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### The Aged Negro.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

A preacher travelling through our Southern states, was rowed across a ferry by a pious old negro, who had laboured hard through early manhood and middle age, to purchase freedom for himself and his wife, and he mourned that old age, and loss of strength would compel him to leave all his children in slavery. He laid his hands on his breast, and said, "Master has all my strength, and I have these old bones."

His head was white and his eyes were dim,  
And his face was marked by age;  
The vigor of youth had passed from him,  
And labor had bent him low.

He gave the oars his remnant of strength,  
As the shallop left the shore,  
And he told his tale of grief at length,  
Ere the stream was furrow'd o'er.

He look'd on one, with his eyes dim and gray,  
That he ne'er shall see again;  
All the break of an endless day,  
Far beyond a tyrant's reign.

"Master," he said, "you're a child of God,  
His seal is upon your face;  
Poor negro has felt his chast'ning rod,  
And gloried to in his grace.

The sun that rose upon master's morn,  
Rejoiced o'er a three-horn babe;  
But the light that broke when I was born,  
Look'd down on a fetter'd slave.

I grew apace to my bitter lot,  
Too soon felt my heavy chain,  
And often cried, O! why will not  
Earth take back her child again?

I thought, perhaps if I were to toil,  
That Heaven might send me to see  
A day in which I could tread the soil,  
And breathe the air of the free.

I toil'd at morn, and I toil'd at eve,  
And I toil'd in the mid-day sun—  
I rested not when they gave me leave,  
And said that my work was done.

I yielded not to the summer's heat,  
Nor turn'd from the winter's frost;  
Nor shelter'd myself from storms that beat,  
Lest a copper should be lost.

I paid for myself I paid for my wife,  
But our lands are nearly run,  
And the freedom I've bought at the end of life,  
Would have come with my setting sun."

He smote his breast, with his eyes on high—  
In a voice of subdu'd tones,  
Said, "Master has all my strength, and I  
Have nothing but these old bones."

Time adds a weight to each month that rolls  
We soon shall rest in our graves;  
We trust in Christ to receive our souls,  
But we leave our children slaves.

EDITH OLIVE.

BY CATHARINE BARTON.

Continued.

The Mill River was a deep, rapid stream, quarter of a mile from Mrs. Wallingford's

house. The banks of the river arose perpendicularly from its bed, to a height of from three or four to thirty, and in some places more than forty, feet. The rock which bore its name was a natural platform of stone, about six feet above the water. On one side a rustic seat had been constructed, over which two young maples spread their branches, and slightly overhung the stream below. The whole scene was one of the most picturesque description, and the children were sometimes allowed to accompany Edith thither, but under a promise of strict obedience to her orders, to keep away from the edge of the rock in particular, and the margin of the stream in general, and their mother knew them to be safe under the careful eye of their young governess. But Lucy, who had always been somewhat headstrong, had determined to obtain a small branch of one of the maples, whose autumn-tinted leaves of scarlet and yellow shone brightly in the clear light of an October sun. Lucy was one of those children who have a rare tact at getting into danger, and during the Croton reign had met with more than one hair-breadth escape from death, but since she had been under the care of Edith she had not been known to make any fresh attempt on her own life. There was something in the manner of the latter which kept her within bounds. She dared not brave that truthful eye. But this afternoon she was left playing on the lawn with her sisters. During their drive home they had passed the Mill River Rock, and the tempting branch waved brightly in the wind. "I will run and get it, and come back before anybody sees me, and then nobody will know where it came from," she thought, as she saw her sisters engaged in their own sports, and she stole off unperceived. But the enterprise was more difficult than she imagined. She was too earnestly engaged to notice the approach of Edith, and made a final spring at the coveted treasure as she was almost within her reach. Her foot slipped, and she was precipitated into the water below.

Death flew down the bank a few yards farther, where the height from the water was only three feet. "There will be none to mourn for me if I perish, but may for her," she exclaimed, as she plunged into the stream, and succeeded in grasping the drowning child, who clung to her in an agony of terror. They were within two or three feet of the bank, but the current was deep and strong, and bore them irresistibly forward, in spite of her efforts, which were unimpeded by the weight of poor Lucy. Twice she almost gained a footing, and then the current again bore her onward. In vain she endeavoured to catch the branches of the trees and shrubs which hung over her head. She succeeded in grasping one, but it gave way in her hold. She knew the stream grew deeper and more wild in its onward course, and that they must be rapidly approaching a spot where the most efficient aid would be vain. She shuddered as she recollected a horrible legend connected with the place. She felt they must perish even within arms-length of the firm ground, and commending her soul to God, she pressed the now insensible Lucy to her bosom, and resigned herself to her fate. A dull, dreamy drowsiness crept

over her, as she sunk into that dark, rushing water, when she was conscious of being grasped by a strong, nervous arm—and knew nothing more till she opened her eyes in her own room, at Mrs. Wallingford's, and saw an anxious face bending over her. At first she could not recollect what had happened. It seemed as if she had awakened from a distressing dream; but soon came back to her mind her fearful struggles in that terrible water.

"Lucy! Lucy! Tell me of her," she exclaimed eagerly.

"Lucy is safe, and perfectly well, thanks to you, my noble-hearted girl, and you were in turn rescued by Edmund," replied Cous Anne, as she stooped down and kissed the pale cheek of Edith. "You have been ill of a brain fever for the last ten days, and must therefore keep perfectly quiet. All depends on that, as your fever is now broken. The peaceful sleep from which you have just awakened has saved you. Take this jelly, and then lie perfectly still, till I give you permission to stir," she added playfully, as she held some jelly to the lips of Edith, and then tenderly combed back the curls from her wasted brow, to soothe her to rest again.

Edith kept quiet as she was desired, but her heart was full of happy thoughts. She had saved little Lucy, the beloved of all, and she had herself been saved in turn by the hand of him she loved so well. How well, he would have given much to have known. And she knew not with what a desperate exertion of strength and courage he had snatched her from what would, in another moment, have been inevitable and fearful death. She knew not how, when he had done her insensible form to the bank, he had pressed her to his lips and heart, and coaxed her to awake by every endearing and passionate epithet, or how his restless foot-step had paced through parlor and hall, in ceaseless anxiety for her recovery.

After a few days more, she was allowed to sit up, and then came a perfect deluge of flowers, books, engravings, and all else that could amuse an invalid, and when she was allowed to take a short drive, he stood at the door to carry her down stairs and lift her gently into the coach. He had loved her in all the brightness of her beauty, but he now loved that pale, wan face more dearly still, and all the former tenderness of his manner to her was restored. His jealousy of Elmore slept. It was joy enough for the present that she was obliged to lean on his arm for support, as she walked feebly about, and when returning strength made his attendance not so very absolutely necessary, he still hovered round and watched over her, all unheeding that every hour riveted her chains yet more strongly on his heart. And Edith under the influence of happiness and a naturally strong constitution, soon recovered her usual health, her cheeks their bloom, and her form and features their symmetry, while her school-room duties were resumed with more zest than ever. The attachment of the children to her was increased by the recollection of how might she had suffered to save the life of Lucy. Lucy had herself been brought into the room when Edith's fever was at its worst, and told that her naughtiness was the cause,

and the poor child's repentance showed itself in the most affectionate docility to her beloved teacher on her recovery.

Day after day passed away, and Edith each day resolved to speak to Constance, on the subject of her departure, and each day it seemed more difficult to do so. But Mrs. John Wallingford, who had left home during Edith's illness, was now expected to return in a week at the latest, and Edith felt she could not meet her casual remarks or keen eye, after their well-remembered interview. With regard to Wallingford, her heart was at peace. She felt he did not despise her, even if he had read her involuntary weakness, but her reason told her it would be safest for her eventual happiness to break away from her present home.

At length the effort was made, and she announced to the astonished Constance that she must leave her. In vain the latter endeavored to know the cause of so strange a resolution.

"Do not distress me by asking the cause my dear Mrs. Wallingford. It will be a hard trial to leave such kind friends, and be again thrown upon the world, but it must be done."

She covered her face with her hands, but the tears trickled through her fingers. At that moment the voice of Wallingford was heard in the hall below, inquiring for Miss Clive, and Constance, springing down stairs, hastily informed him of Edith's resolution and begged to know if he could guess the reason.

"I fear I can guess it but too well," replied he. "This letter will probably explain it all. It is from Elmore. I know his handwriting, for we have corresponded. Take it to her, my dear mother, that I may know the worst as soon as possible."

Constance took the letter from his hand. It was addressed to Miss Edith Clive, and directed to the care of Edmund Wallingford. She glanced at the agitated face of Wallingford, and judging it better to leave him, took the letter to Edith, who broke the seal unconcernedly, but after reading a few words, betrayed both surprise and emotion. The suspicions of Constance were confirmed, and not wishing to intrude on her confidence, she withdrew.

Edith had never imagined the real feelings of Elmore with regard to herself. Her surprise, therefore was great when she read his letter, containing an offer of his hand and fortune, and written in a manner which did credit to his mind and heart. It made no claim of an equal return of love, but urged her unprotected situation and the dangers to which one so young and lovely would be exposed. She read and re-read it many times. "Why can I not love him?" she asked herself. "So generous, so warm-hearted, and, withal, so cultivated and refined! Why should I pain him by a refusal when he loves me, and he alone?"

Her heart gave answer why, as the form of Edmund Wallingford rose in her mind. She raised her eyes, and he stood before her. At that moment the voice of Constance called the children into her boudoir. Edith made a movement to follow, but Wallingford laid his hand gently on her arm.

"Will you not allow me a few moments conversation alone with you, Mrs. Clive?"

Edith took her seat in silence, but looked around in some alarm for her letter, which, in her haste, she had dropped on the floor. He took it up and handed it to her.

"May I ask if that letter has anything to do with your leaving us?" said he as he fixed his eyes on her face.

"Nothing whatever." Her reply was firm.

"Tell me frankly, dearest Edith, do you return Elmore's love? Do not trifle with me, but tell me at once if it is so. You need not fear to betray his secret, for his whole manner to you made it obvious to every one."

Had she heard aright? She became faint from suppressed emotion, but commanding herself, she replied as firmly as before.

"Mr. Elmore was my father's favorite pupil, and friend also. He is connected in my mind with all that is most pleasant in memory, with my father and my mother. I value and esteem him as a friend, but nothing more."

He leaned over her, and spoke in a voice almost inarticulate from his excess of feeling.

"If you do not love him, will you try to love me?"

Edith's answer is not on record, but as she sat the whole evening alone with Edmund Wallingford, in the recess of the bay window which looked out upon the moonlit waters of the Hudson, and conversed in that low, soft cadence, which seems peculiar to lovers alone, we can presume it was not in the negative.

Great was the joy of the children when told that their dear Miss Clive was to be their sister, their brother Edmund's wife; and Lucy proceeded to make known her joy to every inmate of the house, wherever she could find a listener, from the attic to the kitchen. Bitter was the chagrin of Mrs. John Wallingford, when informed, on her return, of what had happened during her absence, but when she discovered that the young couple were to form part of the family of Constance—at the urgent request of the latter, who dreaded being left alone with her mother-in-law—she established herself in another abode, and Edmund and his wife remained with Constance, till the old lady's death, which happened five years after their marriage.

I have just returned from the wedding of Frederic Elmore and Isabel Wallingford, for, notwithstanding some romantic theories on the part of my friend Isabel, she found it an easy matter to love a man seventeen years older than herself, who united so many attractive qualities of heart, mind and manner. I have stood upon the Mill River Rock, while Lucy, now a charming girl of fifteen, pointed out to me the scene of their perilous adventure, and I have seen Edith Wallingford, in her beautiful and tasteful home, surrounded by her own sweet children, and happy husband; and as I marked how lightly Time had laid his hand upon her face, I involuntarily repeated those lines of Wordsworth's:—

"And now I view, with eye serene,  
The very pulse of the machine;  
A being breathing thoughtful breath—  
A traveler between life and death;  
The reason firm, the temperate will,  
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill  
A perfect woman, nobly planned  
To warn, to comfort, and command.  
And yet a spirit, too, and bright,  
With something of an angel's light."

THINGS WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW — Is prepared barley likely to be taken by surprise?—If an argument is carried on "on the one hand," what is carried off with the other?—When a tailor makes up his mind, what does he do with the remnants?—What sort of lucifers does a man use to make light of his troubles?

DETAILS OF THE GREAT VICTORY.

BANKS OF THE ALMA, SEPT. 10.—Last night orders were given by Lord Raglan that the troops should strike tents at day-break, and that all boats should be sent aboard the ships of the fleet. Our advance has been determined upon, and it was understood that the Russian light cavalry had been sweeping the country of all supplies up to a short distance of our lines and outlying pickets. At 3 o'clock in the morning the camp was roused by the reveil, and all the 30,000 sleepers woke into active life. The boats from the ships lined the beach to receive the tents. The commissariat officers struggled in vain with the very deficient means at their disposal to meet the enormous requirements of an army of 26,000 men for the transport of baggage, ammunition, and food, and a scene, which to an unpractised eye would seem one of utter confusion, began and continued for several hours, relieved only by the steadiness and order of the regiments as they paraded previous to marching. The French, in advance on our right, were up betimes, and the camp fires of the allied armies, extending for miles along the horizon and mingling with the lights of the ships, almost anticipated the morning. The order of march was as follows:—

- Cavalry, 8th, 11th, 17th.
- Light Division. Artillery. Second Division.
- First Division. Artillery. Third Division.
- Cavalry. Commissariat Train.
- Fourth Division. Fourth Division.
- Rear Guard.

7,000 Turkish infantry, under Sulciman Pasha, moved along by the sea-side; next to them came the divisions of Generals Bosquet, Canrobert, and Prince Napoleon. Our order of march was about four miles to the right of their left wing, and as many behind them. The right of the allied forces was covered by the fleet, which moved along with it in magnificent order, darkening the air with innumerable columns of smoke, ready to shell the enemy should they threaten to attack our right, and commanding the land for nearly two miles from the shore.— It was 9 o'clock in the morning ere the whole of our army was prepared for marching. The day was warm, and our advance was delayed by the wretched transport furnished for the baggage. Everything not absolutely indispensable was sent on board ship. The naval officers and the sailors worked indefatigably, and cleared the beach as fast as the men deposited their baggage and tents. At last the men fell in, and the march of the campaign began. The country beyond the salt lake, near which we were encamped, is perfectly destitute of tree or shrub, and consists of wide plains, marked at intervals of two or three miles with hillock: and long irregular ridges of hills running down towards the sea at right angles to the beach. It is but little cultivated, except in the patches of land around the infrequent villages built in the higher recesses of the valleys. Hares were started in abundance, and afforded great sport to the men whenever they halted, and several were fairly hunted down among the lines of men. All oxen, horses, or cattle had been driven off by the Cossacks. The soil is hard and elastic, and was in excellent order for artillery. After a march of an hour a halt took place for 50 minutes, during which Lord Raglan, accompanied by a very large staff, Marshal St. Arnaud, Generals Bosquet, Foy, and a number of French officers rode along the front of the columns. The men spontaneously got up from the ground, rushed forward, and column after column rent the air with three thundering English cheers. It was a good omen. As the Marshal passed the 55th regiment he exclaimed, "English, I hope you will fight well to-day!" "Hope!" exclaimed a voice from the ranks, "sure you know we will!" The troops presented a splendid appearance. The effect of these grand masses of soldiery descending the ridges of the hills rank after rank, with the sun playing over forests of glittering steel, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Onward the torrent of war swept, wave after wave, huge stately billows of armed men, while the rumble of the artillery and tramp of cavalry accompan-

ted their progress. At last the smoke of burning villages and farm-houses announced that the enemy in front were aware of our march. It was a sad sight to see the white walls of the houses blackened with smoke—the flames ascending through the roofs of peaceful homesteads—and the ruined outlines of deserted hamlets. Many sick men fell out, and were carried to the rear. It was a painful sight—a sad contrast to the magnificent appearance of the army in front, to behold litter after litter borne past to the carts, with the poor sufferers who had dropped from illness and fatigue.

### The First Sight of the Enemy.

Presently, from the top of a hill, a wide plain was visible, beyond which rose a ridge darkened here and there by masses which the practised eye recognized as cavalry. It was our first sight of the enemy. On the left of the plain up in a recess formed by the upward sweep of the two ridges lay a large village in flames, right before us was a neat white house unburnt, though the outhouses and farm-yard were burning. This was the Imperial Post-house of Boulijanak, just 20 miles from Sebastopol. A small stream ran past us, which was an object of delight to our thirsty soldiers, who had now marched more than eight miles from their camp. The house was deserted and gutted. Only a picture of a saint, bunches of herbs in the kitchen, and a few household utensils were left, and a solitary peasant stalked sadly about the threshold, which soon fell a victim to a revolver. After a short halt for men and horses by the stream, the army pushed on again.

### A Brush with the Cossacks.

The cavalry (about 500 men of the 8th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons) pushed on in front, and on arriving about a mile beyond the post-house we clearly made out the Cossack Lancers on the hills in front. Lord Cardigan threw out skirmishes in line, who covered the front at intervals of 10 or 12 yards from each other. The Cossacks advanced to meet us in like order, man for man, the steel of their long lances glittering in the sun. They were rough-looking fellows, mounted on sturdy little horses, but the regularity of their order and the celerity of their movements showed they were regular, and by no means despicable foes. As our skirmishers advanced the Cossacks halted at the foot of the hill. Their reserves were not well in sight, but from time to time a clump of lancers rose over the summit of the hill, and disappeared. Lord Cardigan was eager to try their strength, and permission was given to him to advance somewhat nearer; but as he did so dark columns of Cavalry came into view in the recesses of the hills and it became evident that if our men charged up such a steep ascent their horses would be blown, and that they would run a risk of being surrounded and cut to pieces by force of three times their number. Suddenly one of the Russian cavalry squares opened—a spire of white smoke rose out of the gap, and a round shot, which pitched close to my horse, tore over the column of our cavalry behind, and rolled away between the ranks of the riflemen in the rear, just as they came in view of the cavalry. In another instant a second gun bowled right through the 11th Hussars, and knocked over a horse, taking off his rider's leg above the ankle. Another and another followed, tearing through our ranks, so that it was quite wonderful so many cavalry escaped. Meantime Captain Maude's artillery galloped over the hillocks, but were halted by Lord Raglan's order at the base, in the rear of the cavalry on the left flank. This was done probably to entice the Russians further down the hill. Meantime our cavalry were drawn up as targets for the enemy's guns, and had they been of iron they could not have been more solid and immovable. The Russian gunners fired admirably; they were rather slow, but their balls came bounding along, quite visible as they passed, in right lines from the centre of the cavalry columns. After some 30 rounds from the enemy our artillery opened fire. Their round shot ploughed up the columns of the cavalry, who speedily dispersed into broken lines, wheeling round and round with great audacity to escape the six and nine pound balls.

Our shells were not so successful, but one, better directed than the rest, burst right in the centre of a column of Light Infantry, whom the Russians had advanced to support their cavalry. Our fire was so hot the service of the guns so quick, that the enemy retired in about 15 minutes after we opened on them. While this affair was going on, the French had crept up on the right, and surprised a body of Russian cavalry with a round from a battery of nine-pounders, which scattered them in all directions. We lost six horses, and four men were wounded. One of the wounded men, a sergeant in the 11th Hussars, rode coolly to the rear with his foot dangling by a piece of skin to the bone, and told the doctor he had just come to have his leg dressed. Another wounded trooper behaved with equal fortitude, and refused the use of a litter to carry him to the rear, though his leg was broken into splinters. Great numbers of stragglers came up during the night, most of them belonging to the 4th division. It was a cold night, and if I could intrude the recital of the sorrows of a tentless, baggageless man wandering about in the dark from regiment to regiment in hope of finding his missing baggage, I might tell a tale amusing enough to read, but the incidents in which were very distressing to the individual concerned. Sir George Brown, Sir D. Evans, the Brigadier Generals and staff officers went about among their divisions and brigades ere the men lay down, giving directions for the following day, and soon after dusk the regiments were on the ground, wrapped up in great coats and blankets to find the best repose they could after the day's exertions.

### Advance of the Allied Army toward the Alma.

HIGHTS ABOVE ALMA, SEPT. 21.—The order in which our army advanced was in columns of brigades in deploying distance, our left protected by a line of skirmishers, of cavalry, and of horse artillery. The advantage of the formation was that our army, in case of a strong attack from cavalry and infantry on the left or rear, could assume the form of a hollow square, with the baggage in the centre. Our great object was to gain the right of the position, so that our attacking parties could be sheltered by the vertical fire of the fleets. We had, in fact, altered our base of operations. As we marched forward to Barlijanak, we allowed the enemy to deprive us of our old basis of operations, in order that we might get a new one. For this purpose the baggage was brought up and covered by the 4th Division, and the Cossacks were allowed to sweep the country in our rear far behind us. Our new principle, in fact, was to open communication with our fleets, and, as far as possible, obtain their aid. In advancing towards the sea obliquely, on the morning of the 19th, we were met by 17 squadrons of cavalry, deployed to meet our handful of horse, and it was necessary to make a demonstration of artillery and infantry to extricate our men from the difficulty into which they had been plunged by advancing too far in front of their supports. However, the enemy was driven back by our guns, which made beautiful practice, and the cavalry maintained their ground having retired in splendid order before a force which refused to meet them when they might have done so, by a charge down from the elevated position they occupied, with a fair chance of an encounter ere our artillery could come up. Our line of march on the 20th, as I have said, was towards the right of our former base, and brought us in contact with the French left, under Prince Napoleon, it being understood that Sir De Lacy Evans's division on the extreme right should act in concert with that of the Prince, which was of course furthest from the sea. As soon as we had ascertained the position of our allies accurately, the whole line, extending itself across the champaign country for some five or six miles, advanced. At the distance of two miles we halted to obtain a little time to gather up our rear, and then the troops steadily advanced in grand lines like the waves of the ocean, with our left fritted away as it were into a foam of skirmishers under Colonel Lawrence and Major Norcott of the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion, covered by squadrons of the 11th and 8th Hussars, and portions of the 4th, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. This was a sight of

inexpressible grandeur, and for the first time on was struck with the splendid appearance of our Infantry in line in the distance. Red is the colour after all, and the white sinplings of the breast of the coat and the cross belts, though rendering a man conspicuous enough, give him an appearance of size which other uniforms do not produce. The dark French columns on our right looked very small compared to our battalions, though we know they were quite as strong; but the marching of our allies, led as they were with all their packs, &c., was wonderful—the pace at which they went was really "killing."

### The Strength of the Russian Position.

A remarkable ridge of mountain, varying in height from 600 to 700 feet, runs along the course of the Alma on the left or south side with the course of the stream, and assuming the form of cliffs when close to the sea. This ridge is marked all along its course by deep gullies, which run towards the river at various angles, and serve no doubt to carry off the floods produced by the rains and the melting of the winter snows on the hills and table lands above. If the reader will place himself on the top of Richmond-hill, dwarf the Thames in imagination to the size of a Hampshire rivulet, and imagine the lovely hill itself to be deprived of all vegetation and protracted for about four miles along the stream, he may form some notion of the position occupied by the Russians, while the plains on the north or left bank of the Thames will bear no inapt similitude to the land over which the British and French armies advanced, barring only the verdure and freshness. At the top of the ridges, between the gullies, the Russians had erected earthwork batteries, mounted with 32lb. and 24lb. brass guns, supported by numerous field pieces and howitzers. These guns enfiladed the tops of the ravines parallel to them, or swept them to the base, while the whole of the sides up which an enemy, unable to stand the direct fire of the batteries, would be forced to ascend, were filled with masses of skirmishers armed with an excellent two-groove rifle, throwing a large solid conical ball with force at 700 and 800 yards, as the French learnt to their cost. The principal battery consisted of an earthwork of the form of two sides of a triangle, with the apex pointed towards the bridge, and the sides covering both sides of the stream, corresponding with the bend in the river below it, at the distance of 1,000 yards, while, with a fair elevation, the 32-pounders threw, as we saw very often, beyond the houses of the village to the distance of 1,400 and 1,500 yards. This was constructed on the brow of a hill about 600 feet above the river, but the hill rose behind it for another 50 feet before it dipped away towards the road. The ascent of this hill was enfiladed by the fire of three batteries of earthwork on the right, and by another on the left, and these batteries were equally capable of covering the village, the stream, and the slopes which led up the hill to their position. In the first battery were 13 32-pounder brass guns of exquisite workmanship, which only told too well. In the other batteries were some 25 guns in all.

Another locomotive, called the *Bytown*, was last week placed on the track of the Bytown & Prescott Railway, making four locomotives now on the road. Quite a smart business is already doing, notwithstanding the fact of the line being incomplete. The rails are laid down to within ten miles of Bytown, and we hope the balance of the iron will soon arrive at this port, so that the company will be enabled to finish the line throughout previous to setting in of winter. A good deal of work has lately been done at the depot at this place, in the way of filling up, &c. The frame work of a large freight house is now being put up, and the various requisites for the business of the road are under way.

A certain Duke de Beissac was often overheard uttering the following soliloquy while adjusting his rascal to the proper angle:—"Thimbleon de Cossé, God hath made thee a gentleman, and the king hath made thee a duke; it is right and fit, however, that thou shouldst have something to do, therefore thou shalt give thyself."

### Storming an Encampment of the Enemy.

While the troops were disembarking one of the reconnoitering steamers returned with news of a Russian camp situated near the beach, about eight miles south of the place where we were landing. The Sampson, the Fury, and the Vendôme, in company with three French steamers at once proceeded to the spot indicated. They found a camp of about 6,000 men formed at a mile's distance from the sea. The steamers opened fire with shell at 3,000 yards. The French shells burst in the air, or fell short. The Fury and Vendôme were little more successful, but the Sampson pitched shell after shell right among the tents, knocking them over right and left, and driving the soldiers in swarms out of the camp, which was destroyed after less than an hour's firing. The squadron returned to the fleet having effected this service, and will proceed to-morrow to cruise off Sebastopol.

### The First Night in the Crimea.

Friday, Sep. 19.—Few of us will ever forget last night. Scidion were 27,000 Englishmen more miserable. The beach was almost cleared of the troops had marched off their several quarters, the Light Division about six miles in advance, the 1st Division two miles nearer the shore, the 2nd Division on the cliffs and hills, and a part of the 3rd Division on the slope of the hill. No tents were sent on shore, partly because there had been no time to land them, partly because there was no certainty of our being able to find carriage for them. Towards night the sky looked very black and lowering, the wind rose, the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight, and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and great coats of the houseless and tentless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience, worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria or Gallipoli, for there they had their tents, and now they learned to value their canvas coverings and their true worth. Imagine all these old Generals and young lords and gentlemen exposed hour after hour to the violence of pitiless storms, with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blankets or bits of useless waterproof wrappers, and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows, who could not get "dry bus" of ground, and had to sleep, or try to sleep, in little lochs and water courses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and the prospect of no breakfast. Sir G. Brown slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke had some similar contrivance. Sir Delacy Evans was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service; it gave them a temporary supply of water, but then it put fire out of the question, and if the men could have scraped up wood to make it. The country is, however, quite destitute of timber. During the night it blew freshly from the west, a heavy sea tumbled into the bay, and sent a high surf on the beach, which much interfered with the process of landing cavalry and artillery to-day. In an attempt to land some staff horses several valuable animals were drowned. Lord Raglan lost one charger, and another swam off seaward, and was only recovered two miles from the shore. Several boats were staved and rendered useless, and several others were injured by the roll of the sea on the beach; nor did the horse boats and flats escape uninjured. Operations went on slowly, and the smooth days we had wasted at sea were utterly lamented. This was, however, to be done, and orders were given to land cavalry. For this purpose it was desirable to approach the beach as close as possible, and signal was given to the cavalry steamers to do so. The Himalaya in a few minutes ran in so far that she lay inside every ship in our fleet with the exception of the little Spitfire, and immediately commenced discharging her enormous cargo of 390 horses and nearly 300 men. The attendance of cutters, launches, paddle-box boats, and horse boats from the navy was prompt, and the disembarkation commenced soon after noon. The steamer alone has carried exactly the number of horses which were stowed away in 13 French horse transports.

The Simla, the Trent, and the Jason also set to work with energy and activity to discharge their living cargoes, and the success of the Royal and mercantile marine rivalled each other in their efforts. Never did men work so hard, so cheerfully, or so well. The Lorsa from the Himalaya came out marvellously well, and many of the officers and men have been restored to health by the influence of the sea-voyage and good living. Before the disembarkation had concluded for the day signal was made for all ships to land tents. It need not be said that this order was most gratefully received. The nurseries of the night before were indeed too great to be lightly incurred. Our French Allies close at hand, deficient as they had been in means of accommodation and storage and transport, had yet managed to land their little scraps of tents the day they disembarked. It has been decided to garrison Eupatoria, and Captain Brock and 500 Marines have been sent away for the purpose. The captain is to be Governor of Eupatoria.

SATURDAY.—The disembarkation of cavalry and artillery continues. Lord Cardigan started on a reconnoissance this morning, with a portion of the 8th Hussars, 18th Light Dragoons, 250 Rifles of the 1st Battalion, and two Horse Artillery guns. They went 25 miles—saw no Gosacks, returned very much fatigued, and suffered severely from want of water. The horses had nothing to drink from the time they left the ships till Sunday morning—more than 30 hours.

### FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

The Africa reached her dock at 3.30 o'clock, 20th, and brings about 350 passengers. Among them Jerome Bonaparte.

The firm of Allan & Henderson, one of the largest houses in London engaged in the American trade, had failed. Liabilities a million and a half to two millions of pounds.

James McHenry, of Liverpool, also suspended payment, but it was thought his affairs would be satisfactorily arranged.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £169,000.

The last date from Sebastopol was the 27th September.

The reported capture of Sebastopol was very gradually broken to the public, and it was not till the afternoon of the 5th that the official contradiction made its appearance.

A despatch, dated Paris, 5th, says the Russian intrenchments on the Belva were carried after a third battle, and the allied Generals were preparing to lay siege to Sebastopol, in regular form, on the 30th September.

The Russian Embassy at Vienna received telegraphic intelligence that two forts had been taken, but it was not known whether they were in the region of Sebastopol.

The Independence Barge has the following:—

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3rd.

"A despatch from Prince Menschikoff, dated September 26th, to the Emperor of Russia, announces that the Prince, with troops under his command, moved without opposition from the position which he occupied before Sebastopol on the road to Baktrishera, whence he was to unite with reinforcements. The Allies had not attempted anything at Sebastopol to the 26th, and every measure had been adopted for the defence of the place."

This is thought to be an error.

A later despatch from a Russian source, and published in the Cologne Gazette, admits that a despatch has been received via Moscow, stating that the Russian force, after a sanguinary combat, was retiring upon Sebastopol.

The details of the battle of Alma would not be announced before the 9th. General Bonet was killed. The Russians numbered 40,000, and 100 guns.

Letters from Vienna of the 2nd, state reliably that the reserves of the Allies were not brought into action, and the work was so well done that the Russians never had a chance.—In the retreat of the Russians, which was at length precipitated.—Menschikoff was chased by some chasseurs, and only escaped by the swiftness of his horse. The Russian loss is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000. A large number

of Poles deserted to the Allies. The French loss was 1,400 men and 60 officers. English 1,591 rank and file, 93 officers, 114 sergeants, and 23 drummers—killed and wounded. Both Sir Arnaud and Raglan issued orders praising the conduct of the troops. Sir Arnaud informed his men that he expected to lead them into Sebastopol as conquerors, on the 3rd of October, the anniversary of the declaration of war. The Grand Steamer Andes conveyed 300 of the wounded to Constantinople, and the Italian 320.

The operations between the 20th and 28th are not known with certainty, but there is reason to believe that several successful combats took place.

All the roads leading to the Bulgarian ports are crowded with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, making double marches, as Omar Pacha has given orders that they be waiting on the coast when the transports arrive, which will be the end of September. The Turks will immediately embark for the Crimea.

On the 22nd of September, more of the allied troops reached Varua from Malta, and went on at once to Eupatoria.

The Cholera was very severe in the garrison of Sebastopol, and it is stated that the city is only provisioned for three months, and that the crews of the fleet are fed on three-quarters rations.

The Russian steamer Teaman, three guns, escaped out of Sebastopol, captured some Turkish transports, and took them into Odessa. The first merchant vessel in four months entered Galatz on the 22nd September, the Danube being opened between that place and Salina.

From Asia nothing important. Schamyl abandoned his projected attack on Tiflis, and would co-operate with the allies on the Circassian coast.

The Austrian Government is preparing a vote to Russia, the sense of which is said to be that, if the Cabinet of St. Petersburg refuses to give the four guarantees demanded, Austria will consider it a *casus belli*.

The King of Naples has forbidden his subjects to invest in the Russian loan.

The West India mail steamer Magdalena arrived at Southampton, with the absurd report that the U. S. ship Columbia, accompanied by a steamer and corvette, had arrived at Simons, and demanded the cession of that place and surrounding territory, and that Solouque was on the way to oppose them.

It was also stated that a powerful squadron had left New York for Greytown.

A despatch from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, announces a great fire there, with loss of life, and property destroyed to the amount of £1,000,000.

ODessa.—Reports are said to have been received by a Greek house in the city, yesterday, that Genls. Ostensacken and Luders had entered the Crimea at the head of 40 battalions, beside the garrison at Odessa, 20,000 strong.

MARSEILLES, Friday.—The Fury, which left Constantinople on the 27th with despatches from Lord Raglan for the English Government arrived here to-day.

Sebastopol was invested on the 27th. The second line of defence was carried, and the place entirely surrounded.

The Russians are shut up in Sebastopol, which was to have been attacked by sea and land. It is stated that the Russians had but eight line-of-battle-ships at the entrance of the harbour. Another account says four.

At the battle of Alma 3,000 prisoners were taken. The struggle was fierce. After the battle the Russians regained their fortifications without making a habit. The Zouaves, the Tirailleurs, and Scotch Fusiliers distinguished themselves.

Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the battle.

The following officers are among the killed: 7th Regt. Capt. Hare and Monk; 9th Regt. Lieut. Wardlaw and Ensign Stockwell; 23rd Regt. Col. Chester, Capt. Sir Wm. Young, Evans, Winn, Connolly, Lieuts. Radcliffe St. Arthur, Butler, and Appiethwaite; 33rd Regt. Lieut. Montague Worthington; 55th Regt. Major Rose and Capt. Shaw; 95th Regt. Capt. Edgington and Lieut. Edgington, Brothers, Capt. Dougall, Lieuts. Powhill, Ringland and Cook, Royal Artillery; Capt. Dow; Lieut. Falsbury.



## Arrival of the Washington,

Sandy Hook, October 21.

The steamer Washington, Captain Long, from Bremen, via Southampton, has just arrived, with London dates to the 11th inst. No official despatch has yet been published with respect to the Battle of Alma. There are various reports in circulation. It is said that nothing but the want of cavalry prevented the Russian defeat from being a complete rout. It is reported that the Allies have changed their plan of attack, and will assault Sevastopol from the South, where it is weakest; the base positions at Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery were landed. The Russians had sunk seven of their line of battle ships at the mouth of the Harbor to blockade it against the Allied Fleets.

The bombardment of Sevastopol began on the 6th of this month;

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and General Canrobert now commands the French forces.

Memel on the Baltic has been nearly destroyed by fire.

On the 20th of September the Allies landed between 120, and 130 siege guns at Balaklava.

Bucharest, Oct. 6th.

Six thousand of the Allies have taken possession of Cape Chersonese;

Prince Gortschakoff is ill.

There is a great concentration of Turkish troops at Matruh. Omar Pasha will immediately commence operations against the Russians in Bessarabia.

A Telegraphic despatch dated Paris, 11 o'clock, states, according to news just received from Vienna, that the bombardment of Sevastopol commenced at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

A despatch from Marseilles of the 10th announces that orders have been given to receive the remains of Marshal St. Arnaud, with all the honors that were paid him on his departure for Constantinople. The farewell which he has addressed to the armies, dated from his bivouac on the 24th September, had arrived at Toulon, overcome by cruel disease against which he had so long struggled, he is obliged to resign his command; he pays the highest compliments to his successor General Canrobert. He says "the Marshall will pursue the victory of Alma, and will have the good fortune which I imagined for myself, to envy him that of leading you to Sevastopol."

The Trieste of October 9th, 10th, 11th, contains voluminous details of the Battle of Alma.

The news of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud reached London on Sunday the 8th.

After the Battle of Alma the Russians burned all the villages through which they passed in their flight, and left 6,000 wounded behind them.

According to the Russian official despatch from St. Petersburg to Berlin, the Allies had not attacked Sevastopol up to the 3rd; they still occupied Balaklava.

Last Tuesday a message from Vienna states that a despatch from Menschikoff was received which announces that the Allies have established themselves at Balaklava, and Cape Chersonese.

General Canrobert had been in perfect health.

Sevastopol was completely invested, and a body of 5,000 French and Turkish cavalry left Varna on the 20th.

Advices from the Crimea to October 1st were at Constantinople.

The Allied Armies occupied Balaklava on the 26th, and the fort was surrendered

and the 21,000 (?) Russians who were escorting a convoy of munitions of war were made prisoners.

Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture. The garrison of Anapa, 15,000 strong, before reported burnt by the Russians, was on its way to Sevastopol.

Berlin, Sunday Evening—the following official despatch was published at St. Petersburg; Prince Menschikoff has advanced his army corps near to the North Fort. The French had left the North side, and embarked to join the English who landed at Balaklava.

Markets.—There is no marked change in Breadstuffs: demand moderate. Western Canal quoted at 31s. Corn lower.

## News by the Niagara.

New York, Oct. 20.

## THE WAR

It is supposed the siege artillery of the Allies was mounted on batteries around Sevastopol on the 4th, and that the bombardment commenced on the 6th.

The place was completely invested on the south side.

On the 2nd the Allies had destroyed the aqueduct and cut off the supplies of water from the city, which is now supplied by reservoirs.

It was expected that an assault would be made soon; probably on the 8th.

The Russians had erected sand batteries, armed with ship's guns, but the range of the Allies' artillery was greater.

The Allies' trenches were within 1,000 yards of their walls, and hardly mounted 50 guns.

A private despatch says that two breaches were made in the walls on the 6th, and another states that no bombardment had occurred up to the 8th.

The French and English Generals have officially notified the Government, that on September 23d, immediately on the reception of tidings of the battle of the Alma, Menschikoff sunk five of his line of battle ships and two frigates in 8 or 9 fathoms of water, thus completely blocking the entrance to the harbour of Sevastopol and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea.

Those ships were sunk with all their guns and stores on board, and razing sleeping.

The English are much incensed at this expedient, which has contributed to cause the Generals to change their place of operations, and to attack the Southern instead of the North side.

The Russians hold their remaining ships ready to be sunk, and the crews, amounting to 10,000 men, were added to the garrison at Sevastopol.

It is said the Russians have likewise sunk ships across the straits of Vankel.

The Allied fleet was thus being comparatively useless.

Admiral Dundas has sent the marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamer *Simoon*, which is equivalent to a force of 4,000 tons, should be employed as a steam battery ram to force passages through the sunken ships.

This expedient will probably be tried.

From the past disposition of the allied forces between Balaklava and Chersonese it seems that the North side of the harbour is not in view, and that the whole country North of Sevastopol is now evacuated by the allied forces, who it is likely pass still through it.

All the Allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea.

The Russians are supposed to have blown up the fortresses of Anapa and Seuchonkall and sent their garrison of 15,000 men to reinforce Menschikoff.

Osten Sachens's force, was expected to join Menschikoff on the 15th.

The Paris Debate estimated the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000, and the Allied at 90,000 including seamen.

Menschikoff, who was sick, sat on the heights, and directed the battle of Alma.

On the death of St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took the chief command.

General Canrobert was said to be active and energetic.

## BALTIC.

The greater part of Admiral Napier's fleet was at anchor near Revel. It is almost certain that no operations will now be attempted.

## ASIA.

Schamyl had been despatched by Prince Arturkoff, who again threatens Kars.

## AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Notes have been sent by France and England compelling the Russian Government to declare its intentions as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria.

It is said that Prussia will eventually adopt a policy in accordance with that of Austria.

The Anglo-French note to Prussia, was very energetic, and called on Prussia to decide for or against the Western Powers.

A national subscription has been set on foot for the wounded in the Crimea.

The rumor of the fall of Sevastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse. The Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he will punish with severity whoever is found guilty.

St. Arnaud died of a disease of the heart. His remains arrived at Marseilles on the 10th.

## CHINA.

Canton remains in a state of siege, and Shanghai was still in the hands of the insurgents. No tea had arrived at Canton, and business was quite suspended. Little business doing in raw silk.

The last despatch published at St. Petersburg on the 11th says nothing fresh had occurred before Sevastopol up to the 6th. Menschikoff still remains his old position on the North side.

Paris, Friday.

A private telegraph despatch from Vienna states, that according to a despatch from Lord Raglan of the 6th, the siege works of the Allies were sufficiently advanced to admit of opening their fires in a few days.

Spain.—Disturbances have broken out at Malaga and Legion, and Jaen. A Republican conspiracy had been discovered. It is said that the infant Don Henrique had been sent to the Baleares Islands.

A telegraph dispatch from Madrid of the 49th says that the elections were proceeding quietly, and with advantages to the progressives.

BY TELEGRAPH.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

By Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Lines. (Reported by Messrs. Dodge & Dickenson.)

Quebec, 23rd Oct., 1854.

On motion of Mr. Brown, an address was ordered for any correspondence between certain Catholic Bishops and the Provincial Government relative to the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Ait's Gen. Druminond introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the Act relative to the appointment of reporters to the several courts of Law, and Equity in Upper Canada.

On motion of Mr. Allyn, the Report of the Board of Health, was ordered to be published for the information of the House.

Mr. Drummond stated in answer to Mr. John, that the Government did intend to introduce a Declaratory measure to protect parties who have acquired lands or tenements in Lower Canada conceded to the crown, charged with double rents, tolls & rates, and other singular charges.

Mr. Scahorn moved the second reading of the Bill, to improve the law of by-laws. He contended the state of things in the Eastern Townships, demand an improvement of the law in this respect. This is being discussed as the report leaves.

Dr. Ray, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has discovered traces of Sir John Franklin and his party—they perished on the desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean in 1846, from starvation.

ANNIE LIVINGSTONE.

Not far from the straggling village of Nethan Foot, in Clydesdale, stood, many years ago, a small cottage inhabited by a widow and her two daughters. Their poverty and misfortunes secured for them a certain degree of interest among their neighbors; but the peculiarities of the widow prevented much intercourse between the family and the inhabitants of the district.

In her youth "daft Jeanie," as she was called in the village, had been the belle of Nethan Foot; but by coquetry and love of admiration, she had excited great jealousy among the girls of the country side; and her success in securing the handsomest lad in the place as her husband had not tended to increase her popularity. Those days, however, had long passed away. A terrible calamity had befallen her; and one single night had deprived her at once of home and husband. A sudden flood, or "speat," of the river had inundated their cottage; and in their endeavors to save the wreck of their furniture from destruction, her husband had lost his life, and her eldest daughter received such injuries as to leave her a helpless cripple for the rest of her days.

Jeanie, never very strong-minded, broke down completely under these accumulated misfortunes; and though her bodily health was restored after the fever which followed she rose up from her sick-bed an idiot, or rather what is called in Scotland "daft."—that peculiar state of mind between idiocy and mania.

The charity of a neighboring proprietor gave her a cottage rent free, the Nethan Foot people gave what help they could in furnishing it, but they were themselves too poor to do more, so that the whole support of her helpless mother and sister devolved on Annie Livingstone, the younger daughter, a handsome girl of fifteen years of age.

It is only by living among the peasantry of Scotland that we learn fully to appreciate the warm heart and heroic self-sacrifices which are often concealed under their calm exterior and apparent coldness of manner; and no one unacquainted with her previous history could have guessed that Anne Livingstone, the blithest haymaker, the best reaper, the hardest worker in the field or house, the most smiling, cheerful, and best conducted girl in the valley of the Nethan, had some sorrows which fall to the lot of few in this world. Day after day she had to leave her bed-ridden sister alone and unattended to seek a scanty means of subsistence for the family in out-of-doors labor; while more than half of her hours of rest and refreshment were occupied in running down to the cottage, to see that Marian required nothing, that her mother had remembered to make the porridge, or having done so, had given Marian her share instead of devouring it all herself. But a want of care for her helpless daughter was not the only of her peculiar temper and disposition. The peculiar temper and disposition of her girlhood subsisted still, and no longer kept in check by intellect, displayed themselves in a thousand vagaries, which rendered her the laughing-stock of the village, and caused bitter mortification to her father. Once or twice Annie had ventured to interloper with her mother's modes of proceeding, but instead of doing good by her endeavors, she not only brought upon herself reproaches, curses, even blows, but herself exciting the revengeful cunning of madness, occasioned the perpetration of malicious tricks, which greatly added to her previous annoyances.

It was wonderful that in such circumstances the young girl contrived to keep her temper and good spirits; but she was well-principled and strong-minded, and as she sometimes said when the neighbors pilled her for what she had to bear—"Eh woman! but the back is made for the burden; and He that has seen fit to gie me heavy trials has gien me also a stout heart and braud abouters to bear them. And better than ali, He has gien me my ain dear Mair'n to be a help and comfort to me in all my difficulties."

"A help, lassie? A hindrance you mean."

"No, woman, a help. Gude kons my spirit would fail me out and out if I had na Mair'n to keep me up—to read to me out o' the Lord's book—for you ken I am no a great scollard myself—and to learn me bonnie psalms and hymns to sing when I am dovie (disheartened)."

The picture displayed by these simple words was a touching one; but much more touching was the reality of Annie's devotion to Marian. When her day's labor was over she hurried back to her poverty-stricken home; and having swept out and dusted the kitchen, and set on the kettle for tea—an indulgence which she labored hard to afford the invalid—she would creep up the ladder-like stair to the loft, which was her sister's sleeping chamber, and, wrapping herself in an old shawl, would carry her carefully down stairs, place her in her own peculiar chair, and wait upon her with the tenderness of a sister and the watchfulness of a slave.

When tea was over, the open Bible was laid on the table; a splinter of the clear cannel coal of the country, which the very poor of the district frequently use instead of candles, was set on the upper bar of the grate; and by its flickering light the two sisters would spend the evening together, the younger employed in darning and patching their well-worn garments, the elder in reading to her from the holy volume. Meanwhile, "daft Jeanie" would wander in and out, backward and forward, sometimes amusing herself with playing spiteful tricks on Annie—to whom, as years went by, she seemed to take a strange antipathy—sometimes sitting covered up on the hearth, mauldering and moaning, and in spite of their efforts, to the contrary, producing the most depressing effect upon her daughters' spirits. At such times it was useless to try to induce her to go to bed; her natural perversity seemed to find pleasure in refusing to do so, till Annie, worn out by her hard day's work, was ready to fall asleep in her chair, and was yet unable to go to bed till she had seen her mother safely in hers.

In spite of these disadvantages, however, Annie grew up a handsome, cheerful girl, respected by all who knew her, and dearly loved by those who were intimate with her. But she had very few intimates. She had no leisure to waste in idle gossip; she could not spend an evening hour in rambling by the sparkling Nethan water, or by the banks of the stately Clyde; no one ever found her loitering in the hay-field after the sun went down; no one ever met her at a kirk (church) or other rural gayety; and even on "Saturday at e'en" she would hurry home to Marian, rather than join the group of merry lads and lassies gathered round the village well. Marian was her one engrossing thought—to be with her, her greatest happiness; and no holiday pleasure could in her eyes equal the delight she felt when, on a summer Sabbath afternoon, she carried her helpless charge in her arms to the top of Dryknot's fold, and let her look at the

trees, the skies, and the rushing water, listen to the song of the lark as it fluttered in the blue ether above them, or to the music singing in the old apple-tree that hung its branches so temptingly over the orchard wall.

But a time came when what had hitherto been Annie's greatest pleasure, was put in competition with one far greater; when the heart that had lavished so much affection on her crippled sister, and had stood steady in filial duty to a selfish and inhuman mother, was subjected to a trying ordeal.

One eventful year, when an early spring and intensely hot summer had caused the corn-fields of Blinkbonnie to ripen with such unheard of rapidity, that the Irish reapers had not yet made their appearance in the neighborhood, it was announced throughout the vale of Nethan, that if every man, woman, and child in the district did not aid in getting in the harvest, half the crop would be lost. Now, as David Caldwell, the tenant of Blinkbonnie farm, was a great favorite in the neighborhood, everybody who could handle a sickle responded to his appeal, and made quite a "ploy" (fete) of going to shear at Blinkbonnie. Marian Livingstone had been so great a sufferer that season, that Annie had given up farm-labor for "sewing-work," as she called embroidery, that she might be more at home with her sister, and secure a larger income; but sedentary employments were so repugnant to her naturally active habits, that she rejoiced at the necessity which forced her to join the reapers, for David Caldwell himself had asked her to come, and he and his family had been too steadily kind to Marian for her to refuse such a request, even had she wished it. But she did not wish it; and she was among the first of the reapers who appeared at the farm.

Blinkbonnie was, as its name suggests, a very pretty place. Situated on the slope of a gentle hill that faced the south, it was the earliest farm in Clydesdale; and as the winding river bathed the foot of the hill, and the woods of Craignethan clothed the opposite bank, it was also a favorite resort of the young people of the neighborhood, who found a drink of Mary Caldwell's buttermilk, or a bit of her pease-meal scones, a very pleasant conclusion to their evening strolls. In short, Blinkbonnie was as popular a place as the Caldrells were popular people, and everybody did their utmost to get in the corn quickly. As we have said, Annie Livingstone was a good hand at the "heuk," or sickle; it was therefore natural that the best "bandstor," or binder of the sheaves, should be selected for the part of the field where she was; and much rural mirth and wit were shown in the endeavors of two very different people to secure this honorable title, and its attendant position. They were Alick Caldwell, the farmer's brother, a journeyman carpenter of Nethan Foot, and Jamie Ross, the blacksmith, who had been friendly rivals all their lives, and were so in the present instance; but Annie was by general vote chosen umpire between them, and she gave judgment in Alick's favor.

In those days the Clydesdale lasses wore the old Scotch peasant-dress of the slim gown and petticoat, one which is, we fear almost exploded, but which was as becoming as it was convenient. In it many a girl who would have looked commonplace in modern costume, appeared piquant, if not peculiarly suited. Her broad but sloping shoulders, and her rounded waist, showed to great advantage in the close-fitting, short gown, whose clear pink color, contrasting

with the deep blue of the lindsey-woolsey petticoat, gave a look of freshness and cleanliness to her whole appearance, which was enhanced by the spotless purity of her neckerchief, and the snowy whiteness of her throat. In short, with her well kn't figure, her rosy cheeks, her smoothly snooded hair, her dark eyes, and her "wee bit mou' sae sweet an' bonnie," Annie was altogether a very comely lassie; and when she blushed and looked down, as Alick thanked her for the judgment given in his favor, he tho't her so very pretty, that he was strongly tempted to catch her in his arms and give her a hearty kiss—a mode of expressing admiration, at which many girls in their primitive district might have been more flattered than annoyed; but there was something in Annie Livingstone's whole manner, and conduct which made it impossible to take such a liberty with her.

Nevertheless, when the reapers returned home that night, Alick refused his brother's invitation to remain at Blinkbonnie; and he not only contrived to keep near Annie all the way home, but was waiting for her next morning at the end of Dykiebutt's field to escort her to the farm, and made himself agreeable to her on the way thither, by promising to show her where she could find some wild flower roots, which Marian had long wished to have transplanted to their little garden.

"It is a pity, Annie, that you don't turn this kail-yard of yours to better account," Alick said that evening, when, on the plea of carrying the roots for her, he accompanied her down to the cottage; "it would grow potatoes and turnips as well as kail, and that would make a pleasant change for Marian."

Annie blushed.

"Maybe so," she said, ingeniously, "but I have nae time for garden work. I wish whiles that I had, for Mair'n is terrible fond of flowers."

The hint, so unintentionally given, was seized with avidity, and from that time forward many of Alick's leisure hours were devoted to Annie's garden, and not a Sunday passed over without a visit from him to "daft Jeanie's" cottage to bring a nosegay for Marian. Such consideration affected Annie very much; but Alick's weekly visits, after a time, gave her almost as much pain as pleasure. It was delightful, certainly, to see how happy they made Marian; and to herself, personally, they were in every way gratifying, she did so like to hear her sister and Alick talk together; to listen to their remarks on the books they had read and the thoughts they had thought; and to feel that, unlearned as she was, she could appreciate the intellectual gifts which both possessed, and which they had the power of giving forth so well; but she soon found that to her mother Alick's presence was very distasteful. So long as he was there, she kept tolerably quiet—a stranger's presence generally has a certain control over persons afflicted as she was; but the moment he quitted the house, she indemnified herself for her enforced good behavior by increased restlessness and ill-temper; she abused Alick in no measured terms, ill-treated Annie worse than ever, and made Marian suffer in consequence.

And yet it was impossible to put an end to Alick's visits. If Annie told him not to come to the cottage, he said, with a smile, "that he would not; if she forbade him, come ban the house; but he could not leave the garden uncared for, nor could he do without seeing her and Mair'n on Sabbaths in Dykiebutt's field. Mair'n would miss him if he did not come to see her, and bring

her nosegay, and carry her down to the water side, or to the bonnie firwood on the Larnark road; it was so dull for her poor body to spend ilka Sabbath in Dykiebutt's field. Besides, Mair'n liked him to come, whatever Annie did."

Poor Annie's heart beat fast.

"Oh Alick!" she began; but suddenly recollecting herself, she stopped abruptly, and no persuasions could induce her to finish her sentence.

She felt intuitively that it was not only to talk to Marian that Alick came so often.—She was conscious that it was not Marian's eyes he sought when he spoke those beautiful words which caused her heart to glow, and which seemed to shed on earth and tree and sky, a glory they had never known till now. But she felt, also, that this ought not to be, that in her peculiar situation she was not entitled to encourage such attentions; and yet—and yet, alas! she could not be so unwomanly as to tell him plainly that she understood why he lavished so much kindness and time on her sister. No, she had nothing for it but to let things take their course, and strive to guard her own heart against him. She no longer, therefore, interdicted his visits, but she took every opportunity that offered to leave him alone with Marian, and steal out, meanwhile, to the most sequestered spots near at hand, where she might commune with her own heart, and seek from Heaven the strength necessary to sacrifice her own hopes of happiness to the claims of duty, and the comfort of her helpless charges.

Thus time stole on, till one evening, on one of these lonely strolls, she chanced to meet some of her acquaintance walking along the road in the Craignethan direction. They greeted her heartily, and asked whether she would come with them to the preaching.

"The preaching!" she said. "What preaching?"

"Eh, lassie, did you no' hear that Mr. Cameron, of Cambus, is to preach the night in the Campfield? He is a real grand preacher. You had best come."

Now this invitation was very tempting to Annie, for she could not afford time to go more than once a fortnight to church at Larnark, seven miles distant; and she liked nothing better than a "grand preacher;" while enough of the old imaginative Cameronian temperament remained in her to make an open-air service more agreeable in her eyes than that in a church.

"You see, Annie," her friends continued, "the day's preaching is a kind of trial, to see if the folks care for good doctrine; and if they come, we hear tell that Mr. Cameron will preach there ilka other Sabbath.—Sae, come awa, like a good lassie. Mair'n can weel spare you for a time."

"Maybe she can spare me the day," Annie answered, "for Alick is down by yonder the now, sae she will no' be wearyin' for want of me. Just bide a minute till I see."

And away she flew to make the proposal to Marian. She gave her unqualified approbation to Annie's going; but a shadow passed over Alick's face, even while he volunteered a promise to remain with Marian during her sister's absence, and added, with a laugh, which somehow had little mirth in it, that she had just been telling Marian that he thought he must set on the kettle himself the night if he was to get his tea with them, for Annie seemed to have forgotten them.

"Oh, no, I'll sort the kettle," Annie said, nervously, and she lifted it from the crook, and proceeded to fill it with water from the

well; but Alick took it from her saying at the same time that "it would set her better if she gaed to her ain room, and make herself braw for the preaching."

The touch of bitterness in his tone as he said this, brought the tears to Annie's eyes. He little guessed how willingly she would have given up the preaching, any thing, to spend an hour in his company, if it had been right; but she felt that it was not so for either of their sakes, so she brushed away her tears, smoothed her glossy hair, put a silk handkerchief he had given her round her neck; and having seen that Marian had every thing she required, and that her mother was quietly asleep in her chair, she hurried to join her friends.

It was a lovely September evening. The leaves were bright with the tints of early autumn; the apple-trees, for which Clydesdale is famous, laden with golden fruit, hung temptingly over the orchard walls; and the high-road, passing through a gently undulating country, abounded in charming peeps of the ever flowing Clyde, whose varied banks, sometimes rich in wood, sometimes hemmed in by massive rocks, and sometimes skirted by a gently-sloping and extensive meadows, comprise some of the fairest river-scenery in Scotland. Annie, however, walked forward with a heavy heart. What was it to her that the sky was bright, and the sun brilliant? that the soft, fleecy clouds piled themselves up in fantastic forms round the horizon, and that all nature seemed happy and joyous? There was an oppression on her spirits she could not shake off—a feeling that some crisis of her fate was at hand which she had no power to avert, but whose consequences would take the life from her heart, the glory from her sun and sky. Alick had spoken to her as he had never done before, as if he thought that others might have more influence over her than he had, as if she could care for any one thing or person in comparison with him; and when she tried to fix her thoughts on the place to which she was going, and for what purpose, Alick's voice rang in her ear—Alick's sad, disappointed look haunted her memory; and she reached her destination long before she had regained her composure.

[To be continued.]

THE FOOLY OF PRIDE.—Take sorrow and quiet moment of life, and add together the two ideas of pride and man; behold him, creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space in all the grandeur of littleness. Perched on a speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death. Is this a creature to make for himself a crown of glory! Does the proud man not err? When he lives, is he free from pain? When he dies, can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of men; humility should dwell with fidelity, and atone for ignorance, error, and imperfection.

An impertinent critic says that the most awkward thing in or out of all creation is a woman trying to run. They can't do it. They are not a running institution—except with their tongues. If there are two arrangements in the world that were never made for fitness on the pedal they are women and ducks.

MADAME ST. ARNAUD, who accompanies her husband, the Marshal, through the campaign in the East, is said to have not less than 1,500 (fifteen hundred) bandboxes.

A SHARP GUESS.—A (Lowther) Arcadian bearing for the first time of grog blossoms, judged from their queer name that they must grow on rather a "run" sort of tree.

"FALSE one, I love thee still," as the old bachelor said to his diekey, and the old maid to her wig.





## The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, OCT. 31, 1854.

### Popery in Trouble.

A late number of the *Montreal True Witness* contains an article on the Irish Exodus, expressive of the opinion that the Irish Roman Catholic emigration to the United States ought, without delay, to be put a stop to by the Priesthood of Ireland. It has at last been discovered by sad experience that the United States will never be the promised land of Romanism. They have found out that their friends are forgetting the Priest and the confession-box, and are beginning to think for themselves, a sure preliminary to throwing off the letters of Triercraft. Americans, it would seem, have not become so desperately enamoured of the charms of Popery, as exhibited by the paragons of the craft who have made the republic their residence, as to embrace her doctrines, notwithstanding their being recommended by so pious a divine as John Hughes of New York.

The new policy recommended by the *True Witness*, and kindred publications, is to concentrate all the Irish Roman Catholic emigration upon Canada, where already Popish influence and power have attained a firm standing.

The Priests of Rome, however, are not too sanguine of the ultimate success of their party even in Canada. As may be seen by the following extract from the *True Witness*, there are grave doubts existing among the faithful as to the future prospects of Popery here:—

"We speak not without interested motives; for gladly would we hail the cessation of Irish Catholic emigration to the United States; and as heartily would we welcome it in Canada. We desire to see a steady influx of Catholic immigration into our adopted country; because we believe that only through the spread and influence of Catholic community and of Catholic principles, can the avenir of Canada be secured, that thus only can it be preserved from the evils with which—as with the inevitable results of Protestantism—rampant infidelity, grovelling superstition, demon-worship, unbridled lust, and rabid demagoguism menace the fabric of Society in the United States."

We may be singular in our views; nevertheless we are of opinion that ignorant, blind, priest-ridden Papists are no desirable acquisition to any country, except some brightened land where Popery reigns in all its dark and cruel power. Ignorant papists,

particularly Irish ones, who are nearly all Rabboumen, never make good British subjects; and the fewer of them we get amongst us the better. We hope the day will never arrive, in Canada, that the priests of Rome look to, when their false and semi-pagan system will be predominant. Romanism, for the good of Canada, has too much power and influence amongst us. Wo to liberty, if superiority of numbers gave her the ascendancy.

It is rather too much of a bad thing for the *True Witness* to talk of the "inevitable results of Protestantism" being "rampant infidelity, grovelling superstition, demon worship, unbridled lust, and rabid demagoguism."

Notwithstanding the opinion of the *True Witness*, as above exemplified, we here venture to assert that there are a greater number of real practical infidels in the world of Christendom bearing the name of Roman Catholics, than belonging to any other sect or class. We assert, secondly, that there is no pretended religious system, at present existing in the world, so peculiarly characterized by "grovelling superstition" as the Church of Rome, with its saint, relic, picture, host and image worship.

It is, perhaps, wise and well for the Editor of the *True Witness* to talk of "unbridled lust" being a result of Protestantism. Does he forget that he belongs to a Church the priests of which are notorious for their licentiousness? Does he forget that scarcely a single paper is published in the United States, to which place he himself refers, that does not contain some damning record of priestly villainy—as the legitimate fruit of Popery? If he does, we can assure him that he has a bad memory; and it would be as well for him to think of the facts of his own position before he attempts to promulgate absurd and untenable falsehoods against Protestantism.

### Maine Law.

In consequence of not having been present at the tent on Wednesday last, we are unable to give any report of our own of the speeches which took place on that occasion.

The following article on the subject we copy from the *Railway Times*. We perfectly agree with the estimate formed by the *Times* of the oratorical abilities of the Rev. J. E. Ryerson. The gentleman alluded to has, certainly a wonderful facility of speech; but his action lacks the grace, his ideas the beauty, and his language the ideality and imagery which characterize the true orator. A man without a ray of imagination or a spark of extraordinary mental fire may make a passable stump speaker, but it takes a man of a totally different stamp to constitute an orator.

The Temperance folks had a grand procession, and a pow-wow on a large scale, afterwards, in a tent on the Hill near Sappers' Bidge. We heard Mr. Ryerson's and Mr. Cordner's addresses. In that of the

former we were much disappointed, having heard extravagant laudations of the gentleman's oratorical powers; but in fact the address was a mere piece of ranting declamation, the matter a repetition of all the stale platitudes that have been dinned into our ears on this matter for the last dozen years, accompanied by violent and ungraceful gesticulation; "it was full of sound and fury signifying nothing."

With Mr. Cordner's speech we were delighted; it was calm, dignified, and philosophical; the matter sound and logical, the manner graceful to a degree; some passages struck us as being really beautiful; the whole address in fact was what we should expect from a scholar and a gentleman.

We do not approve of the Maine Law ourselves for two reasons, first, because it contains provisions which strike us as being opposed to what we have always, whether right or wrong, considered as the liberty of the British subject, and second, because we believe the doctrine of the Teetotalers, as they propound it, to be a revival of the Manichean heresy, condemned by the Church ages ago; and as we are jealous of our right as an Englishman, and have scruples at incurring the guilt of heresy, particularly of heresy so dreadful as that of Manicheism, we cannot conscientiously support the Maine Law. We have very different views as to the proper manner of dealing with that intemperance which we are sorry to say prevails to an alarming extent, and which we are sure would be found more practical and efficacious than the Maine Law.

In the mean time to save further trouble, we intimate, "in the most delicate manner in the world," that we do not intend to allow the columns of our paper to be filled with controversy on the matter. We have already no room for subjects of much greater interest just now.

### Anti-Maine Law.

Mr. Dugald C. McNab addressed an audience on "the unconstitutionality" of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, in the Ordinance Grove, on Thursday last. We heard his speech and, under the circumstances, we consider that it was a good one; whether he succeeded in convincing those of the Sons whom we saw present of the "unscriptural" and "unconstitutional" nature of their proceedings we are not aware.

### Comparison.

An order at the Horse Guards has prescribed the rates of remuneration to clergymen in the army, as follows:—Church of England ministers are to receive for all over 300, 2s. for each man; Presbyterian ministers 1s. 2d., and Roman Catholic priests 1s. for each man.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have formed a low estimate, comparatively speaking, of the value of Popish teaching. Low as it is, it is infinitely above its value.

The British Government, we regret to say, is straying from the old and safe paths. This shameful and wasteful paying of Popish priests to teach her sordid religion is a strong argument against the Protestant consistency of Britain.

Sir John Franklin.

The remains of Sir John Franklin and his party have been discovered by Dr. Rae, who is well known to some of the inhabitants of Bytown.

From all that can be learned it would appear that the remnant of the party, amounting to between forty or fifty persons, died of starvation. This is, alas! a melancholy termination to the hopes that were still entertained of finding some of the party alive. The bodies, together with many relics have been found, which places the matter beyond a doubt that Sir John and his exploring party met with the above tragical end.

Full particulars will be found below, in a letter from Dr. Rae to Sir George Simpson. Dr. Rae's Letter to Sir George Simpson.

WORK FACTORY, August 5th, 1854.

My Dear Sir George, - Your several letters, public and private, of dates 15th June, and 1st December, 1853, and 13th and 16th June, 1854, were handed me on the 28th ultimo, on my reaching Churchill, and I rejoiced to learn that your health had benefited so much by your visit to the north.

Let me now allude to the Expedition affairs. I arrived here on the 31st ult., with my small party, in excellent health, but I am sorry to say without having effected our object. At the same time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives, which place the fate of the party, if not all of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's miserable party beyond a doubt - a fate the most deplorable - Death from starvation, after having had recourse to cannibalism as a means of prolonging life.

I reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay, on the 15th August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the 1st Sept., I explained to the men our position, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than 3 months rations,) and the prospects we had of getting more, &c., &c., pointing out all the danger and difficulty of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect food and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 109 deer, 1 musk ox, 53 hinc of Ptarmigan, and one seal had been shot, and the nets had produced 100 salmon.

Of the large animals above enumerated, 40 deer and the musk ox were shot by myself, 21 deer by Mitegan, (the deer hunter) 24 by one of the men, 9 by Oulligbuck and 16 by the other 4 men. The migration of the deer terminated about the middle of October, and 25 more animals were added to our stock.

On the 28th of October, the snow being sufficiently hard for building, we were happy to exchange our cold tents for the more comfortable shelter of the snow house. The winter was very severe, but the temperature in our snow-huts was never so low as in my winter quarters of 1846-7. Up to the 12th January we had nets set under the ice in the lakes, the nets were taken up on that day as they caught nothing.

On the 31st March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of winds, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Polly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, (at least 40 persons) had perished from want of food, some ten or twelve days journey to the westward. The substance of the information obtained at various times, and from various sources, was as follows: -

In the spring four winters past, (spring 1850) a party of white men amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them; some Esquimaux who were killing seal on the north shore

of King William's Island, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey, (say 35 or 40 miles) to the N. W., of a large strait, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River (named by the Esquimaux, Oot-koo-be-ea-lik) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogilvie and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others were in a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the bottles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource - cannibalism - as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot were found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. Bay Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites" nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay, - which is a bay spite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary, I crossed 60 miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Porter of Sir James Ross, and I could have got within 30 or 40 miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding farther as I could not complete the whole.

Never in my former Arctic journeys had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles. Fogs, storms, rough ice, and deep snow we had to fight against. On one occasion we were 4 days unable to get a glimpse of the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. Thus, on a level coast, where the compass was of little or no use, was perplexing in the extreme.

The weather was much finer on our return journey than when outward bound, and our loads being lighter, our days' marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulse Bay on the 20th May, without accident, except in one instance, in which one of the party lost a toe from a frost bite.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but June and July was colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th of August.

Our progress along the coast as far as Cape Fullerton, was much impeded by ice, but on getting to the southward of the cape we had clear water, and saw no ice afterwards.

The conduct of the men, I am happy to say was, generally speaking good, and we had not

a single case of sickness all the time of our absence.

Being anxious to send this to Red-River by the first boat, I write in haste and briefly, but shall have the pleasure of sending a more detailed account by some future opportunity.

With the utmost respect,  
I have the honor to be,  
Your very obed<sup>t</sup>. serv<sup>t</sup>,  
JOHN RAE.

- 1857 ENCLOSURE IN DR. RAE'S LETTER.
- CRESTS.
- No. 1. - Head of (apparently) a Walrus or Sea-horse, with dragon's wings.
  - No. 2. - A Griffin, with wings and forked tongue and tail.
  - No. 3. - A Griffin's head, with wings.
  - No. 4. - A Dove with olive branch in its bill, surrounded by a scroll, with the motto *Spera nichora*.
  - No. 5. - A Fish head with (apparently) coral branches on either side.

List of Articles purchased from the Esquimaux, and to have been found to the West, or rather N. W., of Back's River, at the place where the party of men starved to death in Spring 1850.

1 silver table fork,	Crest No. 1,
2 do do do	" " 2,
1 do do spoon,	" " 3,
1 do do motto Spera Nichora	" " 4,
1 do do fork,	" " 5,
1 do desert do	" " 6,
1 do table spoon	" " 7,
1 do tea do	" " 8,
1 do table fork, with initials "H. D. S. G."	" " 9,
1 do do do do "A. M. B."	" " 10,
1 do do do do "A. A. M."	" " 11,
1 do do do do "J. B."	" " 12,
1 do desert spoon do	" " 13,
	" " 14,

A small silver plate (engraved) Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.  
A Star with motto, "Nec Aspera Terrent" on one side, and on the reverse "G. R. M., MDCCXXV."

Also a number of other things of minor importance, as they have no marks by which they could be recognized, but which along with those above named, shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.

JOHN RAE, C. F.  
Repulse Bay, July 1854.

Suicide.

On Monday night last an intelligent and respectable young man named William Entricken committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at a tavern kept by Allan Wilson, in Lower Bytown. On the evening of the melancholy occurrence, the deceased was seen writing something on a slip of paper at the bar, after which he retired to his room, where he had not been long when heavy groans were heard. The people of the house immediately repaired to his room, where they found him lying on the bed, covered with blood, his throat cut and the razor lying beside him.

No cause can be assigned for the rash and fatal act; but from the evidence taken on the inquest before Isaac Smith, Esq., Coroner, it appears that he has been subject to occasional fits of depression, and at the time of taking his life was labouring under the delusion that his father had committed some heinous crime for which he was about to stand his trial, and of which he declared his brother to be innocent.

The deceased, at the time of his death, had in his possession seventy dollars in money, together with a stock of books and other articles.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The English letters and papers by the Royal Mail Lino were delivered at the Bytown Post Office on Tuesday morning.

The whole European and Transatlantic world has been humbugged by some rascally stockjobber, or speculator. With the exception of the Battle of the Alma, fought on the 20th, no other part of the intelligence in our last summary will regard to the events at Sébastopol was true. If our readers were deceived, so were we, in company with every other newspaper editor in Canada.

The real state of affairs, as known in England when the steamer sailed, seems to be just this; after the Battle of the Alma in which the Russians were defeated, the Allied armies continued their march, and in eight days had established their base of operations at Balaclava; the man-of-war steamer Agamemnon and others were on the coast prepared to cover the disembarkation of the siege trains; when that was done the Armies would proceed to invade Sébastopol by land. Menschikoff, the Russian General who commanded on the Alma, is said to be still in the field with 20,000 men, and to be expecting reinforcements. The Russians have evacuated and blown up the fortress of Anapa, and the garrison is said to be marching to Sevastopol; but as the distance is about 250 miles, they are not likely to arrive in time. Other bodies of Russians are said to be on the march to reinforce Menschikoff, but unless they are already in the Crimea, they cannot get there this season, as the *steppes* are now impassable.

Russian accounts from Odessa state that there was fighting on the 25th and 27th on the Belbek, but these rumors are not believed in England. The occupation of the Bay of Balaclava by the Allies cuts off the communication from the East by way of Kertch and Anapa, and gives them the command of the approaches to the Forts and Harbours of Sevastopol. The Allies had sent 340 badly wounded Russians to Odessa, while their own wounded are sent to Constantinople. Some large Russian convoys of provision and ammunition were captured by our troops.

Our loss at the Alma was severe; it is said to have amounted to 1,895 rank and file, 96 officers, 114 sergeants and 23 drummers, killed and wounded. The 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments had suffered most; it is reported that in the 23rd every officer but three, of whom Capt. Bell was the senior, was struck down in the action; all these gentlemen were well known in Canada.—The Gazette, with the official returns of the killed and wounded, was not published when the steamer left. The loss of the French was not so heavy; 1,400 men and 60 officers. The reinforcements were expected in the Crimea every moment, and in England every exertion was made to send

off detachments to fill up the losses in the Regiments already there. It is said too that five more Regiments of Foot and two more of Horse are under orders.

The news of the great victory on the Alma was received with the greatest enthusiasm in every City in England. The Lord Mayor proclaimed the event from the Exchange at 10 o'clock at night, and it was read in the Theatres to the different audiences amidst tremendous cheering.

The Russians are marching large bodies of troops to the Austrian frontier, and it is rumored that the Emperor of Austria has at length decided on making the Russian rejection of the guarantees a *casus belli*.

It is rumored that Swenborg will be attacked before the Fleets return from the Baltic, but the general opinion in the Fleets is said to be, that it is dangerous for large ships to continue much longer in these waters.

One English firm has taken a contract for 35 million ball cartridges and 2,000 bombs for the Government.

The Russian and Finnish prisoners in England have had a fight among themselves, and have been obliged to be separated.

The two Naval officers accused of having caused the death of an unfortunate girl on board a hulk at Portsmouth, have been discharged from custody, the evidence clearly proving that her death was caused by falling from the bed in a state of drunkenness. It is supposed that they will be tried by Court-Martial for the offence of bringing the women on board.

There is not an item of intelligence of interest in any of our papers, except those relative to the war, which absorbs universal attention. It is probable that some very decisive news will reach us this week.

## New Books.

We are indebted to Mr. Hely of Rideau Street, Bookseller, for a copy of a new book which has excited a good deal of attention in the Literary world, "*Swell Life at Sea; Fun, Frigates, and Yachting*"; published by Stringer and Townsend of New York, beautifully printed and illustrated. We heartily commend it to the notice of our readers.

We are also indebted to Mr. Hely for a copy of the "*Singer's Companion*," a collection of popular songs, &c., with the music, also from the same publishing house. It seems to contain all the most modern songs, and is beautifully printed. Both these works are elegantly bound in muslin.

## Music.

We direct the lovers of Music in Bytown and its vicinity to the Advertisement of Mr. James Fraser, Teacher, which may be found in another column. Mr. Fraser's qualifications as a Teacher of Music are well known to the public.

## Railroad Accident.

FORTY-EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

By a telegraphic despatch received on Monday morning, and which will be found below, we learn the said intelligence that a collision took place on the Great Western Railroad on the 27th instant, between an Express and Gravel train, which occasioned the death of 48 persons. This is the most terrible Railroad accident that has ever occurred in Canada.

Via Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Lines.  
(Reported by Messrs. Dodge & Dickenson.)

CHATHAM, 27th Oct., 1854.

The Mail Express Train last night ran into a gravel train standing on main track at Baptists Creek, 20 miles from this place. The locomotive of the Express Train was thrown off the track, bottom upwards, and smashed two emigrant cars and one first class passenger car to pieces—47 persons were killed on the spot, and about as many injured, three of whom have since died. Those killed were mostly emigrants. Great excitement prevails here and the principal blame is attached to the conductor of the gravel train.

BUFFALO, 28th Oct.

The accident on the Great Western Railroad occurred through the bursting of the cooling cylinder which threw the train out of time. After a delay of about two hours it proceeded at the rate of 20 miles per hour, and while near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in contact with the gravel train. The locomotive of the express train was smashed into splinters, almost the entire number of persons in the second class trains were severely injured,—25 men and a woman killed, and 25 men and 20 women severely injured, and half of them fatally. The deaths were mainly among the emigrants, and the horror of the scene beyond description.

HAMTON, 27th, 9 p. m.

Latest accounts state that 48 persons were killed,—2 of the wounded have since died,—and 21 children killed.

CLEVELAND, 28th.

A destructive fire occurred at about 2 o'clock this morning, consuming property to the amount of a million dollars. It originated in the stables attached to the New England Hotel.

## The Pantoscope.

Jones' Pantoscope has been exhibited for some days in this town. It is a large and well executed painting from scenes taken by the Daguerreotype on the overland route to California.

To the Editor of the *Bytown Times*.

Sir,—On two former occasions, I trespassed on the columns of your paper; in order, if it were possible to put a stop to the shameless corruption—and wholesale chiselling of the officials of our Town Council. But you might as well undertake to make a balky horse draw, as to get them into a good track; and the policy of the present Council appear to favour their intentions, in every possible way. It is well to make hay while the sun shines—in the *Bytown Gazette* of the 5th inst., is a Report of a special committee of the Council, appointed as they state, to enquire into reports in circulation with reference to certain property, said to have been sold by officers of the Town. Is this investigation a fair and impartial one, any one who reads it carefully will say no. The Committee tell us that the Boards and Posts were sold to H. J. Fris-

for two pounds.—2,500 Feet of boards valued at £3 a Thousand and 65 posts worth 7½ each, sold for \$8 should be £7 0 7½. But I would ask what portion of the Boards fell to Mr. J. B. Turgeon, and what did he pay; Again we are told that the Bricks were sold for their full value, this is a gross misstatement, but as one of the minions of the Council was the purchaser, of course they went their full value, why not? In the 4th paragraph of the report of this special Committee there is a gross misrepresentation. The Committee report further, that when the Chain came into the hands of their present Superintendent, it was 146 lbs short of the quantity originally purchased; what is become of this 146 lbs; As it is nowhere. But I ask where was this chain from July 1852 till April 1853, and also the 10 or 12 clevers. The chain minus 146 lbs. was lent to J. B. Turgeon as we are told; when was it lent, who lent it, and why was it kept a profound secret until I forced the Council to bring it to light. And then forsooth they tell us that J. B. Turgeon will pay for it, or return it. The Committee also tell us that the Boopie floated down the river, and nothing seems to be known about it—would they put a few questions to Mr. J. Lomy about it, perhaps he could tell where it is to be found. Mr. Editor, fearing that I have trespassed on your patience, I shall content myself by asking the special Committee where are the Augers, 15 lbs of Rope, and other property which cost the Town a considerable amount. I am aware that every subtlety will be resorted to, to screen those minions of the Council; But a further exposure may force the Ratepayers to take the matter into their own hands.

I am sir respectfully yours,

A RATEPAYER.

Bytown, October 19th 1854.

### Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa.

*Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa, held in Perth on Wednesday, the 25th October.*

Present the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, Maxwell W. Strunge, Esq. Roderick Ross, Esq., Junior Deputy Grand Master.

The Lodge was opened in due form, by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. D. C. McDowell. The minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

The Secretary having taken the names of the Brethren present,—the following is a synopsis of the Proceedings:—

Moved by Brother Ross, seconded by Brother Kerr; That application be made, to the Grand Lodge at its next meeting, to have the same powers and privileges extended to this Provincial Grand Lodge for the Province of Ottawa, as are possessed by the Provincial Grand Lodge for Canada East.

Moved by Brother Kerr, seconded by Brother McKim; That the several County Masters be requested to have the Grand Lodge dues in their respective Counties collected immediately, and transmitted to the Grand Treasurer, Brother James Agnew, Kingston.

Moved by Brother James McKim, seconded by Brother Starmer; That a Committee of five Brethren be appointed to draw up a code of By-Laws for the Government of this Local Grand Lodge; and that the following Brethren be appointed for that purpose, viz.—R. Ross, D. Kerr, J. B. Turner, T. Langrell, and F. Abbott, with the power to add to their number.

Moved by Brother G. Willscroft, seconded by Brother Thomas Cairns; That this Grand Lodge of the Province of Ottawa recommend to the Grand Lodge of British North America,—That the sum of five shillings per Lodge be retained out of the Grand Lodge dues—to form a fund to defray the expenses of publishing Reports and other incidental expenses of the Local Grand Lodges.

Moved by Brother Thomas Starmer, seconded by Brother James McKim; That this Local Grand Lodge authorize Brother Dawson Kerr to

publish the several Rituals belonging to the Order, for the benefit of the said Local Grand Lodge; and that the several Lodges in said Province apply to Brother Kerr for the same.

Moved by Brother Rev. D. C. McDowell, seconded by Brother Joseph Sharp; That the next meeting of this Local Grand Lodge be held in Bytown, of which due notice is to be given.

Moved by Brother R. Ross, seconded by Bro. James McKim; That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Orange Lily, British Standard*, and all other papers friendly to the cause throughout the Province.

There being no further business before the Grand Lodge, it was closed in due form.

### BY TELEGRAPH!

*By Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line. (Reported by Messrs. Dodge & Dickenson.)*

### Arrival of the "Pacific."

NEW YORK, October 30th.

The Collins steamer *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, 18th instant, arrived here this morning.

Menschikoff continues to hold the field north of Sebastopol with 30,000 men.

No news from the seat of war.

The Allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position. Sebastopol has all their siege appointments landed.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Exciting to-day. Quotations had advanced 3s. on Flour; 6d a 9d on Wheat since Friday; Indian Corn firm and in good demand.

### Additional by Montreal and Troy Line.

There is absolutely no news from the seat of war. Despatches are altogether conflicting, but it is authenticated that by the 9th October nothing had been done.

Menschikoff expects a reinforcement of 30,000 by 13th of October.

Latest accounts say that Gen. Canrobert ordered the Russian outposts to be driven in on the 9th and batteries erected.

10,000 additional French are to be immediately shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea.

It is confirmed that the Baltic Fleet will return home without further operations.

Omar Pasha is prepared to act on three points,—the Pruth, Derocurchia! and the sea.

Russia is amassing forces on the Austrian frontier.

It is surmised that France and England are at present organizing the establishment of the independent kingdom of Poland.

Jerome Bonaparte has been renaturalized as a Frenchman.

Oliver and McHenry's affair less unfavorable.

Herring & Wright and 5 other Dublin firms have failed. A panic prevails there, but it is hoped temporarily only.

Lord Raglan's last despatch says that he expects to open fire in a few days, and private letters state that an attack on the outer works was fixed for the 9th.

The Allies siege artillery, &c., had mostly reached the camp.

On the 4th a cannonade took place between some steamers and the quarantine fort at Odessa.

Russia has scarcely a regiment on the Prussian frontier but continues to amass them on the Austrian.

A Vienna despatch says that a secret treaty has actually been made between Prussia and Russia.

Sebastopol despatches are very contradictory and reinforcements expected in the middle of October which will swell the force to 90,000, which is more than the whole force of the Allies on sea and land. The Allies, however, are getting reinforced.

Gortschakoff has been appointed Generalissimo of the forces on the Austrian border.

Marseilles, Oct. 6th.

Each ship of the Allied Fleets is to furnish a Company of Marines and eight guns making a total of 200 guns to assist in the taking of Sebastopol.

### Roman Catholic Doctrines.

The *Flayed Beast*, a paper published at Lisbon in the year 1826, edited by the monk Maced., with the stamp of Don Miguel and the Inquisition, expressed itself with the most frightful calumnies in the following manner:—

"Fresh meat should be served every day to the people, on account of the scarcity of wheat, and this fresh meat ought to be that of the Democritus."

You may vote for Liberal Protestants: but we number two-fifths of the population of the Province, and we are increasing more rapidly than the Protestants, we shall soon outnumber them, and then we must endeavor to find a sufficient number of Roman Catholics to represent us.—*Dishonour Connolly, in Frederickton.*

Is it not wonderful what ridiculous absurdities, their [the Protestants'] hatred for our religion and worship drives them into? Do you know what I really think, no matter what it is we say, they will say the very contrary. Because we use holy water they won't, but call it idolatry. Because we worship the Virgin and pray to Saints and Angels for intercession, they call it superstition. Nothing under Heaven, could induce me to cross the sea without a Scapular of the Blessed Virgin with me; I always carry two, one round my neck, another in my pocket. And, I will tell you what you will do if you are travelling in a railway carriage, and wish to insure yourself against accident. Take your seat in the third class carriage, and give the difference between the first and that of the first or second class to the poor in the name of Mary, and she will surely protect you.—*Kather Cahill.*

It is not mortal sin to calumniate falsely for the preservation of one's honour.—*Caramuel's Theology.*

The doctrine of equivocation is for the consolation of afflicted Catholics, and for the instruction of all the godly.—*Blackwell on the Gunpowder plot.*

A man may swear that he hath not done a thing, though he have, by under a thing to him self, any particular day or before he was born—and that is frequently of great convenience, and is always justifiable, when it is necessary or advantageous to his health, honor, or estates.—*Smiche's Oppr. Moral. Part 2, Book 3, Chap. 6.*

The intention regulates the quality of the action: and therefore man lies not though he say, I swear that I have not done such a thing, if he adds in a whisper to himself 'this day,' if he pronounces aloud 'I swear,' then mentally inserts 'I say,' and afterwards proceeds aloud, 'that I have not done such a thing, or if he has an intention to give his discourse that sense which a prudent man would attach to it.—*Filastus, Tract. 25, Chap. 11.*

A judge may lawfully take a sum of money to give sentence for which party he pleases, when both have equal right.—*Escobar's Mor. Theo. Vol. 1, Book 2.*

It is lawful to dissemble in the administration of the sacraments; and for the same reason, it is no sin to contract a deceitful marriage by using equivocal expressions.—*Escobar's Mor. Theo.*

The Pope can annul and cancel every possible obligation arising from an oath.—*Lessius De Just. Lib. 2, Cap. 42.*

Calumny, though grounded on absolute falsities, is not a mortal sin against either justice or charity.—*Dicanti lo, De Justitia, Lib. 2, Cap. 42.*

MARRIED.

In this town on Friday, the 27th inst., by the Rev'd Thomas Wardrope, Mr. GEORGE N. GIBBS of Bytown, to Miss JANE HODGES of Vanhook's Hill.

OBITUARY.

With much regret we announce the demise of JOHN A. TORNEY, Esq. J. P. Crown Land Agent for the river St. John, in C. East, and its tributaries, on Tuesday last at Fredericton, N. B. in the 30th year of his age, of consumption, contracted we believe in camping out during the construction of the B. N. American Telegraph Line from Quebec to Halifax. Mr. Torney was a man of much energy of character and enterprise, he was upright, straightforward, and honorable in all his transactions, and by perseverance and probity earned for himself a good name and fair fame. He was a good man, a useful citizen, and a warm and attached friend. He had many friends in life, and we doubt not many will mourn his death. We understand his remains are expected in town to-day, and will be conveyed to their final resting place in the family burial ground at Richmond.

DIED.

At Chicago, on the 6th instant, MARIA, wife of Robert Hervey, Esq., Barrister, (formerly of Bytown,) aged 38 years.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, October 31.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oatmeal, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Onions, Apples, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hams, Tallow, Lard, Hides, Fowls, Turkeys, and Geese.

FRESH & CHEAP GROCERIES.

AT THE GENERAL GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE. In the Brick Store. Sign of the large (Rideau Street Lower Bytown.) Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Patent Pails, Wash Boards, Brooms, and a general assortment of Groceries always on hand. ALSO, Liquors, warranted pure. A Superior article of V. Chaloupin & Co. Dark & Pale Brandy. J. De Kupper & Son Gin. Port & Sherry Wine. Jamaica Spirits. High Wines. Molasses & W. W. Vinegar. The Subscriber being desirous to do a Cash Business, his goods will be found at prices, which cannot be surpassed by any other House in the City of Ottawa. Orders punctually attended to GEORGE H. PRESTON.

\$50 REWARD!!

LOST on Friday, the 27th instant, between Mr. Richardson's (Blacksmith) on the March Road and the Bytown Post Office, a large Pocket Book, with two large clasps, containing \$500— and a note of hand for £25, drawn in my favor from David Duulop, Pakenham. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Bytown Gazette Office, or at Mr. James Montgomery's Upper Bytown, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM WOODS.

Bytown, Oct. 28th, 1854.

TO THE LOVERS OF MUSIC. (FRASERS CORNET BAND.)

MESSRS FRASERS will open their Evening Classes for instruction, on the CORNET, SAXHORN, POSTHORN, FLUTE and VIOLIN, on the 1st November next, from seven o'clock till ten every evening. Public Schools and private families attended to in Vocal Music any day between 4 and 6 o'clock, p.m. Particulars made known, on application to Mr. F. at his School Room, No. 1, Daley-street, or, at his Dwelling House, No 6, Besserer-street, Lower Bytown.

Bytown, Oct. 20, 1854.

New Confectionery Establishment. Rideau Street, Bytown.

WILLIAM PRODERICK, Brother-in-law of the late FRANCIS THOMPSON, having returned to Bytown, takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received when in business in Central Bytown, and begs to inform Old Customers and the Public in general, that he intends to re-commence Business in the NEW STONE BUILDING of Mr. John Wade, in Rideau Street, on an extensive scale. The Establishment will be opened on SATURDAY, 7th October, when he will introduce

CONFECTIONERY.

entirely new to the Bytown Public. He will also keep on hand all kinds of SYRUPS, and every other article usually kept in a General Confectionery Establishment.

Wedding and Christening Cakes MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. PRODERICK, who conducted the business of her brother, the late Francis Thompson for Six years, in resuming business again in Bytown desires to state, that nothing will be wanting on her part to merit the support of the Public.

Lower Bytown, Sept. 28th, 1854.—(36)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the Citizens of Bytown and its vicinity that he has now on hand—and intends keeping constantly—an Extensive Stock of Lady's and Gentlemen's ready made BOOTS and SHOES, of every STYLE and QUALITY. He has now on hand, a quantity of excellent

HAIR OVERSHOES,

to which, with his other well assorted stock, he solicits the attention of intending purchasers.

Wellington Street, } Upper Bytown, } Oct. 9th, 1854.

Now Grocery Establishment.

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

UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK.

Bytown December 6th 1853.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.

After Saturday the 6th inst. and till further notice, regular

PASSENGER TRAINS

Will run between Prescott and Kemptville as follows:—

Leave Prescott at 10.30 a.m., stop at Spencer's and Oxford Stations, and arrive at Kemptville at 11.45 a.m.

Leave Kemptville at 3 p.m., stop at Oxford and Spencer's Stations, and arrive at Prescott at 4.15 p.m.

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

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

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

R. HOUGH S. B. & P. Railway.

Sept. 4th, 1854.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John and George Lang, Painters is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, who are authorized to settle all debts due to and from the late firm.

GEORGE & JAMES LANG.

Bytown, August 10th, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of Parliament for a charter for a Joint Stock Company to be organized for the purpose of erecting a Hotel on the Hill between Upper and Lower Bytown viz—on Lots 14, 15, 16, on the North side of Sparks Street, and on Lots 14, 15, 16, on South side of Wellington street.

Bytown, August 1854.

PATENT PAILS! PATENT PAILS!!

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

Wholesale & Retail. GEORGE H. PRESTON

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, } —(21-4) } May 29th, 1854.

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.

Warens of every description accurately repaired. A variety of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (75s.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A T THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Bytown an intelligent youth to act as Messenger. Bytown, August 30th, 1854.

HATS! HATS!!

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 triflings in gold and silver kept constantly on hand.

JANES PEACOCK

Walter and Purdie's

Rideau Street.

Bytown, March 14th, 1854. (16-4)



Before the Public, Once More!!

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

**ANDREW PORTER,**

FORMERLY OF THE

Firm of J. & A. Porter, Sussex Street, Lower Bytown.

IS AGAIN IN THE FIELD for Commercial Treaties.

He would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, both in the Country and the Town, that he has now OPENED A WHOLESALE PACKAGE WAREHOUSE in Sparks' Street, directly opposite the TELEGRAPH OFFICE. For the present his office is in Heney's Buildings, the door East of Robinson & Heubach's, and next door to the Québec Bank, where he can always be found to attend to the Calls of those who may be pleased to honor him with their Custom.

**IN STORE FOR SALE,**

- 100 Chests Twankay Tea at Montreal prices, saving to the buyer Expense and Freight.
- 100 Chests fine Hyson Twankay Tea.
- 200 do. Superior Brands and Qualities.
- Tobaccos, 5's, 8's, & 10's.
- Porto, Rico Sugar in Hogsheads, " " Barrels,
- Muscovado Sugar, Barrels Pulverized, " Crush'd Loaf Sugar,
- Bags Green Coffee, Barrels Roasted do.
- " Carolina Rice,
- Bags Soft Shell Almonds, " Spanish Nuts, " Wall do.
- Button Blue, Starch of various kinds, Patent Pails, Brooms of all kinds.

**OILS,**

- Casks Refined Machinery Oil,
- " Olive do.
- " Lard do.
- " Elephant do.
- " Solar Sperm do.

LIQUORS and WINES of Superior Qualities and Brands.

- Hogsheads Dark Brandy, do. Pale do.
- do. DeKuyper & Son's Gin,
- Pipes and half-Pipes Hunt's Superior Port Wine.

**HIGH WINES,**

- Casks Sherry Wine, do. Madeira do.
- Breshets Champaigne.

- Liverpool Soap, Montreal do.
- Tallow and Sperm Candles, Candle Wick and Shoe Thread,

- LIVERPOOL SALT, Bags Liverpool Salt, Mess Pork (Montreal Inspection), Prime Mess Pork, Table Codfish, 200 Sides New York Sole Leather (daily expected.)

Having recently returned from New York, Boston and Montreal Markets, where he has made extensive purchases, he will at all times be able to sell GOODS of SUPERIOR QUALITY and at a Low Price to suit the

views of all Buyers. All Orders from the Upper Ottawa and Country will be strictly attended to.

October 14, 1854. (38-1f.)

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

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

For further particulars apply to JOHN MAC-KINNON, Esq., of New Edinburgh, or to A. KEEFER, Esq., Engineer, Prescott. Bytown, Dec., 24th 1854.

**FOR SALE,**

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

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 23.

**TO UPHOLSTERERS,**

WANTED immediately an Upholsterer—one who thoroughly understands his business—to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required. Apply to E. WOOD.

Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

**REMOVAL.**

THE PLANTAGENET WATER DEPOT is Removed to the New Establishment of the Subscriber, in Mr. Sparrow's Stone Building, Sussex Street, where FRESH SUPPLIES of the Mineral Water are received DAILY from the Springs.

H. LAROCQUE.

Bytown, 19th July, 1854. 17]

**A CARD.**

THE Subscribers are prepared to TENDER for the construction of TELEGRAPH LINES on an improved principle, and at moderate prices. Incorporated or other Companies desirous of having a well built line, would do well to address the undersigned. The mode of lines built under their superintendence is "PROMPT ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE" and the motto is a truthful one in all weathers.

For terms &c.,

Apply to

DODGE, DICKENSON & Co

Telegraph Office, Bytown, c. w.

Bytown, Oct. 11th, 1854.—[38-3m.]

**500 LABOURERS WANTED**

WANTED for the CHATS CANAL immediately, 500 good DRILLERS and QUARRYMEN, to whom constant employment will be given, at the best wages; also a number of CARPENTERS and STONE-CUTTERS, such as have been previously engaged on Public Works.

Men with families will be preferred. This locality is one of the most healthy places in Canada, and good comfortable buildings have been already erected for the accommodation of the above and a greater number. The work will continue for three years. There is steam navigation from Bytown to the foot of the Canal. A. P. McDONALD & Co.

**SERVANT BOY WANTED.**

WANTED a lad about 15 or 16 years of age to whom constant employment will be given. He must be of steady habits—Apply at this office.

**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 Royan, 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 STABLES, and a Commodious Yard, are attached to the premises, and careful Ostlers will be in attendance.

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

Bytown, May 6th, 1854. (17-1f)

**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 and 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.

**CHELSEA HOUSE.**

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

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

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

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Chelsea, May 27th 1854.



## 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

TO

## LUMBERERS.

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

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

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

## NOTICE

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

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

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

## 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 Commissions, 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.

## 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 GIRL 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. D. HELY.  
New York, March 14, 1854. 12

## PRIZE CHEESE.

2,000 LBS. prize cheese at the store of the Subscribers.

—ALSO—

JUST received a new supply of TURKEY CURRANTS—Fresh COFFEE and PICKLED SALMON

Pure Liquors in variety—Brandy, Gin, Wine, &c.

Intending Purchasers are solicited to call and examine the articles.

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN.  
Rideau Street General Grocery, }  
4th October, 1854. }

## THE SUBSCRIBER

IN RETURNING THANKS to his numerous Friends and Customers for the very liberal support he has received since he became the PURCHASER of the STOCK and GOOD WILL of the CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, belonging to the Heirs of the late FRANCIS THOMSON, would take this opportunity of informing the Inhabitants of the Valley of the Ottawa, that he is still further ENLARGING HIS PREMISES and trusts that by unremitting attention to business, always keeping on hand, the Newest and Very Best Articles in his line, and employing none but the most competent workmen that can be found in this or any other country, to merit a continuance of those favors which has rendered the enlargement of his premises necessary.

## Always on Hand.

SHANTY, CABIN and SODA BISCUIT, in Barrels and Boxes; Sweet, Plain, Jenny Lind and Boston CRACKERS, and all kinds of Fruit in the Season.

Bytown, Oct. 13, 1854. A SCOTT.  
Town papers to copy for three weeks.

## REMOVAL SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING;

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the Citizens of Bytown, and all other interested, that he has removed his

## HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

to the premises lately occupied by the Messrs. Graham, next door to the Store of Messrs. Brough, Heron & Co., where he is determined to beard the public to the best of his ability, and, if possible, go a-head to the satisfaction of all.

GEORGE N. GREEN.  
Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854. (39.)

## 1854. Steamboat Notice.



THE UNION FORWARDING COMPANY respectfully intimates 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 Carriers, 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 Carriage for the Company and the punctual delivery of Property entrusted to his care may be relied on.

T. A. C.

## 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 in a paper published in an adjoining District, and in the Canada Gazette. The first and last copies of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk. A'byl.  
Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853.

## 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.

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 is equal, if not superior, to any other party engaged in the trade.

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

His Forwarding Stock is composed of Steamers

LILY,  
ALBERT,  
LEEDS, and  
St. GEORGE,

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

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

G. CARLETON, Agent, Bytown,  
Wm. ROSS, " Montreal,  
Wm. DORRILEY, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bytown and the surrounding country, that he has now for sale a large collection of paintings, consisting chiefly of Scenes on the Ottawa, all of which he is prepared to dispose on reasonable terms.

Flags, Banners, Signs, and every other description of Ornamental Painting executed on the shortest notice.

Residence, next door to the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas G. Burns Lower Bytown.

Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOT No. 30, in the ninth Concession of Gou-bernu, within four miles of Bell's Corners, Nepean, containing 200 Acres. The land is of good quality, and in an eligible situation, being only 14 miles from Bytown. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

JAMES ABBOTT.

Nepean, October, 1854.

3-in.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CAUTION ANY person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by ROBERT McNAB in favor of Mr. WILLIAM N. FAICHERY, of Renfrew, and endorsed by JOHN McNAB, of Horton, for the sum of Forty-two Pounds Currency; dated Horton the 1st. of April, 1853, and made payable to the said WILLIAM N. FAICHERY 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.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 4th July, 1854.

IT is requested that persons having communications to make to DOCTOR THOMAS BOUTLIN, in his capacity as Inspector of Crown Lands Agencies, or as Superintendent of Works to be performed on Roads in Lower Canada, out of the Provincial Funds, or relating to either of those subjects, may forward the same to him direct, at his office St. Hyacinthe. (27-3m.)

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.

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.

FRANCIS CLEMOW.

Bytown, May 24th, 1854.—(20)

ON CONSIGNMENT,

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

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

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

FRANCIS CLEMOW.

Bytown, 13th June 1854.

NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS CLEMOW.

Bytown June 13th, 1854.

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean Jan'y, 1854.

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 Trosspassers.

The public are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the East half of Lots Nos. 12 & 13, Junction Gore, Rideau Front, of 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. (9u)



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:

Miles.	
From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is....	960
By American Lake Shore,.....	952

In favor of American Route, is.... 4} Hours,

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

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

Via American Route,..... 30

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)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Royal Engineer Office, at Bytown, Canada West, until Noon, on THURSDAY, the 26th OCTOBER, 1854, for ENGINEER SERVICES on the OTTAWA CANAL, for the period from 1st NOVEMBER next, to 31st MARCH, 1856.

The Contract terminable at any period after one year, by either party giving to the other three month's notice in writing.

No Tender will be received unless made on the Printed Forms, which are attached to the Printed Schedules, by either adding to, or deducting from, the stated Prices, a per centage, or taking the Contract at the prices of the Schedules.

The Schedule is divided into three portions: The 1st consists of Bricklayers, Mason's Stone-Cutter's, Pavior's, and Plasterer's Work.

The 2nd of Carpenter's, Ironmonger's Shingling and Turning Work; and

The 3rd of Painter's and Plumber's Work.

—For each of which portions Tenders may be made; but persons Tendering for the whole will be preferred to those proposing for particular portions only, provided the offer in other respects be considered advantageous to the public.

Printed Forms may be obtained, and every information as to the Works to be executed, and the manner of proposing for them, will be given, on application to the Royal Engineer Office at Bytown.

A deposit of 20s. to be made for each set of Printed Schedules, which will be paid back on its being returned undamaged.

Payments will be made at the periods stated in the Schedules, by Ordnance Draft on the Commissariat, payable either in Specie or Bank Notes, at the option of the Commissariat.

Local Commissariat Office. }  
Montreal, 14th Oct. 1854. }

REGALIA.

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

Upper Bytown, }  
June 24th, 1854. }—(25.)



**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.**

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

**DIRECTORS**

JOHN R. FORSYTH, *Kingston;*  
WILLIAM FORD, Jr., *Kingston;*  
THOS. W. ROBISON, *Kingston;*  
DAVID ROBLIN, *Napanee;*  
HAMILTON SPENCER, *Elmira;*  
WM. F. MEUDELL, *Toronto;*  
WM. MATTHEW, *Brockville;*  
JAMES ROSS, *Belleville.*

JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*  
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*

Every information may be obtained on application at any of the undermentioned

**OFFICES:**

S. C. BIXBY, 10 Court-Square, Boston,  
JOHN ROBERTS, India Street, Portland.  
D. DEFORREST 53 Gt St James, St Montreal  
F. J. LOGAN, St. Peter Street, Quebec,  
D. & H. McLACHLIN, Bytown, who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.

A Messenger will leave Montreal for Bytown every Monday and Thursday at half-past 5, P. M. Leave Bytown for Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at half-past 5, A. M.

**THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By these safe and expeditious means of transit and moderate charges, the Company expects a large share of public patronage.

JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*  
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*  
KINGSTON APRIL 5th, 1854.

**FARMERS HOTEL,**  
(Formerly Castlebar House.)

**KEMPTVILLE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

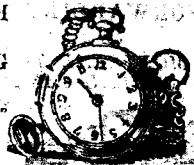
(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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.  
April 5th 1854.

**WATCH MAKING AND ENGRAVING &c.**



**WILLIAM TRACY**

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

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

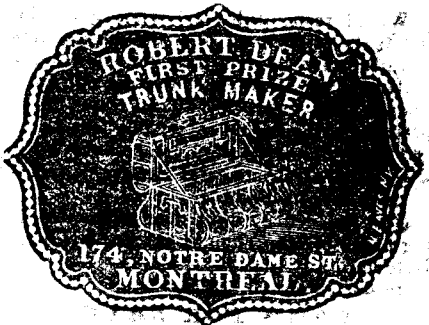
Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted.

Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver, &c. Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.

Bytown, March 8th; 1853.

**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.



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

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

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

Wellington street, Upper Bytown, }  
March 14th, 1854.

**THE ORANGE LILY,**

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

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

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

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

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

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