catholics or those who are willing to do the bidding of the Romish party." Now let us ask why this wish to return Catholic Members? Why does the Bishop wish to draw a line of distinction between Protestants and Catholics in political matters? And why is he so strongly interested in politics himself? It is because he has some great end in view, and this end he will attain if Protestants continue in their supineness. They would not suffer interference of the kind from their own Ministers, but they will quietly submit to it from a Bishop of Rome. We contend that there should be no distinction in politics between Protestants and Catholics, but if Catholics unite to elect men of their own persuasion, surely Protestants must be mad not to see their own danger, and not unite also to prevent it. It has become absolutely necessary that Protestants should unite to protect their own interests, if they do not like the name of Orangemen let them go by some other, but let them lose no time in organising for the preservation of their best interests. And we warn them against returning such men as voted at the Bishop's bidding on the Orange question. They are more to be feared than Catholics—they are secret enemies to Protestantism—wolves in sheep's clothing. We also warn the Bishop against the course he is pursuing, it must ultimately end in injury to his people. Protestants are willing to grant them equal privileges, in seeking for more they may lose all. In their struggle for rule in the United States, the Catholics have brought against themselves a most formidable society, it is already very numerous, and increasing with unparalleled rapidity, it is called the "Know-Nothings," and as they term it "go the whole figure." They are sworn to oppose Roman Catholics in every shape and form. They will not trade with them, employ them, or even extend to them the hand of charity. This is a dreadful state of things and such as we hope never to see in this Country, and indeed there never would be any necessity for it here or elsewhere, if the people were suffered to have their own way, and mix with Protestants in politics.

The Challenge.

In the *Echo* of the 13th inst., £1600 is offered, in sums of £100, to any person who will prove certain tenets of the Romish Church. On giving satisfaction on any of the points in question, the money is to be paid by the Rector of Barrie, C. W., who is prepared to remunerate any champion of Popery who is able to substantiate the infallibility of his Church, or any other of its leading dogmas.

An attempt to answer some of the questions proposed by the challenge, has been made by a writer signing himself "Catholicus," in the *Echo* of April 27th, but the arguments he makes use of in support of his position are too futile and puerile to be worthy of notice.

Although the acquisition of money, as an instrument of power, is the chief object of Romanism and the main employment of Popish Priests; still we are of opinion that the £1600 will be perfectly secure from the clutches of those theatrical "money-changers" in the temple; who can do everything but prove the truth or infallibility of the doctrines which they teach.

It is much less difficult to sprinkle with "holy water," and pardon the sins of deluded mortals than it is to establish the truth or rationality of any of the enormously ridiculous doctrines of Popery.

Polite Literature.

A phlebotomising disciple of that ancient professor of the anti-inflammatory art of depletion, Sangrado, addresses to the Editor of the *Orange Lily* the annexed valuable and highly elegant epistle; which, however, we are quite willing to take in good part, as an ebullition of national indignation, quite as decided, though far less striking than the "Marsellaise."

Notwithstanding the admonitory strain of enlightenment adopted by our worthy friend "Oswald," (who, we freely acknowledge, is no *anguis in herba*), we must confess ourselves still "ignorant" of the fame of his paragon of a candidate, Dr. Beaubien.

The man we know not! Can Bytown's classic limits hold a man well known to fame, unknown to us? It may be so; to us 'tis passing strange if so it is. Still nature's freaks are wondrously mysterious, and it must be confessed that oft a wither'd leaf, rotting on mother Earth, may hide a springing violet from view, or cover in obscurity a gem. The Poet well has said:—

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

No doubt the minstrel whose prolific and prescient intellect gave birth to the above beautiful stanza, had in view the world-wide famous French Canadian candidate for Bytown, who has recent-

ly emerged into the noontide blazo of notorious renown—who, according to the opinion of our much esteemed blistering friend "Oswald," is qualified by talent to make the forum shake and sway the mighty multitude with power. The theme is pleasing, wondrously so indeed; fain would we linger o'er it still, but here must close.

Before we close, however, we must inform "Oswald," that we made no attempt to "depreciate" the Medical Profession, as it is not every day we meet with a member of that useful body, in whom we can see the perfections of the art personified. As to speaking with "levity" of Dr. B., or any other Doctor, we scarcely know what to say in justification of the great offence. We attribute our transgression, on that score, to the fact that we have the misfortune to live in an age when even crowned heads are spoken of with levity, if not, at times, with profound contempt.

We did, and do think Dr. Beaubien too new an importation—too late an arrival—to claim the privileges and immunities of one of the old hands—unless extraordinary genius gave him a recommendation superior to usage.

If, however, our fellow citizens, the French Canadians are satisfied with him as *their candidate*, so are we.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

SIR,—You have but a great sum of ignorance, or a well-decided disposition to insult. You must know, as a public man, writing all the flowering articles, which adorn the "Orange Lily", or ought to know, that Dr. Beaubien stands prominent, not only in Bytown, but 'n all parts of Canada. It was therefore unwarrantable on your part to speak with levity of Dr. Beaubien, as a son of Galen. His profession is far beyond your snarling attacks, it has stood the criticism of far better men than you can claim to be, and we can well laugh at your silly attempt to depreciate it. What I have to tell you Sir, *in de hors*, of your expressed opinion that Dr. Beaubien, as a Gentleman and a Canadian, stands here as our Candidate, and that we hope, notwithstanding your not relishing it, to succeed in bringing him up to represent us. OAWAD.

Candidates.

With respect to our announcement, last week, that it was currently reported that Andrew Porter, Esqr., of Sussex Street, was to be a Candidate for the representation of Bytown, we have to inform our worthy contemporary of the *Bytown Gazette* that we designed the perpetration of no joke. We still adhere to the opinion, then expressed, that Mr. Porter's claims are quite as good as those of any other candidate in the field, the doubts of the *Gazette* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bytown.

In addition to the Candidates already in the field for the representation of Bytown, we learn that another is yet in reserve. We are not yet at liberty to mention the name of the gentleman, but would, in the mean time, caution Conservatives, particularly, not to be too hasty in pledging themselves to any candidate.

The Ottawa.

The large pile of anchor ice which remained in the Ottawa, opposite this town, after the disappearance of the ice from all the other parts of the river, took its departure on Saturday night last, leaving the navigation of the Ottawa completely open.

The Royal Mail Steamer Phoenix—which has been newly fitted up throughout, and elegantly painted by the Messrs. Lang of this town—commenced her regular trips on Monday morning last. We may say that Her Ladyship the Phoenix looks as trim and beautiful as ever, and skims over the waters as swiftly as before.

The Perth is on her old station ready to tug and tow everything against wind and weather.

The water in the Ottawa is not so high by three or four, or it may be six feet, as it was at this date last year.—However, it will yet rise a number of feet on the arrival of the North West Flood, which may not be expected yet for some days.

The weather, thus far, has been unusually cold and backward, and very little has been done in the way of gardening or farming.

THE NUNNERY Parliament Buildings Burned!

Bytown, May 5th, 1854.

On Wednesday evening, 3rd May inst., at 11 p. m., the New Nunnery Buildings at Quebec, which were being fitted up for the occupation of the Provincial Parliament, was discovered to be on fire.

Yesterday morning the flames burst out thro' the roof, and there was no possibility of the building being saved, and other buildings in its vicinity were then in great danger.

A carpet which was purchased the day before at a cost of £150, and paid for was totally destroyed.

It is supposed the building is fully insured but this is not yet known with certainty.

The ice-bridge at Carouge is still perfectly firm, and carriages crossed it on Monday—No expectation is entertained of its giving way till next Spring-tides of 10th instant.

An attempt will be made to-day to blow it up with gunpowder.

No arrivals from sea at Quebec up till yesterday morning the 4th instant.

Music.

"THE HARMONISTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE," gave two Concerts in this town, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, to large and highly respectable audiences. We feel it but doing them justice to say that their singing was of a high order, evincing not only good capabilities but excellent training.

The singing on Wednesday evening, if anything, surpassed that of the previous evening; and at various stages was loudly applauded.

Among the pieces which elicited the loud approval of the audience were, "The Green Mountain Yankee," by Mr. Hickok, a Medley entitled "Auld Lang Syne," by ditto. "I can't make up my Mind," by Mr. Oaks. There were other pieces admirably executed; but the real song of the night—"I'll tell nobody"—was sung by Miss Hickok, with a degree of grace and sweetness equal, if not superior to anything we have ever heard in public in Bytown. Miss Hickok was loudly encouraged—and very well she deserved to be—in this good old song.

We are glad to learn that these talented Vocalists will give another Concert this evening.

A Challenge to Invaders of Canada.

This is to let all enemies of Canada and "British Connexion" know, that among her defenders, there are two Chelsea Pensioners, (Father and son,) residing at Kings-ton, C.W., both discharged Sergeants from the Royal Regiment of Artillery—both have seen 26 years service under three Kings and her present Majesty, each has 2s. 6d. a day pension—both are Irishmen from Derry, and "No Surrender." Both father and son are in height 5 feet 9 inches, and in weight 14 stone: and they now challenge any Father and Son of the same ages in North America; at the following exercises, viz:—

SWORD EXERCISE,
Musket do.
Carabine do.

Ride or drive and work, and give directions to use all nature or description of Ordnance, Rocket, and Rocket practice included.

They are ready to be enrolled, if wanted, in a general way for the defence of Canada. Age of Father 65, Son 43; can be seen at the City buildings any night on which the Lodge meets. They can be backed \$1000, and can thrash any father and son of their respective ages that ever left the Holy Sod as enemies of Great Britain.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Mails by the Royal Mail Steamer *Arabia*, reached us at a late hour on Monday night, and we have since had a short telegraphic despatch by the *Pacific*, Collins Steamer.

There is nothing as yet decisive from the seat of war. The accounts of the actions between the Russian and Turkish armies on the Danube are very obscure, but it is pretty evident that the Russians have nothing to boast of. In the Dobruská, the Turks retired in good order before an overwhelming force, to fall back on the position assigned in such an event, and on their reserves, while at Ottenitza, Turtukai, and other places the Russians had suffered repulses.

It seems determined that the Turks shall remain strictly on the defensive till the arrival of the Allies, who are now landing, both French and English, as rapidly as possible at Gallipoli. The English and French fleets in the Black Sea were at Varna when the last mails left Constantinople, and unless they attack Odessa or Sevastopol it does not appear that there is anything for them to do, as the Russians have entirely abandoned the open waters and withdrawn their fleet under the shelter of the guns of the fortress.

Napier has received all his reinforcements from England, and a powerful squadron of French men-of-war has joined him. The last advices state that the fleet had sailed from Kioge Bay for the Island of Gothland, and that Admiral Plumridge with four ships had been detached to the Gulf of Finland. The next mail will most probably bring us some decisive intelligence from this quarter.

It is supposed that the Danes and Swedes are on the point of joining France and England; the Pro-Russian Ministry in Denmark had been driven from office.

Prussia is still playing her deep and dangerous game of neutrality, but her people are all for the Western Alliance, while Austria has at length spoken out and has marched some troops into Servia in consequence of the violation of Servian territory by the Russians.

The Staff of the English army with Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge was received with the greatest enthusiasm at Paris.

With the earnest approbation of all thinking men, Lord John Russell has for this Session, withdrawn the Reform Bill.

There is no domestic news of importance.

NEW YORK, 1st May.

Arrival of the *Pacific* with advices to the 19th. Nothing has reached us from the seat of war, with the exception of the capture of five Russian merchant vessels, in the Baltic. The Steamer *Africa* arrived in England on the night of the 16th. Flour advanced one shilling.

ALBANY, 1st May.

We obtained a copy of the Sunday New York Herald from a merchant of the same

up in one of the steamers this morning.

The rain which visited this section of the country was very severe in New York—in Brooklyn on Saturday, a land slide occurred, by which two persons were killed and several injured. The lower part of New York was under water—thousands of cellars and basements were filled. At Troy the floods were nearly as great.

"Two months ago, Russian hemp was £44 per ton in the London market, now it is £72."

The paragraph which we put as a heading to this article is not without its significance to the people of this country, and we may say, particularly to the inhabitants of this section of it.

Russian hemp is now £72 a ton in the London market. The demand for shipping in England is utterly unprecedented in the history of her mercantile Marine, while gigantic Navies, such as the world never before saw, are despatched to sea for purposes of war.

It is needless to say that materials for the equipment of these vast fleets are not likely to fall in price to any great extent while the war lasts, and every body knows that amongst the materials of equipment flax and hemp hold a most important place.

It remains to be seen whether Canada cannot do something towards furnishing these articles of merchandize to the parent country, and with considerable profit to herself.

We fancy that very few of our readers have the slightest conception of the quantity of material that is expended in a general engagement at sea; thousands on thousands of pounds worth of spars, cordage, and canvass are rent to pieces and riven into splinters by the passage of heavy shot and the explosion of shells; as an instance; when Lord Nelson bore down on the combined French and Spanish Fleets at Trafalgar, in order to save unnecessary loss of life by sending the topmen aloft to furl the sails, he ordered that a man or two only should be sent on each yard, to cut the sails away; it was done, and five minutes work cost the British people £200,000.

Now that hemp of the very best description, and flax too, can be grown in Canada, is very well known. In the Township of Hull, so far back, we believe, as the year 1802, Mr. Wright raised hemp, some of the stalks of which were fourteen feet long, and the fibre of excellent quality; the family at this day retain a silver medal given to Mr. Wright by the Society of Arts in England as a memorial of his success in the cultivation of this useful vegetable production. Mr. Wright was deterred from making the cultivation of hemp a regular branch of agricultural industry on his property in Hull, from the extreme difficulty and expense of procuring labor in those early days of the settlement of the Ottawa. But although the cultivation of hemp was given up at that time, the soil that produced it is of the same

quality, and what has been done can be done again, provided the necessary industry and capital are forthcoming.

Lower Canada produced in 1851, one million, eight hundred and sixty-seven, thousand, and sixteen, pounds of flax and hemp. The Upper Province produced in the same time only fifty-thousand, six hundred and fifty pounds. We do not see why this difference should be, for the climate and soil of the two Provinces do not differ so materially as to render it likely that what is grown so successfully in one, cannot be grown in the other.

Now, besides the increase in the demand for hemp and flax, in the Mother Country, which will be occasioned by the stoppage of the trade with Russia, and the wants of our own fleets, there is an increasing demand in this country itself. We do not now grow enough for our own consumption, for our few rope-makers have to import large quantities of fibre from the United States, and besides this there are heavy importations of cordage from England, all which we might manufacture ourselves from our own hemp, if our farmers would but take to its cultivation.

Our own opinion is that the regular cultivation of hemp and flax would prove not only a valuable addition to the pecuniary profits of the farmer, but would be a useful rotation of crop, aiding in the relief of the soil from the undue cultivation of one crop, wheat. It must also not be forgotten that the hempseed and flaxseed are of great value, not only for the oil extracted, but for the oil cake remaining after the process, which is much and profitably used in feeding cattle. We may mention that the annual consumption of flax, hemp, flaxseed and oil cake, brought from foreign nations into England, amounts to upwards of nine millions sterling annually, a trade which we might share in, if we had the will to do so.

A Western United States paper tells us that in the Chicago market flaxseed is worth \$1, 12½ cents per bushel for making into oil-cake, and within a few weeks, raw linseed oil has risen from 85 to 90 cents per gallon. This paper estimates the profits per acre on the cultivation of flax, at \$75. Fifteen bushels per acre of seed would be worth \$22, and 1½ tons of stalks would yield from 400 to 500 pounds of flax fibre, which at present prices will give 12½ cents per pound, or \$53 per acre. A company in the United States has offered \$250 per ton for all prepared flax that may be brought to them. But it is very evident that if the War continue these prices must increase most enormously. Cordage and sails are things that must be had, whatever be the price paid for them. We have taken the trouble to put these few facts together, for we really do think that our farmers would do well, under the circumstances of the case, to pay some attention to the cultivation of flax and hemp.

We may also state that there is a machine

known as Buchanan's patent, costing \$1000, by the operation of which the process of converting the stalk into fibre is so rapid, under the influence of steam, that the fibre is completely separated from the stalk, and all the glutinous substance dried and ready for market in less than half a day. As one of these machines will prepare a vast amount of flax in a short time, it is evident that one would suffice for the operations of several farmers, who might purchase one by joint stock subscriptions.

Another Daniel come to Judgement.

On the morning of the 26th day of April last, immediately after the opening of a Court of Justice in Montreal, at about 10 o'clock, the following scene is reported to have taken place; our readers will recollect that by the common agreement of the whole of the Protestant clergy of Montreal, it had been determined to observe this day as one of prayer and humiliation; on account of the war, in accordance with the Queen's command to that effect in England and Scotland.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Berthelot, a most highly respected member of the Montreal Bar, rose, and said, that in the absence of Mr. Badgley, Q. C., the Batonnier of the Montreal Bar, he would request their Honours to adjourn the Court, as so many of their Protestant fellow citizens were desirous to observe the day as a solemn fast.

Mr. Justice Day immediately replied, that he would have at once adjourned the Court but had no power to do so, until some Barrister moved in the matter.

Whereupon Mr. Justice Mondelet, commonly known as "Flatulence Mondelet," took it upon himself to say, "that he for one would never consent to adjourn for any such occasion; if a set of murderers chose to cut each other's throats, he saw nothing to call for prayer for it; these Belligerent armies were a disgrace to the 19th century; he would never consent to adjourn the Court."

Mr. Badgley, the Batonnier, who had by this time come into Court, replied, that His Honor was entitled to his opinion, but that these murderers were the armies of France and England, and the prayers for their success those of the Queen's Protestant subjects.

Mr. Bedwell, a member of the Montreal Bar, said, "that he had come into Court prepared to request an adjournment. If what Mr. Justice Mondelet said was true, then the Sovereign from whom he held his Commission was a murderess, and the prayers offered up were blasphemous." Judge Mondelet:—"So they are."

Mr. Loranger and Mr. Dorion both pressed off the Court the propriety of an adjournment, stating that the Protestant members of the Bar had always most courteously consented to adjournment on the St. Jean Baptiste festival, or at any other time; and Mr. Justice Day immediately adjourned the Court.

Well—what next? We know that this man Mondelet, is not mad, for fools never go mad; it is possible, nay most probable, that at no distant period he may sink into a state of drivelling idiocy; indeed we think that his brain must be undergoing the softening process just now, but he will never go mad; as it was early in the morning, we will, in all Christian charity, conclude that he was not drunk; we have in fact nothing to fall back upon as a reason for this absurd exhibition, but his folly; he was determined to make an ass of himself, and he did it. He was not nicknamed Mr. Flatulence Mondelet for nothing. The whole history of the man for years past has exhibited a series of periodical displays of the densest stupidity and ignorance. His writings,—we recollect once trying to read a series of letters of his on education, which put us much in mind of the old Scotchman's definition of metaphysics, no one on earth being able to understand what Mondelet meant, and Mondelet himself being utterly unable to explain—his speeches in public, his judgements in the Court, being insufferably prosy and intolerably conceited and pragmatical; and as for his law, as he never knew any thing about it, he cannot pretend to administer it; his promotion to the Bench was as great a mystery to every one, as the presence of the insects in lumps of amber.

We do not exactly despise the man himself, because his folly is the accident of his birth; he was born with a small and watery brain, and he cannot help it, but we shall very much blame those who have authority over Mr. Mondelet, HER MAJESTY'S Canadian Ministers, if they do not read this nincompoop a lesson that will make his long ears tingle for months to come.

Things are truly come to a pretty pass, when a Judge from his place on the judgement seat, with Her Commission in his pocket, dares to pronounce his Royal mistress a murderess, and the solemn prayers of her loyal subjects for the success of the national armies, blasphemous. But that we are commanded not to deal with a fool according to his folly, it would have served this Mr. Mondelet right, had the loyal men then present taken him by the ears, dragged him from the judgement seat, which he disgraced by his disloyal folly, and kicked him bodily out of the Court House.

We believe that this very stupid person is what is called a philanthropy-monger; he goes into half a dozen of the cant isms of the day, tee-totalism included—but the least he can do while riding his ridiculous hobbies is to "take his gallops" in private, and not bring contempt on the Courts of Justice. The man is moreover a bigoted Romanist, and we have no doubt would go in for racks, scourges, and other little amenities of the same kind for Protestant carcasses, if he had the power.

The Government would do well to take up this little matter at the same time that they consider what is to be done with the

other two delinquents, Justices Rolland and Aylwin—they can kill the three birds with one stone.

Burnt out Again.

By reference to another column the reader will perceive that a telegraphic despatch announces the destruction by fire, of the New Nunnery Buildings at Quebec, which were about being fitted up for the accommodation of the Parliament at its next Session. In the present instance they could scarcely expect better luck, from the place chosen to hold their deliberations.

Notwithstanding the contention among the towns and cities of Canada for the honor of the Seat of Government, we begin to think people will get afraid to have anything to do with what is, by all appearance, calculated to make a Sodom and Gomorrah of any place it honors with its presence.

Sporting.

The following extract from a letter lately received from a young friend in the United States, will prove interesting to many of the readers of the *Orange Lily*, as giving an idea of the Sport to be found in some favored spots in this world.

Rochester, April 27, 1854.

"I have just returned from the West, after an absence of three weeks. I have been away on the wild prairies, in company with a gentleman from Rochester who went out for the purpose of purchasing land. We took our guns, and lots of ammunition, with us, of course; and the sport we fell in with surpassed anything I ever saw. Quails and Partridges were actually in thousands. We could not walk ten rods without starting a flock, so you can easily imagine how many we killed.

One day we visited a small Lake, some three miles round, and quite marshy; and when the first shot was fired there; the clouds of Ducks which rose would make your hair stand on end! We met with one species, there, the "bald headed Indian," nearly as large as a goose, and altogether the finest aquatic bird I ever saw. Their plumage is very beautiful, and some of the feathers are capital to manufacture fly hooks. We bagged 32 of this species, besides a large number of other kinds.

In addition to the above we killed 30 brace of snipe and 10 Deer; the latter we found very numerous on the prairies. There being no game laws we could blaze away at any kind of game we pleased.

In the course of our excursion we met with good spots for fishing; but preferring the sports of the field, we did not attempt the use of the rod and line, but our success was very good. We were not at all sorry at finding that the

Novel Exhibition.

The Exhibition of the March Babies took place yesterday at the Mechanic's Institute.

The successful exhibitors were Mrs. McMullen and Mrs. Young, whose juveniles duly received the sum of £15 each from the hands of the Chairman, Judge Armstrong.

The Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, intend to establish a Medical Faculty, at that Institution.

The Bay of Quinte is now open, and steamers are running between Kingston and the Trent.

JAMES FERGUSON Esq., will stand as the Reform Candidate for the West Riding of the County of Middlesex.

SIDNEY SMITH Esq., has been asked to come forward as the Reform Candidate for the West Riding of Northumberland.

JAMES ROSS Esq., of Belleville, was nominated Candidate on the Reform interest at Percy; he is to be pledged to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

We understand that in consequence of the refusal on the part of Jackson & Co. to undertake the Lower Province Railroads, they have been offered to Sykes, De Bergue & Co., who have undertaken to build them under the present Acts.

The *Whig* states that on the 18th inst., hay sold in Kingston market at \$44 per ton. There were ten loads in market on that day.

There is a report going the rounds that the Rev. W. RYERSON, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, is to be a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the County of Brant, at the next election. We can hardly believe that this can be true, from what we know of the character of the Rev. Mr. RYERSON.

The *Pictou Gazette* says, that the Conservatives have nominated BENJAMIN SEYMOUR Esq., the present representative of Lennox and Addington, as their candidate for parliamentary honors.—Mr. SEYMOUR has represented that constituency in several parliaments, and is the strongest man the Conservatives have. He will be opposed by D. ROBLIN Esq., Warden of the Counties.

We direct the attention of the people of Bytown and its vicinity, and the travelling community in general, to the Advertisement of Mr. William Howes, who has recently opened an Hotel in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Rowan, opposite Graham's Hotel, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. We commend our new Establishment to the favourable notice of the Public, as we have every confidence in the ability of the Landlord to give his customers satisfaction.—See Advertisement.

The following are the resolutions of the Quebec Bar, which have been published at last. The meeting held to censure M. Delagrave resulted in nothing, his friends mustering in too strong numbers to allow action to be taken against him, but the lesson was not without its effects, and the resolutions have accordingly appeared in the Quebec papers, in an authentic form:—

BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

SECTION OF THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 15th April, 1854.

At a meeting of the Bar of this Section, convened pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Hon. Messrs. Justices Rolland and Aylwin, upon a recent occasion at Montreal, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, 1.—That this meeting has seen with solicitude, not unmixed with alarm, that the administration of criminal justice in the highest court of Lower Canada was suspended from the 28th March to the 11th inst., by the Judges holding that Court, for the reasons assigned in the following written statement read from the Bench: "Tuesday March 28th.—The marked misbehaviour of the person who represents the Attorney General towards my brother and senior, also to one who was the Chief Justice of the District of Montreal, and who for the period of four and twenty years has filled the seat of Justice here, with honor to himself and justice to the Crown and the country, forbids of my proceeding alone at this time. I shall await the Executive Government as to the performance of the duty of Public Prosecutor, by the Attorney General in person, or by his sufficient and proper representative, but I cannot, with the regard and respect which I owe, to which I heartily testify, to my venerable, revered, and learned associate, proceed to the final disposal of the public business at the present term, until I see some gentleman as regardful to his superiors as he ought to be of his own rights, to move for judgment against the parties now awaiting it at the hands of the Court. Let this Court, therefore stand adjourned until Tuesday, the eleventh day of April next, at the hour of noon."

2.—That the long well-established practice both in England and Canada, has been for courts to pronounce sentence in cases of felony without any motion for judgment, and that the omission of the court at Montreal on the 28th March last to do so (amounting to a dereliction of duty) is the more unaccountable, as without any such formality, and in the absence of any person to represent the Crown, the court proceeded on the eleventh instant to pass sentences in all cases before it.

3.—That this Bar cannot otherwise than view the reason alleged of the prosecuting officer looking to the junior instead of the senior Judge while addressing the court, as so frivolous as to provoke to mirth if they were not recalled to themselves by the gravity of the occasion, and if the deliberate step taken by the Bench, that while they admit it to be usual to address more particularly the presiding member of the court, they yet cannot recognize a right in the judges on the Bench to prescribe to the Bar the particular member of their body to which they must look upon pain of being attached for contempt, especially as a derivation from this practice is so frequently caused by the functions of the presiding judge being assumed by junior members of the court.

4.—That the power of punishing for contempt reposed in the courts is odious, and one so easily abused, that unless the Bar watch with jealousy the exercise of it, their independence may be attacked with impunity. That this Bar has been able to see no case in an English Court in which a contempt committed in face of the Court, was attempted to be punished by a rule for an attachment issued days after the offence without any record of the facts, and that in the opinion of this Bar, the conduct of the Bench towards Mr. Driscoll, in issuing the rule in

question is arbitrary, unjustified by precedent, a manifest invasion of the rights of the Bar, and an attack upon its independence, the more aggravated as an explanation war at once made, and the proceedings of the Court on the day the supposed offence was committed, continued by the same officer without further notice from the Court.

5.—That in the opinion of this Bar, the adjournment of the Court on the twenty-eighth March last without passing sentence for the reasons assigned, has shaken confidence in the administration of public justice, amounting to a dispensive power in the judiciary beyond the constitution, and the assertion of a right to suspend the law of the land.

6.—That nothing but a sense of duty has overcome the reluctance of the Bar thus publicly to express an opinion on a matter arising out of an alleged breach of etiquette between the Court of Queen's Bench and a member of the Bar of the sister district, but the frequent recurrence of scenes in that court in Montreal and Quebec, exhibiting a total absence of calmness and dignity on the part of Messrs. Rolland and Aylwin, and their apparent disregard of courtesy to the Bar, has produced a grave conviction that such a course is utterly destructive of that deference and respect which are indispensable to the due administration of justice and subversive of the honor and independence of the Bar. And they have therefore deemed themselves called upon to notice such conduct, in the hopes that the salutary expressions of public investigation into the conduct of these judges, or otherwise, which will put an end to a state of things which has absolutely become insupportable and fraught with danger to the best interests of society.

7.—That this Bar has no confidence in either of the said Judges, and though disposed to overlook an occasional aberration, the Bar, subjected to continual insult, declare it to be impossible in the presence of these Judges honorably or usefully to discharge their duties with a due regard to the interests of their clients.

8.—That in the opinion of this Bar the conduct of Judges Rolland and Aylwin at the late Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, and their previous conduct, imperatively require that a Parliamentary investigation should be had into the conduct and fitness of Judge Rolland and Aylwin, in order that it may be determined whether their continuance in office conduces to the interest of the community at large.

C. DELAGRAVE,
Secretary.

THE FAST.—Wednesday was observed by the Protestant inhabitants of this city as a day of Prayer and Fasting for the success of the armies sent against the Czar of Russia. The shops were closed, business was generally suspended, and there was Divine Service in all the Protestant churches. The sermons preached to the different congregations were beautifully appropriate and affecting, that the Rev. Dr. Adamson, in the Cathedral, was a master-piece of eloquence and exceedingly impressive. The following sums were collected in aid of the fund for the relief of the wives and children of British soldiers serving in the Eastern war:—

English Cathedral, £83 5 3	} £86 7 3
Soldiers service, 3 2 0	
Trinity Church,	24 5 0
St. Matthew's Chapel,	6 1 0
Wesleyan Chapel,	11 17 8
St. Andrew's Church,	70 5 0
Chalmers Church,	25 0 9
St. Peter's Chapel,	6 0 0

A very large and attentive congregation, composed of several of the Protestant churches of the city, held a meeting for prayer in the Wesleyan Church, in the evening, and were led in that devotional exercise by their respective ministers.—Quebec paper.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS IN TURKEY.—We are authorized to state that Lord Clarendon has intimated to one of our most distinguished co-religionists, that the privileges to be obtained for the Christians in Turkey will be extended to the Jewish subjects of the Porte.—*Jewish Chronicle*, April 7.

LOCAL NEWS.

ST. LAWRENCE STEAMERS.—These steamers are hereafter to sail from Liverpool on the 10th and 25th of each month, and from Montreal on the 5th and 20th.

INTERVENTION.—Among the propositions made at the Charleston Convention is one that the United States should interpose between Russia and the Western Powers, and offer to appoint three commissioners or "mediators," to try to get better terms for the Russians than they can get for themselves. It was urged on the ground that "our sympathy and aid are due to Nicholas, and his friendship eminently desirable to us."

The New York Herald says the projected invasion of Canada has failed, for the present, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the abolitionists and the Irish as to the distribution of the spoils in the conquered province.

CALIFORNIA.—The Dumfries Recorder publishes a letter from a Mr. Harkness late of Galt and now in California, from which we extract the following:—

"It is not easy to make a fortune here, but I have done better than I would had I remained at home. I have by hard work and constant attention managed to save about \$2000, and hope to have \$5000 before I return home, which will be for some "Dumfries Rose," to help me to spend. The accounts you have read in the papers of the social condition of California have not been exaggerated. Murder is of weekly occurrence, and the recital of a murder is often listened to, without the public mind being the least affected by it. I have, myself, since I came here, witnessed three men hung, one whipped to death, and ten shot. Such occurrences as these taking place in peaceful Galt, would produce great excitement, but in a day or so after their occurrence here, they cease to be talked about."

GRAIN AT THE WEST.—The Wabash Sentinel gives the amount of Produce in store on the 31st ultimo, as follows:—

"Flour, bbls., 60,000; Pork, Lard, &c., 30,000; Beef, bbls., 350; Wheat, bu., 455,000; Oats, bu., 245,000; Barley, bu., 94,000; Rye, bu., 22,000; Corn, bu., 26,000. Reducing Flour to Wheat, (at 4½ bushels to the barrel,) the aggregate quantity of Grain in store at Milwaukee foots up about 1,137,000 bushels."

The following Produce is in store at Chicago; "Flour, bbls., 17,000; Wheat, bu., 26,000; Corn, bu., 450,000; Oats, bu., 400,000; Barley, bu., 300,000; Rye, bu., 12,000."

Two boat loads of Flour arrived at Dunkirk last week, from Detroit. Navigation is entirely unobstructed.

The Stock market in Portland has been well sustained. Our money market is easier, and has been better supplied during the winter than any place in New England, and probably better than New York; but it has not been so easy with our neighbors in the Provinces, at Montreal, in Canada, and at St. John, New Brunswick. The high price of lumber, and of every other article of Provincial produce or manufacture, the past year, has made money abundant throughout the Provinces. British capital has been quietly and abundantly coming in for investment, in a great variety of ways.

Portland has shared in the same prosperity, and from the same causes. Trade and business of all kinds have been prosperous, and the conversion of our investments in the Montreal Railway, into a permanent 6 per cent. stock, has made these securities a good method of making remittances and payments. In addition to this large capital, practically, or for business purposes made available by the lease of the Grand Trunk Railway, this company have paid out in this community, at least half a million of money, besides all the earnings of the road within the last six months, and their contemplated improvements in Portland will call for an additional sum equal to that amount within the next twelve months.

UNPARALLELED CRUELTY.—The Ohio State Prison has recently been the scene of a series

of cruel barbarities which are enough to chill the blood. The circumstances are detailed in a report made to the Ohio Legislature by a committee appointed to investigate it. It appears that in March last a negro prisoner was suspected by Mr. Watson, the Deputy Warden of the prison, of having stolen \$350, belonging to him. He therefore had him thrown into a dark cell, having no floor but the earth, without bed or bedding, seventy feet from any stove. He was kept there three days, then taken out and given ten lashes with the cat, which were laid on so vigorously that his back was cut, and the blood flowed from the gashes. He was then placed in the cell, as before, and kept three days more, taken out again and whipped as before; with his shirt saturated with his blood, he was again placed in the cell, without bed or clothing, and on the earthy floor of the dungeon he was left for three days more. He was then taken out and flogged a third time, with the cat, by Watson. The fourth time he was taken out and stripped, and was told if he did not confess he would be whipped every day until his confinement expired. All the time the negro protested that he was innocent and knew nothing of the money. He was flogged again, and for sixteen days, in cold weather, he was kept in the cell in this miserable condition, and fed on corn bread and water. If justice is done in the premises, the Warden will not only be dismissed from service but punished severely for his barbarity.—*Buffalo Express.*

Grand Trunk Railway.

The Kingston Whig thus speaks of the works now in progress on the Grand Trunk Railway near Kingston, at the village of Kingston Mills:

"Kingston Mills is a small village six miles from town, on the old Montreal Road. The first Locks of Rideau Canal, are there located, to which there is a good and free navigation for steamers, schooners and barges. By some grand convulsion of nature, immense masses of granite have been up-heaved, forming what in Canada may be termed, small mountains, on which the track of the Railway is destined to pass. With the solitary exception of the Tubular Bridge at Montreal, the crossing of this granite is the most expensive work on the whole line of the Railway. The track will leave the level ground near Cunningham's Tavern, and immediately ascend the granite ridge on a grade of one in a hundred, thereby arriving at the edge of Catarqui Creek, opposite the third Lock, over which the track is to pass, on a bridge three hundred feet in span, at an elevation of twenty two feet above the lock, thus affording no impediment to steamboat navigation,—though schooners will be troubled a little in passing. The bridge will be large and heavy, and be sustained on two stone piers and two stone abutments. One of the piers will be sunk in the middle of the Catarqui Creek, and consequently be of immense height, probably one hundred feet, while the other pier will rest on the high ground by the side of the lock. The abutments will be massive structures, one adjoining the natural rock, and the other formed artificially on the rock embankment, brought to the edge of the lock. A coffer dam has been made in the bed of the Creek, and the foundation of the high pier will be laid in a few days. On the Pittsburgh side nothing, except a little blasting and marking the route, seem to have been done, on which some twenty men are at work, while towards Kingston, upwards of one hundred men are busily employed in blasting and leveling the track through the hard rock, a distance of a third of a mile. Some ingenious contrivances have been adopted to save labour, strange to the Canadian eyes, though doubtless familiar to European. A heavy staging has been erected along the over the entire length of the track, on which traverses a moveable crane, which easily hoists the pieces of rocks they are blasted, and places them on a truck beneath, on the Train Road, which truck is readily shoved by hand and emptied where needed. This staging is intended to pass over the Creek above the contemplated bridge, every stone of whose piers and abutments will be lowered into its place, instead of being lifted. The staging will extend

west-ward upwards of a mile, to where building stone is quarried. The bridge will be tubular, that is made in the same way as the celebrated Conway Bridge over the Menai Strait, only being much spaller, the Trains will pass over on the top instead of through the interior. The iron plates to form this bridge are making at Birkenhead, and will be out some time this summer, and the bridge is expected to be completed in the course of the current year. It will amply repay the trouble of a visit to these works in the month of June or July, and witness the amount of labour saved by the operation of the staging and the moveable crane.

A JOLLY FRIAR OF THE OLDER TIME.—The corruptions of the twelfth century are well illustrated by a very amusing anecdote of "a handsome Italian friar, *teres atque rotundus*, about thirty, and extremely bold and eloquent." One day at a remote confessional of the church he declared an unholy and forbidden passion to a young and beautiful married lady, whom he had long "followed with his eyes," and begged permission to visit her at her residence. Struck with surprise at this new revelation of his character, she evaded reply, being secretly minded to inform her husband, when she returned home, which she did, word for word. He told his wife to contrive to let the friar come, alone and in secret, the next evening, which chanced to be that of Saturday, and the night before the Sunday of Saint Lazarus, on which occasion the friar was to preach. The appointment was made, the friar came true to the late hour which had been designated; was received at the door, and shown into the lady's bed-room by a servant, who informed him that she had desired him to request the good man to retire to rest, and to say that "she would be with him straight." The friar prepared to comply with the direction, and was about stepping into bed, when the door opened suddenly, and the lady entered in great apparent trepidation, exclaiming, "My husband is knocking at the door!—For heaven's sake slip into that chest," showing him a double one in the apartment, "and lie there until I see what may be done! Meanwhile I will hide your clothes somewhere or other, as I am able. Heaven knows I feel more for your holy person than I do for my own life!" The unfortunate wretch, seeing himself reduced to such a pass, did as the worthy lady desired; while the husband, presently coming in, retired to rest with his wife, who had first locked the friar safe in the chest. The poor prisoner uttered sundry involuntary noises in the course of the night, and was in the direst terror at the enquiries they awakened on the part of the husband. Day-light at length came, and the church bells began to ring for prayers, which greatly annoyed the captive, who was to preach at the cathedral. The husband having risen, ordered two servants to carry the chest to the church and place it in the middle, saying they were ordered to do so by the preacher; and that unlocking the press without raising the lid, they should leave it there, all which the fellows did very neatly. Every body stared, and wondered what all this could mean; some said one thing and some another. At length the bell having ceased to ring, and no one appearing in the pulpit, or any other part of the church, a young man rose and said "Really, the good friar makes us wait quite too long; pray let us see what he has ordered to be brought in this chest!" Having said this much, he before all the congregation lifted up the lid, and looking in, beheld the friar in his shirt, pale, almost frightened to death, and certainly appearing more dead than alive, and as if buried in the chest. Finding himself discovered, however, he collected his mind as well as he could, and stood upright, to the great astonishment of all present; and having taken his text from the Sunday of Lazarus, he thus addressed his congregation: "My dear brethren: I am not at all astonished at your surprise in seeing me brought before you in this chest, or rather at my ordering myself to be brought thus; ye know that this is the way in which our holy church commemorates the wonderful miracle of our Lord performed on the person of LAZARUS, raising him from the dead who had been buried four days. I was desirous in your favor to present myself to you as it were in the form of LAZARUS."

zarus, in order that seeing me in this chest, which is no other than an emblem of the sepulchre, wherein he had been buried, you might be moved more effectually to the consideration of what perishable things we are; and that seeing me stripped of all worldly decorations, thus in my shirt, you may be convinced of the vanity of the things of this world, the which, if only duly considered, may tend greatly to the amending of our lives. Will you believe that since yesterday night I have been a thousand times dead, and revived as Lazarus was; and considering my dreadful situation, remember (as it were with the memory of a similar penance in your hearts) that we must all die, and trust to Him who can bestow upon us life eternal: but first ye must die to sin, to avarice, to rapine, to lust, and all those sinful deeds to which our nature prompts us." In such language and in such manner, did the friar continue his sermon. The husband, astonished at the extraordinary presence of mind which he displayed, laughed heartily at his success; and in consideration of the addressness of the culprit, did not attempt any farther revenge; "but it is added, 'he took very good care to shut his door in future against all such double-faced hypocrites.'

Further News by the "Pacific."

New York, May 1.—The Collins steamship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, 19th ult., arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning.

Circulars quote cotton firmer, with sales for three days 20,000 bales. Flour has increased 1s. to 2s. per barrel. Wheat is also 3d per bushel higher. Corn 1s. lower. Manchester trade is better. McHenry quotes bacon quiet; good beef scarce and wanted; Pork plenty but sales dull; Lard sells at 52s; Tallow on the decline. Money easy, Consols 86.

Admiral Napier's whole fleet had gone towards the East to attack the Russian fleet. Navigation was open in the Black Sea, and the allied fleet had sailed direct, with the intention of attacking Sebastopol.

By advices of the 6th of April, it is understood that sanguinary skirmishes occurred daily on the Danube.

Omar Pasha was said to be waiting the arrival of the allied armies before he would make a general attack.

The reports of the Austrians having entered Servia are not confirmed.

England and France have entered into a treaty offensive and defensive.

The recall of the Prussian Minister from London was on personal not political grounds.

A portion of the English and French troops had reached Galipoli.

No important action had taken place on the Danube.

Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool.—A large Russian force was said to have entered Servia.

All the Russian ports were declared blockaded.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 12th of April, 1854.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Militia Force of Canada, viz:

First Battalion Prescott.

To be Captains:

Captain Archibald McBean and Lieutenants John McRae, vice Cass, resigned, and Hugh Lough.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensigns Alexr. Fraser, Norman D. McLeod and Hiram Johnson.

To be Ensigns:

George Brown, Charles R. Stewart, William Allison, Nelson Burwash, George McBean, James S. Whitecombe and Cornelius J. Lighthall, Gentlemen.

To be Adjutant:

Ensign Cornelius J. Lighthall.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th April, 1854.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased, in virtue of the

3d clause 9 Vic. chap. 27, and of the 8th and 10th clauses 12 Vic. chap 50, to appoint the following persons to be School Commissioners for the undermentioned locality, to wit:

County of Ottawa—ONBLOW:

Messrs. Peter McDonagh, William Colligan, Robert Wilson, Thomas Fitzgerald and James Hammond.

BIRTH.

In this Town, on the 5th instant, Mrs Richard KNEESHAW of a son.

At Aylmer, on the 24th ultimo, the wife of Mr. JAMES McARTHUR of a daughter.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION. OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of British North America, will be held in

BYTOWN, on TUESDAY the 20th of June next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

All those, therefore having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

JAS. ASHFIELD,
Grand Secretary

April 28th, 1854.

N. B.—The above Notice is subject to the deliberations of the several Grand Masters of Counties, who are invited to assemble at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 10th of May next, to consider on the best means of reconciling the differences existing in the Order, and should such meeting of County Masters desire the place of Meeting to be varied in furtherance of the measures of reconciliation, due notice of change will be given.

The *Orange Lily*, *Hamilton Gazette*, *Simcoe Standard*, *Streetsville Review*, and *Montreal Herald*, will copy till forbid.

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, Kidean Street, Lower Bytown, where he will, at all times, be prepared to receive and entertain all those who may favor him with their patronage, in as good style as they can be entertained elsewhere.

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CAUTION ANY person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by ROBERT McNAB in favor of Mr. WILLIAM N. FAICHNEY, of Renfrew, and endorsed by JOHN McNAB, of Horton, for the sum of Forty-two Pounds Currency; dated Horton, the 1st. of April, 1853, and made payable to the said "WILLIAM N. FAICHNEY or order, at the Agency of the *Bank of Montreal*, at Bytown, and not otherwise or elsewhere," 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.

CONCERT

OF

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MR. JAMES FRASER, Teacher, encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon him on a late occasion, begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bytown and vicinity, that he intends giving another CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 10th OF MAY,

IN THE

WEST WARD MARKET HALL.

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

Mr. Fraser will be assisted by several AMATEURS, who have kindly offered their services in the performance of a variety of the most popular music of the day.

Doors open at 7 P. M.—TICKETS of Admission 1s. 3d.—To be had at the door.

Bytown, April 27th, 1854.

(16)

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER,
ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,

R. W. SCOTT.

Bytown, April 26th, 1854.

(17)

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT a Meeting held at the Township of Eardly, for the purpose of taking into consideration the choice of a fit and proper person to represent the County of Ottawa after the next General Election, it was moved by Mr. R. A. Young, seconded by Mr. James Walker, that Mr. Treadman Bebee do take the Chair, and Mr. T. A. Fenwick be requested to act as Secretary to this meeting.

Several gentlemen present among whom were Messrs. P. Aylwin, Senr., R. McConnell, J. Egan, T. McGuey, R. Wright and J. Foran addressed the meeting. The attendance not being very numerous it was afterwards moved by R. McConnell, seconded by J. Klock, that the meeting be adjourned to the 23rd May next, to be held at Aylmer, the County Town, at twelve o'clock, noon; to take into consideration the sense of the County with regard to its future representation, and that this resolution be published in the *Citizen*, *Gazette*, and *Ottawa Railway Times* newspapers published in Bytown.

T. A. FENWICK, Secy.
Aylmer, May 2, 1854. [17]

Ran Away.

FROM the service of the subscriber, on Monday, the 24th of April, William Brown, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business. This is to caution all persons from harboring the said William Brown, or in any way employing him; as any person doing so will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

WILLIAM FRASER.

Bytown, May 1st 1854.

(17—3 la.)

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Bytown Royal Scarlet Chapter, for the election of officers and other business, will be held in the Orange Hall, on Monday the 15th of May next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order,

FRANCIS ABBOTT,
Scribe, B. S. C.

(18)

TO PRINTERS.

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

**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 so essential to the Subscriber, we do 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 repaired throughout; so that, in extent of accommodation, and convenience and comfort it is now equal to any other establishment in the province.

D. McARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

**JOHN PERAY,
GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP
225, 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. Peray respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.
Montreal, August 12, 1852.

**JOHN CAMPBELL,
BERGEMANT TAILOR,
193, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.**

(Opposite the Recollect Church).

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

OVER COATS of every style and pattern.—DRESS, FROCK COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS, ready-made, and 10 per cent lower than any other Establishment of the kind in the city. The garments are well made, and return by express.

Parties in want of good and Cheap Clothing will find it to their advantage to give a call as above.
May 3rd 1853.

Paints & Painting.

PAINTS, oils, varnishes, brushes, window-glass, Putty &c. for sale also every description of paint and lancy painting done with neatness and dispatch, persons from the country furnished with Paints ready for use.
JOHN & GEORGE LANG.
Day Street, Lower Bytown

Valuable Property for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the South East half of Lots Nos. 26 and 27, in the 31st 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—only a 10th of the purchase money will be required down and a liberal time given for the remainder.
Apply to the Subscriber.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean, Jan'y 1854.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Central Situation
Apply at this Office.
Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

**MURRAY
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 Leitch's Hall, and on the corner of the street leading direct to the Ferry;—here 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 market, 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, or to be intrusted with cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM LEVING

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.



**CASULAR HOUSE
KEMPTVILLE.**

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

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

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.
Kemprville, March 5th, 1853.

High Wines! High Wines!

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED per Teams from the KINGSTON BREWERY and DISTILLERY, a Fresh Supply of MORTON'S 50 O. P., and are prepared to supply their Customers with any quantity.
ROBIN ON & HUBBACH.
Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery.
Bytown, January 30th, 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 H. BERGE.
Bytown, July 5th, 1853.

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

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS in the foot of the Church Steeples 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 wharves for the projected Canal and Railway. It joins an Ordinance reserve, which is a head of deep water navigation, below the Canadian Falls. For Mineral rights 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 is well as being the last terminus for any Railway connecting with the Ottawa river at Bytown. For further particulars apply to JOHN MacKINNON, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. KERRER, Esq., Barrister, Prescott.
Bytown, Dec, 21th 1853.

CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER,

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bytown and the surrounding country, that he has now for sale a large collection of paintings, consisting chiefly of Scenes on the Ottawa, all of which he is prepared to dispose on reasonable terms. Flags, Banners, Signs, and every other description of Ornamental Painting executed on the shortest notice.
Residence, next door to the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas G. Burns Lower Bytown.
Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

FOR SALE BY INGLIS & YOUNG:

- 300 bbls. Mess. Pork
- 207 bbls. Prime Mess. Pork
- 500 bbls. ext. a S. F. Flour
- 150 bbls. Biscuit
- 50 bbls. Oatmeal.

510 Half boxes Yankee Tea.

- 75 boxes Hyson Tea.
- 25 Cattes do. do.
- 15 boxes do. do.
- 25 ds. Gunpowder do.
- 10 ds. Souchong do.
- 30 ds. Tobacco 10's 5's 5's 1/2 lbs. lumps.
- 20 bbls. Bright Muscovado Sugar.
- 25 bbls. Lemon Crushed Sugar.
- 2 bbls. Leaf Sugar.
- 20 eggs Laguna C Seed.
- 5 bags fresh Canary Seeds.
- 5 bbls. Jamaica Ginger.
- 5 bags East India Rice.
- 5 do. Carolina Rice.

For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

15 bbls. Machinery Oil.

- 10 bbls. Pale Seal Oil.
- 25 barrels Olive Oil

For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

30 bbls. No. 1 Split Herring.

4000 lbs. U. S. Fish.
This white Lead, Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salt, Currants, Raisins in Boxes, half & 1/4 boxes, Mustard in jars and tins, Sarsaparilla, Cloves, Cinnamon, Peppercorn, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Cigars, Paints, Oils, Pickles, Pickled Sausages, Anchovies, Salted Smoked Herrings, Whipping Paper, Prints, Patent Nails, Brims, Oil, Fish Oil, Lard, Patent Nails, Brims, Nails, Blacking, Powder bags, Liquorice Vinegar, &c. &c.
For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

CARD.

JACOB GRUBIN begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to stock Hams, Beef, Pork, &c. in the greatest care, and in the very best manner. Establishment at Pennington's Hotel, Sussex Street, Lower Bytown.

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 more readily comply with their solicitations. To do this in the present case, we shall necessarily be put to considerable inconvenience and expense; and must, in consequence, throw ourselves upon the Brethren for a larger increase of support. To effect our purpose without inconveniencing them; and to put our Journal within the reach of all; we propose to those forming Clubs, to reduce the subscription to the following rates:—

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

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

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

We hail our Protestant contemporaries with delight as co-workers and auxiliaries in the field, and wish them in the name of God, every success.—We trust that none of them will grow weary in aiding us to "fight the good fight of faith." Never was there a time in the history of Canada which required a truly Protestant Press more than the present. Romanism is putting forth all her energies, and girding herself for the contest—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 so Romani- can can be convicted in our Courts of Justice; no matter how heinous his crime or how clearly proved may be his guilt, if a fellow Romanist happens to be on the Jury he is sure to be acquitted.—Is he tolerated and allowed to continue in a Protestant country? The Protestants of Canada must give the answer. They have in their

power, if they only unite and advance to the conflict together, to reverse this deplorable state of things. Let the Protestants of Upper and Lower Canada unite with each other in the determination to cast major political differences to the winds. Let them determine to maintain civil and religious liberty, the rights of free discussion, and the inviolability of Protestant Institutions; and no power which Priests or Jesuits can bring against them will be able to prevail. To Protestants in Canada, in British North America, therefore, we say, unite and triumph.

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

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

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

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



J. HAROLD.

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
 No. 103 1/2 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

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

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

WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,

WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel.)

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

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

Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

John's Saloon

SUSSEX STREET

LOWER BYTOWN.

Will be open for the reception of Customers on Wednesday Evening the 5th of October.

JOHN B. HILICK.

Proprietor.

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.

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.
- NATURAL STEPS.
- INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTA FALLS.
- PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL 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.

BLANK DEEDS
 AND
 MEMORIALS.
 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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