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Nov. 1854

THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, JUNE 17, 1854.

NO. 23.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

- ART. I.—1. *The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice.* By W. Goube, M.A. 2nd edition. London: 1853.
- 2. *Discourses on the Controversies of the Day.* By W. F. Hook, D.D. London: 1853.
- 3. *Means of Unity.* A Charge by Archdeacon Hanr. London: 1847.

(Continued from our last.)

Their fortune was often made for them before they left the nursery. No sooner had they quitted College, than they became dignitaries of the Church. Prebends, rectories, and archdeaconries seemed to have been created that these children of the purple might take their ease, eat, drink, and be merry. Nor was public opinion then shocked by such nepotism. But that generation has passed away; and only a few relics of its abuses linger in the pages of the Clergy List, to point the moral of the Church reformer, or adorn the tale of the demagogue. We could almost pity the last survivors of the well-to-do race, who are left bloated with pharisaism and gorged with sinecures, to endure the indignant scalls of a reforming age. They were but ordinary specimens of their breed, but their brethren have been swept away by the receding tide, and he stranded on the shore. By this perversity of fate they are doomed to gasp out their latest breath under the harpoons of a crowd of satirists. *Exce dantia potius, divi videntibus!*

These, however, never formed the bulk of their party, although they were its natural chiefs. Its main body consisted of country parsons, with tithe-rectories and tatter heads, whose numbers have been thinned down by the advance of intelligence, and the increase of religious feeling in the class from which they spring. Though never a theological party, they once formed a strong and rampant faction. But now their day is over; though still individually numerous, they have no collective objects, and have almost ceased to influence the course of ecclesiastical politics.

Side by side with these various shades of High and Low Church, another party of a different character has always existed in the Church of England. It is called by different names; Moderate, Catholic, or Broad Church, by its friends; Latitudinarian, indifferent by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are Charity and Toleration. Its adherents love the Church of England for that very peculiarity which has most provoked the criticism of her detractors. She is reproached by Rome with Puritanism; by Geneva with Popery. Nay, some among her children lament that she has given too much colour to such reproaches. Dr Tractarian complains that she teaches with the stammering lips of ambiguous ambularies; that she tolerates heresy, and has no thunder for the Calvarist or the Assuan. The Recordite, on the other side, looks with a sigh that her Baptismal Service calculated to mislead, and her Catechism directed to reconcile with Scripture. Her Catholic sons, on the contrary, consider this

balanced and compromising character as among her greatest claims to their admiration. If they wish for any change, it is only that the same change should be pushed still farther. For they believe that the superficial differences between Christians are as nothing in comparison with their essential agreement; and they are willing that the portals of the Church should be flung as widely open as the gates of Heaven.

The doctrines taught by this party are the same in which both High and Low Church are agreed. The Incarnation and the Atonement, conversion by Grace, and justification by Faith, are fundamental articles of their creed. They only differ from their brethren by believing that these doctrines have actually been held by all Christians in every age; by Loyola and Xavier, not less truly though less clearly than by Latimer and Ridley. Yet thus willing to own the Romanists as brethren, they are sincere and even fervent Protestants. But they conceive the essence of Popery not to consist in points of metaphysical theology, but in the ascription of magic virtue to outward acts; and against this idolatrous superstition they protest, whether it manifests itself in the Puritan or the Papist. Their other tenets may be generally described by saying that they embrace the positive and reject the negative side of the Anglican and Evangelical systems. With the Low Church, they teach that Scripture is the only rule of faith; but hence they deduce a conclusion which many Low Churchmen would repudiate, that all who believe the Scripture are members of the household of faith. With the High Church, they affirm the doctrine of Judgement by Works; and thence infer that salvation depends not upon the ritual but the life; that the fruits of the Spirit are the sole criterion of the Spirit's presence. A characteristic feature of their theology is the prominence which it gives to the idea of the Visible Church; an idea ignored in the teaching of the Evangelicals, and excluded from the creed of the Recordites. On this point the views of the Broad Party approach those of the High Churchmen; from which they differ principally in not restricting the universal communion to any single form of outward government. They hold the Church to be a society divinely instituted for the purpose of manifesting God's presence, and bearing witness to his attributes, by the reflection in its ordinances and its members. If its ideal were fully embodied in its actual constitution, 'it would remind us daily of God, and work upon the habits of our life as usefully as the air we breathe.' For this end it should revive many good practices which save even a corrupt Church from utter putrefaction; such as daily services, frequent communions, memorials of our Christian calling presented to our notice in crosses and way side oratories; commemorations to holy men of all times and countries; religious orders, especially of women, of different rules, delineated only from the error and sin of perpetual vows. By these and other means they believe that it was designed, and that it still destined, to realise

the idea of Christian Brotherhood, and to be the true sign from Heaven for the conversion of the world.

This doctrine has not been to its votaries an idle dream. The writer who dwelt on it most fondly, and advocated it most earnestly, exemplified its theory with no insignificant results, though on a miniature scale. In his government of the public school committed to his care, he worked upon the model of that Christian commonwealth which was never absent from his imagination. The great reform wrought in the education of the upper ranks, with its many far-reaching consequences, is ascribed by all parties to his efforts, and has been in no small measure accomplished by his disciples. The same views and feelings stimulate the exertions of those who are seeking to revive a true ecclesiastical government, and to reanimate the Church, by giving back those functions to her members which are now usurped by her ministers. Men who see in such a revival the best hope of Christianising her people, are eager to seize upon every feature of her actual constitution which favours their objects; to restore the order of deacons; to give modern duties to cathedral chapters; and generally, to breathe new life into all the dead forms which are susceptible of adaptation to the want of a living world.

But these wider schemes and aspirations do not lead them to neglect the work which they can already do with the actual means within their reach. The parochial clergy of this school look upon their essential function to be not merely 'to preach the Gospel,' or 'to set forth the ordinances of the Church,'—but to promote the highest good of every one under their charge. With this object before them, they consider their labours in the pulpit as a small part of their office. Everything which can tend to the moral progress of their flock is comprised in the circle of their duties. The great advance which has been lately made in the secular instruction of the poor, is almost wholly due to this party in the Church. One of its members* was the first to see, both by precept and example, the kind of teaching really required by the people. He proved by his own success, that the children of an ordinary parochial school may be taught to say not merely by rote, but to understand and apply, the elements of natural science and geometry. And he solved a still more difficult problem, by rendering such a school self-supporting. His books are now the manuals of every well trained schoolmaster, and his methods are adopted in all well managed schools.

Again we owe to this party the most successful efforts which have been made to reclaim the artisans of the Metropolis from the infidelity in which they are so generally sunk. Mr. Maurice has set the example of dealing with this difficulty in frank and manly spirit, making himself the sympathising friend of those whose error he was anxious to remove. Mr. Wilson,

* Mr. Dawes, now Dean of Hereford. Every one interested in popular education must be familiar with the full account of his labours at King's Sombourne, given in the successive volumes of the Minutes of the Committee of Council since 1847.

* Arnold's Sermons, vol. iv p 307.
* Ibid. Introduction p. 56.

who, in his factory schools at Vauxhill, has carried on the same good work with still more success, and on a larger scale, states that he undertook his noble task as a disciple of Arnold.

By men like-minded with these, the humanising influence of amusement has been brought to aid in the regeneration of the humbler classes; and religion is represented, not as sternly checking, but as sanctioning and augmenting, the pleasures of the poor. It is no slight cause of thankfulness, to hear that there are manufacturing villages in Yorkshire, where, under the superintendence of the clergyman, Handel's Messiah is performed by the operatives. Such cases are becoming daily more common; and in parishes thus administered we are sure to find the attractions of the alehouse and the ginshop, gradually superseded by those of cricket-clubs and chess clubs, reading rooms, singing classes and excursion trains.

In such measures, and generally in all the good works of the Broad Church party, two sections co-operate, which we may call, for the sake of distinctness, its theoretical and anti-theoretical sections. The opinions which we have ascribed to the party, are those of its theoretical members; and from these many of the other section would shrink with alarm. For, although they sympathise in the love of comprehension, which distinguishes their more advanced friends, yet they do not allow themselves to speculate on any relaxation of the terms of communion at present fixed by the Church. They advocate the fullest toleration of all within the pale, from Mr Gorham to Mr Bennett; the case of those without, they consider beyond their jurisdiction. This portion of the party, if less liberal than the other, is probably not less useful. By the absence of wide general views and speculative tendencies, they are less likely to provoke professional prejudice; and thus they are enabled more effectually to pursue the work of their calling, without let or hindrance.— They are characterized by cordially throwing themselves into the existing system of the Church, and casting their doctrines and their minds into the mould of her two-fold teaching. They neither stultify the Articles, nor mutilate the Liturgy; but heartily embrace the truths presented to them in each under a different aspect. They join the societies and exert themselves for the objects both of the Anglicans and the Evangelicals. They will not allow themselves to feel jealousy or suspicion towards any party which professes to fight under the banner of the Church. By this line of action, when pursued with a manly singleness of purpose, they often avoid the enmity which proverbially dogs middle courses, and sometimes even win universal popularity. No better example of such results from such conduct can be given, than the unanimous approbation elicited by the recent appointment of Dr. Jackson to the see of Lincoln.

It will appear from what we have said, that the Broad Church are, to the middle of the nineteenth century, what the Low Church were to its beginning,—the engineers of ecclesiastical reform, and the paces of moral progress. But there is one important difference between the two cases. The Evangelicals were united closely to one another, they acted as a compact body, they combined to carry common objects, and their views were advocated in Parliament by able representatives. The Catholics, on the other hand, have so little organization or mutual concert of any kind, that they can scarcely be called a party at all. They are

even destitute of that instrument, which every fractional subdivision of the smallest sects possesses, an organ in the periodical press. This is the more remarkable because among their ranks is comprehended almost every living clerical author whose name is distinguished in literature or science. There are in the present day, clergymen who have richly contributed to Classical Philology, to the Mathematical Sciences, to the Physical Sciences, to Secular History, to Ecclesiastical History, to Poetry, and to general literature. But all, with hardly a single exception, are Broad Churchmen. In theology, it is true, other parties have produced works of merit; but even there, the most valuable and original additions to the national stock have proceeded from the same quarter.— Yet this school of opinion, so rich in eminent writers, is unrepresented in the press, except by the isolated publications of individuals. The reason of this is not hard to find. It is always easier to keep together a body of partizans on a narrow than on a comprehensive basis. The watchwords of party should be battle-cries, not notes of peace. The Catholic Christian, indeed, is engaged in warfare; but it is against moral evil, not against opposing sects; his weapons are self-denial, holiness, and love, weapons less easy to wield than excommunications and interdicts. It is not difficult to raise an army for the assault of Rome, or for a crusade against Geneva; but the Flesh and the Devil are less definite antagonists; and sometimes while we think we are in arms against them, we are really fighting on their side. A common hate is the cement to consolidate a party.

The only thing which would force the Broad party into an organized alliance, would be the revival of a representative assembly of the Church. In the deliberations of such a body, they would be compelled to be a visible union, by co-operating in one line of action. Thus they would no doubt be enabled to effect more than they can at present; but, on the other hand, they could scarcely escape the vices of partizanship, from which they are now exempt.

The Catholic views of this School are assailed, as might be expected, both by High and Low. One of the favorite arguments against them, is neither more or less than the old Chrysippian sophism. 'You are willing,' says the objector, 'to include both A and B within the Church, on the ground that there is no vital difference between them. But there is as little difference between B and C, between C and D, between D and E, and so on. On your principles, then, why should you not include all the letters of the alphabet? In other words, if Dr. Pusey and Mr. Gorham are both admissible, how can you exclude the Unitarian, the Jew, the Deist, and the Pantheist?' This is easily answered by a retort; for the objector is himself willing to admit all the A's, the big A, the little A, the black-letter A, and the Italian A; and he is as unable as his antagonist to show a gulf separating the last whom he admits from the first whom he excludes.

But another and more serious objection remains. It is said that this easy comprehension leads too often to careless coldness; that universal toleration is usually associated with universal indifference. It cannot be denied that this charge contains some ground of truth. The Catholic tendency of mind has its peculiar dangers, no less than the exclusive. The Broad-Church principles have (like those of their opponents) been pushed into exaggeration, and have sunk into stagnation. Restless spirits will proceed from the negation of dogmatic in-

fallibility to Pyrrhonian scepticism. Suggestive natures will freeze without the fire of fanaticism. The natural indolence of men causes them to pass from the toleration of unimportant differences to the belief that all differences are unimportant. Thus, in the last century, the comprehensive Christianity of Tillotson and Burnet degenerated into the worldliness of Sadducean Hoadly.* And the unbelieving positiveness of the Fathers' Tavern represented the opinions of many hundreds of their brethren whose scepticism was manifested, not by public protests, but by silent neglect of their duties and selfish devotion to their interests. But though the triple subdivision may be traced in the Broad party as well as in the others, yet its debasements have this peculiarity; that its exaggerated can hardly be separated from its stagnant form. For indifference to truth naturally leads to sensualism; and the sensualist is naturally indifferent to truth. The most universal sceptic believes in pleasure; the idolator of pleasure has no faith in God.

It is true that at present the comprehensive party in the Church cannot be accused of coldness or want of energy. Arnold was no indifferentist, and his followers have been no Epicureans. Nor have these opinions been, in our own days, the stepping-stone to infidelity. On the contrary, the unbelievers of our age and country have come from the ranks of the Puritans or the Romanists. Yet the history of the last century may well furnish a warning to the adherents of this theology. Their zeal not being sustained by conflict against antagonistic sects, has double need to be kept alive by purer stimulants. Their mental tendency leads them to make light of differences of opinion; but, if they feel tempted to imagine that Truth itself is a matter of opinion, and belief of no avail, let them learn from history no less than Scripture, that *Faith is the victory that overcometh the world.*

* Hoadly defends (in his 'Reasonableness of Conformity') the practice of signing the Articles without believing them. Hume's correspondence contains his reply to a young clergyman, who had confessed his disbelief in Christianity, and asked the philosopher's advice. Hume recommends him 'to adhere to the ecclesiastical profession in which he may have so good a patron: for civil employment for men of letters can scarcely be found. It is putting too great a respect on the vulgar, and on their superstitions, to purge oneself on sincerity with regard to them. The ecclesiastical profession only adds a little more to the innocent dissimulation without which it is impossible to pass through this world.' (*Burton's Hume*, vol. ii. p. 187.) Scott's 'Force of Truth' is a remarkable autobiography of a man who was ordained on the same principles.

† In 1772, 250 clergymen presented the Fathers' Tavern Petition to Parliament. Its prayer was that the Petitioners might be 'restored' from subscription to the thirty-nine Articles, 'and restored to their rights, as Protestants, of interpreting Scripture for themselves, without being bound by any human explication thereof.' The whole Petition, which is too long to quote here, is the most naive avowal of dishonesty on record, and leaves the modern advocates of a 'non-natural sense' far behind. Paley, in the pamphlet which he published in defence of these Petitioners, acknowledges that they 'continue in the Church without being able to take their belief every proposition imposed upon them by subscription; and speaks of them as 'impatient under the yoke.' (*Paley's collected Works*, p. 382.) This pamphlet was published anonymously at the time, and it is said that when Paley himself was urged to sign the Petition on the ground that he was 'bound in conscience' to do so, he replied that he 'was too poor to keep a conscience.'

(To be continued.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

QUEBEC, June 13th, 1854.

To-day at 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the second session of the Fourth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

During the recess the Province has sustained, I regret to say, serious loss by fire in the destruction of the House of Parliament and other buildings, which were subsequently secured for the temporary occupation of the Legislature. The best arrangements under the circumstances have been made for your accommodation.

Her Majesty the Queen, our most Gracious Sovereign, having failed in Her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people the blessings of peace, has felt herself called upon, by a regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire has been recognized as necessary to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of Her people with right against wrong, and by a desire to divert from Her dominions most injurious consequences, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the French for the defence of the Sultan.

The sympathy with the Parent State which has been so general throughout the Province, at this conjuncture, will I am confident, be heartily responded to by the Legislature. The cordial co-operation of France and England in the war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of the inhabitants of a country mainly peopled by the descendants of these two powerful Empires.

Having during my recent visit to England been honored by the Queen's command to endeavour to effect the settlement of various important questions bearing upon the interests of the British North American Provinces, which have been long pending between the Government and the United States. I proceeded to Washington, when after some frank discussion with the authorities, I was enabled to conclude a treaty which now awaits ratification, on terms which it is my firm conviction, will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the Provinces generally as well as to the United States. A measure to give effect to that treaty will be submitted for your approval.

I have to communicate to you a despatch which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the addresses of the two houses of the Legislative Council, transmitted by me at the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, in order that they might be placed at the foot of the throne.

I recommend for your consideration the passing of a law for bringing into early operation the Act of last session, which extends the elective franchise, in order that constitutional expression of opinion may be obtained as speedily as possible, under the system of representation recently established, on the various important questions, on which legislation is required.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—The public accounts for the past and current year, and the estimate for the present, will be submitted to you without delay, and I rely with confidence on your willingness to make the necessary provision for the wants of the Government. The prosperous condition of the revenue may suggest to you the propriety of making such reductions in the tariff as may be compatible with security to the public credit and suffice for the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.—During my sojourn in England I was much struck by proofs I received in all quarters of the in-

creasing interests in Canadian affairs, and I trust that my acquaintance with the Province, derived from long residence within them, may have enabled me to render some service in spreading more widely a knowledge of its resources, and of the feelings of its inhabitants. Although a state of warfare has a tendency to restrict operations involving large expenditure of capital, I feel confident that the credit of Canada has attained a position in English opinion which it never before had, and that to enable you to retain it, nothing is required but prudence in your undertakings, and the maintenance of fidelity to money engagements which the Province has at all times borne.

QUEBEC, 14th June.

The House met to-day and adjourned to Friday, at the request of Mr. Cauchon, who stated that he had an amendment to move to the address in answer to the speech from the Throne.

Mr. Hincks gave notice that he would move on Friday next for the appointment of a select committee to prepare a list of members to compose the select standing committees, the committee to be composed of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, Sir A. McNab, Hon. Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, Hon. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Galt, Mr. Christie, of Wentworth, and Mr. Patrick.

Mr. Malloch gave notice that on the reception of the required petition for that purpose, he would move for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Orange Society of Canada, with the view of enabling it to hold legally the necessary property for the proper working of that Institution.

Mr. Christie gave notice that he would move on Friday for an adequate force to protect the inhabitants of Gaspé, and the fisheries generally, from violence of the crews of vessels visiting those places.

Mr. Tessier gave notice that he would move for a statement of the debentures issued under the municipal loan act.

First Passage per Bytown and Prescott Railway.

We are requested to state, that the Prescott Division of the "Sons" have engaged passages by the Cars to attend the Temperance Celebration at Spencerville on Wednesday next the 21st inst., and that other individuals can also be accommodated at the same price, say *Three York Shillings each* for going and returning.

Tickets to be had at the Railway office, over Mr. Peck's store, or on the cars. The cars to leave the Station below the Fort at half-past 9 a. m.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC.—Advices from Valparaiso, of the 11th April, mention, with reference to the force of the Russians in the Pacific, that they have one 60-gun frigate at that port, and are daily expecting three more of the same class, as well as an 80-gun line-of-battle-ship, each with 200 troops on board. "The Russian officers," it is added, "say that there are 14 vessels of war at Kamohatka, and boast of their superior force in these seas, and also of the mischief they will do to the homeward bound gold ships from Australia."

An offer has been received from the French Government to convey by the French Levant packets, the correspondence of the British soldiers and seamen in the East, upon the same favorable terms as those which apply to the correspondence of the French forces. This liberal and considerate offer has been gladly accepted.

Statement of Lumber passed through the Chauvire Stides of the Ottawa at Bytown for the Week ending June:

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------|
| White Pine... 11749 pcs. | Elm | 265 pcs. |
| Red Pine... 1016 | Ash | 3 |
| Tamarac... 629 | Birch | 0 |
| Basswood... 20 | Spars | 2 |
| Floats & 'd 500 | Cribs 3d Deals | 0 |
| Oak..... 228 | " 1st Boards | 0 |

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----|
| White Pine... 11265 | Elm | 47 |
| Red Pine... 1910 | Ash | 69 |
| Tamarac... 243 | Birch | 7 |
| Basswood... 3 | Spars | 7 |
| Floats & 'd 2000 | Cribs 3d Deals | 0 |
| Oak..... 238 | " 1st Boards | 0 |

Amount of Square Timber and Saw Logs passed through the Gatineau Works to June 8:—

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| White Pine..... | Basswood |
| Elm | Saw Logs... 42120 |
| Oak..... | |

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th May, 1854:—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| First Class Passengers, 4612 1/2 | ..... | \$3902 43 |
| Second do. do. | 1312 1/2 | 811 37 1/2 |
| Tons Merchandise, 3994 | ..... | 1004 72 |
| Feet of Lumber, 308,386 | ..... | 1497 75 |
| Cords of Firewood, 600 | ..... | 743 68 |
| Mails, &c., ..... | ..... | 809 10 |

Total } Cy. \$17818 43 1/2
£4,454 12 1/2

Total receipts for current half year commencing January 1st, up to week ending, May 20th £62,373 4 2
292 Miles open.

At a meeting of the shareholders in the Quebec Northern Railroad Company, held in the City Hall on the 29th instant—the Hon. P. J. C. Chauveau in the Chair—the following gentlemen were requested to continue to act as Provisional Directors, until the Charter for the Company was obtained, viz:—

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, M. P. P.; The Hon. Louis Panet; J. Morris, Esq., M. D.; J. A. Sewell, Esq., M. D.; E. Claiie, Esq.; Stewart Derbshire, Esq.; J. E. DeBlois, Esq.; H. Bonjamm, Esq.; L. Bilodeau, Esq.; H. J. Noad, Esq., Cance Tetu, Esq., and A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

At the request of the shareholders, Charles Alley, Esq. and F. R. Angers, Esq., consented to form additional members of the Board.

Proposed by Andrew Stuart, Esq., seconded by R. Freeman, Esq., that the shareholders be requested to pay an instalment of 10s per share for the purpose of carrying on the preliminary affairs of the Company.

It was suggested by Mr. Morris, that a thorough survey of the line of road and the country, should be made by an experienced engineer, and that his report should be printed and laid before the public,—and a general desire was expressed that no time should be lost in carrying out the project of the company, in order to have the road in operation next fall—the distance from Quebec to the bush being only fifteen miles.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.—The Christian Indians of the ancient confederacy, well known in history as the "Six Nations"—Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists—are to have a great gathering on the 6th of June, at the Mission Church, on the Onondago Indian Reservation, N. Y. The convention is expected to continue in session one week.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The *Quebec Colonist* says there were 25 deaths by Cholera on board the *Primrose*, from Liverpool, on her passage out, but no new cases have appeared since the 3rd of May, and nothing like cholera now exists among the passengers. They have been landed on the healthy division of Grosso isle, to wash and purify.

From New York we learn that on the 25th instant seventy-three vessels arrived at that place, having on board twelve thousand five hundred emigrants.

Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Below may be found the Report of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Ireland on the subject of the difficulties in the Institution in Canada. It is a temperately written and important document, and is well worthy the careful perusal of every Orangeman in Canada. The sentiments of union and fraternity which it inculcates are peculiarly characteristic of the Orangemen of Ireland.

To the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable the Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of the Orangemen, of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—

In obedience to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, whereby the correspondence which has taken place between your Lordship and certain of the Orangemen of British North America was referred to us, we beg leave to submit the following as our Report:—

1. The Deputy Grand Secretary, Bro. Moore, laid before us copies of the correspondence of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, with Brothers Benjamin and Gowan of the Grand Lodge of British North America, held September last, and also several Canadian newspapers, containing communications and articles relating to the unhappy differences then the subject of controversy amongst the Brethren in British North America.

2. The parties at the Grand Lodge meeting in June, who respectively supported Brothers Benjamin and Gowan's election to the office of Grand Master; each claimed to have a majority of legal votes, and each has since assumed to itself the rights and functions of the Grand Lodge of British North America, under the several Grand Masterships of Brothers Benjamin and Gowan, and held meetings and published reports.

3. In perusing both reports of the division, which took place at the Grand Lodge meeting in June, it is manifest whichever side had a majority of legally constituted votes, that the majority was a very large one, and as such, if upon no other grounds, was entitled to the respect and consideration of the majority, and it must be by the great Body of the Brethren in America, as it is by us, remembered with sorrow, that sufficient efforts were not then made to effect a reconciliation or arrangement which might have prevented the great evils that must flow from so deplorable a separation in the Councils of the Brethren.

4. In the published reports, and in Canadian newspapers, legal disqualifications and strong personal objections have been urged against both these Brethren, and sometimes in language used by the writers in seeming forgetfulness, that they applied it to Brethren who had each for years been the trusted and lauded heads of their Institution, and that they thereby afforded a triumph to the enemies of the cause which they are bound to uphold.

5. Communications have been received by the Right Worshipful the Grand Master of Ireland, from Brothers Benjamin and Gowan, and, as is natural, each represents the other party as disorderly and schismatic. Resolutions have been reciprocally passed, warning all Brethren against fellowship with either, &c. Now the Grand Lodge of Ireland had for some years back the happiness of recognizing in their Canadian Brethren a large body united in the support of the noble principles on which our glorious Institution is founded, and conducting their proceedings with such intelligence, energy and unanimity, as to extend their numbers beyond all previous expectation, and also materially to assist in maintaining and advancing Protestantism and Loyalty in the Empire at large. The Grand Lodge of Ireland felt that any interference with so flourishing a section of our Insti-

tution would be not only unnecessary but mischievous, and accordingly refused all applications from British America for Warrants or other proceedings which might impede the harmonious and united working of the system in those provinces. The Grand Lodge of Ireland thus gladly and fully recognizing the perfect independence and authority of the Grand Lodge of British North America.

6. The communications before us have, however, raised for the consideration of the Grand Master now, and subsequently for that of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, a different point, the recognition of Brothers Benjamin and Gowan as Grand Master, or even as Orangemen, or either of the bodies they preside over as the Grand Lodge of British North America. On a careful review of the many documents brought before us, we find objections have been urged in regard to the individual conduct and character of those Brethren. It, considering the force of the objections, becomes important to observe how the Orange body in America had previously dealt with them. In 1840 the same objections to Brother Gowan were brought forward, and yet we find he was re-elected to the office of Grand Master, and continued it up to 1844, when he resigned. Still it appears the confidence of the Brethren in him was so great that he was subsequently re-appointed Grand Master—Brother Benjamin filled the same office from 1846 to 1851, when a vote of respect for his indefatigable exertions was passed and he was unanimously re-elected. With such facts on record, when it became necessary for the Grand Master of Ireland to answer the letters of Brothers Benjamin and Gowan, he could not, on the grounds of a disputed election, refuse to either the appellation of a Brother or appear to decide on the validity of such election, by addressing either exclusively as Grand Master.

7. The Committee might not have thought it necessary to make any special report on the subject, but have contented themselves with a reference to the opinion of the Grand Lodge, as expressed at their meeting in November last, of the inexpediency of any interference by them with the internal affairs of their Brethren in Canada, were it not that newspapers, &c., since the meeting shew that the letters of the Grand Master of Ireland have been misunderstood, and have been published as affording evidence of the opinion of himself and of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in favour of one party amongst the Brethren in America. The use of the ordinary courteous style of address between Brethren, and the reference to the oft expressed determination of the Grand Lodges of Ireland not to grant Warrants to, or otherwise interfere with, the Brethren in Canada, were not sufficient data whence to draw such a conclusion. It may, therefore, be desirable that the Brethren in British North America should at an early period be made aware that in his letters, the Grand Master, and in their resolutions the Grand Lodge, of Ireland, have refrained from expressing any opinion on the recent dispute in Canada.

8. We cannot conclude our report without assuring the Brethren of British North America that we must deeply lament the severance of these ties of Brotherhood which should now, as heretofore, subsist amongst them. We would earnestly and affectionately implore them that laying aside all bitterness of feeling and acerbity of language, they would in the spirit of love and forbearance, diligently undertake the reconciliation of all differences that so injuriously affect the charm or interest of our beloved Institution, which must be dear to them all; nor will we allow ourselves to doubt that the good sense of the Orangemen of British North America and their attachment to their hitherto prosperous Association will, under the Divine blessing, insure the happy result.

9. With respect to the primary cause of dispute among the Brethren, it may not be out of place to state that a reference to our rules will show that our Institution is exclusively Protestant, but formed to support objects, all, however, tending to the maintenance of Protestantism in religion and government. The Grand Lodge has always taken on itself the right and duty of directing how far the Institution shall, from time to time, undertake political action on

each occurring emergency. The circumstances before us do not show that the fundamental principle of the Institution in British North America differ in this respect from ours. Might not the devolving on the Grand Lodge the decision of any political question so as to bind each member, be a means under the Divine blessing of removing some of those causes of complaint now so strongly urged by both parties? Our Grand Master has already stated that a refusal to permit proxies has been found to work well. It is not for us to say how far the circumstances of the American Provinces make an opposite course expedient, but surely a meeting of the Representatives of the whole body could easily define the limit and mode of appointing proxies. With us Lodges are represented by Officers of County Lodges and members of a Grand Committee, appointed from each County. We would assure Trans-Atlantic Brethren that these suggestions, and the statement of our practice, are not offered in the slightest spirit of dictation, but with the hope that their consideration might lead to some amicable arrangement of the recent differences.

10. The suggestions offered to the Grand Master of Ireland to convene a meeting of delegates from all Countries, to settle an uniform system for the Institution, would not be practicable. The law in Ireland forbids the use of signs and passwords, and thus prevents the union of the Irish Institution with that in other Countries where such law does not exist and such symbols are used.

11. Anxious to refrain from any suggestion which might appear at such a painful crisis unwelcome or ill-timed, we affectionately hope that our beloved Canadian Brethren will excuse a reference to one part of their proceedings, which has filled us with great sorrow. We refer to the publication in newspapers, &c., of their respective statements and recriminations. The long experience of the Grand Lodge of Ireland has never concurred in enforcing the Rule of their Institution, which deprecates all such publicity save and except under the highest and most deliberate sanction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Be it remembered, that in such publications, the honour, the prosperity, and the efficiency of the Orangemen of the world are involved and that unmitigated sorrow must pervade the hearts of all true Brethren, not only cause of division and hearburnings existing among the brave and tried men of Canada, but still more because all these differences are exhibited to the gratification of the adversary, and aid to the strengthening of his power to do evil.

12. Our hearts and our prayers are with the beloved and forgotten Brethren of the Colonies. We see the traitorous publications of the Empire daring to prophesy her dismemberment and the future ascendancy of Popery and Despotism—but our spirits are ever refreshed when we turn our eyes to the gallant, the intelligent, the devoted and united Orangemen of the Colonies, many of whom have shared our councils, knelt with us in the same Lodge Room, and marched at our side in old times, under the flag that never knew defeat or dishonour. By the principle of the Institution which we venerate by the memory of our warrior fore-fathers,—by the Holy Word of God which is to us most dear—and by the love which the Redeemer indelucated and illustrated in life and in death.—Let us be of one mind, and live in peace, and the God of Love and Peace shall be with us.

EDWARD WALLER, D. G. G.
THOS. F. MILLAR, D. G. G.
THOS. DREW, D D D. G. G.
J. H. MOORE, D. G. S.

ENNISKILLEN,

G. M.
United Kingdom.

HAY FOR THE WAR.—Several of the most powerful hydraulic presses of Leeds are at present engaged in compressing hay purchased in the neighbourhood for the cavalry ordered to the seat of war. For convenience of carriage, the hay is being compressed to the smallest practicable limits.

CHANCELLOR ST. SWITHIN.—Next comes the chancellor so celebrated for his piety generally, St. Swithin, who held the office under two sovereigns, and of whom much that is true, as well as much that is fabulous, has been transmitted to us. We can trace his history as certainly as that of Bede or Alcuin, and he left, like them, among his countrymen, a bright reputation for learning and ability, which was rationally cherished till obscured by the miracles afterwards imputed to him. Swithin was a native of Wessex, and was born at the very commencement of the ninth century. He was educated in a monastery at Winchester, then the capital of the kingdom. He prosecuted his studies with such ardor that he made wonderful proficiency in all the knowledge of the age, and having been ordained presbyter in 870 by the Bishop of Helmston, was selected by King Egbert for his chaplain, and tutor to his son Ethelwulf. He soon showed a capacity for state affairs, and was placed in the office of chancellor, continuing, like his successor, A'Becket, while intrusted with the administration of justice, to superintend the education of the heir-apparent. He is said to have enjoyed the confidence of the king without interruption, and by his counsels to have contributed to the consolidation of the states of the Heptarchy into one great kingdom. On the accession of his royal pupil to the throne, he retained his office of chancellor, and was in still higher favour. So wise a minister was he esteemed, that William of Malmesbury, referring to his sway, says the ancient opinion of Plato was verified in this reign, that "a state would be happy when philosophers were kings, or kings were philosophers." Alstan, Bishop of Sherborne, took a more conspicuous lead, and several times in person conducted the army to battle against the Danes; but Swithin guided the counsels of the sovereign, as well as being personally beloved by him. He was now made Bishop of Winchester, being recorded as the 17th prelate who had filled that see. He proved a devoted friend to the church, hitherto slenderly provided for among the Anglo-Saxons, and he procured a law to pass in the Wittenagemot for the universal and compulsory payment of tithes. But the nation was most of all indebted to him for instilling the rudiments of science, heroism, and virtue into the infant mind of the most illustrious of our sovereigns. The son of Ethelwulf, afterwards Alfred the Great, was, from childhood, placed under the care of the chancellor, who assisted his mother in teaching him to read and to learn the songs of the Scalds, and afterwards accompanied him on a pilgrimage to Rome, taking the opportunity of pointing out to him the remains of classical antiquity visible in the twilight of reformation which still lingered in Italy. On Swithin's return to England, his last years were disturbed by the successes of the Danish invaders, and not having the military turn of some ecclesiastics and chancellors, he shut himself up in his episcopal house, employing himself in acts of piety and charity. He died on the 2nd of July, 802, having directed that his body should be buried, not in the cathedral, but in the churchyard among the poor.—He was much admired by ecclesiastics at Rome, as well as in his own country, having first established in England, for the benefit of the pope, the payment called "Peter's pence." In consequence, about fifty years after his death, he was canonised. Now comes the legend of St. Swithin. It was thought that the body of the saint ought to be translated from the churchyard to be deposited under the high altar, and the 15th of July was fixed for that ceremony,—when there were to be the most gorgeous processions ever seen in England. But he highly disapproved of this disregard of his dying injunction, and sent a tremendous rain, which continued without intermission for forty days, and until the project was abandoned.—Ever since he regulates the weather for forty days from the day of his proposed translation, laying down this rule, that as that day is fair or foul, it will be fair or foul for forty days thereafter. The founders of the reformation in England seem either to have believed in his miraculous powers, or to have entertained a very grateful recollection of his services to the church, for they have preserved the 15th of July as a

saint's day dedicated to Lord Chancellor Swithin.—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England.*

SYRIAN HEAD ORNAMENTS.—The Druze women affect a singular ornament, worn on the head, and called by travellers the horn, though not made of that substance. The Arabic name of aern is sometimes used for it, as also that of tontum and of tassy. I endeavoured to learn the origin of this ornament, but was obliged at last to satisfy myself with an etymological signification drawn from my own conjectures. Tassy signifies a drinking-cup, and a drinking-cup in the East (for water, at least) is generally shaped like an English decanter-stand, and is made of silver or tinned copper. A cup inverted, of precisely this shape, is worn in some places (as in Sayda, Beyroun, &c.) on the women's heads, and is possibly the original and old-fashioned form, which the fancy of some might have changed for a deeper cup, when we should have the resemblance of a large tumbler or the tontura. In process of time, this, by continued elongations, would be brought to its present shape, or an intermediate generation might effect the change to a bell form, as worn still by the women of Botrun. I have said the tassy is made either of silver or tinned copper, and by the very poor, of pasteboard. When of the long sort, it is fastened on by a handkerchief, that goes under the chin, and by another round the forehead. The women sleep with it on, and only pull it off when in the bath or when combing their hair, which is but rarely. In some villages the horn is worn perpendicularly, in some horizontally, in others at an angle between the two. But this is not done indifferently; for the catholics, it is said, affect one way; the Maronites, another; and the Druzes, whose distinguishing emblem it more properly is, another.—No traveller, who passes hastily through the mountain, can get a woman to show her horn to him, as it is a greater breach of decorum to unveil the horn than it is the face. Nothing can look more ugly than it does without the veil; but, with it on, the appearance becomes graceful.—*Travels of Lady Hester Stanhope.*

ALLEGED MURDER AND VIOLATION AT ST. JEAN D'ESCAILLONS.—One of the most horrid atrocities, perhaps ever committed in this country, has just been perpetrated in the retired Parish of St. Jean d'Escaillons, county of Lotbiniere, in this District. Late on Friday evening last the corpse of a young girl named Ange, aged between 13 and 14, was found in a thicket at some distance from the highway, strapp'd to the chemise, dreadfully mutilated, and bearing marks of having been recently violated. The body, we are informed, was cut open and horribly gashed in various places. The residents of a house near the scene of the outrage had heard cries at about six o'clock on the evening in question but paid no attention to them. The Coroner having received information of the murder, on Saturday left this to investigate the circumstances, and has not yet returned.

The Coroner returned to town yesterday from the scene of the foul and brutal murder and violation which we mentioned on Monday. He informs us that the unfortunate victim is a young girl, aged 11, named Gelanire Lemay, and that it appeared upon examination, of her body that she had been first violated, then killed by a blow upon the head, and afterwards barbarously and cruelly ripped open. Though suspicion rests upon an individual resident in the neighborhood of the outrage, we are sorry to hear that as yet no reliable clue has been obtained to the person who committed it. The verdict of the jury was "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

The Crystal Palace will not be opened until the 10th of June. Some little amusement has been created by the fact of certain prelates, noblemen and commoners, having addressed a remonstrance to the Directors: on the fact of the nude statues appearing in too true a state of nature, and suggesting the use of the fig-leaf, an imitation with which the directors appear to have complied.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

NEW YORK, June 12.

The *Pacific* arrived last night, with Liverpool dates to 31st ult.

It is reported that the town of Kassar has been bombarded and captured.

The Turks were still in possession of Silistria, from which fort the Russians were repelled with severe loss.

THE VERY LATEST.

A private despatch states that up to the 26th ult. the fortress of Silistria had not surrendered.

The Turks encamped near Arta in Greece.

Thessaly is in open rebellion.

Naples has officially declared her neutrality. The detached forts at Hango had been destroyed by three steam frigates. The Russians lost heavily. The British had three killed.

A very hostile feeling is being felt in St. Petersburg against Austria, and it is rumored that the Russians upon the frontier of Bukovina have commenced hostilities.

The corps of Deolin, it is said, numbers 150,000 men.

Montenegro, at the latest date, was tranquil. There were 10,000 Turks in possession of Krajova on the 11th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced through the London journals that he could not pledge himself unconditionally that there should be no increase of funded debt.

Odessa, at latest advices was closely blockaded.

No neutral vessels were allowed to pass from Odessa into the Black Sea, except those loaded with coal and naval stores.

On the 23rd Sir Charles Napier was before Hango, to attack the principal forts.

One account from Sinistra states that the Russians stormed one of the ramparts, and another announces the complete investment of the place by the Russians.

The *Retribution* had captured several Russian vessels in the Black Sea, an official account of which had been forwarded to England.

The cause of the bombardment of Kassar was the refusal to deliver over to the Allies several Russian vessels in the harbour. The bombardment lasted two days.

NAPLES, May 18.—The *Neapolitan Gazette* publishes a decree which embodies a declaration of neutrality.

1. Armed vessels shall not be admitted into the port or roadstead of the Royal dominions of the two Sicilies, nor shall they be furnished with any munitions of war or ship stores.

2. Vessels shall not be permitted to enter the port except from stress of weather.

3. Nothing will be allowed to be bought from Privateers.

4. The Neapolitan subjects are forbidden to communicate with Privateers.

5. Neapolitan vessels shall not carry to any of the belligerent powers articles contraband of war.

6. Neapolitan vessels shall not enter ports under blockade.

The rules which the belligerent powers observe respecting neutrals are that the flag protects the goods.

The property of neutrals on board vessels even of the enemy shall be respected saving war stores. Letters of marque shall not be granted.

The division which is now being concentrated at Avignon will occupy Greece.

Spain has issued a decree for a loan. The financial embarrassments of the government are very great.

MARKETS.

Cotton unchanged. Sales, 3 days, 20,000 bales fair-land, at 64.

Flour quiet, and 2s lower on the week.

Wheat is also 4d. lower, and Corn is 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower. Market closed dull.

Consols advanced largely, closing at 99.

Trade at Manchester quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, June 14.

The *Arabia* arrived at 8 1/2 last night. Colton advanced 1/8. Flour advanced. Corn firm at previous rates. Tallow dull. Bacon advanced 1s to 1s 6d. Pork quiet. Western Flour quoted at 38s to 38 1/2 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 33s 6d to 39s. White Corn 40s to 41s 6d. Consols have further advanced to 92s. The Russians have admitted that Silistria cannot be captured for a fortnight at least. They have made three attempts to carry it by assault, and have been repulsed with great loss. They tried to force a passage through the Danube at three different places, but were also repulsed. Omar Pacha, after a conference with St. Arnaud and Raglan, had marched with 80,000 men to raise the siege. The three Generals had reviewed the Turkish army before it took up its line of march.

Saint Arnaud, Raglan, and Seraskier, had started from Constantinople for Vienna, on the 18th. Austria had positively demanded of Russia the evacuation of the principalities. Greece had accepted the demands of the Four Powers. The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and the banished Princess will be recalled. The bombardment of Hango is confirmed. Two English vessels had gallantly cut a Russian bark under the forts. An effective blockade had been established at Riga.

By the convention recently concluded Austria will occupy Albania, Montenegro, and Servia, should any disturbance arise.

Authentic accounts from Athens, report the defeat of an Egyptian corps, with loss, by the insurgents in Thessaly. They had captured 500 prisoners.

A change of Ministry had taken place in Greece favorable to the allies. The Queen is reported as nearly demented on the subject.

It has been decided by a Council of War that the allied armies should advance to Adrianople. Two regiments from the camp of Selenich are in readiness to move on to that locality in a couple of days.

The Russian accounts say the Turks have evacuated Nicopolis, Turtukai, and Sistowa.

It is reported that nearly 100,000 Russians were marching on Silistria. Two Russians have promised not to fire on the hospitals in that fortress.

A coup d'etat had taken place at Copenhagen. All the opposition newspapers had been indicted. The Czar is still anxious to renew negotiations.

Exchange at St. Petersburg has declined. Gortchakoff, the Russian Ambassador to Stuttgart, had been recalled to St. Petersburg, with the intention to send him to Berlin and Vienna.

The Circassians have gained another important victory over the Russians.

The English intelligence is devoid of much interest.

Markets improving. Money continues tight, but no advance in rates. Weather fine. Harvest prospects excellent. Manchester markets improving.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Last week experiments were made near Berlin with the exploding of mines by means of electric wires on the same plan after that which professor Jacobi is said to have arranged the submarine explosive chests, for blowing up the allied fleets. The spot where each chest is deposited is marked by two fixed telescopes, as the point of intersection of their axial lines; so that the explosion may be instantly effected at the very moment when a ship is directly above the concealed engine of destruction.

The *Auray*.—The *Globe* is enabled to state that a brevet would take place in the course of this month.

CRICKET.

Score of the return match between eleven Canadian born, and eleven Old Countrymen, which was this time won by the latter with 47 runs to spare.

OLD COUNTRYMEN.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | | SECOND INNINGS. | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--|-----------------|------------|----|
| Duffon hit Wicket | 14 | | Bd. Aumond | 4 | |
| H. Codd run out | 0 | | Cl. Murphy | Bd. Clemow | 15 |
| P. Monsell do. | 2 | | hit Wicket | | 3 |
| B. McNab do. | 0 | | Cl. Clemow | Bd. Aumond | 0 |
| W. Monsell Bd. R. W. Scott | 9 | | do. | do. | 12 |
| Baker Bd. Aumond | 2 | | do. | do. | 9 |
| J. H. Pinhey do. | 5 | | do. | do. | 1 |
| A. Codd Ct. Aumond Bd. R. W. Scott | 4 | | do. | Bd. Clemow | 8 |
| G. Codd not out | 3 | | Cl. Sherwood | do. | 1 |
| Cassels Bd. R. W. Scott | 5 | | do. | do. | 1 |
| Laing Ct. Aumond Bd. Clemow | 0 | | not out | | 2 |
| Leg Byles | 1 | | | | |
| | 45 | | | | 65 |

CANADIANS.

| FIRST INNINGS. | | | SECOND INNINGS. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----|----------------------------|--|----|
| Brown L. B. W. | Bd. Duffon | 1 | run out | | 5 |
| Austin do. | do. | 21 | Cl. J. H. Pinhey Bd. Baker | | 0 |
| Sherwood Bd. Baker | | 3 | Ct. Duffon Bd. Duffon | | 1 |
| Murphy Bd. Duffon | | 0 | Bd. Baker | | 1 |
| A. Scott Bd. do. | | 0 | absent | | |
| R. W. Scott Ct. J. H. Pinhey Bd. do. | | 0 | | | |
| Aumond Bd. Baker | | 3 | Bd. Duffon | | 0 |
| Clemow Bd. Duffon | | 2 | Bd. Baker | | 3 |
| C. H. Pinhey Bd. Baker | | 0 | not out | | 4 |
| H. McLachlin Bd. do. | | 0 | Bd. Duffon | | 3 |
| Workman not out | | 1 | Bd. Duffon | | 1 |
| Byes | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Wides | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 33 | | | 20 |
| | | 20 | | | |
| Old Country Total | 100 | | | | |
| Canada Total | 53 | | | | |
| Majority for Old Country | 47 | | | | |

Summary of Russian Disasters.

The balance is already turning against Russia. The Russian soldiers in the Dobrukscha (as we freetold some time ago) are dying off like rotten sheep. The inhabitants of Fokschany have risen in their rear, and burned their military stores. The accounts we published some days ago of victories gained over them at several points on the Danube are confirmed. The military defences and military stores at the Russian Liverpool on the Euxine, Odessa, have been destroyed. The Russian Black Sea fleet is cooped up in Sebastopol. The Circassians have, without losing a moment, occupied and begun to repair the forts on their coast dismantled and deserted by their invaders.—The French have already sent arms to these gallant mountaineers, and the English are about to send an accredited agent to Schamyl. These multiplying disasters of Russia in the south, if earnestly and promptly turned to account by the allies, will soon disabuse the Russian people of any misconception instilled into them by official reports of their government representing defeats as victories. In the North too, affairs look lowering on the Autocrat. He has declared St. Petersburg in a state of siege, and the suffering and discontent of the nobles and merchants there grow daily more alarming; a state of mind not likely to be pacified by an event reported to us from St. Petersburg,—that on the 9th inst., the British fleet had been seen within thirty miles of Cronstadt, and that a number of Russian gun-boats had been captured.

The number of Schools in connection with the Ragged School Union is 129, and the payed teachers employed in them are 280. The children attending the Sunday schools amount to 13,000, the number attending the week-day schools 3000, and the number attending the evening schools 6300.

The wife of Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile, died in Waterford, at the house of her father-in-law, on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Market Prices.

May 20th, 1854.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| White Pine—Quebec, & cubic foot . . . | 1 10 a 2 2 |
| St. John's, New Brunswick, . . . | 2 0 a 2 4 |
| Miramichi and Bay Chaleur, . . . | 1 10 a 1 11 |
| Richibucto, | 1 9 a 1 10 |
| Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, . . . | 1 6 a 1 8 |
| Red Pine—Quebec, & cubic foot, . . . | 2 4 a 2 6 |
| New Brunswick & Nova Scotia . . . | 1 9 a 1 10 |
| Ditto, Ditto, Spruce, | 1 6 a 1 8 |
| Oak, | 3 6 a 3 9 |
| elm, | 3 0 a 3 6 |
| Ash, | 1 6 a 1 9 |
| Birch—St. John, &c, New Brunswick . . | 1 10 a 2 0 |
| Nova Scotia and P. E. Island . . . | 1 8 a 1 10 |
| Masts—Yellow Pine, & calliper, . . . | 3 0 a 4 0 |
| Red do. do. | 3 6 a 4 0 |
| Poles or Spars, N.B. and N.B. Spruce . . | 2 a 1 4 |
| Deals or Planks, & standard hundred | |
| Quebec White Pine, 1st. | £16 0 a 17 0 |
| do. do. 2nd. | £14 0 a 15 0 |
| do. do. 3rd. | £12 0 a 13 0 |
| do. Spruce. | £12 0 a 12 10 |
| N.B. & N.S. Pine & Spruce & std. . . . | £11 10 a 13 10 |
| Hardwood Planks, | 0 3 a 0 4 |
| Boards, Fir, & ft. of 1 in. | 0 1 1/2 a 0 1 1/4 |
| Staves, Quebec std. 1 1/2 qual. & std. M £30 | 0 a 60 0 |
| do. Midding & inferior £40 | 0 a 45 0 |
| do. W.O. Punch, 1st qual. pr. M £23 | 0 a 24 0 |
| do. Midding & inferior £15 | 0 a 18 0 |
| do. R.O. Punchco. | £11 0 a 15 0 |
| do. W.O. Barrel. | £ 9 0 a 12 0 |
| N.B. & N.S. Red Oak & Ash 1/2hd. £510 | 0 a 610 |
| Lathwood, 4 ft. pr. fath. | £ 4 10 a 5 10 |
| Handspikes, Hickory, pr. dozen. . . . | £10 0 a 12 0 |
| Oats, Ash, pr. run. | 0 2 1/2 a 0 4 |
| Fu | 0 1 a 0 1 1/2 |
| Wheat—Gen. mix'd & red, pr. 70lbs | 10 7 a 11 2 |
| White. | 11 7 a 12 1 |
| U. S. red. | 11 1 a 12 0 |
| do. white. | 12 0 a 12 6 |
| Peas—Canadian, pr. qr. | 65 0 a 57 0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| In. Corn—Am. white, pr. 480lbs.. | 39 0 a 49 0 |
| do. yellow..... | 39 0 a 49 0 |
| Flour—Can. sweet, per bbl 196lbs. | 39 0 a 49 0 |
| Western (Canal, sweet..... | 39 0 a 49 0 |
| U. S. and Canada, sour.... | 33 6 a 36 0 |
| Ohio..... | 49 6 a 41 0 |
| Ashes—Montreal, Pot, new per cwt | 33 6 a 34 0 |
| do. old..... | 32 6 a 33 0 |
| do. Pearl, new..... | 31 6 a 32 0 |
| Salt—Rough common, per ton.. | 3 0 a 3 6 |
| Fine common..... | 3 0 a 3 6 |
| Extra rough..... | 19 0 a 10 6 |
| Lard—U. S. good, per cwt..... | 49 6 a 50 0 |
| do. ordinary to middling | 46 0 a 48 0 |
| Butter—Canadian, fine, per cwt. | 0 0 a 0 0 |
| Tallow—North Amer. per cwt.... | 64 0 a 66 0 |
| Iron—British Bar, per ton..... | £ 9 10 a 9 15 |
| Reds..... | £ 10 10 a 0 0 |
| Hoops..... | £ 11 10 a 12 0 |
| Sheets..... | £ 12 10 a 13 0 |
| Scotch Pig, nett cash..... | £ 4 18 a 5 0 |
| Russian Bars..... | £ 15 10 a 0 0 |
| Swedish Bars..... | £ 12 10 a 0 0 |
| Lead—Pig, English ton..... | £ 23 0 a 0 0 |
| Tin—Banco, in bd. per ton..... | £ 122 0 a 0 0 |
| Straits..... | £ 119 0 a 0 0 |
| Common Block..... | £ 125 0 a 0 0 |
| Tin Plates, 1 C, per box..... | £ 33 0 a 0 0 |

Forsyth & Bell's Prices Current, of Timber, Deals, &c.

QUEBEC, June 2nd, 1854.

| | s. d. | s. d. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| WHITE PINE, 60 feet average. | 0 7 a 0 8 | |
| 70 " " | 0 8 a 0 9 | |
| 80 " " | 0 9 a 0 10 | |
| RED PINE, 37 a 40 feet average. | 1 4 a 1 6 | |
| do. do. | 1 2 a 1 3 | |
| OAK, Lake St. Clair..... | 2 10 a 3 0 | |
| STAVES, Standard, Merchantable..... | £ 55 | |
| Do. W. O. W. I do..... | £ 17 10s. a £ 18. | |
| DEALS, PINE, floated..... | £ 15 10s. for 1st. | |
| | £ 10 10s. for 2nd | |
| | £ 7 for 3rds. | |
| Do. Bright..... | £ 16 for 1sts. | |
| | £ 11 for 2nds. | |
| | £ 7 for 3rds. | |
| Do. Spruce..... | £ 8 10s for 1st. | |
| | £ 7 for 2nds. | |
| | £ 6 for 3rds. | |

N. B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS.

Our Spring Fleet, though much detained by ice in the Gulf, has at last arrived, and numbers 300 Ships, 134,334 Tons, and our Port has assumed the busy air it usually wears at this season.

WHITE PINE—Has arrived in small lots, made in the vicinity of Montreal, and lower down, and very ordinary timber of 50 to 55 feet average, has been sold in the Raft at 6d a 6½d. Holders of good lots wintered over, look for, and will probably obtain high prices, as but little of good quality and average can arrive until after the present fleet is loaded. In shipping order we may quote prices at about 8d for 60 to 65 feet, 9d for 75 feet, and larger at proportionate rates.

RED PINE—Is sold in small parcels for immediate shipment at about 18d for 40 to 45 feet average, in shipping order.

OAK—Being in good demand, brings readily 17d a 18d for 40 feet Rock in shipping order.

STAVES—Are rather lower in price since our last, and Standards may be bought at about £55. Pipe sizes, however, command rather higher prices.

FREIGHTS—have not been very animated since our last, 48s having been given to Liverpool, 50s, to the Clyde; 165s all Deals, to Belfast, and

150s a 155s for all Deals to London; 52s 6d to Cork, and 54s to Warren Point. Few ships are offering for charter, and most of the regular Montreal Traders, being unable to find cargo there, are being offered here for Timber and Deals to London and Liverpool, and as it is imperative that they be loaded with despatch to ensure a second voyage, rates for these Ports may suffer a further decline.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—In the Timber market there has been an average business doing, particularly in Quebec Pine, Elm, and Oak. From the United States parcels of Pitch Pine continue to arrive, all of which are readily sold from the quay at 2s 3½d to 2s 7½d according to average and quality; the demand for this article has been greater than for many years past, and that too in the face of advancing prices. Of Deals one cargo has arrived from St. John, N. B. The consumption of this article during the last three months has been on a large scale, and the deliveries have exceeded 15,000 standard. The cargo now landing is held by the importers to realise cost of import and charges.

A firm feeling and advancing prices have been the characteristics of the corn markets throughout the kingdom during the past week. At Mark Lane, prices of Wheat advanced 2s per qr., and American Flour 1s per barrel. At Hull, Leeds, Manchester, and Wakefield, the advance on wheat was 2s and at Birmingham 1s per qr., while at Ipswich and Newcastle the trade is reported as very firm. The corn market here is dearer for all articles, and the advance is not caused by speculation, but by an actual consumptive demand. Wheat has advanced on the week 4d to 6d per 70 lbs. Flour 2s to 3s per barrel, and Indian Corn 1s to 2s per quarter; and at to-day's market country millers and dealers though somewhat checked by the rise, again bought largely at the full advance quoted.

In the deliveries from the Timber yard during the week there is but little change in prices from what has recently been current. Of Timber, one cargo of St. John Pine, of small average, brought 2s 1½d per foot from the yard. Of Quebec Pine there are cargoes on importers' account held, and the stock remaining is entirely in the hands of the retail merchants, which is moderate. The late imports of Deals are now in course of yarding for importers' account, with the exception of a small parcel (wrecked) sold from the quay. From the North of Europe five small vessels have come in with Timber Battens and Sleepers, which are likely to realize fair prices. Of Pitch Pine, parcels, as they arrive, continue to realize from 2s 4½d to 2s 6½d according to quality and specification. There is a brisk demand for this article.

LIVERPOOL, May 26th, 1854.

The gradual advance in Breadstuffs that we have had for some time to report, received a change on Monday in London, and here on Tuesday, mainly owing to heavy supplies by sea. Of these, the Wheat is to a considerable extent from the Black Sea, from which source little, or nothing, can now be expected.

On Saturday and Monday morning our Market was brisk, and advanced over our last quotations per Asia—but at Tuesday's market the attendance being moderate, and the higher prices demanded, along with the effect of large supplies, led to a very limited business being done on Wheat and Flour, hardly over the prices of Friday, and that for superior qualities only. Indian Corn continued to be bought for Ireland at a further advance of 1s.

At to-days market an absence of country demand forced a decline in Wheat of from 2d to 4d, and on Flour 1s to 1s 6d per barrel. Indian Corn dull.

The weather is occasionally rainy and beneficial to growing crops.

The Gazette returns of sales of Wheat for the week are 55,000 qrs. against 82,000 qrs.

The imports by sea of this port in week ending 22d May are, 18,467 qrs., Wheat; 3290 qrs. other grain, beans, &c.; 32,363 qrs., Indian Corn 800 sacks Oatmeal, 354 sacks and 30,338 barrels Flour. The Exports by sea in the same period are 1075 qrs., Wheat, 23,354 qrs., Indian Corn, 709 sacks Oatmeal, 1400 sacks and 7127 barrels Flour.

We have no sales to report in the Timber Market, and no early prospect of improvement, and quotations are entirely nominal.

In ashes there is no demand whatever, and both kinds may readily be bought much under quotations for quantity.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

LIVERPOOL, May 26th, 1854.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Canada Wheat mixed to white. 11s 9d to 12s 2d | |
| Red..... | 19 6 to 11 3 |
| Flour No. 1 Superfine. 33. 0 to 39 0 | |
| Extra..... | 39 0 to 40 0 |
| Sour..... | 33 0 to 34 0 |
| Western Canal Flour. 38 0 to 39 0 | |
| Peas..... | 55 0 |
| Oatmeal..... | 35 0 |
| Yellow Indian Corn..... | 42 0 |
| Pot Ashes..... | 33 0 to 00 0 |
| Pearls..... | 31 0 to 00 0 |
| Quebec Yellow Pine..... | 1 10 to 2 0 |
| Red..... | 2 2 to 2 4 |
| Elm..... | 2 6 |
| Oak..... | 2 6 to 3 0 |
| Pine Deals, 2d & 3rd. £12 0 to £13 0 | |
| Puncheon Staves..... | 20 0 to 25 0 |
| Pipe..... | 55 0 to 60 0 |

Albany Lumber Market.

The market the past week has been active though the scarcity of vessels restricts transactions to some extent. Freights are brisk, and the demand for vessels is very great. There have not been one-half enough at our docks to supply the demand, and those that have arrived have been taken up immediately.

There is no change to note in the prices, notwithstanding the receipts the past week have been very large, comparing quite favorably with the corresponding week of last year.

The following were the ruling prices in the Albany Market for the week ending May 31:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Clear Pine..... | \$35 00 a 36 00 |
| Fourth quality..... | 25 00 a 26 00 |
| Pine floor plank, good..... | 21 00 a 27 00 |
| " " 2nd quality..... | 16 00 a 20 00 |
| Spruce floor plank..... | 11 00 a 17 00 |
| " " 2 inch..... | 22 00 a 24 00 |
| Pine tally boards, good..... | 15 00 a 18 00 |
| " " 2d quality..... | 11 00 a 14 00 |
| " " culls..... | 7 00 a 9 00 |
| Hemlock Boards..... | 8 00 a 10 00 |
| " joist, 3 by 4..... | 10 00 a 10 ½ |
| " " 4 by 6..... | 19 00 a 22 00 |
| " wall strips..... | 7 00 a 7 ½ |
| Ash..... | 23 50 a 25 00 |
| Black Walnut, good..... | 40 00 a 50 00 |
| Shingles, 1st qual. shaved Pine 5 00 a 5 50 | |
| " Saved..... | 3 00 a 4 50 |

Lumber has not come forward the past week as freely as many anticipated. From the North the receipts by the Champlain Canal have been fully equal to those of the corresponding week of last year, while the receipts by the Erie are considerably below. The lake opened quite late this season, and along the lateral canals there is less collected than there was last year.

Supervisor of Cullers' Office.

QUEBEC, June 10th, 1854.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Staves, Masts, Bowsprits, and Spars measured and Culled to date:—

| | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| White Pine..... | 2,265,298 | 1,020,772 | 860,848. |
| Red Pine..... | 10,697 | 24,019 | 1,943. |
| Oak..... | 115,748 | 28,163 | 52,752. |
| Elm..... | 121,608 | 508,181 | 109,194. |
| Ash..... | 18,874 | 95,123 | 17,644. |
| Basswood..... | 1,052 | 1,698 | 1,724. |
| Butternut..... | 629 | 1,178 | ..... |
| Tamarac..... | 110,289 | 195,570 | 233,318. |
| Birch & Maple..... | 43,339 | 64,949 | 31,222. |
| Masts & Bowsprits..... | | | |
| pcs..... | 4 | ..... | 34 |
| Spars..... | | | |
| Standard Staves, 321,230 | 6.6.3.7 | 81.4.2.27 | |
| W. India Staves, 337,62.17 | 13.3.1.0 | 165.5.1.29 | |
| Barrel Staves..... | | | |

JOHN SHARP, Esq., Supervisor.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, JUNE 17, 1854.

County Meeting.

A Special County Meeting of the County Grand Orange Lodge, of this County, was held at Bell's Corners, on Monday, the 12th instant, the Worshipful County Master, Brother Francis Abbott, in the Chair. The Meeting was held preparatory to the approaching Session of the Grand Lodge of British North America in Bytown.

The County Meeting was well attended, and, as we are informed, the Brethren unanimously approved of the measures adopted by the County Masters who assembled at Kingston on the 10th of May.

So far, therefore, as the County of Carleton is concerned, no obstacle will be placed in the way of an amicable adjustment of the unfortunate difficulties which have created division in the Orange ranks during the past year.

The Brethren will bear in mind that the First Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge will take place in Bytown, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. A large attendance of the Orangemen is expected, as the proceedings of the Lodge will be interesting and important.

We are glad to learn from the *Montreal Freeman*, that the Watchman, Madill, recently said to have been murdered on the Canal outside of Griffinslow, has again made his appearance.

It appears that he went up to Carleton to escape from a threatened attack, on the night of his reported murder, and since his return he has made depositions against four Roman Catholics who were arrested on suspicion during his absence. They have been committed to stand their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

The Nunnery Bill.

We regret to learn that Mr. Chambers' Bill for the Inspection of Nunneries has been withdrawn; and the Papistical harems may still, for a time, flourish with their secret iniquities and hidden corruptions, secure from the eye of justice. The hopes of the lovers of justice and day-light, throughout the realm, have been, for the present, disappointed; and one of the monster abuses and national grievances of the age has been left untouched to remain festering on in its original putrescence.

Now that this much required measure has been defeated, the Cahill's, O'Connell's, Duffy's and Lucas's of the day will flatter themselves that their insignificant threats have had some effect upon the British Government in the rejection of the Bill. We regret its rejection as much for this as any other reason. Such treasonable rascals should not be allowed to imagine that their voices had the slightest influence for good or evil.

Interesting.

The *Montreal Freeman*, the organ of the Irish Roman Catholics in that city, and the *True Witness*, a Popish journal edited by a Scotch renegade Protestant, are at war with each other, and hot and hasty words are freely used in the contest.

The cause of war is, it appears, a difference of opinion between the two worthies respecting the manner in which Mr. James H. Burke, of this town, was dealt with by the Government in the matter of the Registry Office.

The *Freeman* calls the Editor of the *True Witness* "impertinent" an "alien from the Sod" a "breeless sans culotte" an "original animal," and a number of other complimentary names; winding up by saying "we shall make the discussion so hot for our contemporary that he will find himself constrained, ere long, to cry *peccari*."

It is quite a treat to see these bitter remorseless Jesuits fighting with each other. Fatigued with fruitless attacks upon Protestantism and loyalty, they have turned their attention to worrying each other; and we have no doubt that the combat will be peculiarly edifying to the faithful, whose sympathies, we opine, are stronger on the side of the *Freeman* than on that of the *quondam*

"heretic" and renegade who edits the *True Witness*.

Our own opinion of the matter is, that the *Freeman* is walking too far into the hunting ground of its more ancient Jesuit brother; hence the bitterness of its opposition.

Infanticide.

On Tuesday evening last the dead body of a new born infant was discovered on Besserer Place, near the Sandy Hill, apparently having been left there to perish by its brutal and unnatural mother. On Wednesday morning a Coroner's Inquest was held, on view of the body, before Isaac Smith, Esqr., coroner, and after a *Post Mortem* examination, a Verdict of "death by exposure" was returned.

It is to be hoped that the depraved and unnatural being who could thus heartlessly leave her innocent offspring to perish, will be discovered and punished in accordance with the enormity of her crime.

Murder is atrocious enough when a grown person is the victim, but the murder of an infant by its own mother is a crime of the deepest dye, and should be visited with the most severe punishment that the law can inflict.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "THE BOOKSELLER'S TRADE LIST," HANEGAN, FULTON ST. NEW YORK.—This monthly publication will be found very useful to Booksellers, Mechanics' Institutes, and Public Libraries, it contains the complete list of all English and American publications, and a large array of advertisements connected with literature and the trade. Mr. Hanegan has made a new feature to this list by endeavouring to give in the form of notices of new works some short insight into the more prominent publications. We think that a monthly list of German and French books would much enhance the usefulness of the work.

CURIOS.—A Guard of honor, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, was sent up from Quebec to receive His Excellency, Lord Elgin, at Montreal. Query, is the 26th Regiment so disgraced by its want of discipline on the 9th of June, as not to be worthy of guarding the person of Her Majesty's representative.

NAPLES.—The Rev. Dr. Raffles has been imprisoned in Italy upon the charge of wearing a white hat, and having a pen wiper of the forbidden colours. All his papers were seized and himself only released upon the payment of all expenses, after several days detention.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In another place is the telegraphic despatch of the news by the *Niagara* and *Arctic*. The letters and papers reached Bytown on Saturday night.

BLACK SEA.—This position seems to be this, that after the attack on Odessa the whole fleet proceeded to Sebastopol to try and tempt the Russian ships out to fight, and a frigate actually went near enough to throw in some shells as a challenge, but the Russian was not to be tempted outside his stone walls. The main body of the allied fleets remain off Sebastopol, while a detachment of the lighter vessels goes to aid the Turkish fleets, which has now entered the Black Sea in strength, in knocking to pieces the remaining Russian forts on the Caucasian coast; they also convey reinforcements to the Turkish army in Asia, under Guyon, and arms to Schamyl and the Circassians. In the meantime a land expedition is preparing at Constantinople; the troops are held in readiness for embarkation, the steamers and transports being all assembled in the harbor of Constantinople, and as soon as the siege trains and artillery arrive from France and England, will be embarked, and it is said will proceed to the harbor of Baltschick, where the allied fleets will also rendezvous, and where the troops will be landed and proceed to attack Sebastopol by land and sea. This was expected to take place about the middle of June. It is rumoured that if the assault on Sebastopol is successful and the Russian fleets totally destroyed, a small squadron only will be left in the Black Sea to act in conjunction with the Turkish fleet, and that the heaviest ships will go to re-inforce Napier in the Baltic.

Very little is known of the military operations. Silistria is still said to hold out, and that the garrison has been relieved of the most formidable pressure on it, by the overflow of the Danube. Prince Paskiwitch is advancing strongly through the Dobrukska, and Omar Pasha has concentrated the bulk of his troops in and around Schumla, where he is backed by the Balkans, and by the advancing army of the Allies. The Russians have abandoned Little Wallachia, and are being pursued by the Turks who overtook their rear-guard near Krajova and inflicted a heavy loss on it. A battle also took place near Tugla, where the Russians were defeated. We do not expect anything very decisive in regard to land operations until we hear that the Allied troops have marched, which they cannot do till their cavalry and artillery have arrived.

THE FIRST DISASTER.—We believe that there is too good reason to believe that the *Tiger* which unfortunately stranded near Odessa was destroyed by the Russians, and the crew taken prisoners, but we have no official account of the affair, nor is there confirmation of the report that Odessa had

been subjected to a second bombardment in retaliation.

BALTIC SEA.—There are reports that the Castle of Gustafson and the Fortress of Bomarsund have fallen before Napier's guns, and that 1800 prisoners were taken, but the fact was much doubted. What Napier really seems to be at is watching with his main fleet that division of the Russian fleet which is shut up in Helsingfors, so that he may catch it, if it attempts to come out to join the division at Cronstadt, while his light fleet is scouring the narrow channels, blockading the ports, capturing merchant vessels and keeping the gun-boats of the Russians in check. The people of St. Petersburg are living in a state of terror, listening each moment for the boom of Napier's cannon, and terribly incensed against their Government for the evils which they are suffering. Count Nesselrode has been hooted by the populace in the streets. A fresh levy is ordered of 220,000 men, and the proprietors of these wretched serfs are further mulcted in a tax which will amount among them to £366,650, for their equipment. It is said that notwithstanding the vaunted strength of Cronstadt, the Emperor is trembling for its safety, having been told by his military advisers that it is far from being impregnable, and he visits the fortress several times a week, all efforts being made to add to its strength. The nobility are removing their effects and all the foreign residents quitting as fast as they could.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—These powers are still apparently undecided, but it seems the general opinion that Austria is to be trusted and will, at no distant period, make common cause with the Allies.

SWEDEN.—The people and press of Sweden are speaking out gloriously, and would, could they have their own way, at once make common cause with England and France and draw their swords against their old enemy and plunderer, but the Court, like that of Denmark, is thoroughly Russified, though no doubt exists but that both countries will ultimately be on the right side.

GREECE.—An army of occupation of the allied armies is to take possession of Athens and administer the Government of this country, till the King is brought to his senses; he will probably lose his throne.

Of domestic news there is little or nothing; Mr. Chambers' motion for an enquiry into Conventual establishments is withdrawn, and the Government has been defeated in its attempt to open the House of Commons to "Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics" by the abolition of the Oath of Supremacy; Government has also sustained a defeat on the University Bill.

His Excellency the Governor General arrived in Montreal on Saturday, and proceeded to Quebec the same day. His reception in Montreal was all he could have wished or expected, as the representative of the Queen.

Railway communication with Montreal

The notices put forth in the journals of the day, that the location maps of the Montreal and Bytown Railway (the Sykes Delisle line) were lodged in the office of the Prothonotary, Montreal, led us to inquire what such location was, and we are informed by a friend, who has expressly inspected them on our behalf, that the line is to run entirely on the South shore, crossing the Ottawa above the Bytown Suspension Bridge.

We have always opposed this Line from the fact, that it is evident such location did not answer the interests of Bytown, independently of the many reasons which lead us to advocate the extension of the Grand Trunk from Vaudreuil to Bytown; and here, as far as in our power lies, we enter our protest on the part of those who think with us against the route alluded to. The more it is examined the less favorable it will appear; and the very bridging at Bytown is an item, in the estimate of time, of formidable import; for in the present phase of affairs we feel justified in recording the opinion that it will take at least seven years from our date of writing before the cars pass over the bridge—if it ever be commenced.

In the Montreal and Bytown line, so called, we see in the face of the undertaking increased charges of transport—both of passenger and freight—and a total disregard of the interests of Bytown; for it is evident, to construct 125 miles, with £100,000 for bridging the Ottawa, will require greater outlay than that necessary for constructing 90 miles with the bridging across the Ottawa completed, even if the lines were identical in character, whereas it is notorious that the frequency and extent of bridging on the North shore would greatly exceed the cost of the line on the South shore. We say completed for we have no doubt whatsoever, in our own mind, that the line from Vaudreuil to Bytown can with ease be opened on the same day as the Grand Trunk Railway proper, while the very site for the bridge at Bytown is yet undetermined and not a yard of stone quarried for the piers; and in the matter of the interests of this city, it is evident that what we the more particularly require is the development of the country tributary to us, and this lies on the Southern shore—a fertile tract of land, fitted admirably for the purposes of settlement, which already has made considerable progress, and which it needs but those great civilizers, good roads, fully to develop.

The Northern shore is but a remove from a wilderness; on the opposite bank we have some of the finest land in the District, which requires but drainage, and as it is the highest level through which the Railway passes, the effect will be that the improvement will be rapid.

We have, therefore, the greater pleasure to know definitely that the Grand Trunk Line will at once commence their operations. Mr. Kingsford, the Engineer in

charge of the location, was in this city last week on business connected with the Railway; we are informed by him that as soon as the preliminaries of the Charter are settled at Quebec the centre line will be at once traced out. Much of the land has already been obtained and we are informed that every assistance has been given to it by municipalities and corporations.

So far as Bytown is concerned, the feeling is universal in its favor. The Corporation have agreed to petition Parliament for the extension of the powers asked for by the Grand Trunk Railway. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell have alike agreed to send a petition, and the municipality of Vaudreuil, as could be anticipated, urge the establishment of this line.

We have always given it our warmest support, for we feel certain that the operators who have assumed this scheme are the men not to abandon it; their antecedents are well known to us and, indeed, to any one who has taken the pains to look into the great works of England during the last twelve years. We look upon the advent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Canada as an era in our commercial annals, and much of the general prosperity is owing to the extensive works now being carried on. There are many among us who, now that everything is going on smoothly and prosperously, say, that without their aid the works could proceed; we think very differently, and need but adduce the lingering birth, which a Railroad of our own undertaking, of but 50 miles, has gone through, and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway from Montreal to the Province line, was on the eve, twenty times, of failure; even when completed and opened for the cars it was but half done, and, to be effective, had to be closed for the grading to be thoroughly put in order. These recollections ought to be fresh in the minds of those who affect to lead public opinion on these matters, and we must say that the opposition is not only unequal for and unfair, but, in many instances, is positively childish. To this subject we will revert; suffice for us to remark that the community in Bytown has every confidence in the Grand Trunk Railway Company and in its officers. The Chief Engineer of the road, Mr. Ross, has been half a century in the profession; we believe he was at the building of Blackfriars bridge; one of his last works in England was the immediate superintendence of that world-wonder, the Menai Strait Bridge. Mr. Hodges, the President, has for the last twenty years been actively engaged in the first works of England, among them it is only necessary to mention the Shakespeare tunnel, and the blast of the cliff connected with that work, which he conducted; and Mr. Kingsford, the Engineer in charge of location, is a very old and esteemed friend—one of the oldest we have in Canada—from him we learn the facts above stated, and further that nothing like a difficulty

exists in the road; that the Company intends to prosecute the work with the necessary energy, and hence we can satisfactorily assure our readers that Railway communication with Montreal is no longer a myth but a fact, and that our connection with the Grand Trunk extends likewise an unbroken communication with the whole continent.

Pontiac Mills.

We were present, a few days ago, when the water was for the first time let on, the machinery started, and the first log sawed, at that splendid establishment which will, in future, be known as the "Ottawa Pontiac Mills," that having been the name given to them on the day they were started, by the proprietors, Messrs. Egan & Co., a blessing having been asked for their prosperity at the hands of Providence, by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Perth, who happened to be accidentally present on the occasion.

The Ottawa Pontiac Mills are constructed on that Chute of the Chats Rapids which is nearest to the present Railway terminus and to the mouth of the intended Canal; the water power has been gained by a series of dams across the various channels at the back of the Rapids, one of which is not less than 400 feet in length and in some places 27 feet high; these dams are all formed from the largest sized square timber white pine, the coffers being filled in with stone, and they are so arranged that whether the water in the River be high or low, there will always be the same "head" for the supply of the mill. The timber work of the dams has all been whitewashed, which gives them a very picturesque appearance from the River.

The main building of the Mill, commenced only last winter, is 102 feet long and 96 feet wide, in three stories, lighted by many large windows in the roof and sides, and constructed in the most solid manner from square timber, there having been consumed in the course of its erection some two large rafts of white pine, and about 20,000 feet of hard wood. Some of the main beams are of stupendous size, one about 90 feet long and 22 inches square. We had the curiosity to measure one of the oak pillars used as a support, and found it twenty-two inches square. The whole of the house timber is being painted white, and all the supports of the "gangs" light blue, which gives a very light appearance to the interior. There are in this building four gangs of vertical saws, two of them are what are technically called "live gangs," and 12 circular saws, for slabbing, butting, and other purposes, it being calculated that the Mill will cut up about 100,000 standards during the season.

During the winter very comfortable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the workmen; a bakery, forges, stores, &c., all of which are necessary, and the Mill, when in full play, will employ

about 120 men constantly, as it is intended to work both night and day; in order to supply light during the night, a small gas-work will be erected as soon as possible, and we understand that it is the intention of the proprietors to erect an axe-factory, and an iron foundry and machine shop, at an early period.

The Basin immediately above the Mill will hold from 15,000 to 20,000 logs, but hundreds of thousands may be stored in the various basins formed by the dams above; in fact, the water power here is almost unlimited; it would drive a hundred such mills as this.

The erection of this mill does the highest credit to Mr. O'Connor, the Engineer, not only for the rapidity with which such an immense series of works was put up, notwithstanding the inclemency of a Canadian winter, but for the beauty and finish of the work; the joints of the huge beams appear as accurately fitted as those in a piece of fine cabinet work; Mr. O'Connor has also introduced into this Mill every modern improvement which science or experience has suggested, and it must have been with no slight gratification, that he saw his mill started and the first log cut, as certainly and accurately as if the gang had been going for a month, and that too in the presence of several gentlemen of great experience in these matters. Great praise is also due to Mr. Henry Symes, who has had the general supervision of the establishment, and the care of providing the timber and attending to the transport of materials and provisions.

We wish the "Ottawa Pontiac Mills" every prosperity, for their owners' sake, and hope they will be a source of wealth and employment to the people on the Upper Ottawa, such as the establishments of the Gilmours and Hamiltons have been on the Lower River.

What Parliament should not Neglect.

From the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, and a few other members of the Administration we learn that the end of the present parliament is decided upon, and that the approaching session will be of the briefest space:—but there are things which for the honour, and respectability of the provinces should not be passed over in silence by this legislature.

The administration of justice in Canada should be rescued from contempt, by its unstable, tyrannous, and disloyal judges being removed from the Bench. It is imperatively due to the violated feelings of the people that the judicial outrages upon decency and propriety should be promptly vindicated, and that insolent tyranny, dotard imbecility, and brutal disloyalty, shall no longer find representatives upon the judgment seat of our courts of law in the Lower Province.

Trust in the laws, and faith in their administration, are the foundation of national

freedom, and this feeling can never be fully realized until the Bench is purged of its habitual violators. The man who indulges to excess in strong drinks, even by repute only, can never induce confidence in public opinion, and we may as well be called upon to cherish the diseased and putrid oyster that conceals the pearl as such a judge.—Unlimited trust and faith must be reposed in our judges,—although upon their present beggarly stipends legal knowledge and high talent cannot be expected—but when they violate this confidence, civil and commercial security demands their immediate punishment. The present parliament must not pass without judges Aylwin, Rolland and Mondelet, being brought before the bar of the people's representatives, and the outraged feelings of the public, through their delinquencies pacified. Politics should have nothing to do with their judgement upon a point so material to the honour of the country.

Our jury system wants a full revision and amendment and some criterion of mental qualification—at least—reading and writing should form one test of the fitness for a grand or petty jurymen. However this and the reform in the magisterial qualifications can pass over to the next session without violating public sentiment, as the neglect of the first part of this article would do.

The French International Exhibition of 1855.

We beg to remind those of our readers who intend to send Canadian products to the French Crystal Palace that a Committee has been formed in London under the authority of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of insuring safety of transport and security of delivery of all English and Colonial contributions. Letters must be addressed to the Commissioners, Marlborough House, London. All goods intended for exhibition must be in London before the first of January 1855, whence they will be consigned to French ports at the Government cost, and to Paris at the expense of France.

Good.

We observe, with much pleasure, that Mr. Malloch, the worthy member for the County of Carleton, has given notice that he will bring in a Bill to incorporate the Orange Society of Canada. We hope he may succeed in getting it through; he has the same men to deal with who repealed the Party Processions Act, and we are certain that he will do his best with the measure. Whether he does succeed or not he is entitled to the thanks of the Orangemen of Canada for the trial.

We observe that the lumbermen on the St. Maurice are pretty much in the same position with those on the Ottawa in the matter of slides and booms, which are all said to be in a most inefficient state, and the timber terribly shattered.

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY.—On Friday last the family of Mr. Wickham, formerly a merchant of New York, but lately residing on his farm at Cutchogue, Long Island, was assassinated by an Irishman named Nicholas Bain, who had been dismissed from his service the previous day. Bain and two female servants formed Mr. Wickham's household, he had unsuccessfully paid his addresses to one of the girls and in revenge had ill-treated her, for this Mr. W. discharged him; on the following morning he entered the house through one of the windows and literally cut to pieces Mr. and Mrs. Wickham. The girls jumped from the window and called the neighbourhood to their assistance and a hunt was commenced after the murderer, who, when he found escape impossible, cut his throat, but not fatally. He was lodged in goal, and a coroner's jury has since returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

Fatal Occurrence.

We regret very much to learn that a young man named Morrow, a son of Mr. Foster Morrow of Huntly, was struck by lightning on Thursday last, and instantaneously killed. The horse upon which the unfortunate young man was riding was also killed.

The Boston slave case has terminated by the fugitive being conducted from the prison under the Court-house to one of the Revenue Cutters by 1240 soldiers and artillery with field pieces and lighted matches, amidst the yells and execrations of forty thousand people.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

ORESSA, April, 1854.

MISTRESS EDITOR,—Reclin on an Ottoman in the Governor's House, at the "sail o' war," the bearer of a flag a thruce to ould Paskie-warrint Jeremiah O'Casey; and though a warm friend o' the Porte, its a mortal nagga of ould Inishone that's sparkin before me; Och I be me sowl! the very smell of it puts me in mind of Mick Finnegan's Still at Toomevran, in the Queen ov Counties, me own sweet Tipperary. Me present bisness here is to demand a complete and unconditional surrindher or the place, wud lave to the Cossacks to march out wud the honors ov war, an' me instructious is to tell the Rooshien Commander that onless he complies wud these terms, that the entire city from stin to starn, will be knocked into smithereens wud all the aise imaginable. I suppose (I'm in the navy now,) that ye've heard before this or the touch of a bombardment we get the oil-suckers for transgressin the law o' nations be firm, like baythens, upon a ship retirin wud a flag a thruce. Bad scran to them but they ped dearily for their barbarity! Throth, if yed see the chimbies tumbin an the houses blazin, it 'ud delite yer heart! O! be me sowl! Napier's the lad to put terror into their hearts; and if there's one man feared more than another by the Imperial Czar it's that same ould British tar. The next douse will be at Sebastopol, and thin for Cronstadt, an' thin, be me sowl! for Saint Petersburg itself. Blood-an-turf, wud we be rare Bonypart's thin? Yis! be the tarin piper! ivory man Jack or us 'ill put up in the Kremlin, an' rowl himself in Sibeyrian furs.

Omar Pasha is playin the divil wud the Ro-

oshien, an' whin he is jined to the Frinch an English throops you may expect to hear ov as big a shindy as the world has seen thin thousand years. Watherloo ov modern times, wud be a pistol shot to the rattlin fight for Europe's independinco. To use the language ov the Orather, Pharsalin, Actium and Granicus, the siege of Troy, an' the mightiest incounther that ivir took place between the Roman Legion and the Grecian Phalanx will sink into cumplate insignificance before the incomprehensible scrimmage that 'ill soon take place between the hayroic allied forces an' the blood sucking tyrrannical goths an' vandals of the North.

Shure it's as plain as the nose on a man's face, (if he's not like Barney Houlaghan that left his prominent fayture in a rat-thrap that was set on the top of a whiskey kag one mortal dark night whin he kem home a thrille the worse ov tastin some wather that happened to be mixed wud poteen,) I, say, it's plain, that ould Nick, the twin representative of ould Nick below, intinds to make Rooshien or ivery nation in Europe, if the people ov Europe will let him. If he had his desire things wud be come to a purty pass indeed! Faith, a big-bellied Englishman wud luck well changin his roast-beef an' plum-puddin, for a dish ov thrain oil an' a lump ov tallow, not to mention the appointment by the bloody autocrat of the hour for dinner, an' the cut or his coat. Pon me conscience it ud niver do at all, at all! I'll engage the ould Laythen or a Czar 'ud be for sindin St. George, St. Andrew an' St. Patrick, to boot, to the right about an' stikken up some oily ould frosty-faced divil for the titular divinity of the unctional Russian nation that he's intindin to constrinure upon the ruins ov European liberty.

If it was't that me lether is long enough already, I'd tip you a hint or two about some nate adventures I had whin I was over to visit the camp or the immortal Schamyl. I found out that a saycrit too concernin the great Circassian Chief. Faith! he's a countryman or me own, from Roscrea, an' his rare name is Paddy Meara. Now don't go to prent this, for the Cherkesses 'ud play the divil wud me if they found out that I was afther tellin that their head-man was an Irishman. To conelwud, I have only to say, may the jaynius or victhory stand side by side wud the allied throops till they filther the last fast-full or wool off the back ov the Russian Bear.

Yours to command,
JEREMIAH O'CASEY.

Rafts Arrived at the Port of Québec June 4

E. Quinn, Point Levi, W. Pine, St. Maurice, owner.
5th
W. H. Baker, Fitzpatrick's Cove, Fatted Tamarac, Osnabruck, owner.
Donald McDonnell, LeMesurier Cove, White Pine and Tamarac, Rigaud, owner.
J. Gillis, Cap Rouge, White Pine, St. Francis owner.
James Wallgers, Cap Rouge, White Pine, Duchene Lake, owner.
Jas Brownell, Spencer Cove, White Pine, South Nation, Cook Brothers.
Stone & Emmts, Dalkin's Booms, Elm and Tamarac, Brockville, Forsyth & Bell.
Hamilton & Co., New Liverpool, Pine Deals, Hawkesbury, owner.
Wm Dinning, Sillery Cove, LeMesurier, White Pine, Petit Nation, J. Egan & Co.
Lejuno & Wilmots, St. Michael's Cove, White Pine, Tamarac and Elm, Rideau River, Joseph Aumond.
Joseph Aumond, Aird's Lot, St. Michaels Cove Red Pine, Spars, Madawaska, owner.
Barter Bowman, Hadlow Cove, Pine Deals, Buckingham, P. McGill.
6th.
Sobarah & Laguis, Fitzpatrick's Booms, Tamarac and White Pine, Rideau owner

DIED.

On Monday the 5th June 1854, at her residence at Osprey, after a brief illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of Henry Hanna Esqr., aged 60 years, Her end was peace!

Bytown Market Prices, May 31.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye, Barley, Apples, Beans, etc. with columns for item name and price.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE GRAND LODGE will hold its Annual Session in Bytown, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of this month (June), at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. The Grand Officers and Brethren will walk in Procession, on the first day of meeting, to Christ's Church, Upper Town, when a Sermon will be preached. Brethren resident in the adjacent Counties are respectfully invited to attend. FRANCIS ABBOTT, County Grand Master, County of Carleton. (22-1 in.)

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY the 20th of June next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON. All those, therefore having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly. By Order, JAS. ASHFIELD, Grand Secretary

April 28th, 1854. (17) N. B.—The above Notice is subject to the deliberations of the several Grand Masters of Counties, who are invited to assemble at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 10th of May next, to consider on the best means of reconciling the differences existing in the Order, and should such meeting of County Masters desire the place of Meeting to be varied in furtherance of the measures of reconciliation, due notice of change will be given. The Orange Lily, Hamilton Gazette, Sincec Standard, Streetsville Review, and Montreal Herald, will copy till forbid.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber will attend to entering Goods at the Custom House here for parties who may require duty performed. FRANCIS CLEMONY. Bytown, June 13th 1854.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY, 20th JUNE next, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

All those, therefore, having any business to bring before the Grand Lodge at this Meeting, are requested to govern themselves accordingly. (Signed) GEO. BENJAMIN, Grand Master.

April 28th, 1854. The Orange Lily, Montreal Gazette, Echo, Peterboro' Review, Cobourg Star, Conservative Standard, Brantford Courier, Kingston News, Perth Standard, and Colonist, will please copy.

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

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN

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

FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, PICKLES, SPICES, SAUCES, &c. &c. &c., PORT, SHERRY, and CHAMPAGNE WINES. BRANDY, GIN, ISLAY MALT, JAMAICA SPIRITS. LONDON PORTER, LEITH ALE, CIGARS &c.

ALSO; To receive, an Assortment of CROCKERY GLASS-WARE AND EARTHEN-WARE!! Their Assortment will be found good, and will be offered at prices which they hope will merit a share of public patronage. Bytown, 2nd June 1854.

HOE & CO'S PATENT GROUND SAWS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter.—Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled, and produce a great saving in timber. They also manufacture CAST STEEL MILL, PIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R HOE & CO., 29 and 31 Gold-street. Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement. April 22, 1854.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND For Sale, at Low Prices, and on favorable terms, Mess and Prime Mess Pork of undoubted inspection. Superior Flour of favorite Western Brands. 500 Puncheons High Wines, Port Hope, Prescott and Kingston distillation. Whiskey, as superior article, and well favored. Teas, Tobaccos, &c. &c., of various descriptions and qualities. FRANCIS CLEMONY. Bytown, 13th June 1854.

DR. VAN CORTLAND.

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

1854.

Steamboat Notice.



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

UPWARDS: EMERALD.... CAPT. W. FINDLAY. Will leave Aylmer TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, returning in the afternoon of same days. DOWNWARDS: OREGON.... CAPT. M. HILLIARD. Will leave Portage Du Fort on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, and Horton Landing at 7 1/2 o'clock, returning in the afternoon early. These Boats touch at intermediate stopping-places en route each way. Rafts will be towed by these Boats during the intermediate days,—at usual rates. The New Steamer PONTIAC, at Pembroke, will be launched in a few days, and will be put upon the Allumette Lake and Deep River for Towing of Rafts about the 20th May. Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter. T. A. CUMING. Agent Union Forwarding Co. Aylmer, 27th April, 1854.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that from and after the 8th instant, no goods or other Property will be received at the Office of the Union Forwarding Company at Aylmer after EIGHT o'clock P. M. This notice is given in order that persons sending Goods, &c., to be forwarded by Steamer above Aylmer may not be disappointed or imposed upon by the Bytown or other Carters, some of whom are in the habit of receiving property during the day and retaining the same until late at night before they leave for Aylmer. T. A. CUMING, Agent Union Forwarding Company. Aylmer, 5th May, 1854. W. PATTERSON Carfts for the Company, and the punctual delivery of Property entrusted to his care may be relied on. T. A. C.

MRS. MINNS

DEGS leave respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, that, in addition to the other branches of the MILLINERY BUSINESS, she will keep on hand a good assortment of FASHIONABLE Straw Bonnets, French Lace, &c., &c. Straw, Leghorn and other Bonnets cleaned, pressed and trimmed in the best style and on the shortest notice. Wellington street, Upper Bytown, } March 14th, 1854. }

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. Morav's Clothing Establishment, and nearly opposite the store of John L. Camell, Esq. Bytown, 15th May, 1852.

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



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

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

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

LILY,
ALBERT,
LEEDS, and
St. GEORGE,

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

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

G. CARLETON, Agent, Bytown,
Wm. Ross, " Montreal,
Wm. Douglas, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

Private Bills.

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

Attest,
W. B. LINDSAA,
Clerk A'byl.

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853.

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 3rd May, 1854.

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

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

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

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

Ran Away.

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

WILLIAM FRASER,
Bytown, May 1st 1854. (27-1 in.)



TO CONTRACTORS.

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

SYKES, DEBERGUE & CO.,
Gt. St. James Street, Montreal.
Montreal, May 18, 1854.

Montreal and Bytown Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenders on any other forms, will not be noticed.

SYKES, DEBERGUE & CO.
Great St. James Street.
Montreal, May 18, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT McNAB.
JOHN McNAB.

Horton, 21st March, 1854.

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDOUGAL.
Bytown, Feb'y 18th 1854.

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail.
GEORGE H. PRESTON

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, } —(21-1f)
May 29th, 1854.

WANTED

TWO smart intelligent lads between fifteen and sixteen years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office. Railway Times Office, }
Bytown, March 1854. }



NOTICE TO LUMBERERS

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,
Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.
Crown Timber Office, }
Bytown, April 5th, 1854 } (14.)

NOTICE

TO

LUMBERERS.

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

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

A. J. RUSSELL,
Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses.
Crown Timber Office, } —(19)
Bytown, May 15th, 1854. }

TAILORING & CLOTHING

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

JOHN McARTHUR,
WILLIAM MOONEY,
Bytown, May 9th, 1854. (18-31)

CROWN HOTEL.



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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.
(17-4f.)

Bytown, May 6th, 1854.



An Important Mis-statement Corrected.

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

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

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

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is..... | Miles | 960 |
| By American Lake Shore,..... | ..... | 955 1/2 |
| In favor of American Route, is..... | Hours. | 4 1/2 |
| Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route,..... | ..... | 48 |
| (which is better time than they have ever yet made.) | ..... |  |
| Via American Route,..... | ..... | 36 |
| Difference in favor of Am Route,..... | ..... | 12 |

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

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

Mark Freight "Lake Shore Line," and send to New York and Erie Railroad, or "People's Line Steamboats," or "Harlem R. R.," or "Buffalo & New York City R. R.," and get bills Lading as above. (no 14 ft)

Notice.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort, William,
10th March 1854.

NOTICE.

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

J. EAGER,
R. B. EAGER.

Richmond, May 24th, 1854.

Bytown Branch Bible Society.

MANY cases having recently come to the knowledge of the Committee, of poor persons in this town and the surrounding neighbourhood, who are entirely destitute of the Word of God, and as the great aim of the Bible Society is to place a copy of the Scriptures in the hands of every rational and accountable being, the Committee feel themselves called upon as far as possible to accomplish this object, they therefore respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all Christian friends, by contributing to the funds of this Institution.

Donations or subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. William Cousens, Treasurer, or by the undersigned.

JAMES COX,
Secretary.

BYTOWN 21st March 1854.

THE GREAT OTTAWA BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

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

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

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

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HELY.

New York, March 14, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs that all parties having any claims against him or his establishment here, will deliver the same within a fortnight from this date, in order to have a proper adjustment.

The subscriber also respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, and thanking them most cordially for past favors, that he has returned to his old business in Wellington street where he will be most happy to see them, and they may depend upon being equally as well served as when he was formerly amongst them.

All parties indebted to the subscriber will please pay their accounts to him.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Bytown April 25th, 1854.-(16 2t)

NOTICE.

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

Bytown, May 15th, 1854.-(19-2in)

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.

Apply at this Office.

Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

Music! Music!!

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

WILLIAM PORTER,
York Street, Lower Bytown.

Bytown, June 2nd 1854.

Music! Music!!

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

Band of Instrumental Music

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

Bytown, February 6th 1854. [5]

JOHN PERRY,

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

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

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

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

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

ALEXANDER GRAHAM

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

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

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

Bytown, 22nd Feb'y 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.

J. SMITH,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Next Door to A. Foster, Esq., York Street

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

WATCHES of every description accurately repaired. A variety of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-1f.)

LAND FOR SALE.

THE NORTH half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osgoode—100 acres. Twenty-five acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Log Barn erected thereon.
The above land is located in a thickly settled part of the country, and within from one to three hours drive of Bytown; and will be sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to the undersigned.

Caution to Tresspassers.

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

GEORGE PATTERSON.

Bytown, 8th March, 1854. (17)

**CASCADEAR HOUSE
KEMPTVILLE.**

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, April 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE,

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

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on his premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 5th, 1853. (23.)

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

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

Apply to N. SPARKS.

Bytown, January 25th, 1854

REMOVAL.

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

**LOOK FOR THE
BIG AUGER.**

McARTHUR & McDOUGAL.

Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-11.

**FRANCOIS CLEWOW,
AUCTIONEER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
AND
GENERAL AGENT**

OFFICE,—Central Bytown, formerly Bytown Gazette Office. (20)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce having commenced business in Bytown, as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant and General Agent, and that he will be at all times prepared to give his very best attention to any business that may be entrusted to him.

FRANCOIS CLEWOW.

Bytown, May 24th, 1854.—(20)

**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.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

**FASHIONABLE BONNETS
FOR THE SEASON.**

On Saturday first, 29th instant,
Brough, Heron & Co.,

Will show a variety of London Trimmed Fancy Straw and Silk Bonnets, just received via Boston and edgensburgh.
Bytown, 26th April, 1854. 16

TO LET.

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

E. WOOD.

Bytown, May 17th 1854.

HATS! HTAS!!

Notice to Lumberers.

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

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

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

JAMES PEACOCK,
Hatter and Furrier.

Rideau Street.

Bytown, March 14th, 1854. (10-11)

THE LATEST OF.

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

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

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

CHELSEA HOUSE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Chelsea, May 27th 1854

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER.
ANDREW PORTER.

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

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepcan Jan'y, 1854.

(CIRCULAR.)

Mathie, Robertson & Co.

DESIRE to inform their Friends and the Trade, that they have now received, viz Boston and New York, a large portion of their IMPORTATIONS from GREAT BRITAIN, to be followed, at an early date, by further Shipments.

By MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH INSTANT, their Stock of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS will be complete, at which time they expect to be enabled to offer an Extensive and Varied Stock, suitable for the requirements of the early Spring Trade of the country.

Brockville, C. W., }
April 10th, 1854. } (15-2m.)

**FRANCIS SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW**

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

Dr. Wmth Thomas Irwin, M. R. C. S. L.
PEMBROKE.

**North Amer. Fire Insurance Co
BRANCH OFFICE PRESCOTT**

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

DIRECTORS.

C. H. PECK,
B. WHITE, ESQUIRE, PRESCOTT,
JOHN FERGUSON,
JAMES ROSSIGNON, CHATELAIN PLACE.

V. H. [Name partially illegible]

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, £1 7 6, or 8s. 3d. each
 Twenty Copies do., 7 10 0, or 7s. 6d. each.
 Thirty Copies do., 9 7 6, or 8s. 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 tie 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 linched not from the encounter; and we glory in the pleasing recollection that we did not do so in vain. We rejoice in the gratifying contemplation that Orangeism has progressed rapidly, and is now more numerous in membership than it has ever been in this country.

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

HURRAH FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

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

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

WILLIAM LEVY

Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church).

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

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

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

May 3d 1853.

High Wines! High Wines!

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

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.

Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery. Bytown, January 30th, 1854. [4.- if

THE BRITISH HOTEL,

RE-OPENED.

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

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

D. MARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

BLANK DEEDS

AND

MEMORIALS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

CITY HOTEL, GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

NATURAL STEPS.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE.

CITADEL. (*)

DURHAM TERRACE.

GRAND BATTERY.

FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

SEMINARY.

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

LAKE ST. CHARLES.

LAKE BEAUFORT.

FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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



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

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

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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 their papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.