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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BETOWN, JANUARY 7, 1854.

NO. 1.

The New-Year Boy's Address TO THE PATRONS OF

The Orange City.

FRANK FERRIS.

Expectant Patrons here I am once more
Plumed, and all ready for poetic flight;
How are you all? ah! yes, that little score
I'd half forgotten, 'twould be my delight
To taste your generous favors as of yore
Custom has given me this little right—
I'm bold, in this military age,
CASH IN ADVANCE, with printers is the
rage.

Altho' no laurel may entwine my brow—
Altho' my efforts meet not with applause,
Yet shall my verse expand, my number flow;
And should the critic grasp them in his
claws,
And punish them with many a vigorous blow;
Why let him feast upon their many flaws—
What then? 'twill never put me to the rout,
By Jupiter! I'll have my frolic out.

I've paid my annual visit to the muse,
I'll sing my ditty, and I'll make my bow,
And so polite I'll be you can't refuse
The just demand I make upon you now;
Reward to me will be like joyful news,
'Twill make my weekly tramp through frost
and snow—
A pleasing task; so now good Patrons all
Prepare the ready for my New Year's call.

True to my colors, I will never bend.
Straight on thro' good and ill I'm bound to
go, and I'll be true to the end.

How mighty are the changes of the past—
The great events which mark the year that's
gone—

The Russian Bear has shown his teeth; at last
And snuffs roast Turkey from the banks of
Don,

Mahomet's sons to arms are gathering fast—
The Turks and far of Mountaineers are one
In fierce determination to retain
Their independence, or in strife be slain!

Woe is the Despot's passion, let it come,
Freedom from reeking laughter will arise;
The cannon's roar, the trumpet and the drum—
The charge of adverse hosts—the pealing
cries

Of victory at last will overcome
Each ancient deep stain beneath the skies,
Yet peace is glorious, when freedom reigns
And equal rights feel neither lash nor
chains.

I sing of England, the Ocean Queen!
Whose meteor flag o'er her horizon millions
waves!

The land of liberty which e'er has been
The home of freemen, and the hope of slaves:
Her olive branch of peace, eternal green
Be found, while war's commotion raves;
May honor only call her to the field
Where honor only e'er can make her yield!

Misname no more the land of Washington,
Call not America fair freedom's land:
'Tis but a human hunting ground, on
Which mercenary savages despoil
The rights of man, where Africa's black son
Is doom'd by tyranny to slavish
Sold, lash'd, and hunted like a beast of prey
According to law, in this enlightened
39608

Out on the bastard Freedom, in whose name
Such deeds of dark oppression have been
done,

As would make very heathenish blush for shame
Fierce acts of cruelty which crush and stum
Humanity with horror—Oh! the flame
Of '76 is nearly out—slaves from the altar
run

Where Freedom's spurious incense dabbly
burns,
And Priests the whip and censer wield in
turns

Where true Religion reigns, there freedom too,
Her lawful ally, may smile o'er all the land;
The Bible is the text book of the true,
God's Truth and Liberty go hand in hand!
No serf, herd Priest a substitute can brew
From all the holy water of command—
No old tradition—no false monkish tale
Against the march of Truth can e'er prevail.

Evil has shaken Pto Nona's throne,
Protestant Truth makes England's Throne
secure;

The Bible at the Vatican's unknown,
Britain's power rests upon its mandates
pure!

This makes the mighty difference alone,
'Tis this which makes Britannia's flag endure
Triumphant in the battle, and the shock
Of Revolution, firm, unshaken as a Rock.

May peace and generous plenty ever smile
From East to West o'er Britain's wide
domain,

From North to South may faction's fery vile
Essay to crush the nation's faith in vain.
O'er disaffection's efforts to beguile

May loyal hearts to conquest march again;
And Freedom's banner wave o'er the land,
The Orange flag, the banner of the brave,
The banner of the true and the just.

As guardian of the public weal
I'd make each in defactor feel
That public duties must be done—
That off-adding is no fun—
Feat us without ability.

Should make their bow and stand aside,
And with profound humility
Leave honors to the qualified.

With Joseph Chief of Cistic Daddies,
And enemy of wickel Paddies,
I have not much grave fault to find,
Although 'tis said the public mind
Desires much to be enlightened;

For curiosity is heightened
To know the probable amount
Which has been placed to the account
Of Costs and Fines for justice here,
During the lately ended year.

I merely at the thing have hinted
In hope the statement may be printed.
"Chuch," I trust, won't interfere,
And swear "Je ting is most uncommon."

To ask his worship to expose
Those public virtues which are human.
Perhaps the worthy City Clerk
Can give the soup for information;
And throw some light upon the dark
Decisions of the Corporation.

Perhaps his intellectual aid,
The pale and classic-looking M—ers
Attends to this part of the trade
And helps to pull the golden wires.

Surely the Constable in Chief
Can give some inkling of the matter,

Or the smart sub of statute brief
Who's eror been on "Sith and batter"
(To use the language of O'Flinn)
Who keeps the Ombibus and Inn.
I'd like to know the reason why
The City Clerks will not be taken
By Tax Collectors—can it be
That our credit is so shak'd
That the Paper of the to ru
By the very Council is erud down?
I hate such kidding; something's brewing
Which leads to such detested Jewing.
To swindling it seems akin,
Tho' by the Council this be doubted;
Yet people say it is a sin
Which should be scorned, hissed and scouted!
By own should have an honest fame
And not a twisting, gauging name!
"Faith I'm a credit to you Boys"
Should put his veto on such smuggling,
The West and East Wards should combine
To cross such depicable juggling.
The Centre Ward should raise the shout
To put those Councilors to the rout
Who've done so very little good
And such a vast amount of evil
This is Election Day, so now
Go forth and send them to the
Or purgatory, if it please you,
So that their acts no more may tease you.
Then elect men to fill their places,
Who will not leave behind the traces
Of having with a wasteful hand
Scatter'd the hard earned public money,
In building Engine Houses, and
A hundred other things as they say.

My Gentle Patrons now adieu
I've little more to say to you
This first day of the New-born Year,
I'll be true to the end.

Lonely, starved, at midnight dreary,
Pugged Katy, faint and weary,
On the sidewalk in our city,
Half sung, half wept, for hours, this ditty.

Hot corn! hot corn! who'll buy my hot corn?
Hot corn, smoking hot corn.

A drunken mother's threat remembering,
If the corn she sold not, trembling;
As each one her basket came by,
Katy waged that piteous same cry.

A ruffian drunkard, swearing, staggering,
Towards the trembler bravely swaggering,
"Little whelp, of a she-wolf born,
Give me," he cried, "an ear of hot corn."

Hot corn! hot corn! here's your hot corn;
Hot corn! smoking hot corn.

A rich man, homeward his way wending,
By the lone child his steps bending.
His thoughts on gain, the hour was late, he
Heeded not the prayer of Katy.

Hot corn! hot corn! pray buy my hot corn;
Hot corn! smoking hot corn.

If, to feed a mother's vices,
This fair girl, then, guilt entices,
With shameful wages, to all shame die,
At whose door, pray will the blame lie?

Hot corn! hot corn! do buy my hot corn;
Hot corn! hot corn!

Statesmen, Fathers, Christians, Freemen!
Loving God and country, be men!
Dare the issue! Bless our nation!
Crush this Giant Desolation!

Hot corn! hot corn! who'll buy my hot corn?
Hot corn, smoking hot corn.

The St. Bartholomew Massacre.

The following interesting narrative has been translated from a very old and scarce French volume, specially for the columns of the *Warder*. The original was written by an eye-witness of the frightful scene which he describes:

On the evening of the 24th August, 1572, a troop of light cavalry entered Paris by the gate of St. Antoine. The boots and the uniforms of the soldiers, covered with dust, shewed that they had come off a long march. The declining rays of sunshine shed a feeble light over the dark countenance of the soldiers, on which might be discovered certain feelings of anxiety, which are felt on the approach of an event as yet unknown, but on the issue of which suspicions arise of a painful nature.

The troop proceeded at a slow pace towards a large open space, which extended close to the ancient Palace of Tournolles. There the captain ordered a halt, and sent forward twelve men, under the command of a cornet, to reconnoitre, and posted sentinels at the entrance of the adjoining streets, whom he ordered to light their matches, as if in presence of an enemy. After taking this precaution, he returned to the front of his troops.

"Sergeant," said he, in a tone of voice more haish and imperious than usual.

An old soldier whose cap was ornamented with gold lace, and wore an embroidered scarf, respectfully approached his officer.

"Are all our soldiers provided with matches?"

"Yes, captain."

"Are their powder flasks well supplied? Is there a sufficient quantity of bullets?"

"Yes, captain."

"Good."

He then rode a short distance in front of his men. The sergeant followed about a horse's length in his rear, but perceiving

lect your old acquaintance, Thomas De Maurevel?" The captain only remembered him as the assassin of the brave De Money, and replied drily, "I suppose you have come to inform us why we have been brought here?"

"In order, sir, to save your good king, and our holy religion from the dangers that menace them."

"What dangers?" demanded George in a tone of contempt.

"The Hugonots have conspired against His Majesty; but their wicked plots have been discovered in time, thank God; and all good christians ought to unite this night to exterminate them during their sleep."

"As the Midianites were by brave Gideon," exclaimed the man in the black gown.

"What do I hear?" cried DeMergy, shuddering with horror.

"The citizens are armed," pursued Maurevel; "the French guards, and three thousand Swiss are in the city. We have nearly sixty thousand men with us. At eleven o'clock the work will commence."

"Detestable cut-throat! what infamous imposture are you inventing? The king does not command assassinations, though he may abet them."

But whilst he thus spoke, he remembered a strange conversation which he had some days before with the king.

"Captain de Mergy," retorted Maurevel, "if the service of the king did not claim all my cares, I should know how to reply to your insults. Listen: I have come on the part of his majesty to require you to accompany me with your troops. We are placed in charge of the Rue St. Antoine and the adjoining quarter. I have brought you an exact list of the persons whom we must destroy. The Rev. Father Malebouche is going to exhort your men, and to distribute among them *white crosses*, the same as all the Catholics will wear, in or-

drance. "Long live the king," "Death to the Hugonots," was shouted.

"Silence in the ranks," cried the captain, in a voice of thunder, "I alone have a right to command these soldiers. Comrades, what this monster says cannot be true; and even had the king given such an order, my Light Horse would not massacre people who could not defend themselves."

The soldiers kept silence--- "Long live the king! death to the Hugonots," cried Maurevel and his companions at the same moment; and the soldiers repeated this immediately after them, "Long live the king."

"Well, captain, will you obey?" said Maurevel.

"I am no longer captain," exclaimed George; and he tore off his breast-plate and his sash, the marks of his rank. "Seize this traitor," shouted Maurevel, drawing his sword: "kill this rebel who disobey's the king."

Not a soldier dared to raise his hand against his chief. George dashed the sword from the hands of Maurevel, but instead of running him through with his own, he contented himself with striking him in the face with the handle, so violently that he knocked him off his horse.

"Farewell, wretches!" said he to his troop. "I thought that I commanded soldiers, but I see that you are only assassins." Then turning to his cornet, he cried, "Alphonso, if you wish to be captain, you have now a fine opportunity. Place yourself at the head of these brigands."

At these words he put spurs to his horse, and set off at a gallop, directing his course towards the interior of the city.

The cornet advanced a few paces, as if inclined to follow him, but soon slackened his pace, then stopped, and turning his horse round returned to the troop; thinking no doubt, that the exhortation of his captain, uttered under the influence of anger,

"Only a handful of oats---that will not take long?"

"Not a horse must be unbridled."

"Even though there may be some work to be done, as it is reported," replied the sergeant.

The officer made a gesture of impatience.

"Return to your post," said he, in a sharp tone, and continued to walk his horse about.

"Hold!--some horsemen are approaching at full gallop: without doubt they convey to us some orders."

"They seem to me to be but two," and the captain and the cornet advanced to meet them.

Two horsemen rapidly approached the troop. One of them, superbly dressed, and wearing a hat covered with plumes and a green scarf, was mounted on a charger. His companion was a short, thick set man; he wore a black gown, and carried a large wooden crucifix.

"We are certainly going to fight," said the sergeant, there comes a chaplain, who has been sent to confess the wounded; still it is not very pleasant to fight without having dined."

The two horsemen slackened the pace of their horses, so that when they joined the captain they pulled up without an effort. "Your servant, Captain DeMergy," said the man in the green scarf, "do you recol-

lected Maurevel; do you know the signature of Marechal de Retz, to whom you owe obedience?" and he handed him a paper; which he took from his girdle.

De Mergy ordered a soldier to approach, and by the light of a torch lit from the match of an arquebus, he read an order drawn up in due form, enjoining Captain De Mergy, on the part of the king, to give every assistance to the citizen guards, and to act under the orders of Monsieur De Maurevel in a service he should explain to him. To his order was added a list of names, with this title, "*List of heretics who must be put to death in the quarter of St. Antoine.*" The light of the torch, which was held by the soldier, showed the men of the troop the deep emotion with which this order affected their officer, though they were as yet ignorant of its import.

"My soldiers will never act the part of assassins," said George, flinging the paper in the face of Maurevel.

"My brave fellows," shouted Maurevel, raising his voice, and addressing the dragoons, "the Hugonots want to assassinate the king and the Catholics. We must anticipate them. This evening we must go and slay them whilst they are asleep, and the king will surrender to you the pillage of their houses."

A cry of ferocious joy arose from the

trained by the reproaches of their captain; but, seeing themselves relieved from his presence, and having before their eyes the prospect of pillage, they brandished their sabres above their heads, and swore to do everything that Maurevel commanded them.

After quitting his troop, Captain De Mergy ran to his house hoping to find his brother there; but he had already left it, having told his servant that he could be absent during the whole night. George concluded that he had gone to the Countess de C.'s, and determined to repair thither in search of him. But the massacre had commenced; the tumult, the crowd of assassins, and the chains stretched across the street, arrested his progress at every step. He was forced to pass near the Louvre, and then it was that fanaticism displayed itself in all its hideous ferocity. A great number of Protestants inhabited that quarter, surrounded at this moment by the Catholic citizens and the French guards, fire and sword in hand. There, to make use of a forcible expression of a contemporary writer, "*blood ran on all sides, sefing the river.*" and one could not traverse without running the risk of being crushed every instant by the dead bodies which were flung from the windows.

By a formal pre-arrangement, the boats which were generally fastened alongside of the quays, had been conveyed to the

opposite side; so that many fugitives who ran to the banks of the Seine, hoping to embark there, and thus escape the blows of their assassins, found that they had only a choice between drowning and the weapons of the soldiers who were in pursuit of them. In the meanwhile, it is said that Charles IX. was seen from one of the windows of his palace, armed with a long arquebus, firing upon the unfortunate Protestants.

The captain, stumbling over dead bodies, and bespattered with blood, pursued his way, exposed at every step to fall a victim to the blow of some murderer. He had remarked that all the soldiers and armed citizens wore a white scarf on their arms, and a white cross on their hats. He could have easily assumed this mark of recognition, but the horrors with which the assassins had inspired him extended to those symbols that would have served to make him known to them. He entered the Rue St. Jose, which he found deserted, & without light—no doubt because it was uninhabited by Protestants; but he heard a tumult which seemed to proceed from one of the adjoining streets. On a sudden, the walls of the houses were illuminated by the red light of torches; he heard piercing cries, and beheld a woman half naked, her hair dishevelled, holding a child in her arms; she fled with superhuman swiftness. Two men pursued her, encouraging one another with savage yells, like huntsmen following a wild beast. The woman was in the act of running into an open walk, when one of her pursuers fired at her with an arquebus with which he was armed. The shot struck her in the back, and prostrated her. She arose immediately, tottered a few paces towards George, and fell on her knees; then, making a last effort, she raised her child towards the captain, as if anxious to confide it to his generosity, and immediately expired without uttering a word.

"Another of these heretical b—ches is down," shouted the ruffian who had fired the shot. "I shall not rest until I have despatched a dozen of them.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the captain, and presenting a pistol, fired at him; the head of the villain was dashed against the opposite wall. He opened his eyes with a frightful glare, and tumbling headlong, fell to the earth stone dead.

"How is this? Kill the Catholics!" exclaimed the companion of the dead man, who held a torch in one hand and a bloody sword in the other. "Who are you! By the mass, you belong to the King's Light Horse. Holy Virgin! you have made a mistake, Mister Officer."

The captain drew from his girdle his second pistol, and loaded it. This movement, and the light click of the trigger, were perfectly understood by the murderer, who flung away his torch, and took to his heels.

George disdained to fire at him; he stooped down, examined the woman who lay stretched on the ground, and found that she was dead. The ball had pierced quite through her. Her child had its arms clasped around her neck, and wept bitterly; it was covered with blood, but, by a miracle, had not been wounded. The captain had some difficulty in wresting it from its mother, to whom it clung with all its force; he then wrapped it in his cloak. Rendered prudent by this recoutre, he picked up the hat of the dead man, took from it the white cross, and placed it in his own.

At length he reached the house of the Countess, without encountering any accident.

The two brothers threw themselves into each other's arms, and, during some moments remained in a close embrace, without the power of utterance. At length the captain described, in a few words, the state in which he had found the city—

Barnard cursed the King,
The Guises and the Priests.

He wished to go forth, and to join his brethren in an attempt to make some vigorous resistance to their enemies.

The countess wept, and withheld him, and the child cried, and called for its mother.

After some time had been spent in tears and lamentations, it became necessary, at least, to decide on a course of action. The countess undertook, through her steward, to provide a nurse for the child. Mergy did not dare to try to effect his escape at this moment—or if he did, was at a loss to decide whether he should repair. He knew not now if the massacre extended from one extremity to the other of France? A numerous force of the Royal Guards occupied the bridges, by which the Protestants might have easily passed into the Faubourg St. Germain, thence have escaped from the city, and gained the provinces of the south, at all times attached to their cause.

On the other hand, it appeared to be an act of imprudence to appeal to the compassion of the monarch at this time, when excited by the carnage, he thought only of making fresh victims.

The house of the Countess, on account of her reputation for piety, was not exposed to a rigorous examination on the part of the murderers, and Mergy reflected that in no other retreat would he run less risk of discovery. He resolved, therefore, to remain concealed there, and await the course of events.

On the following day the massacre, far from ceasing, seemed rather to increase; there was not a Catholic who, under the pain of being accused of heresy, did not assume the white cross, and arm himself, or who did not denounce the Hugonots who still survived.

In the meantime the King shut up in his palace, was inaccessible to all save the chiefs of the murderers. The populace, attracted by the hope of pillage, joined themselves to the Citizen Guards and to the soldiers; and the priesthood from their altars exhorted them to redouble their deeds of cruelty and slaughter. "Let us crush at once," said they, "all the heads of this Hydra—let us utterly exterminate heresy;" and in order to persuade the people, thirsting for blood and believing in miracles, that heaven approved of their atrocities, and wished to encourage them by a striking prodigy—"Go to the burial ground of the innocents," cried they, "go and behold there the hawthorn tree which has just blossomed anew, as if grown young again, and strengthened from being watered with heretic blood."

Numerous processions of armed assassins went in great state to adore the holy thorn, and left the cemetery animated with fresh zeal, in order to hunt out and put to death those whom heaven had manifestly condemned. A saying of Catherine, mother of the King, was in all their mouths; they repeated it whilst they butchered women and children—"To-day it is an act of charity to be cruel, of cruelty to be humane.

When the first thirst of blood had subsided, the most merciful of the murderers offered life to their victims as the price of their apostacy. A very small number of Calvinists took advantage of this offer, and snatched themselves from death, and even torments, by a falsehood, perhaps excusa-

ble. Women and children stood fast to their faith in the midst of swords raised above their heads, and died without uttering a complaint.

During the first few days which followed Saint Bartholomew, Mergy was visited regularly in his retreat by his brother, who furnished him each time with fresh details of the horrible scenes of which he had been a witness. "Oh, when shall I be able to quit this country of murder and of crime?" said George, "far sooner would I pass my days in the midst of wild beasts, than live amongst Frenchmen." "Come with me my brother, to Rochelle; I hope that the assassins are not as yet there. Come, die with me, and forget thy apostacy in defending this last rampart of our religion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MURDER OF ROBSON.—After six days' tedious investigation, the coroner's inquest which sat to inquire into the death of John Robson, closed yesterday. The result is a verdict of wilful murder against the three Tomlinsons and Horatio S. Levens. The conclusion of the evidence and the summing up of the coroner, will be found elsewhere.—*Globe*.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of this flourishing Scientific Society, was held at the Society's Rooms, in the old Government House, on Saturday evening last. By the annual report of the Council, it appears that the affairs of the Society are in a most prosperous condition in every particular. The Library, Museum, and Journal, are each well sustained and each weekly meeting witnesses an increase in the number of members, which now, we understand, nearly reaches 300. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.
First Vice President—Professor Croft.
Second Vice President—Professor Hind.
Treasurer—Dalrymple Crawford.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Prof. Irving.
Secretary—G. W. Allan.
Librarian—Sanford Fleming.

COUNCIL.

Professor Cherriman, Francis Shanley,
Alfred Brunel, Professor Hodder,
Thomas Henning, Professor Wilson.
—*lb*.

Elihu Burritt in writing to the *York Daily Times* upon his favorite question, "the Ocean Penny Postage" states that many are under a misconception with regard to his meaning. His proposition is to have letters conveyed for a penny each from any port in Great Britain to any port beyond the sea at which the British mail packet may regularly touch; leaving different countries to reduce or retain their various inland rates, just as they please. Such is the object of this measure, which will probably be brought before the United States Congress, and the British House of Commons simultaneously during the early part of next year.—*lb*.

We are informed that the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway, yesterday resolved by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Harris, to rescind the grant of £500 per annum to Sir Allan MacNab.—*lb*.

The following *on dil* is in circulation; it certainly savours of the causticity of the ex-Chancellor. Baron Rothschild, it seems was complaining to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not being able to take his seat. "You know (added he) I was the choice of 'the People.'" To which his Lordship replied, "So was Barabab."—*English Paper*.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.—E. H. Rutherford, Esq. has been elected Director of the Northern Railroad, in place of the late Hugh Scobie, Esq.

MICHIGAN NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The *Chicago Tribune* says:—Messrs. Gzowski & Co., have taken the contract for building the Michigan Northern Railroad, which will unite Port Huron (opposite Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan,) a distance of 200 miles. The road is to be constructed on the same scale as the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

TRADE OF THE LAKES.

The commerce of these great inland seas is acquiring a magnitude and importance which attest the rapidity with which the territory which they drain has been rendered productive. Half a century ago, lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, St. George, and Superior were entirely without commerce. Almost the only craft to be seen upon them was the Indian canoe. In 1850 their tonnage had risen 215,000, and the value of the traffic to 362 millions of dollars. The first craft ever launched on Lake Erie was built by the French, for the expedition of the celebrated La Salle, so far back as 1679; but more than a century elapsed before any American vessel was launched upon the lakes; an event which occurred in 1797. The first steamer launched in America was built in Lower Canada, to run between Montreal and Quebec. This was about the year 1812, the Legislature of that Province having, in the Session of 1811 granted a monopoly of the route to Mr. Moulson. Mr. Papineau has even yet occasionally reminded that he voted for this monopoly, but we suspect it was a pardonable act in these days. The first steamer on Lake Ontario was launched in 1816; two years before a like event took place on Lake Erie. The first navigable outlet from the Lakes—the Erie Canal—was completed in 1825. Next came the Welland Canal.

The measurements of the lakes are as follows:

LAKES.	Greatest length		Greatest breadth		Mean depth	Elevation	Area.
	Miles.	Miles.	Fect.	Fect.			
Superior.	350	169	903	627	32,000		
Michigan.	320	195	909	575	22,000		
Huron.	260	160	900	571	20,400		
Erie.	219	60	84	565	9,000		
Ontario.	180	35	500	232	6,300		
Total	1,555				90,000		

A new survey of the lakes is now in progress by the American government, but it is not likely that the result will show much variation from the above measurement, the result of previous surveys. The area drained by these lakes is estimated, according to Mr. Andrus' report, on the trade and commerce of the British American Colonies, at 335,515 square miles. The natural outlet of these lakes, and of the produce of the surrounding country is the St. Lawrence; and the navigation from Lake Ontario will admit vessels large enough to cross the Atlantic, as actual experiment has proved. A direct trade from the chief ports of Lake Ontario to England may be counted upon as a feature in the future trade of British America. To what extent this trade may eventually attain no one can form any conception, but the saving of that transshipment which is unavoidable on any other route, must encourage and stimulate this direct trade.

A noticeable feature in the shipping of the lakes is the gradual substitution of steam for sailing vessels. One-half of the tonnage of the lakes will soon consist of steamers. In 1851 the proportion was 71,000 tons of steam against 134,000 tons of sail. In the new vessels lately built, the tendency is observable of steamers to usurp the place of sailing vessels on the lakes. The size and capacity of the steamers recently built, are far greater than formerly. Less than a dozen years ago, the first class lake steamers of those days did not ordinarily make the trip from Buffalo to Detroit and back in less than a week or ten days. Now it is performed with ease in three. It is on Lake Erie of all the others that the finest steamers are to be seen, and the port of Buffalo is we suspect more frequented by steamers than any other on the lakes. Within the last few years, great improvement has taken place in the build and arrangements of steamers on Lake Ontario. The new boats are larger, swifter, and more commodious than the old ones, but they are by no means equal to the American boats on Lake Erie. While the class of boats on Lake Ontario has been improving, those on Lake Erie have continued to maintain their superiority.

The tonnage of the lakes, in 1820, amounted to only 5,500 tons; in the next ten years it rose to 20,000 tons; in 1840 to 75,000, and in 1850, 215,787 tons. The ratio of increase has thus been much greater every succeeding decade.—But the present hardly gives any idea of the vast

commerce of which these lakes are destined to become the scene in future. It is estimated the American States which border on the lakes, are of themselves capable of sustaining a population of 22,000,000. Add to this the commerce that will grow up from the Canadian shores of these inland seas, and one may form some conception of the future commerce of the lakes.

Whither will that commerce tend? Will any artificial channels, however gigantic, be anything like adequate to a commerce so prodigious? It will doubtless be shored by numerous outlets to the seaboard, by the various railroads, the St. Lawrence, and the Erie Canal.

When it is considered that these lakes, for so great a distance from the boundary between Canada and the United States, how important it becomes that this commerce should be as free as possible, consistently with the raising of a revenue from customs for the support of government! A few weeks will suffice to tell with what success the treaty negotiations for a reciprocal relaxation of useless and burthensome restrictions between Canada and the United States have been conducted, and in what temper the matter will be viewed in by Congress, which has just assembled at Washington.—*Leader.*

MONTREAL TRADE FOR 1853.

The editor of the Montreal *Witness* is a merchant as well as an editor, and the information he gives in the following article may be relied upon:—

"The trade of Montreal has upon the whole been larger, we think, last season than any previous year, and perhaps quite as satisfactory. In Groceries, with the exception of the tea sale, the spring trade was not large, and there was a period of unusual inactivity during the summer months; but from the beginning of September to the end of the season there was a very extensive and satisfactory business done. Hardware has been comparatively scarce, and in demand at advancing prices during the season, and the scarcity and demand become more and more marked towards the close. Upon the whole the Hardware business must have been a very profitable one.—In Dry Goods, stocks were heavy, and many kinds in superabundance both in spring and fall; nevertheless, the demand continued good during the summer months, so as to diminish spring stocks materially, and the heavy auctions within the last six weeks have materially diminished the superabundant fall stocks. Upon the whole, the dry good business done has been unusually large, and the greater part of it at a fair profit, but there has been, as is frequently the case in large markets, a portion sold at or under cost, and the stocks for the winter trade are heavier than usual. The importation of American dry goods has in a great measure ceased this year, and the greater part of the supplies of Canada have come from Europe. The boot and shoe trade has been very extensive, and very good this year in Montreal, everything indicating that this will be a great branch of business here. The manufacturing interest has been enterprising and flourishing during the year, and new factories of various kinds have been rapidly constructed. The India Rubber Company has done an extensive business, and woollen and cotton factories are constructing or partly finished, which have been very busily employed so far as they are yet in working order.

The produce business, under almost constantly rising markets, has been very large, and generally speaking, very profitable; and the lines of ocean steamers now projected to run to this port, will doubtless greatly increase its produce business in future. Bank stocks have, under the influence of general prosperity, gone steadily upwards, and the large additions made during the year of banking capital have been all absorbed by the legitimate wants of business, money being now as scarce or scarcer than before these additions took place. Mining stocks experienced a favourable turn, especially Montreal Mining Company Consols, which rose from 2s 6d, less than nothing per share, to, we believe, 85s. This great advance, however, has not been wholly sustained, the price having considerably receded after the payment of a

dividend of 5s per share. Railroad stocks are much better than they were a year ago, but still they are not favorite investments, and are current only at heavy discounts. Real estate and rents have experienced a rise during the year, which is more indicative of prosperity than any of the other points to which we have alluded. The spirit of speculation in building lots is also beginning to manifest itself, and many public and private improvements are going on with great vigor. Steamboats and sailing vessels, whether inland or ocean, have been it is understood doing a lucrative business during the year so much so as to demand a very large increase of tonnage and passenger accommodation for the future. The railway expenditure, on account of the Grand Trunk and Tubular bridge which was calculated on by many as an element in this year's prosperity, has scarcely commenced yet, at all events, near Montreal; but doubtless when that is added to the high prices of farm produce, there will be a still further impetus given to all kinds of material prosperity. The only serious draw back to the foregoing very pleasing review, is, in the first place, the very short crops in Lower Canada, and in the second, the fact, that the high prices of food and fuel will leave the inhabitants of cities very little to expend on anything else."

RUSSIAN PROWESS.

There seems to be much diversity of opinion among those who have had opportunities of forming an intelligent judgement on the subject in respect to the relative valor, military discipline, and warlike skill of the Turkish and Russian armies, and the probability of the Sultan holding his own against the Czar in the existing war. The London *Morning Chronicle* publishes a letter from Sir Charles Shaw, a British officer of repute, who seems to know quite as much concerning the efficiency of the Russian troops as any one who has undertaken to enlighten the world on the subject. He thinks the military strength of Russia is grossly exaggerated, and expresses something like a soldier's contempt for the corps of serfs and savages who are supposed to endanger the security of Western Europe. He gives substantial reasons for regarding the military strength of the Ottomans being far more considerable than has been heretofore generally believed. He points to the Circassians—themselves half barbarians, and insignificant in numbers—who, for now twenty years, have defied the utmost power of the Czar, routing his best generals, or holding them at bay; to the Poles of 1830, who with raw levies, amidst revolutionary disorganization, withstood the veteran troops of Diebitch, and were with infinite difficulty subdued by the overwhelming forces commanded by Paskiewitch; to the Turkish war of 1828, when Mahmoud's new and undisciplined forces, the successors of the Janissaries, met the invader with such courage that the victory was only obtained over them by bribery and purchase the Governor of Varna being bought by gold to yield that all important fortress; to Bonaparte's campaign of 1812, when the Russians were found incapable of defending their homes and firesides, until the ice-blast came to their aid, and half a million of Frenchmen were suddenly swept out of existence, the victims not of Russian patriotism, but of a Russian winter; to the march of old Suwarrow—the greatest general Russia has yet produced—to the Alps, where Massena met and sent him packing home again, cured of his conceit and shorn of his laurels. Sir Charles Shaw bears testimony to the beneficial results of the new system of discipline now fully adopted into the Turkish armies, and considers that if a fight takes place between the "regular" troops, the Turks will be found, in equal numbers, "at least equal to the Russians;" while he pronounces their light troops or irregulars, more than a match, at any time, for the Cossacks.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Galt Branch of the Great Western Railroad is to be opened on the 15th January, for the carriage of freight, and several days earlier for the carriage of passengers. The fare from Galt to Hamilton, 35 miles, will be 3s. 9d.; and the carriage of a barrel of Flour, a shilling, currency. Wheat will be carried at 3d. currency per bushel.—*Patriot.*

REVIVAL OF RIBBONISM.—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A CLERGYMAN IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Thursday morning.

The county of Armagh has added another murderous outrage to the long catalogue marked against it in the criminal records of this country within the past two or three years. The *Newry Telegraph*, just received, contains an account of an attempt to shoot the Rev'd Richard Graham, curate of Meigh, yesterday. It will be seen by the subjoined narrative that the intended assassin did not know his victim previous to the period fixed for his immolation. This is one of the peculiar features of the Ribbon system. A stranger is invariably employed to execute the bloody decrees of the confederacy, and for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the victim we had the executioner in this case hovering about his residence some days previously. Notwithstanding the precautions there generally taken by the miscreants, mistakes are frequently occurred, and "innocent" men have been assassinated, pursuant to the sentences passed in the dark recesses of the Ribbon Lodges.—Your readers may be reminded of the fact, that the district in which this last attempt at murder has been made has been for some time past under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act. In fact it is a proclaimed district. The opening observations of the local paper refer to the meetings recently held at Gork and other localities, where memorials to the Lord Lieutenant were adopted praying his Excellency to withdraw the extra police force stationed in them at periods of crime and outrage:—

The following is the reporter's statement:—
The Rev. Richard Graham, curate of Meigh, was bred at on Wednesday morning in his residence, near Meigh Church. The Rev'd gentleman, was occupied writing in his bed-room up to about twelve o'clock. While thus engaged, about this hour, he observed that the moonlight, which shone through an aperture in the window-shutter was intercepted, and on looking towards the window he was observed a human face. He immediately hurried out and accosted the person who was standing near the road, on his own premises. He recollected that he had seen the same individual who appeared to be a stranger, twice on the evening before, and he asked what he wanted about the house. The man muttered something about "Crossmaglen"—that he wanted to know the way to Crossmaglen. Mr. Graham replied that he had already given him that information, and ordered him to be off, or that he would shoot him or drag him to the police barracks of Meigh, situated at about half a mile from the residence of Mr. Graham. The fellow immediately slunk away at a slow pace in the direction of the road to Crossmaglen. Mr. Graham returned to the room, but finding that the fire had gone out, he went into the kitchen and lighted a fire. An old man named McDonnell, and a boy named Kelly, aged about 14 years, slept in the kitchen, and were asleep at this period. Mr. Graham sat in a chair, and in a short time removed to a lower seat before the fire. It was now about one o'clock, or a little past it, and he began to doze for a short time.—He had continued to doze in this way for about twenty minutes or half an hour, when he was partially aroused by a rustling noise, which, thinking it was made by a cat, he did not notice, and was beginning to sleep again when he suddenly experienced a kind of shock, and sensibly felt something come into contact and pass through his hat, and simultaneously he heard a loud report of fire-arms, the apartment became at once filled with smoke, and a strong smell of gunpowder was experienced.

Mr. Graham's hat was perforated in two or three places, and the slugs with which the weapon was loaded having entered the side, providentially passed out through the crown without touching the head. Four large slugs, supposed to be portions of an iron ram-rod, were discovered near the wall behind where Mr. Graham was sitting. The shot was fired through an aperture in a back window, which was immediately opposite where Mr. Graham sat, so that his escape was little short of miraculous. The recumbent position in which he was placed was most favorable to the assassin, as he had the very best opportunity of carrying out his murderous design without being observed.

THE RAPPING TABLE.—Great has been the emotion produced by the divers experiments made of late, by means of the new system of rapping tables, first invented in Germany, and which have found their way here. M. Jules has had the honour of introducing the first of these wonderful mediums to the notice of the redoubtable and is devoting his enthusiasm to the better comprehension of the mysteries thus unfolded to his intelligence. The table is composed of mahogany, supported by a twisted column. Its shape is not wholly round, nor is it highly polished. In the middle is an instrument something like a mariner's compass, the two hands being so loosely hung as to vibrate with the least motion of the table. The simple replies of "yes" and "no" are seen in large black letters upon a white ground, occupying the centre position on each side the dial-plate, the rest exhibiting the twelve numbers in Roman figures. Instead of the rapping which has hitherto been the response elicited by the questions applied by inquiries to the tables, the hands upon the plate begin to move when a reply is intended, and the system is pronounced more certain and expeditious than any which has been discovered as yet. M. F.— has wisely despatched the table to his country house at Ruel, for, while in Paris, not a moment's repose was to be obtained in consequence of the immense number of applicants for consultation, so widely has the reputation of the table been spread, even among the higher classes; and Mr. F.— was not surprised, a little while ago, when his oldest friend, who, differing in opinion with himself, has chosen the wiser path and obtained a high post about the person of the Emperor, applied to him for a consultation with his wonderful table. Still less was he astonished when the hour he had named as most convenient for communion with the spirits of the unknown world arrived, and brought with it not only the ambitious friend we have mentioned, but also a friend of that friend, who, carefully enveloped from the night air by many wrappers about the mouth and chin, and rapped in a long cloak from top to toe, suffered the friend to speak without himself uttering a word, and proceeded at once to take advantage of M. F.—'s polite permission to consult the oracle by placing himself before it, and uttering the first question, aloud, "How many years will the Empire last?" The table answered for a moment, and presently the needles on the dial-plate became violently agitated, then settled quietly at the number "three," from which they moved not afterwards. "What will follow?" was the second question, uttered this time in a less bold and self-confident tone. "Republique" was clearly elicited by spelling. There was a long pause, and the interrogator turned from the table without a word. He paced the room hurriedly for a few moments and looked around, as if trying to recall some long-forgotten association connected with the place, then suddenly striding to the window, he drew the curtain aside and looked out upon the night. An immense cedar of Lebanon grows upon the lawn, and at the moment the moonlight fell upon its branches, which cast their broad shadow on the grass, throwing all beneath into most impenetrable gloom. The stranger turned from the window, and perhaps observed that the countenance of the friend who had brought him there was as pale as ashes, for he spoke abruptly to his host. "Who lived here in 18—?" Monsieur A.—, the great Oriental traveller, who built it in consequence of the proximity to Malmaison? "Did he die here?" "So 'tis said," replied the host carelessly; "but it was never rightly known what did become of him. He disappeared one night, and a foolish story goes hereabouts that he was murdered in this very room, and dragged through the window to the foot of the cedar tree, where he lies buried. I have often been advised to institute a search, but I care not to disturb the poor man's repose. Now, shall we consult the table once again? I have always observed that the spirits rap with greater freedom between twelve and two." The stranger sunk into the chair he had occupied before without the utterance of a single word, and the other consultants waited in silence also. Presently, as if by a desperate effort, he uttered, in a loud voice, "And what shall terminate the Empire—pistol—dagger—poison?" The needle still pointed to the "No," without once deviating.

"Death in any shape?" was again inquired.—Still did the needle firmly point to "No," without once deviating. "Death in any shape?" was again inquired. Still did the needle firmly point to "No," and after courageously waiting for a few moments, the stranger rose and, impatiently kicking away the table with his foot, announced his readiness to depart. It is thought that the Emperor must know all the particulars of this adventure, for when pressed by one of the ladies at Compiegne to send for the table, in order to direct the *ennui* caused by the pouring rain and the impossibility of stirring out of doors, he peremptorily refused, upon the plea that no such courtesy ought to be asked of one whose political opinions were so much at variance with the court as those of Monsieur Jules F.—
—Paris correspondent of the *Atlas*.

THE DIGNITY OF TRADE.—We were going to say that the fact of a noble Lord having passed the Bankruptcy Court the other day as a horse dealer gives strong confirmation to the saying that we are a nation of shop-keepers. But perhaps a horse-bazaar or repository cannot be properly called a shop; and though the horse may be taken over a bar, that noble animal can not very well be handed across a counter; thus, whatever leaps the noble lord in question may have taken, it is clear that it would be incorrect to call him a counter-jumper. His case, however certainly tends to show that we are a highly mercantile community, since it exhibits a member of one of our principal families as a dealer in horse-flesh. But the fact is, that business is practised by the aristocracy in general to a very considerable extent. Not only do some of them trade in boroughs but also in rabbits, together with hares, pheasants, and partridges, in as much as they sell game. They are not ashamed of this, either; for they will converse about shooting, and not one of them ever calls on the other to sink the shop. Indeed, to sink the shop would be to sink the island, and swamp the whole concern conducted by Aberdeen & Co.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Our readers, and especially our western readers, will be gratified to learn that the location of the first section of this road is progressing rapidly, under the direction of Mr. Tate, the talented Engineer, who it will be remembered made the preliminary survey of the Great Georgian Bay Road, from Crow River to Lake Huron, in the winter of 1852. We learn that Mr. Tate expects to complete the location of the first section, about the middle of January, when he will proceed with the Western section, between Peterboro and Lake Huron. The Station Grounds for the Grand Junction, have been secured, at Metcal, and our Emily friends will soon have ocular demonstration of the progress of this important work. The prospect of the Peterboro and Georgian Bay Section of the Grand Junction Road being built simultaneously with the Belleville Section is most encouraging. Every effort is being made by those concerned to carry out the entire scheme at once, and so far nothing has interposed. We have long regarded the immediate construction of the Belleville section of the Road, as positive. Recent occurrences strengthen us in that belief, and it will not be long before those who have been sceptical in the matter will be convinced of their error. The whole road, from Belleville to Georgian Bay will, we feel certain, be built without delay.—*Peterboro Dispatch*.

The engine and tender were thrown off the railroad bridge by an accident at Whitehall, Vt. and the engineer was caught between the two.—The fire from the engine was scattered over him, and in his agony, after begging the spectators to kill him, he took a knife and cut off his own leg at the knee joint. In a few minutes afterwards he died.

Kossuth.—It is stated on the authority of private advices from London, that Kossuth is preparing for the eventuality of an European war, and that when the *Golden Age* was in Liverpool, he opened a negotiation with Mr. Howard, her owner, for the purchase of the steamer, but the matter fell through.—*Boston Post*.

The Perpetual Policy and Disappointment of Rome.

(From the Times.)

The Roman Catholic religion, or rather the Papacy, with which its professors have identified themselves, may and must change the scene of its labors, and has acted and suffered during a period of fifteen hundred years; but, whatever the time and whatever the place, its policy remains the same, and its encroaching and domineering spirit unchanged and unchangeable. To regard temporal power as the end, and spiritual power as the means,—never willingly to stop short of omnipotence in all matters, both ecclesiastical and civil,—to adapt herself to the infinite diversities of climate, manners, institutions, and creeds,—to be all things to all men so long as she may win them to swell the ranks of her nominal supporters and gratify the pride of her leaders,—have been her undeviating maxims since the time of Constantine, and will be so as long as there is a human mind to fetter or a human conscience to mislead. The soft inhabitants of Languedoc she encountered with the torch and the sword; the gentle Indians of Paraguay she drove with the lash and the goad; the brave Huguenot of France she quelled with midnight massacre. Ultra-Liberal and Democratic in Ireland, Absolutist in France, Buddhist in China, Brahminical in Hindostan, never did any other institution combine so much versatility with so much fixity, such unwavering purpose with such ever-varying expedients. One would have thought that a power to which has been conceded so immense a duration, and which has employed the whole of its long life in the same indefatigable struggle, would long ago have worked out its destiny, and either thoroughly enslaved the human conscience to its will or sunk overwhelmed by the obloquy which itself had created. This, however, has not been the history of the Roman Catholic-Church. It has been pre-eminently a church militant, carrying on an incessant war against human progress and enlightenment, and shifting its ground with infinite dexterity, so soon as the last position has become untenable. The same half-century beheld the Papacy strike a medal in commemoration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and visit with ecclesiastical censure and temporal imprisonment the discovery that the earth revolved on its axis. Yet this same Church does not scruple to put herself forward where it suits her purpose, as the patroness of the advance of knowledge, and the advocate of liberality and philanthropy. Still, with all her labour and all her dexterity, the Church of Rome is destined to roll the stone of Sisyphus. A hundred times she has seemed on the point of putting all things under her feet, and as often has

some uncontrollable burst of that independence which lies at the bottom even of minds the most sedulously tamed and indoctrinated cast her down and compelled her to begin her labour afresh. Why can she advance so far and yet go no further? Why can she succeed in subduing the human mind to a certain point; and why, when she seeks to pass beyond that point does she seem condemned perpetually to recommence the task of subjugation? We believe that the cause is to be sought in that immeasurable arrogance and uncontrollable lust for power, by which the emissaries of this great conspiracy against human liberty seem universally to be animated. They are not content to work for the distant future, but seek to enjoy in their own generation the fruit of their labours and the objects of their aspirations. Rome has gained new realms through her missionaries only to lose or imperil old ones through her Popes and Bishops. Successful as long as she confines herself to individual action, she loses all by seeking to grasp too speedily at a public recognition of her power. Thus in England a remarkable movement among the clergy had drawn over large accessions to her ranks, but all this advantage was thrown away in a moment, so soon as she ventured to give her claims a public utterance and her bishops a recognised status. Very much the same is the game which she now seems to be playing in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The convulsions of 1848 have had this among other miserable results,—that the powers of the State, reduced to depend for existence on material force have eagerly flung themselves into the arms of a church which influences the minds of its votaries by hopes and fears which are not of this world, and is ever ready to sell that influence for a share of the power of the oppressor. Under these favorable circumstances the Church of Rome in Southern Germany has wrung from her Princes many privileges which the necessities of their position forced them to concede; and, could she have contented herself with these advantages, and quietly improved the position she had gained, there seemed no reason to doubt that it was in her power to advance from one conquest to another till rights conceded left her none to seize. But here she fell, as usual, into the snare laid for her by her own arrogance and ambition. She has herself given the first downwards tendency to the stone which it has cost her so much pains to roll up. She has at last aroused the jealousy and wounded the pride of a State which seemed willing to sacrifice anything compatible with its existence, as a temporal power, to secure her alliance and friendship. She is combating in the nineteenth century the Government of Baden with the self-same arms with which she encountered the house of Hohenstauffen six hundred years ago.

She fulminates excommunications and anathemas, which are retorted by fine and imprisonment. Professing the most devoted loyalty to the temporal Sovereign, she seeks to rend from him the last remnant of authority. She has, in fact, changed from insidious aggression to open war, and challenged the temporal Government to a combat for life and death. In this we cannot but apprehend that she has committed a grievous error. Rome may adopt the policy of Innocent III., or the language of Thomas a Beckett, but, though Rome still survives, the days of Innocent and a Beckett, are gone, never to return.—It is in the confessional, not in the pulpit—in the mind of the secret penitent, not in the blaze and glare of public assemblies—that she must erect her throne. Kingdoms cannot now be effectually laid under interdict or firm men terrified from their course by the temporal dangers or spiritual horrors of excommunication. We are not likely soon again to see another crusade, or another sovereign who will submit to corporal punishment at the hands of a Legate, or who will hold the stirrup of the Sovereign Pontiff. The day that transforms the Church of Rome from an insidious underminer to an open opponent robs her of half her strength, and that day she has most unwisely precipitated in her conflict with the Governments of Southern Germany.—To support her in this ill-advised and unjustifiable collision, she has had recourse to the ever ready assistance of the house of Austria,—the hereditary champion of her rights, destined to share with her so many triumphs and so many reverses. We seem to be reading again the history of the Thirty Years' War, and to see the annals of the Emperors Matthias and Ferdinand repeated in the present history of their descendant. Amid the disunion and disaffection of all her provinces,—with a bankrupt exchequer and a fallen prestige—the house of Austria then flung itself into the arms of the Church of Rome, and found in her support against its Protestant subjects and its dangerous neighbours. The Emperor Francis Joseph seems to have every wish to repeat his ancestral policy, but, probably, he also may find that the lapse of time has robbed this time-honoured resource of its former efficiency. Far removed as the present state of Europe is from rational liberty or respect for constitutional rights, we do not believe that interventions would be tolerated to support a rebellious prelate in contumacy against his Sovereign.—We are happy to believe that the Pope must henceforth content himself with the tyranny which the presence of a foreign Power enables him to practice on his own unfortunate subjects, with small oppressions such as a Duke of Tuscany may attempt, and with concessions secretly made by Sovereigns anxious for his support. But we are

living, after all, in the nineteenth century; and, far as we are removed from what we should be, we believe that even Roman Catholic Europe has advanced beyond the ideas and practices which form the leading incident in mediæval and early modern history.

A FAIR DAMASCENE.—We will first describe the daughter of the host; a very fair specimen of her sex in Damascus. Her eyes dark, her eyelashes, eyebrows, and hair, of a glossy jet black, the latter tinged with *henna*, hangs down her back, and reaches nearly to the ground in a succession of plaits, each terminating with black silk braid, knotted and interwoven various sized golden coins, her features (excepting the eyes) are small but compact. The nose is Grecian, the lips cherry, and slightly pouting, the chin dimpled, the form of the face oval, and the complexion clear, with a rosy tint. The bust and figure are unexceptionable, the arms comely, the waists and ankles we'll turned, and the feet and hands perfect models for a sculptor; yet this is one out of the many nondescript beings that we encountered, with *izar* veil in the street. Her face and figure are well set off by the head-dress and oriental costume. On the top of her head she wears a small red cap, which is encircled by a handsomely flowered handkerchief, and over the latter strings of pearls and pieces of small gold money are tastefully arranged in festoons. In the centre of her red cap is a diamond crescent, from which hangs a long golden cord, with a blue silk tassel, usually ornamented with pearls; her vest fits tight, and admirably displays the unclad figure. In summer this vest is of blue or pink satin, bordered and fringed with gold lace; in winter, cloth, edged with fur, is substituted for the satin; and over the vest is worn a short grey jacket, chastely embroidered with black silk braid. The vest is confined to the waist by a *zunnar*, in summer, of a silk Tripoli scarf, in winter by a costly cashmere shawl, and from under this a long robe reaches to her ankles, and is divided into long lappets, lined with satin and fringed with costly trimmings. This latter robe partially conceals the *shirwal*, or full trousers, which hang loosely over, and are fastened round the ankles; the tasty mixtures of colours, and the graceful arrangement, renders the costume a perfect study.—*The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.*

AS FAR UP AS THEY OWN.—We have just heard a good fun. Not long ago, a distinguished divine of this city, was walking with a friend past a new church in which another distinguished divine is the spiritual shepherd.

Said the friend to the D. D., looking up at the spire, (which was very high but not yet completed,) "How much higher is that going to be?"

"Much," said the D. D., with a sly grin, "it will go very far in that direction."

TURKISH EFFECTS OF A KISS.—Nicholas and Francis Joseph have met at Olmutz; met and affectionately fraternized. For we are told that "loud applause followed from the spectators as the Emperors publicly *kissed* each other; and then court dinner followed, the two Emperors spending the evening together in undisturbed *privacy*." But this scene (see last week's *Punch*) our artist has already immortalized, having sketched the imperial couple—even as in an old play—"from behind the arras." The royal salute has been embalmed in the lines of the Austrian Poet Laureat, Doctor Von Watzg;

"Snakes in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a pretty sight,
When Emperors of the like kind ney,
Do kiss left cheek and right."

But other, and deeper effects resulted from that imperial smack! And such a smack As though a red-hot poker would have kissed a barrel of gunpowder. For cheeks were kissed—

Poland writhed and groaned afresh!
Hungary clenched her red right hand, and renewed her silent vow!

Turkey with a flourish of the sabre, set her teeth, and cried "*Allah! Bismullah!*"

Naples, through King Bomba, cried "*Ancon!* kiss again!"

And Aberdeen, folding pacific hands declared, "it was a sweet sight—unc'o' sweet—to see sic mighty Potentates in sic *awinect*."

Punch—Meeting his friend Baron Shkelks at the Countess of Polkherlegsoff; asked the philanthropic Hebrew his private opinion of that salute. The Baron pathetically observed "it was a sight worth a Jew's eye." And so it was, even if the Jew had been Judas.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—We are happy in being able to state that extensive preparations are making to celebrate the opening, early in January, of the whole line of the Great Western Railway, in a manner which will be creditable to this city and worthy of an occurrence which is destined to confer such great advantages upon the whole Province. The Directors of the Company have determined upon giving a Ball, upon a scale and in a manner never heretofore surpassed, and have requested a large number of our most influential and leading citizens to co-operate with them. Committees have been formed to carry out the necessary preliminary steps, and from what has been already done we augur the most brilliant success. We believe it is also contemplated by the City authorities to return the civilities they have received from the other municipalities along the line of Railway, by giving a public dinner on the day previous to the Ball. We understand a train will leave the Niagara River on the morning of the opening, and run through to Detroit, where the travellers will be entertained with a dinner and ball, and return to Hamilton next day. The following day will be devoted to the city festivities, and the succeeding closed with the Railway Ball. May all connected with the celebration of such an ardently looked for event enjoy themselves to the extent they anticipate.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

APPLINGING CATASTROPHE.—The Cornwall *Freeholder* says that, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th, three sons of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, Episcopalian clergyman, of Cornwall, whilst returning from a visit to friends residing above this town, betook themselves to the Canal, with the view of enjoying the pleasure of skating home; when the ice suddenly gave way, and the two younger were precipitated into the water; when the elder boy, overcome by his paternal feelings, rushed to their rescue, and, melancholy to state, fell a sacrifice to his affection. When the account reached town, numbers of people flocked out,—but too late to render any assistance, more than to recover the bodies. The young gentlemen were all under the age of fifteen years, and were general favorites with the inhabitants.

The Kingston *Herald* says—"It is well known that the Catholics of this city and the United Counties are in favor of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and that they are

DID YOU EVER.

Did you ever see a preacher who thought he "had a call" from a fat salary to a lean one.

Did you ever encounter an old maid, who had not refused many flattering proposals of marriage, from genteel and nice young men in her juvenile days?

Did you ever know a litigious man who was not in favour of kill-lawyer legislation?

Did you ever know an ugly man who did not think more highly of intellectual than personal graces?

Did you ever see a Yankee wait till the train stopped before he jumped out of the cars?

Did you ever see a woman with fine white teeth who was not apt to giggle at the slightest provocation?

Did you ever have a friend, who, when you didn't know what to do with your "loose change" couldn't suggest some means of relieving your perplexity?

Did you ever see a man who expected not to become a Christian before his death?

Did you ever see a man prosper in business who was in the habit of borrowing money at over six per cent?

Did you ever know a mechanic to do a job perfectly well after being screwed down below a fair living price?

TO LUMBERMEN—IMPORTANT DECISION.—Chief Justice Taney, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District, has delivered a decision during the November term, which is of great interest to lumbermen. The point was, as to whether a person who saves lumber drifting in a river, is entitled to salvage. The Chief Justice denied that any assistance rendered to rafts, even when in danger of being broken or swept down the river, is not a salvage service in the sense in which that term is used in the Courts of Admiralty, and the owners have the right to subject property which would ordinarily be liable to salvage, to risks necessarily contemplated by them, when they put it in a certain position, and involved in that position; and that any persons interfering with it while subject to the dangers thus risked by the owners, is at the peril of the persons so intermeddling.

The New York papers describe a new tunneling machine in operation at Harlem. The machine is said to be, in effect, a huge seventeen foot auger, slowly turning at the rate of one revolution per hour, and advancing at the same time from four to eight inches per hour, according to the solidity of the rock perforated.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—We were informed by telegraph from Hamilton yesterday that the afternoon train from London to Hamilton ran off the track, a little below Cape Town. The engineer is slightly and the fireman badly hurt, having had both his legs crushed. There was no damage done to the cars or passengers.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while Toronto Bay has been covered with ice for some days, the steamers have been unable to land at any point nearer than the Queen's Wharf, Burlington Bay is yet altogether clear of obstruction, even in the basins between the wharves. How the inhabitants of the ambitious little city rejoice at their victory over Toronto!—*Globe.*

The Honourable D. G. Daly has received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. His predecessor, Sir Edmund Head has been offered to the government of British Guiana.

We are given to understand that a member of the Executive Council received a private letter, by yesterday's mail, from an authentic source in England, intimating that His Excellency the Governor-General will leave England on his return to Canada, in time to be present at the opening of the approaching session of Parliament in this city.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The prop for the Erie & Ontario Railway, arrived last week, luckily before the cold weather set in. There is every probability of the road being finished by next May according



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JANUARY 7, 1854.

Protestant Union.

Is presenting the friends and supporters of the *Orange Lily* with this, the first number of our sixth volume, we embrace the opportunity thus afforded us, at the commencement of a New Year, of returning our acknowledgements to our Protestant and Orange Friends, throughout the country, for the past encouragement they have given us; and trust that a liberal continuation of their patronage may enable us, for many a future day, to continue in the field, pursuing the same course, which through good and evil report, up to the present, we have fearlessly trodden.

The cause we have ever advocated—the cause which we intend to support and defend to the end of the chapter—is the cause of Protestantism, on its most extended basis—in the most comprehensive meaning of the term, our principles are founded on the common cause of the Protestant Faith. In the advocacy of that cause, we desire, among Protestants, to know neither sect nor denomination; believing firmly, as we do, that Protestant Union is the only safeguard of Protestant Liberty.

Protestant disunion is the chief support of Romish power. Had it not been for the unhappy diversity of aim, and the lamentable division of interest and action hitherto existing amongst Protestant denominations, Romanism would not now possess the pernicious power which it so fearfully exercises in our land. Have we not felt this growing and dangerous power in our legislation, in our system of education; aye, even in the social relations of private life, Romanism, through the agency and intrigues of Jesuitism, is working against the progress of Protestantism.

Where division amongst Protestants exists, there Jesuitism plants its hated standard—there Romanism fattens and grows strong and aggressive, while the cause of Liberty and Truth declines for the want of that union of purpose among its adherents which would make it mighty and invincible.

We have nothing whatever to say about the orthodoxy of the belief of this or that denomination of Protestants. Their trifling differences of form, we believe, can have

no effect upon the soundness of their religious belief, any more than the cut or color of a garment can effect the intellectual or physical capabilities of the wearer. Their diversity of form we regard as the difference in the uniform worn by the Regiments composing the British army—they acknowledge one Commander and advance together against the enemies of their country. So it should be with Protestants. Their faith is one: they should also be one in heart and in action. Singly they can do little to retard the progress of a powerful and united enemy: united they can present such an insurmountable front of opposition, that will enable them to defy the utmost efforts of encroaching Papal intolerance, and render of no effect the wily machinations of Jesuit cunning. Why then, we ask, in all seriousness, should minor differences be allowed to divide and disunite those upon whose union and zealous devotedness depend the preservation and perpetuation of our rights and liberties? Those rights and liberties have grown and flourished as the light of the Reformation grew bright and diffused itself amongst the people. Those rights and liberties at first sprung from the efforts of Protestant union, guided and favoured by the hand of Heaven; and they can only be maintained in their purity and integrity by the same indomitable energy and union which made Protestantism triumphant at the Battle of the Boyne and at the Siege of Derry.

There are many and cogent reasons why Protestants, in Canada—in British North America—should unite for the achievement of one common object. No true Protestant will deny this, while the spirit of persecution is so rife in Romish countries, and even our own highly favored land has not been free from the attempts of the enemy to “persecute us for righteousness’ sake.

The past year has been marked by important events which call loudly upon the Protestants of Canada to unite their energies for the purpose of protecting and preserving their civil and religious liberties from Romish intolerance and aggression. Has not Romanism attempted to trample upon liberty of speech and crush the rights of free discussion? Did the Irish Papist mob which attacked the Protestant hearers of Gavazzi, in Chalmers’ Church, in Quebec, make any polite or fraternal distinction, between the members of the different denominations composing that congregation? No! Did they attack the Protestant Conservative and spare the Protestant Radical? No!—Did they make any distinction between the Protestant who was an Orangeman and the one who was not? No! They had nothing to do with, and cared not for the denominational differences of the congregation.—Their quarrel was with Protestantism alone, and not with any particular body of Protestants.

The lamentable occurrences which took place last June, in Montreal, together with

the farcical judicial proceedings which followed, should convince every unprejudiced man that there is no justice, even in Canada, for Protestants, where Popery is in the ascendant. Pitiable must be the slavish and Priest-ridden turpitude of that Government which could gloss over and screen the murderous guilt of men, by whose instrumentality fourteen innocent men, without cause or provocation, were hurried into eternity. Is it not high time, then, that all Protestants were united? The country is rapidly sinking into the tightening grasp of Romanism: “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together,” must be given, and that before long, to drag it back from the fell and contaminating embrace of its worst enemy.

Popery, in Canada, has been endowed, enriched and fattened, by Canadian legislation, and by Protestant votes. She has struggled, and too successfully, for ascendancy amongst us. We have now, in abundance, Romish Bishops, and Holidays, immense Monkish Establishments, fostered and largely supported by the munificence of subservient legislation. Attempts have even been made to persecute Protestants for refusing to do obeisance to Priestly nummery; even our great Provincial prison, the Kingston Penitentiary, has not been free from the favors of Romish Priests.—They have attempted there, as they are at present doing in England, to obtain the rule and ascendancy; and no one can tell what they will not attempt unless they are checked in time by a power which must spring from Protestant union.

We have gone to a greater length with our observations in this article than we intended. We have done so, on account of attempts which have been made by interested and unprincipled parties to injure the character of this journal, who have taken advantage of the misconstruction put by well-meaning men on some articles which we have written, to cry us down as having deserted the true Protestant cause. Notwithstanding the combined efforts of our enemies, we shall endeavor ever to be the uncompromising promoter of PROTESTANT UNION.

We had positively determined to say no more in relation to the unfortunate schism in the Orange Association; but a document has come to light, in the Report of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge held at Montreal in October, which we received yesterday, of so much importance, that we deem it our duty to give it as wide a circulation as possible.

The Brethren will recollect that one of the charges made against Mr. Benjamin and his friends, by Mr. Gowan’s party, was that they had attempted to carry off what the latter party denominated, “THE GRAND WARRANT”—afterwards it was asserted, that it was only a copy of it, and we learnt from the Gowanites that their leader had the

"Grand Warrant," signed by Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, and Mr. Chetwood, quite safe in his possession.

Now, what will the Orangemen of Canada think when they are told that only as lately as the 20th of Sept. 1848, Mr. Benjamin wrote to Mr. Gowan to inquire if any such document was in existence, being led to suppose there was, from the tenor of certain resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge in 1832. The following is an extract from Mr. Gowan's reply dated on the 25th of the same month.

"I have no Warrant of the nature you refer to. All the proceedings connected with the formation of the Grand Lodge of British North America are set forth in full in the printed *Addresses of the Orangemen of British North America, adopted by the Grand Lodge, at its Annual Meeting, held in the Town of Brockville on the 14th of June, 1831.* The Warrant for British North America was originally granted on the application of Samuel Lawrence, Esq., Master of Nenah Lodge, County Tipperary, Ireland, to William Kerr, as Master, and William Burton as Deputy Master, in 1825. Under the authority of this Warrant (which was granted for Montreal, in Lower Canada) they issued Warrants until the year 1829 (9th November,) when they summoned a general meeting of the Orangemen of British North America, to be held at Brockville, in Upper Canada, to take the state of the Institution into consideration. At this meeting (held on the 1st day of January, 1830) Warrant No. 90, granted to me by the Grand Lodge of Ireland on the 14th October, 1825, being on the table, a Lodge was opened. It was here resolved, with a variety of other resolutions, as follows:

2nd. That it is with great satisfaction we have to congratulate our Brethren on the rapid extension of the Orange Institution throughout the Province of British North America, and that we now feel it to be highly desirable that proper correspondence should be forthwith instituted between all the Orange Lodges in these Provinces.

3rd. That in order to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, the Grand Lodge shall for the future be held in Brockville, to consist of the Grand Officers of Counties, Masters of Districts, Presidents, and Past Masters of Lodges.

4th. That the Grand Lodge shall be called "*The Grand Lodge of British North America,*" for correspondence and information, and that the same be in connexion with the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and Great Britain, and generally with all Orangemen in every part of the Empire to which the Society does or may extend.

"The Duke of Cumberland was chosen as Imperial Grand Master of the Empire, and I was selected as Deputy for British North America, so that we should have but one head over the whole Institution. THIS CONTINUED TILL THE GRAND LODGES AT HOME DISSOLVED THEMSELVES and as we refused to obey them in this, or rather to follow their example, we appointed the Grand Master, and continued the only Grand Lodge in the world. I should add that on the 19th of April, 1832, the appointment of our Grand Lodge, and my appointment as Deputy, was approved and confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland, the Imperial Grand Master presiding.

"At a Special Meeting convened by the Deputy Grand Master, held at Toronto on the 26th of May, 1836, the dissolution of the Grand Lodges at home was stated, the Duke of Cumberland's resignation, and several very important resolutions adopted, were read. ONE WAS ANNULING MY APPOINTMENT BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS."

Now, Mr. Gowan could not have obtained this warrant which he now boasts to have since 1848, for the Duke of Cumberland

became King of Hanover ten years before, from which period he ceased to have anything to do with the Orange Association. The question then is, did Mr. Gowan tell a falsehood when in 1818 he denied the existence of a "Grand Warrant," or does he tell one now when he asserts that there is such a document?

If there be such a document, why was it apparently repudiated by the resolutions of the 1st of January, 1830?

Mr. Gowan expressly states that the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland (there never was any such body, by the way) approved the appointment, he should have said, the organization of "our Grand Lodge;" this being the case, any old Grand Warrant was, from that moment, of no more value than so much waste paper. We should like much to see a copy of this Grand Warrant, about which such a fuss has been made; perhaps Mr. Gowan will gratify the curiosity not only of ourselves, but of numbers of the Brethren, by publishing a copy of it for general circulation.

We have received a communication from J. L. G., in reply to the letter of the Rev. John Flood, which appeared in a late number of the *Orange Lily and Ottawa Advocate*. It is written in a temperate style, and is, we may say, a fair response to the arguments of Mr. Flood; but is much too long for our columns. Notwithstanding our objections to the length of the communication of J. L. G., we have other reasons prompting us to decline its publication.—Ours is an *Orange Journal*, and we wish to avoid, as far as possible, any discussion which may tend to create angry feelings among Protestant denominations. We wish the *Orange Lily* to be, like the Association, whose interests it has always advocated, the means of promoting and strengthening unity among Protestants: Our worthy correspondent, Mr. Gourlay, the soundness of whose Protestant principles cannot be doubted, we trust will not feel hurt at our suppressing his letter, after we have given him what we consider good reasons for the course we have decided to pursue. There is enough to do for all the friends of Protestantism in the field against the common enemy without wasting their energies in fruitless discussions with each other.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, in full Session, on the 19th and 21st of Oct., expressed a decided opinion in favor of the claim of Mr. Benjamin to the Grand Master's office; the Local Grand Master writes on the 22nd of October: "the brethren were unanimous in their wish that you should continue Grand Master of British North America."

Sweeney Ryan, on the late Corporation Elections, is unavoidably crowded out, as are a number of other articles. Those acquainted with the difficulties of making a complete alteration in the form of a newspaper will be able to make every allowance.

At the 14th Page of the Report of the Proceedings of the Semi-Annual Meeting at Montreal, we find a resolution by which a Committee was appointed for the express purpose of devising some plan for putting an end in an amicable way to the present unhappy dispute. Having been present at that meeting, we are aware that a brother resident in Toronto was entrusted with the preliminary arrangements for the action of this Committee. Is it too much to ask what has been done? A good many of the Brethren from this locality attended the Semi-Annual Meeting and took much interest in the formation of this Committee—they are anxious to know if any steps have been taken, and what?

Fire.

A Fire took place in the Upper Town, about two o'clock on Thursday morning last, which completely destroyed a large Stone building (divided into seven dwellings,) belonging to Mr. Henry Burrows. We have not heard how the fire originated. We understand the building was insured for £500.

Papists without an Advocate in Heaven.

In the impious and idolatrous ceremony of the mass, the priests of the Popish Church by way of increasing their influence and importance with their dupes pretend to have the power of bringing our Lord from Heaven, and again sacrificing Him for present and past sins; this being an invisible ceremony they are compelled to declare it bloodless, and if bloodless useless, as "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of Sins."—The most important part of this piece of jugglery, by which the pockets of so many are emptied, and those of the priests filled. I would here ask you by what means these individuals transport Jesus Christ again to Heaven? An appeal to the popish Church to explain this, which of course is not in their power to do—might be the happy means of undeceiving the minds of their now deluded flock,—much more upon this subject could be said, but from its blasphemous nature it is almost unapproachable.

A. B.

From the Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times.

We publish below an extract from a despatch lately addressed by His Excellency the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Despatch communicates a mass of Statistical information relative to the Progress of Canada in material prosperity, and a considerable portion of it is devoted to the valley of the Ottawa. We have reason to know that Lord Elgin expressed himself highly gratified with his visit to this part of his Vice-Royalty, gratified with the growing prosperity which he saw every where around him, and pleased with the kindly reception extended to himself; his Lordship has done our noble valley no more than justice in the following paragraphs, which we are sure all our readers will prize with pleasure.

17. My second visit was paid to the district which is probably doing more at the present time than any other single section of the province to enable Canada to enter the markets of the world as a purchaser. In my last year's report I adverted to the fact that the returns for 1850 and 1851 showed that in those years the exports of timber and agricultural produce from this province were nearly balanced in respect of value; the returns for 1852 exhibit a similar result. The products of the forest exported during that year being valued at £1,351,713 9s 7d. and agricultural products, including "animals and their products," "vegetable food," and "agricultural products," at £1,114,214 3s 10d. Of the vast amount of wealth represented in this estimate by the products of the forest, the valley of the Ottawa furnishes a large and increasing proportion.

18. This important region takes the name by which it is designated in popular parlance from the mighty stream which flows through it, and which, though it be a tributary of the St. Lawrence, is one of the largest of the rivers that run uninterruptedly from the source to the discharge within the dominions of the Queen. It drains an area of about 80,000 square miles, and receives at various points in its course the waters of streams, some of which equal in magnitude the chief rivers of Great Britain. These streams open up to the enterprise of the lumbermen the almost inexhaustible pine forests with which this region is clothed, and afford the means of transporting their produce to market. In improving these natural advantages considerable sums are expended by private individuals. £50,000 currency was voted by Parliament last session for the purpose of removing certain obstacles to the navigation of the Upper Ottawa, by the construction of a canal at a point which is now obstructed by rapids.

19. From the nature of the business, the lumbering trade falls necessarily in a great measure into the hands of persons of capital, who employ large bodies of men at points far removed from markets, and who are therefore called upon to make considerable advances in providing food and necessaries for their laborers, as well as in building slides and otherwise facilitating the passage of timber along the streams and rivers. Many thousands of men are employed during the winter in these remote forests, preparing timber which is transported during the summer in rafts, or if sawn, in boats, to Quebec when destined for England, and up the Richelieu River when intended for the United States. It is a most interesting fact, both in a moral and hygienic view, that for some years past intoxicating liquors have been rigorously excluded from almost all the shanties, as the dwellings of the lumbermen in these distant regions are styled; and that, notwithstanding the exposure of the men to cold during the winter and wet in the spring, the result of the experiment has been entirely satisfactory.

20. The bearing of the lumbering business on the settlement of the country is a point well worthy of notice. The farmer who undertakes to cultivate unclaimed land in new countries generally finds that not only does every step of advance which he makes in the wilderness, by removing him from the centres of trade and civilization, enhance the cost of all he has to purchase, but that, moreover, it diminishes the value of what he has to sell. It is not so, however, with the farmer who follows in the wake of the lumbermen. He finds, on the contrary, in the wants of the latter a ready demand for all that he produces, at a price not only equal to that procurable in the ordinary markets, but increased by the cost of transport from them to the scene of the lumbering operations. This circumstance, no doubt, powerfully contributes to promote the settlement of those districts, and attracts population to sections of the country which, in the absence of any such inducement, would probably remain for long periods uninhabited.

21. The country of the Ottawa, besides its wealth in timber and water power, and considerable tracts of fertile soil, is believed to be rich in minerals, which may probably at some future period be turned to account. It is also worthy of remark, that the route of the Ottawa, the Mattawa, Lake Nipissing, and French River, is

West.—Along this route Champlain, in 1615, proceeded as far as Lake Nipissing, and thence to the vast and tranquil inland sea to which he gave the appropriate designation of La Mer Douce. The Recollet father, Le Caron, bore the Gospel to the Huron tribes along the same track, and was followed soon after by those Jesuit missionaries whose endurance and sufferings constitute the truly heroic portions of American Annals. This route has been for some time past in a great measure abandoned for that of the St. Lawrence and the Lake. The distance, however, from Montreal to the Georgian Bay, immediately facing the entrance to Lake Michigan, is, via the Ottawa about 400 miles, against upwards of 1000 via the St. Lawrence. From this point to the Sault St. Marie, the highest of the three narrows (Sault Ste Marie, Detroit, and Niagara,) at which the regions lying either side of the four great lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, approach each other is a distance of about 150 miles. It is highly probable therefore, that before many years have elapsed this route will be again looked to as furnishing a favourable line for railway, if not water communication with the fertile regions of the north-west.

22. I enclose the supplement of a local newspaper, which contains copies of the addresses that were presented to me at various points in my progress up the Ottawa. Your Grace will observe with satisfaction the uniform testimony which they bear to the prosperity of the country and the contentment of the inhabitants. Reports which reach me from other parts of the Province speak the same language. Canada has enjoyed seasons of prosperity before, but it is doubtful whether any previous period in the history of the colony can be cited at which there was so entire an absence of those bitter personal and party animosities which divert attention from material interests, and prevent co-operation for the public good.

Foreign News.

From the Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times.

TREMENDOUS NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—GREAT LOSS OF THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS—EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Since the last publication of the *Ottawa Advocate*, whose place we have taken, three Mail Steamers have reached this continent from the old World, the *America* on the 22nd, the *Hermann* on the 23rd, and the *Pacific* on the 26th.

By the latter steamer, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th, we have received the intelligence of the greatest Naval Battle that has been fought in European waters since the "untoward event" of Navarino.

The details by telegraph are very meagre, and the dates unsatisfactory, but we gather in general that the Russian Admiral Machinoff, hearing that a squadron of Turkish vessels, of inferior force, was lying in the harbour of Sinope, set sail from Sevastopol, with the whole, or nearly the whole, of the Black Sea Fleet, 28 ships, and sailing into the port of Sinope at once commenced the attack on Vice Admiral Osman Bey's squadron of 11 ships. The battle lasted for an hour, and ended in the destruction, by sinking, burning, or driving on shore, of 13 of the Turkish ships, that is, 7 Frigates, 2 Corvettes, 1 Steamer and 3 Transports.—The Turks, though so fearfully out-numbered, fought with the most heroic gallantry, standing to their guns to the last, and some idea of their courage may be formed from the fact that before they were destroyed, for

of battle ships, 3 Frigates, and 2 Steamers, and the rest of the fleet was so terribly shattered that it had great difficulty in getting back to Sevastopol. The glory of the battle rests with the Turks, who fought a superior force, and destroyed so many of their antagonists.

The loss of life was very great, each of the transports being loaded with 800 soldiers, and there was lost besides, a quantity of specie and arms intended for the Asiatic armies.

The intelligence of this disaster has excited the greatest admiration for the heroism of the Turks, and in England and France the most intense indignation at the unaccountable supineness of their respective Governments who are keeping two of the finest fleets ever yet collected together in Europe lying idly at their anchors in the Bosphorus, where the officers are amusing themselves in feasting and dancing, while Russia does as she pleases. It is perfectly evident that if a small squadron of Turkish frigates had the power to destroy 2 line of battle ships, and so shatter a fleet of 28 vessels, that fleet would have been blown out of the water in a few minutes by the combined squadrons.

Admiral Slade, an English officer, who commands the heavy division of the Turkish Fleet, is also very much censured for his inactivity. He was sent, it seems, into the Black Sea in search of the Russians, and returned with the excuse that he could not find them!

It is probable that now, at the eleventh hour, when a great deal of mischief has been done, the pressure of public opinion will compel decisive action on the part of the Governments of England and France, for it appears high time to abandon negotiation when we hear of such battles as this; while the Turkish ships are being destroyed, Aberdeen and his colleagues are talking of a fresh "conference" to settle the dispute!

From the armies on the Danube there is no further news, both of them appear to be resting on their arms, waiting for better weather.

In Asia the Turks still seem to be successful in their attacks on the Russian positions, and have defeated them in several small affairs.

There is nothing of particular interest in any other part of Europe, if we except the "fusion," as it is called, between the elder and younger branches of the House of Bourbon, which took place, a few weeks since, at Frohsdorff in Austria. It appears that the Count of Chambord, as he is styled, who claims the hereditary title to the throne of France, as the only living heir of the elder branch of the Bourbons, is never likely to have any children by his wife; the other heir, or head of the younger branch, the Orleans family, is the young Count de Paris, the grandson of King Louis Philippe, deceased. The Count de Chambord acting for himself, and the Duc D'Angoulême

the Count de Paris, have had a conference, and agreed to bury all past dissensions in oblivion, and support one another's claims for the future; the Count de Chambord is to be King of France, if he can, and the Count de Paris is to be his successor. We fancy the Emperor Louis Napoleon grinning from behind his half a million of soldiers, and the Eagles of his great uncle, and wishing that they may both get it!

In the meantime he has given significant hints to the Emperor of Austria and that old fox, Leopold of Belgium, suspected of some complicity in this intrigue, of the probable consequence of interference with other folk's business.

By the way, it is very strongly suspected that Prince Albert, who is connected by blood with most of the reigning families on the Continent, is using all the influence of his position to back Lord Aberdeen's cowardly policy in the Russo-Turkish dispute, and it is surmised that King Leopold's recent visit to England was connected with these intrigues. The Prince has lost much of his popularity in consequence of this rumour.

SINCE the above was written we have received intelligence of the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 17th and reached New York on the 30th.

The intelligence of the naval battle of Sinope is confirmed, with the exception that the Turkish loss does not appear to be so great as was at first reported. It seems now that they lost eleven vessels, three of which were transports, while the Russians lost seven of their largest men-of-war. The town of Sinope was destroyed in the cannonade. One report says that the English and French Admirals had despatched two Steamers to inquire into the affair of Sinope, but the latest rumor is that the Fleets have entered the Black Sea.

There is a rumor of a land action at Kalische in which the Russians lost 4000 men, but it was not believed.

Affairs on the Danube remained in statu quo.

The latest quotation of Consols was 94½ to 94¼.

Flour had risen 3s. a barrel, there was also a rise in the price of iron and it was in great demand.

Lord Palmerston had resigned office, owing to a difference from his colleagues on the extension of the franchise proposed in Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill, but it was understood that his retirement would not affect the policy of the Government on the Eastern question; it was also believed that Lord Lansdowne was about to resign.

CONFESION OF AUCROCRAT NOTIONS.—Nicholas expressed a pious hope that he might never be confounded. By the thrashing which he has had from the Turks, we should think he must have been disappointed.

The Chats Canal.

From the Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times. We subjoin a copy of the "Specification for the excavation and construction of the Locks of the Chats Canal, on the Ottawa River."

It has been decided by the Board of Works that the Canal is to be constructed on the North Side; in fact with a slight deviation, it follows the course of the slide formerly constructed by Mr. R. Wright.

There is a story afloat, as usual in Canada, that the construction of the Canal on the North side is the result of an intrigue between Mr. Egan and the Government, and that the location was determined on before the Engineers left Quebec. We believe we are correct in stating that the instructions to Mr. Gallway were simply to ascertain the most practicable mode of overcoming the difficulties at the Chats Rapids, by a Canal; that after a strict survey of the different routes suggested, Mr. Gallway reported in favor of that which has been adopted; and more, the Government knowing how great was the anxiety of many parties to have the Canal on the South side, and desirous to do what was right, actually sent up another Engineer, Mr. Paige, to report, on Mr. Gallway's Report, and did not absolutely decide until his, Mr. Paige's, return to Quebec.

As to the humbug about Mr. Egan, it is not worth notice, it being the common practice in Canada, to accuse every public man of self-interested motives.

"The Canal will be located on the north side of the Ottawa River, in a Ravine between Chats Lake and Big Bay.—The Chief portions of the excavation will be near the upper and lower outlets, at each of which it will be necessary to cut through a ridge of rock.

"In cutting, the upper reach will be made 50 feet wide at bottom, between the lower entrance and the upper lift Lock the reaches will be 65 feet in width at bottom. In rock excavation the side slopes to be ¼ horizontal to 1 vertical—In Earth 2 to 1.

"From the lower Entrance to the upper lift Lock a Towing-path will be made 10 feet in width and of such a height as to conform to the several grades between the head and foot of the alternate Locks.

"The Locks are to be 200 feet in length between the Upper and Lower Gates, 45 feet in width between the Quoin Piers, and are to consist of solid and durable Masonry laid in Mortar. The Quoin Piers, Recess Giers, Wells, Man-holes and Copings, are to be of cut stone Ashlar; the Wings and Chamber to be coarsed work. The face of the Wings, Quoins and Piers, are to be carried up vertically. The Chamber to have a batter of 1 in 24.

"The Locks generally, will be located in a Rock cut. For detached Locks and Pits will be about 300 feet in length, and 70 feet in width (for 80 feet at both ends,) between these points, the width will be 60 feet, they will generally be excavated to a depth of one foot nine inches under the bottom of the Canal, but the foundation of the lower entrance Locks must be 9 feet 3 inches under low water mark of Big Bay, and the foundation of the guard Lock 9 feet 3 inches under low water mark of Chats Lake."

By telegraph last evening we were informed that twelve of the members of the Hibernian Society have been found guilty of rioting in July last in New York. It will be remembered that they attacked and severely beat an omnibus driver for breaking their line.

Fire in Montreal.

ONE of those extensively destructive fires for which Montreal is so conspicuous broke out at four o'clock on Sunday week last, in Notre Dame Street, in the stores occupied by Messrs. J. & D. Lewis, retail dry goods merchants, and was not subdued by the exertions of the Fire Companies, until it had spread to the adjoining stores occupied by Mr. Sharpley, dealer in Fancy goods, Mr. Solomon, furrier, and Schwarz & Co., milliners. The Cathedral Church and the opposite buildings were saved with difficulty.

The property belonged to the heirs of the late Hon. Mr. Masson, and is insured in the *Globe* for £7,500.

Mr. Sharpley's stock was valued at £20,000; it is understood that he is insured for £5,000 only, and that about £2,500 only of valuable Jewellery was saved, so that Mr. Sharpley must be a heavy loser.

Messrs. J. & D. Lewis are insured for £16,500, Mr. Solomon for £2,200, and Schwarz & Co. for £1000.

For once, in the history of Montreal Firea, there was an abundance of water, and the Firemen worked with their usual energy.

Fire at Quebec.

We very much regret to learn that a fire broke out at Quebec at three o'clock on the morning of the 31st, by which the block of buildings, at the foot of Mountain street, belonging to Mr. Robert Shaw, and including the offices of our old and respected contemporary, the *Gazette*, of the North Shore Railroad Company, and the stores of Mr. Shaw, himself, were totally destroyed. The building was insured at £30,000—the Grocery stock at £1,500. The *Gazette* is barely covered by the Insurance. There was hardly any water to be had.

Riot at Cincinnati.

We have the news of an alarming riot which took place at Cincinnati on the 26th of last month. The Pope's nuncio, Bedini, visited Cincinnati on some ecclesiastical business, and was staying at the Roman Catholic Bishop's house. This Bedini is particularly obnoxious to all the friends of freedom in the United States, who have been compelled to flee thither from the tyranny of the temporal and spiritual despots of Europe. There are some peculiarly revolting circumstances attending the judicial murder of one of the Italian patriots with which this Bedini was mixed up, and it seems that, before his visit to Cincinnati, a German paper published there asked the question "whether Bedini could expect better treatment in republican America, than the monster Haynan got in monarchial England."—A mob of 5 or 600 Germans proceeded to the House where Bedini was staying, with the avowed intention of lynching the man, and a terrible fight took place between them and the police, in which one man was killed and several wounded, and the Germans were at last driven off. The town is described as being in a highly excited state, and further fighting expected.

The Clergy Reserves.

Mr. HINCKS has written a letter to a friend of his own and a supporter of the Administration resident in Toronto, which has found its way into the Papers. The *Pilot* publishes this document at full length, and we should do so, as any document emanating from the head of the Government must be considered important, but that we can give its substance in a very few words, and room is scarce with us. We gather then that the Administration will not attempt to legislate on the Clergy Reserve question in this Parliament, because both the Houses of which it is composed have by their own votes declared themselves not to represent the people of Canada; the ministers will, therefore, do nothing until after the next general election.

Mr. Hincks implies that in thus dealing with this question, he and his colleagues are unanimous, and that the Governor General fully assents to their policy.

This is the cream of the letter; there is not one word in it as to the *how*; Mr. Hincks tells us *when* he is prepared to deal with the Reserves, but we learn nothing of the details of the measure which he is to submit to the new Parliament. Never mind, there will be a first rate "cry" for the elections; the good people who like the excitement of the canvass and the hustings, were beginning to fear that for want of a "cry" they would have to fall back on the mere personal merits of the intending candidates. Mr. Hincks' letter has come most opportunely to their relief.—*Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times*.

Union of the Provinces.

A private letter from London informs us that there is a rumour floating about the Clubs, to the effect that Lord Elgin brought home with him a plan for the union of the North American Provinces; that the plan has found high favour with the present Cabinet, and that his Lordship will return to Canada commissioned to carry it out, if he can; the rumour further runs that if successful he will be rewarded with a Marquisate, and the Viceroyalty of Ireland, or Government of India, and that he will be the last Governor General, the plan proposing to erect the United Provinces into a Viceroyalty, with one of the Royal Princes at its head, and Her Majesty to assume the title of Queen of the United Provinces of North America in addition to those she already bears.

There is another extraordinary rumour floating about; we believe it made its first appearance in some foreign journal; that there is a projected alliance between Prince Jerome Napoleon and the Princess Mary of Cambridge; Prince Jerome is the son of the old Jerome, once King of Westphalia, and consequently first cousin to the Emperor of the French, while the Princess is first cousin to Queen Victoria; it strikes us that such a

marriage, however politic it might be, is impossible. We take it for granted that the Prince is a professing Roman Catholic, and as such it would be illegal for one of the Royal family of England to marry him.—*Id.*

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, M. P. P., was requested to attend a public meeting at Guelph on Wednesday week, in order that he might explain his views on various political questions. The meeting was a very large one, the room containing from 700 to 800 persons. It appears that that miserable little mortal, W. Lyon McKenzie, had also caused himself to be conveyed to Guelph and made his appearance at the meeting, after the proceedings had lasted for about an hour. Mr. McKenzie came into the room attended by from 40 to 50 Irish Roman Catholics; Mr. Brown was speaking at the time, and stating the well known fact that the Sectarian School Bill, abhorrent as its provisions are to the opinions of the mass of the electors, had been forced on the people of Canada West, not on their own demand, but on the strength of petitions prepared by Roman Catholic priests and signed by Lower Canadian Roman Catholics, when he was interrupted by Mr. McKenzie's followers in the most outrageous manner, shouts, yells and horrid imprecations being continued for several minutes. The consequence was that the gentlemen by whom the meeting was called, not wishing to disgrace themselves by a personal encounter with a band of vulgar fellows, adjourned the meeting to another large building at hand, and placed a guard at the door to exclude the rioters. The business of the meeting then went on and several resolutions were passed.

The persons of the rioters are well known and they will be prosecuted under the Act for protecting public meetings.—*Id.*

THE PIG BONES.—Every one wants to know how the comparative anatomists of Montreal are getting on about those "bones"; some time has elapsed since one, Alexander, was arrested on suspicion of having cut up his wife and burned her carcass; certain bones were found among the ashes of the stove, and three medical men, understood to have been Doctors Trestler, Coderre and Beaubien, pronounced them human bones; the man was on the point of being committed for "wilful murder," when the wife, who, it seems, had been only "kilt" not killed, walked into Court, much to the astonishment of the legal functionaries and the comparative anatomists aforesaid, and it was quite clear, at any rate, that to whomsoever the bones might have belonged, when they were clad with muscles and integuments, they never formed any part of Mrs. Alexander's four quarters! Then somebody asserted that they were not human bones, but porcine bones, part of the unclean beast, in fact, abhorred by Jews, adored in Shanties! Now we are dying with curiosity to know, who said they were pig bones?—

Has there been a consultation among the learned? There are some good anatomists in Montreal, and it is a matter which they could easily settle, while, for the sake of justice, in some possible case hereafter, it is very desirable that the doubt should be resolved. If they should be authoritatively pronounced pig bones, the three "comparative anatomists" will "cut nearly as pretty a figure" as did Donna Julia's husband's attorney.

THE CHANCERY SUIT.

It will be seen from the Report in another column that the case for the plaintiffs in the Ten Thousand trial was brought to a close yesterday. The public generally, we fancy, will be of opinion that the disclosures which have now been made, fully warrant the whole of the allegations in the Bill of Complaint, and that a clear case has been made out for the restitution to the City, at least of the money which found its way into the pockets of Mr. Bowes, if the "third party" cannot in the meantime be reached. It should be remembered, however, that only part of the evidence for the plaintiffs is before the public, and that the most damaging part of it, although before the Court, is at present withheld from publication. When the letters from Mr. Hincks are published, it will be seen a little more clearly how things are managed behind the scenes.—The anxiety manifested by Dr. Connor yesterday to keep back anything that tended to illustrate the character of the Inspector General was exceedingly amusing. For an account of what passed, when Mr. Ridout was asked to produce a letter from Mr. Hincks in connexion with the £10,000 affair, we refer to our report. The evidence for the defence, it will be seen, opens on the 11th proximo.—*Globe*.

WHAT A SCOTCHMAN MAY BECOME.—At a meeting held in Edinburgh last week to obtain "justice for Scotland," Sir A. Alison, the historian, related the following Anecdote:—

Gentlemen, one very curious thing occurred to show how Scotchmen do rise all the world over, and with this anecdote I will conclude. Marshal Keith had the command of the Austrian army, which long combated the Turkish forces on the Danube, under the Grand Vizier, and after a long and bloody combat the two generals came to a conference together. The Grand Vizier came mounted on a camel with all the pomp of Eastern magnificence. The Scotch Marshal Keith, from the neighbourhood of Turiff in Aberdeenshire, at the head of the Austrian troops, had a long conference, and, after the conference, the Turkish Grand Vizier said to Marshal Keith that he would like to speak a few words in private to him in his tent, and he begged that no one should accompany him. Marshal Keith accordingly went in, and the moment they entered, and when the conference in the tent was closed, the Grand Vizier threw off his turban, tore off his beard, and running to Marshal Keith said, "Ou, Johnnie, hoo's a' wi' ye, man!" (Loud laughter.) And he then discovered that the Grand Vizier of Turkey was an old school companion of his own, who had disappeared thirty years before from a parish school near Methlic. (Laughter.)—*London paper*.

AUSTRALIA.—The interior of Australia—a barren sandy desert—has been found to be considerably below the level of the sea. It is proposed to employ British convicts in cutting a narrow canal from the ocean to the desert, a distance of about 250 miles, when it is expected that the rush of water would be so great as to widen the canal and cause the formation of an inland sea almost as large as the Mediterranean to the incalculable benefit of a vast extent of territory at present wholly useless.

SHALL LADIES HAVE VOTES?—"Certainly," replies a strong minded woman of our acquaintance. "As women only made to sew on buttons? And if she is, you have no right to turn away the Needle from the Poll."

BIRTH.

In this Town, on the 26th instant, the wife of R. Lees, Esq., Barrister, of a daughter.

At Aylmer, on the 26th instant, the wife of J. J. Roney, Esq., J. P., of a son.

In this Town, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Augustine Roy, of a daughter.

At Lochaber, on the 14th instant, the wife of John A. Cannon, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 12th instant, M. PIERRE ROBERT, aged 86 years.

At New Liverpool, Quebec, on the 18th Nov., ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. James D. Lefurgy, formerly of Wolfe's Cove, much regretted by all who knew her.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, January 7.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	31	6	@	32	6
Farmers', $\frac{1}{2}$ 196 lbs.	30	0	@	31	3
Wheat—Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 60 lbs.	6	3	@	6	7
" Spring, do. do.	6	0	@	6	3
Oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ brl, 196 lbs.	35	0	@	0	0
Rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 56 lbs.	3	0	@	0	0
Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	@	0	0
Oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 31 lbs.	2	8	@	2	10
Peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 60 lbs.	4	0	@	4	3
Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	5	0	@	0	0
Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	4	0	@	4	3
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	1	0	@	2	0
Hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	83	0	@	100	0
Straw, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	25	0	@	30	0
Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	4	0	@	5	0
Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	3	0	@	3	6
Butter—Fresh, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	74	@	0	8
" Tub do.	0	7	@	0	71
Eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	0	8	@	0	9
Pork, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	22	6	@	28	5
Beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	15	0	@	20	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	4	@	0	0
Mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb by the quarter	0	2	@	0	3
Hams, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	0	0	@	0	0
Tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	0	@	0	7
Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	0	@	0	6
Hides, slaughtered, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	20	0	@	22	6
Fowls, do. $\frac{1}{2}$ pair	2	0	@	2	3
Chickens, each	1	4	@	1	5
Turkies, each	2	0	@	4	0
Geese, each	1	6	@	1	8
Ducks, $\frac{1}{2}$ pair	2	0	@	0	0
Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ cord	7	6	@	10	0

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the December Sessions, 1853, of the Municipal Council of the County of Carleton.

MOVED by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Garland, and

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Council the section annexed to the 4th 33rd and 55th sections of the Act of last Session, to amend and consolidate the assessment laws of Upper Canada, is fraught with injustice, giving the rich and proprietors in Towns and Villages a decided preference, at the cost of the rest of the community. And although, we believe it is the bounden duty of each County Council in Upper Canada to petition the Legislature to revise these sections, so as to do equal justice to all concerned, we have but little hope, so long as the House of Representatives is composed of the Gentlemen who studied and passed these sections, and who are themselves resident proprietors of Towns and Villages, as it clearly appears they were studied for their benefit and other large capitalists. Therefore, it is an imperative duty of each County Council to use all their influence to return a resident Farmer for their respective Counties at the next general Election, so that the agricultural interest may be fairly represented.

Resolved,—That the Ottawa Citizen, Bytown Gazette and Orange Lily be requested to insert the above; and that the County Warden transmit a copy of these Resolutions to each County Warden in this Province.—Carried unanimously

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

THE Regular Annual meeting, for the election of Officers, of the District Lodge, of the Bytown District, will be opened at the Orange Hall, on Tuesday next, the 10th day of January, at the hour of half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., of which all District officers, and others interested, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Bytown, January 5th 1854.

WM. PITTMAN LETT,
District Secretary.

N. B.—Brother Abbott's Lodge (No. 126) will meet on Monday Evening, the 9th instant.

**LOYAL ORANGE COUNTY MEETING
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.**

THE Annual County meeting of the Loyal Orange Institution, for the County of Grenville, will be held at Kemptville, on the First Monday in February next, all officers of Lodges and others entitled to vote are particularly requested to attend by one of the clock. Pursuant to a vote taken at last County meeting it was ordered to be opened in the second degree.

WILLIAM C. READ,
County Secretary.

Merrickville, January 2nd, 1854.

**ANNUAL MEETING,
PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.**

THE Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, will be held in the Directors Room, on Tuesday the seventh day of February next at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to receive the Annual Report and to elect six Directors—Meeting open to the Public.

W. H. THOMPSON,
C. A. BURPEE,
DAWSON KERR,
JAMES PEACOCK,
J. MACKINNON,
RODERICK ROSS,
Trustees.

Bytown, January 2nd, 1854.

CORD-WOOD.

WRITTEN tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to the 30th instant, for supplying the Protestant Hospital with Cord-Wood for one year, one half to be seasoned, the other half green, to consist of equal portions of birch, beech and maple, to be full four feet long between point and scarp, and the whole to be delivered during the month of February next.

RODERICK ROSS,
Secretary.

Bytown, January 2nd, 1854.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY in school section No. 11, a First Class Teacher, Salary £60. Application to be made to the undersigned:

SAMUEL STEVENSON,
WM. LESLIE,
WM. HOBBS,
Trustees.

January 5th, 1854

**ORANGE ASSOCIATION.
DISTRICT MEETING**

THE Regular annual meeting of the District of Gloucester Loyal Orange Lodge of B. N. A., will be held on the 2nd Tuesday in January, in the Lodge Room of No. 223, Gloucester (Mr. James Johnson's) for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

JAMES KEYS,
District Secretary.

Russell, Dec., 1853.

EDUCATION.

MISS FRASER'S Seminary will be re-opened on the 16th instant,
Bytown, January 2nd, 1854. (11a)

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS at the foot of the Chaudiere Slides in Bytown are now offered for sale. This property is situated between Wellington Street and the Ottawa River affording the only easy access to the latter for the projected Canal and Railway. It adjoins an Ordinance reserve, which is the head of deep water navigation below the Chaudiere Falls. For Manufactories of any kind,—but more particularly for Steam Saw Mills,—the position is unrivalled, and its value as an investment may be inferred from the fact of its being at the outlet of the future Canal and Water-power from the head of the Chaudiere Falls, as well as being the last terminus for any Railway connecting with the Ottawa river at Bytown. For further particulars apply to JOHN MACKINNON, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. KERR, Esq., Barrister, Prescott.
Bytown, Dec., 21st 1853.

LOST.

A SMALL Note drawn in favor of the undersigned for the sum of £6 7s. 6d. for balance of wages, signed Ruggies Wright of Hull, dated June 30th 1853. Any person leaving the same at the Office of this paper will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS MARAH.

Hull, January 2nd, 1854.

N. B.—The above note is of no use to any one, as I have stopped the payment of it.

THOMAS MARAH,
(3m)

New Grocery Establishment.

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

UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK.

Bytown, December 8th 1853.

CARD.

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

WANTED.

A First Class School Teacher for section 3 Bell's School House, Nepean. Salary liberal.

Apply to,
{ ROBERT HARE,
{ JOHN BELL,
Trustees.

Nepean, Oct. 28th 1853.

**NOW'S THE TIME,
FOR CHEAP
GROCERIES, LIQUORS
AND
GROCERY & C.**

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

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

Henry Burrows.

WELLINGTON STREET.

UPPER BYTOWN.

Bytown, Dec., 13th, 1854.

LAND O' CAKES.

THE Subscriber in returning, thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him, begs respectfully to intimate, that he will be prepared for the coming Festive Season, with a large assortment of Iced, Plum, Pound, Citron Seed and Sponge CAKE, Pitkaithly Bannocks, Scotch Short Bread, Minced Pies, &c., &c. Together with an assortment of

FANCY CONFECTIONERY,

Suitable for Christmas & New Year's Presents English Jujubes and Compound Horsehound and Juniper.

CANDY, prepared only by the Subscriber. Black and Red Currant Jelly, Jam and Scotch Marinalade.

Fresh Lobsters and Sardines, in Tins. A large quantity of Layer Rasins, in quarter Boxes and Kegs; Figs in Drums, and Preserved Prunes.

Cocoa, Spanish and Brazil Nuts. A large and carefully selected Stock of CIGARS, 100 bbls. Winter Apples, from Niagara River. Also, a few bbls. Montreal Fameuse Apples.

TO HIS WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS he would respectfully intimate, that having completed the extension of his premises, which his rapidly increasing business required, and having made such disposition of his other business as will enable him to devote nearly all his personal attention to the CONNECTION, he will now be able to furnish them with all the Goods in his line at the

MONTREAL PRICES

and hopes by continuing to employ none but the best Workmen, and producing an article free from adulteration, to maintain a continuance of that support so liberally bestowed on him, and to defy all competition.

Families and parties supplied with all kinds of Jellies, Blanc Mange, Jellied Turkeys, Pyramids &c., &c., on the shortest notice.

A SCOTT.

December 6th 1853.

FOR SALE, BY INGLIS & YOUNG,
300 brls. Mess Pork.
200 brls. Prime Mess Pork.
500 brls. extra S. F. Flour.
150 brls. Biscuit.
50 brls. Oatmeal.

510 Half boxes Tvankey Tea.
75 boxes Hyson Tea.
25 Catties do. do.
15 boxes do. do.
25 do. Gunpowder do.
10 do. Souchong do.
30 do. Tobacco 16's 8's 5's lb. lumps.
20 hlds Bright Muscovada Sugar.
25 brls. London Crushed Sugar.
2 hlds. Loaf Sugar.
20 bags Laguyra Coffee.
5 bags fresh Canary Seeds.
5 brls. Jamaica Ginger.
5 bags East India Rice.
5 do. Carolina Rice.
For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.

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

50 brls. No. 1 split Herrings.
20 cwt. table Cod Fish.
50 Tins white Lead,
100 Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salt, Currants, Raisins in boxes, half & qrt. boxes, Mustard in jars and bottles, Starch, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Cigars, Paints, Oils Bathbrick, Pickles Sauces, Anchovies, Snuff, Matches, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Pipes, Paints, Brushes, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Lobsters, Patent Pails, Brooms, Nutmegs, Blacking, Powder Sago, Liquorices Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.
For sale by INGLIS & YOUNG.
Bytown, June, 7th 1853. (sixt)

JOHN CAMPBELL.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
193, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL,
(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.



J. HAROLD.

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
No. 103, 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.

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

Lower Bytown, 21st Dec. 1852.

MILLINERY
AND
DRESS-MAKING

MRS. MINNS begs leave respectfully to announce to the ladies of Bytown and its vicinity, and the public generally, that she has commenced the above business in its various branches, in that new building, opposite Dr. Van Cortlandt's, Wellington st., Upper Bytown.

All orders entrusted to her will be promptly executed in the neatest manner, and in the latest style of fashion.

Bytown, October 25th, 1853.

DR. E. W. M. THOS. IRWIN,
M. R. C. S. L.

DESGS to inform the Inhabitants of Pembroke and surrounding country, that he has taken up his abode in Pembroke, where he will at all times be found ready to wait upon those needing his professional Services. Reference of the most unexceptionable character can be given, as to ability &c.
Pembroke, October, 7th 1853.

REMOVAL.
ALEXANDER BRYSON,
STATIONER AND BOOK-BINDER.
HAS removed to the new frame building two doors east of Sussex Street on Rideau Street, and next door to Mr. Alex. Mowatt's Clothing Establishment, and nearly opposite the Store of John L. Cambell Esq.
Bytown, 18th May, 1852.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

THE Public are hereby informed, that Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS is no longer Agent for the Sale of Plantagenet Water, in Bytown, or elsewhere. J. McDONALD & Co., Auctioneers, Lower Bytown, and Messrs. J. ROBINSON & SON, West End Wellington Street, Upper Town, are the SOLE AGENTS for the SALE of the PLANTAGENET WATER in Bytown.

CHARLES LAROCQUE.

Bytown, August 18, 1852.

PLANTAGENET WATER.
NEW CERTIFICATE FROM DR. CAMPBELL.

MONTREAL, August 2, 1852.

I have for the last three years been in the habit of prescribing, and using in my own family, the Plantagenet Water. I consider it an excellent diuretic, and antacid aperient: it opens the Bowels without debilitating the system.

I have frequently found it of essential service in many cases of chronic dyspepsia, and in affections of the urinary organs, accompanied with an acid condition of the urine.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.,
Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Surgery, McGill College, Montreal.

{ NOTRE DAME STREET,
{ Montreal, August, 1852

To Mr. Charles Larocque, Proprietor
the Plantagenet Springs:

Sir,—Having now for some time used the Plantagenet Spring Water, I consider it to be as well a duty I owe to the public as in justice to yourself, to state that I have derived the most essential benefit therefrom. I can state, from my own experience, that, whether in good health or in sickness, immediate benefit is derived from the use of the water, and I know of no other remedy which I would exchange for it. Change of air, and going to watering places, may be all very well; but give me your Plantagenet Water before them all. Trusting that the sale will go on increasing, and that every one else will be benefitted as I have been, believe me to be,

Yours, obediently,

JOHN LEVEY

Sold, at No. 4, Place d'Armes,
Montreal.

CAUTION.

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

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

WM. P. LETT.

June 7th, 1853.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

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

JAMES PEACOCK.

Bytown, March, 1853.

Take Notice.

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

ROBERT HARE.

Nepcan, Nov. 29th, 1853.

MR. GEORGE ROBBS,
AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY."
ARMAGH INN,
Corner of King & Queen Streets,
KINGSTON, C. W.

J. SMITH,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Next Door to A. Foster, Esq., York Street.
BEGBS leave to solicit a Share of the Patronage of the Inhabitants of Bytown and its Environs.

WATCHES of every description accurately repaired. A variety of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewelry neatly repaired. (7-11.)

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

WILLIAM CLEGG,
Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c
OFFICE IN RIDEAU STREET,
Opposite the (Brick) Wesleyan Methodist Church,
LOWER BYTOWN.
January 1st, 1852. 1-11.

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

ALEX. BRYSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK BINDER,

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

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.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

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

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

Bytown, 22nd Feb'y. 1853. -11

RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

NEAR the STEAM BOAT Landing, and LIVERY STABLES Connected thereto, There will be found good horses, and fashionable Carriages.

JOHN SAILSBUURY Proprietor.
Cobourg, c. w., Sept., 27th 1853.

REMOVAL.
CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

THOMAS BASKERVILLE begs respectfully to inform the readers of the Orange Lily, and the public generally that he has removed his CHAIR FACTORY from the shop of Mr. James Walkely to the House in which the Telegraph Office is held, next to Mr. Kenly's Cooperage, Central Bytown, where he hopes by unremitting attention to secure a continuance of that patronage from the Brotherhood, and the public generally, which he has hitherto received. He has now on hand a large and varied stock of Chairs, (all of his own manufacture, which he will sell cheap for cash. Chairs and Furniture of every description made to order.
Bytown, October 4th 1853.

GREEN MOUNTAIN HEALTH ASSOCIATION
Office Bytown Canada West.
RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

First Table—Fractional parts of a week excepted.

BETWEEN 15 AND 50

Per Year.	draws	Per Week
\$2,00	draws	\$2,00
3,00	"	3,00
4,00	"	4,00
5,00	"	5,00
6,00	"	6,00

BETWEEN 50 AND 65.

Per Year.	draws	Per Week
\$2,50	draws	\$2,00
3,75	"	3,00
5,00	"	4,00
6,25	"	5,00
7,50	"	6,00

\$1,50 Admission Fee will be charged in addition to the above the first year only, and must be paid at the time of making application.

OFFICERS.—
GEORGE H. DOWE, President,
E. B. WORTHEN, Secy. & Treasurer.
J. B. MONK, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:—
HORACE MERRILL, S. H. WAGGONER,
J. B. MANTION, E. B. WORTHEN,
T. M. BLASDELL, JAMES INGLEE,
J. B. MONK, G. CLARKE,
GARDINER CHURCH, D. H. WILSON,
G. H. DOWE, JAMES ROSAMOND.

It is the determination of the Board of Directors, by a just, judicious, economical management of its affairs, to render this Association every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

REFERENCES:—
Rev. S. S. Strong, Bytown.
" Thos. Wardrope, "
" Alex. Spence, "
Dr. S. C. Sewell, "
" J. E. Robichaud, "
E. B. Read, Smith's Falls,
Charles Rice, Perth.
J. C. Poole, Carleton Place.
Dr. Church, Aylmer.
Thomas Watson, Aylmer.
F. A. Moor, Burrill's Rapids.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary, Bytown, Canada West, post-paid.
TO R. H. WILFORD, Dear Sir—Confidence in the Green Mountain Health Association, of which you are the Agent, and gratitude for the payment of my claim for sickness since Nov. last, induce me thus publicly to acknowledge my thankfulness, and to recommend this Association to the favorable consideration of all classes of men and women who depend on their own labor for support.

AMABLE BELONA.

FOR SALE,

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

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises,

GEORGE R. BURKE.
Bytown, July, 5th 1853 (25.)

REMOVAL.

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

LOOK FOR THE
BIG AUGER.
McARTHUR & McDOUGALL.
Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-11.

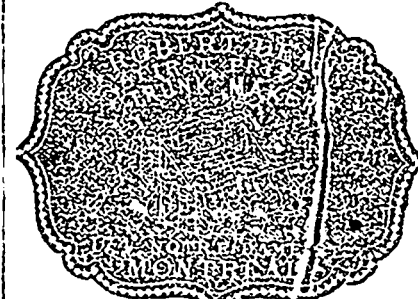
ORANGEISM.

A FEW Copies of the UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL, by William Shannon, are expected at this Office in a few days.

This is a selection of Orange Songs, Poems, Toasts, Historical matter, &c., connected with the British Empire, apostacies of Popery, History of Orangeism, and Lives of the Popes of Rome, from No. 1 down to the year 1853.

Prices.—3s. 9d. and 5s., according to style, of binding.

Persons wishing to subscribe will please leave their names at once, at this Office.



INFORMATION WANTED.

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

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

WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,
WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Durjee's Hotel.)

BEGBS 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.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Sixth Volume
OF
THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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



GEORGE LEATCH,
AGENT FOR THE ORANGE LILY,
PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.
Good accommodation for Travellers.

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
For Sale at this Office.

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.
NATURAL STEPS.
INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.
PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE.
CITADEL. (*)
GOVERNOR'S GARDEN.
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.

[*] Permits to visit the Citadel may be had on Application at the Town Major's office.

TURNPIKE HOTEL.
AYLMER.

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

WINES AND LIQUOR

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

He has also erected commodious and warm stabling.

Private boarders can be accommodated.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.
Aylmer, Feb. 25 1852

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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

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