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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, MAY 27, 1854.

NO. 20.

Poetry.

(FOR THE "ORANGE LILY.")

THE DYING GIRL TO HER LOVER

It strikes—another hour has fled,
To mingle with the things that were,
And I before another's sped,
Shall be a thing of dread and fear:
Then Allan dearest grasp my hand,
And smooth the tresses on my brow,
Till life expires, beside me stand,
I feel Death grappling with it now.

His cold touch chills my fainting heart,
While mists are floating 'fore my eyes,
Oh God! 'tis very soon to part,
From all I love and idolize.
Come closer, closer, to my side,
And let my last, of earthly sight,
Be fastened on my bosom's pride,
Whose slightest smile thrill'd with delight.

Bend o'er me while my cold lips press,
Once more in rapture to thy own,
One moment meet in love's caress,
Before my fluttering spirit's flown
We've lived, and loved, bright was our day,
Though black its night descends on me,
But thou again wilt love as gay,
When Helen will forgotten be!

Nay—promise not, man's heart is weak,
And time works wondrous changes there,
Can chase the lilies from his cheek,
And bid the roses blush as fair
Beside, I do not wish that thou,
Shouldst live a lone forgotten thing,
Then utter not the heedless vow,
That only can from passion spring!

Thou'lt woo, and win some other maid,
And bring her to thy bosom's home,
Nor think 'twill grieve thy Helen's shade,
No jealous love dwells in you done,
In which this soul shall henceforth live,
To which e'en now it seeks to —
Go live and love, but sometimes grieve,
To me the incense of a sigh!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

[From the Edinburgh Review.]

1. *The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice.* By W. Gouge, M.A. 2nd edition. London: 1853.
2. *Discourses on the Controversies of the Day.* By W. F. Hoop, D.D. London: 1853.
3. *Means of Unity.* A Charge by Archdeacon Hart. London: 1847.

(Continued from our last.)

These exaggerations of Protestant doctrines could not fail to produce a reaction in the opposite direction. As to the seventeenth century the intolerant Calvinism of the Synod of Dort promoted the triumph of Arminian theology in England, so in our times a disgust at the excesses of the Puritan party caused that rapid growth of High Church opinions, which distinguished

the second quarter of the present century. It is often said, indeed, that the High Church party was predominant during the greater part of the preceding century, and continued powerful till the close of what we may call the *Edgworth* period. But this is a mere confusion, caused by similarity of names between parties utterly dissimilar. The 'Church and the King men,' who flourished thirty, fifty, or seventy years ago, were a political and not a religious party. They sometimes talked of Orthodoxy, at Visitation Dinners or University Elections; but they meant by Orthodoxy not any theological creed, but love of titles and hatred of Methodists. They had no affinity with modern High Churchmen, except the dislike of Protestant Dissenters. The true High Church theology represents the dominant school of the Caroline epoch; a school which, though too often identified with despotic bigots like Laud, yet produces many illustrious writers and many eminent saints. This party died out at the beginning of the last century, after its exaggerated phase (with which we have recently again been familiarised) had developed itself in the Non-jurors. From its extreme form, however, it must be distinguished by every candid historian, the Anglican, though it may be pushed into the Romanistic creed, is not identical therewith. It was revived in a systematic form twenty years ago, by an able knot of writers, the principal of whom pledged themselves to one another, "to use every means of reviving a belief in the doctrines of Anglicanism, and originated for that purpose the 'Tracts for the Times.'" It is true that these writers very rapidly developed the opinions from which they started into actual Romanism. But the earlier Tracts contain a *bona fide* attempt to base the creed of the Church upon strictly Anglican tradition. Mr. Newman has fully explained the way in which he and his ablest followers were led on, step by step, from the original starting point to higher ground. Nor would we deny that, according to the rules of strict logic, this progress was inevitable. But logical results from one principle are often modified by conclusions no less logical from another. And it is historically certain that many intellects, and those of no contemptible power, are capable of acquiescing in that system of belief which is still maintained by Bull and Pearson, though to other minds its premises seem necessarily to involve the conclusions of Rome.

The characteristic tenets of this party are supplemental rather than contradictory to those of their predecessors. The Anglican accepts the doctrine that 'we are justified by faith,' but gives equal prominence to the rational truth that 'we are judged by works.' He acknowledges that men must be converted by grace, but maintains that Christians are regenerated by baptism. He assents to the sole supremacy of Scripture, but adds that 'the Church hath authority in controversies of faith.' And this authority he distinguishes from all

* See the account of this compact, which was made in 1827 given by Mr. Perceval himself in the *Tracts* to it, in his well-known Letter to the Irish Lock Society's Journal, Article 2nd.

pretenders by its apostolic descent. Thus the watchwords of the school are 'Judgment by works,' 'Baptismal Regeneration,' 'Church Authority,' and 'Apostolical Succession.'

As to the first head, there is no real difference between the moderate Anglican and the moderate Evangelical. Both agree that the works of man cannot earn reward from God; both agree that without sanctification there can be no salvation. But perhaps the Evangelical party had too much stress on the beginning of the religious life, and had trusted to the spontaneous action of that first spiritual impulse for producing all requisite growth in holiness. The Anglicans saw this mistake, and have corrected it by a teaching more systematically practical.

The second tenet, that of Baptismal Regeneration, is more distinctive. The Recordists, as we have seen, practically heathenise Christendom, by denying the Christian name to all except that narrow circle whom they designate as the elect. The Anglicans meet this uncharitable dogma with the assertion that all Christians, as such, are in a condition spiritually different from that of the heathen. They teach that all the members of the Visible Church are the elect of God; and that all baptized persons are members of the Visible Church, and as such are endowed with all gifts and graces necessary to salvation. Even here, though the difference may appear considerable between the High Church and Evangelical phraseology, it is really a difference in terms rather than in meaning. For the moderate Low Churchman believes that those who are baptized into the Christian Church are admitted to a share in spiritual blessing; and the Anglican acknowledges that if the regenerated infant grows up a sinful man, he needs conversion before he can enjoy the blessings to which he has been called.

The addition of the authority of the Church to that of Scripture, seems, at first sight, the most serious divergence of the three. Yet such authority is undoubtedly claimed by the Articles, and may be narrowed within limits strictly Protestant. Nor can it be denied that a reasonable man, in the formation of his opinions, would give great weight to the collective judgement of other Christians. Yet, on the other hand, this principle has an alarming power of expansion. The Anglican divines have been led to cherish it partly because they felt the evils of perpetual doubt and pre-emptious questioning, partly because they sought for some authoritative guidance to check the follies of weak brethren; but chiefly because they love those moral qualities which are closely linked to obedience and submission. But their teaching on this head is beset by great difficulties. We

One of the best and ablest of the modern Evangelical Clergy has recently admitted this speaking of the members of his party, he says: 'The Gospel, they say, is made up of a few cardinal truths, which cannot be too often repeated. What so much time spent in talking about a again and again (little as it is) for internal and external use of a copy of the Bible, the thousand details of actual life. (See the *Harvey's Series in Works of William Harvey*, p. 1.)

acknowledges, say their opponents, 'the authority of the true Church; but for what Church do you claim this power, and where shall we find her teaching?' The Anglican replies that the Church is that of England, and her teaching is to be found in her Liturgy and Articles. But these formularies admit of divers interpretations, and need a living voice to decide between conflicting interpreters. 'Where then,' says the inquirer, 'shall I seek this living voice, which may solve my doubts?' To this it is replied that the accents of the Church are to be heard from the lips of her bishops, and that her presbyters ordained by those bishops are her living oracles to each individual layman in every separate parish. But when asked whether the laity under the charge of Dr. McNeile are to believe a different creed from those under Dr. Pusey, the Anglican is perplexed for an answer; and still more so when he is reminded that the collective voice of the bishops is silent, and that individual bishops differ as much as their presbyters.

But again the inquirer demands satisfaction on a farther point. 'How am I to know,' he says, 'that the English establishment is that true Church which can alone claim authority to teach and guide?' The Anglican theology replies that the true Church possesses unity as well as visibility. Truth is one, therefore the true Church is one. And this one Church has a note whereby she may be known. In each country she is that body of orthodox Christians which is governed by bishops possessing the Apostolical Succession. Hence the Dissenter, who secedes from his parish church, is forsaking the communion of the Apostles. But here again the High Churchman is embarrassed by his Roman antagonist. For a rival Church exists in England, also governed by bishops to whom the Apostolic consecration has been literally transmitted from the very source whence the Anglican bishops derive their own orders. And that Church declares the Anglican doctrine not orthodox but heretical, and her bishops not successors of the Apostles but schismatical usurpers. How are the laity of the Metropolis to decide whether their allegiance be due to the Bishop of London or the Archbishop of Westminster? Their decision can scarcely be determined in favour of the former by the criterion of Unity, Ecclesiastical Authority or Apostolic Succession.

Thus these hierarchical claims of Anglicanism are dangerous weapons; serviceable artillery, perhaps, against the sectarian, but liable to recoil in the discharge. They do not, however, hold a prominent place in the teaching of High Churchmen. They are not the basis of their system, but only secondary and ornamental details. Even against Dissenters they are not rigidly enforced. The hereditary non-conformist is not excluded from Salvation. Foreign Protestants are even owned as brethren, though a mild regret is expressed that they lack the blessing of an authorised Church government. Apostolical succession is not practically made essential to the being of a Church, but rather cherished as a dignified and ancient pedigree, connecting our English episcopats with primitive antiquity, and binding the present to the past by a chain of filial piety. In the same hands, Church authority is reduced to little more than a claim to that deference which is due from the ignorant to the learned, from the taught to the teacher. Meanwhile the maintainers of these views are useful, not only as a counterpoise to the extravagance of the Rocoedites, but for much positive

good achieved by themselves. And, considered as a whole, they form a party which the Church could ill afford to spare.

In the first place, their system gives freer scope to the feelings of reverence, awe, and beauty than that of their opponents. They endeavour, and often successfully, to enlist those feelings in the service of piety. Music, painting, and architecture they consecrate as the handmaids of religion. Thus they attract an order of men found chiefly amongst the most cultivated classes, whose hearts must be reached through their imagination rather than their understanding. It is surely well that such provision has been made for those whose taste (perhaps over refined) has been shocked by the flippant familiarity of superficial religionists. But the influence of these Anglican divines is not confined to the fastidious few. They have a greater reality to the religion of all ranks, by their energetic protest against the hollowness and insincerity of popular piety. Too often a 'professor of religion' was led to think that by the pronunciation of an easy Shibboleth, coupled with an abstinence from balls and theatres, he atoned for a life of covetousness and self-indulgence. The old Evangelical body, it is true, always discountenances such self-deceit. But the Anglican School has checked it more successfully by the prominence which they give to the duties of daily life, and the formation of habits. Moreover their exhortations cannot be turned aside by excuses which often parry the heroic thrusts of other preachers. 'We are waiting for the time of our conversion'—'We hope to receive our effectual calling in due season'—'To such pleas their reply is ready and consistent. You have already received the needful help. You have the power to pray and act. You are now the elect of God; make your election sure, lest you be cast away.' Such addresses administer no palliative to the conscience, and encourage no indolent hope of a compulsory reformation.

In the same spirit, the writers of this party have contributed to the religious literature of the day many admirable works which under the guise of fiction teach the purest Christianity, and exemplify its bearings on every detail of common life. To the training of childhood especially they have rendered most valuable aid, by thus embodying the precepts of the Gospel. But we need not do more than allude to works so universally known and valued as those of Miss Sewell, Mr. Adams and Bishop Wilberforce.*

Again, the revival of the High Church party has affected an important improvement among the clergy. Many of these were prejudiced by hereditary dislike against the doctrines and the persons of the Evangelicals, and by this prejudice were repelled from religion. But under the name of

† About the time of the first appearance of the 'Tracts' half the religious world was going mad after the Irrragies (who spoke in unknown tongues), the Rowites (who worked miracles), and the Plymouth Brethren, who advocated a community of goods.

The Evangelical party has also pursued the line of religious fiction, but generally with less success. Mrs. Sherwood, it is true, had great power of narrative, but her love of the pomps and vanities of the world too often overpowers her sense of religion. One recent Evangelical work of this kind, however, we may notice as possessing great merit.—'The Daughter at Home,' by an anonymous author. As a picture of the power of religion in gradually subduing asperities of a gloomy disposition and morbid temper, this story is unequalled.

orthodoxy and the banner of the High Church, they have willingly received fruit against which, had it come to them another shape, they would have closed their ears and hearts. A better spirit has thus been breathed into hundreds who but for this new movement would have remained, as their fathers were before them, mere Numbots, Ratrods, or Fishing rods.

We cannot trace to the party of which we are now speaking, such great measures of public morality as are due to the school of Wilberforce and Buxton. But this is no reproach to them; for they did not exist as a distinct party till those national reforms were accomplished. They have, however, originated two public movements of much importance in our own time; that for the establishment of Protestant Sisterhoods of Mercy, and that for the general creation of Colonial Bishoprics.† Some discredit has been thrown upon the former of these objects, by the indiscretion of its more conspicuous promoters. Yet even in the midst of this indiscretion, there has been much to admire, in the self-devotion of body and soul to the relief of misery. And the original sisterhood, instituted under the superintendence of the Bishop of London, to train nurses for the hospitals, has, we believe, furnished no such occasion of stumbling. The movement for establishing Bishoprics in the Colonies has attracted greater public attention, and has met with more unqualified success. In the last thirteen years, fifteen new Bishoprics have been founded, and the complete organization of the Church transferred to as many nascent empires. We need not say that our satisfaction at this result springs not from our attributing any miraculous powers to the episcopal office. We value it not as the source of thaumaturgic influence, but as an instrument of good government; not for its magical but for its moral energy. The superintendence of any central authority can do much by combining and harmonising the isolated efforts of individuals; the superintendence of a zealous and intelligent man can do no more. Nor does he only render more efficient the labours of those amongst whom he comes to preside; his presence attracts more labourers into the vineyard. Those who would have shrunk from the isolation of independent action, now gladly go to work under a chief pastor on whose wisdom they rely, and on whose affectionate sympathy and encouragement they depend.—That is no mere theory is proved by the fact that in thirteen years the number of clergy in those fifteen new episcopates had increased from 274 to 503.*

But, as we have already said, the public measures promoted by an ecclesiastical party are a less certain test of its merits than that afforded by the conduct of its private members, and the efficiency of their parochial ministrations. From this criterion the Anglican party has no need to shrink. The moderate High Churchman (supposing him, of course, to be in earnest) is peculiarly fitted for the management of a

† It is true that the first example in the present century was given by the Evangelical party, the foundation of the Bishopric of Calcutta in 1814 having been entirely due to the exertions of Wilberforce. But no general effort was made in the same cause, till the establishment of the 'Colonial Bishopric Fund.'

* In connexion with these efforts for the benefit of the Colonies we would notice the great impulse given by the High Church party, during the last twenty years, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and also the foundation of St. Augustine's College at Canterbury, for training Colonial Missionaries.

country parish. With the aristocratic classes his view of Christianity is usually more acceptable than any other; and his heartiness and old English feeling, his love of festivals and holidays, and his active benevolence, render him popular among the poor. With the middle class, the shopkeepers and artisans, he is usually less successful. They are not as yet sufficiently cultivated to be susceptible of the artistic and imaginative influences which attract the higher ranks, and they are filled with a jealous and not unnatural suspicion of everything in which they fancy a Home-ward tendency. Hence the Anglican clergyman should, for his own comfort and for the good of those under his charge, be placed rather in the country than in the town; because, in the former, his parish-ogers consist almost exclusively either of the rich or poor, while the middling class is dominant in the boroughs. Such a clergyman as we have described will not differ from his Evangelical neighbours in any material point of doctrine. Had he lived fifty years ago, his sermons would have stamped him as a 'Methodist' or a 'Calvinist,' among the fox-hunting parsons who used these terms synonymously, and applied them to every man who was an earnest believer in Christianity. Nor are his ordinary parochial labours distinguished from those of his Low Church brethren. He and they are equally to be found in the cottages of the poor, comforting the afflicted, reading to the sick, and praying with the dying. He adopts the same plans of usefulness which have been originated by his Evangelical predecessors. Like them he encourages the zeal for missionary exertion, though perhaps he may be prejudiced against the 'Church Missionary Society,' and the Committee which he establishes may collect funds for its elder sister of the 'Propagation.' He vies with his neighbors in zeal for the education of the poor; pays daily visits to the school; turns the apprentice-teachers into his own private pupils; and works hard in preparing his master and mistress for the annual visit of her Majesty's Inspector.

Within the walls of the Church the distinction of parties is perhaps more marked than in the school-room or the cottage; though even here it is becoming gradually obliterated, by the adoption among the best men in every party of the reforms originating with either side. The first difference which strikes us, regards the Sacrament of Baptism. In its administration the Anglicans have revived the practice (alike Rubrical and reasonable) of celebrating it in the public service. The infant member is adopted into the Christian family with the sympathising prayers of his assembled brethren. The external appliances of the rite are made to correspond with its dignity and beauty. The mean basin of crockery is discarded, and the ancient font of stone restored, and filled to the brim with pure water, the consecrated type of purity and innocence. Nor is it (for the sake of needless symbolism) pushed into the porch where it must be invisible to the congregation, but placed in a conspicuous and central spot, where the service can be witnessed by every eye, and heard by every ear. The same sense of artistic fitness which dictates these changes, prompts also to other restorations. The parish priest has generally inherited from the past a church beautiful in its original structure, but defaced by the tasteless innovation of

recent barbarism. The 'high embodied roof' no longer retains its original pitch; the windows have lost not only their stained glass, but even their tracery; the pillars are cut away to make room for hideous monuments; and the stone is buried under a hundred coats of whitewash. He hastens, so far as he can obtain the means, to restore the sacred edifice to its pristine beauty. The mouldings emerge into light; the whitewash disappears; the storied windows once more fling a chequered colouring over the walls; the crosses rise again from their broken shafts, over a lofty roof. But, when all this is done, the worst abomination remains behind. The area of nave, choir, and aisles is choked up, with high square pews only half occupied, where the richer parishioners recline in solitary state, while the poor are too often left to stand in the gangway. This, perhaps the most odious practical abuse introduced into the Church during the last two centuries, the Anglican party has the credit of successfully combating. 'Equality within the House of God,' has been from the first their motto and their practice. Nor is it an easy task which they have undertaken. The fat farmer, who for fifty years has snored unseen beneath the shelter of his wooden walls, is frantic at the idea that he should be exposed to the vulgar gaze. The young rustic, who has earned on a comfortable flirtation in the corner of the adjacent parsonage, regards the curtailment of its lofty proportions as treason against the privileges of love. The selfishness of ownership, the dignity of property, are roused to the combat, and fight energetically against the invasion of their rights. Moreover, the clergyman cannot legally make any alterations at all, without the consent of his churchwardens, who are often the most pig-headed opponents of his reforms. This consent once obtained, he must hasten on the work, lest they should change their mind; nor let him hope for any rate from his vestry to aid him in the execution. If at length he has succeeded in replacing the old boxes by decent seats, there remains the invidious task of assigning to each householder his due share of room. No one must be too far from the pulpit, no one too near the door; to put a man behind a pillar is to create a mortal enemy. The clergyman who succeeds in triumphing over all these difficulties, without making himself the most unpopular man in the parish, must possess a rare union of tact and courage.* Yet that many such clergy men exist in the Anglican party, is evident from the number of old churches which we see freed from the nuisance of pews, and filled by contented parishioners. It must be acknowledged, however, that every such improvement renders all similar changes in its neighbourhood comparatively easy. The advantage of the reformed arrangement is so manifest, that in a short time it is generally acknowledged. The restored church is cited as a model; strangers come to see it; the natives grow proud of it; their neighbours become enu-

* We lately visited a parish where this kind of reformation was proceeding, amidst a storm of opposition. One farmer was especially furious at the removal of a hideous gallery, which for the last fifty years had blocked up a beautiful window. He declaimed indignantly against the Parson's tyranny. "I have heard of them tyrants of Antikitty," said he, "who burnt people because they wouldn't agree with their notions. And our Parson is just as bad—burning our gallery." Another said, "It was all Popery: Weren't them new-fangled narrow pews what they used to call Monk's cells?"

rous, and at last allow the example to be imitated with little opposition.

The removal of this and other barbarous innovations may be considered to belong to that work which has fallen peculiarly to the Anglican clergy—the restoration of ancient churches. But the same party has shown equal taste and activity in the building of new ones. To the noble edifices bequeathed us by the middle ages, they have added others not unworthy of their prototypes.

But above all, their revival of church music deserves honourable mention. Till their epoch, the psalmody of a village church was truly a disgraceful exhibition. A choir, consisting frequently of the most drunken reprobates in the parish, bawled out the 'Halleluiah,' which they sang in parts, that is, in a complicated kind of discord. No other music varied the service, except the singing of a metrical psalm, from which the poetry had been previously extracted by Tate and Brady. The instrumental accompaniment of the performance was the squeaking of a cracked lute, and the growling of a base viol. All this is now on the road to amendment. Music is taking its proper place in the public worship. The wretched metrical version of the psalms is superseded by hymns uniting poetry with devotion; and at the same time the more ancient melodies of the Church are restored to their due prominence. It is an error that the chanting of the psalms, and the singing of the other musical parts of the service, is a difficult feat of art. On the contrary, the best chants are the simplest kinds of music known, consisting of a very few notes, perpetually reiterated. A congregation can far more easily learn to join in this kind of psalmody than in ordinary hymn-tunes, which are much more complex. We know village churches where the whole congregation join in the strains of Farrant and Tallis, and the Georgian tunes. And it is found that when the people are thus trained to take an intelligent part in the musical portion of the liturgy, they will not leave their responses in the prayers to the listless articulation of the clerk.

Such are some of the services lately rendered to the Church by the Anglican party. Its modern hagiology is of course less copious than that of the Evangelicals, inasmuch as its existence as a reformed party has been much shorter. Yet we need not doubt that it will again produce saintly men, as in times of old. For its creed is the same which nourished the piety of the best Churchman and the best Churchwoman of the seventeenth century; her whose gentle virtues shone amid the pollution of the most corrupt of courts, with the lustre of a pearl upon a dunghill;—and him who is pronounced by an historian not likely to be partial, to have approached as near as human infirmity permits, to the ideal perfection of Christian virtue. Nor are there wanting living representatives of the practice, as well as the profession, of these ancient worthies. Bishop Selwyn is not undeserving of a place in the same category with Bishop Perry. And among the adherents to the Anglican creed are men who might be cited as examples of the purest type of English character, and women worthy to belong to the same sex and country with Margaret Godolphin.

* Macaulay, Hist. i. p. 637.

(To be Continued.)

The expected Eclipse of the Sun was visible here on the 26th inst.

* Leeds is an exception to this rule; but it is, so far as we know, the only exception.

Improvements in Saw-mills.

Some time since we copied from the *Bowmanville Messenger* a description of some new improvements that had been made in saw mills by Mr. Kent of Newcastle. We then were not able to say whether Belleville was in advance of Newcastle in this respect, but we are now glad to be able to state that she is. On visiting the saw-mill of Mr. Gordon we were surprised at the improvements which had been made in its working by Mr. E. E. Leach. This gentleman has improved in the first place on the water wheel. The advantage which this wheel has over those in general use is the curved bucket, together with a discharge of water upon its periphery. The quantity of water used is much less than that used by other wheels now in operation in this town. In the mill to which attention has been called is a Slabbing gang, Stock and Yankee gang, also an English gate or span of saws. The Slabbing gang is built upon an improved plan of feeding the log to the saws, that of the screw. By this invention the mill can be kept constantly at work. While one log is being sawed another is rolled to its place. The form of the bed or head block for the log being curved, it is only necessary to roll the log to its place, the usual labour of fastening becoming necessary, the screw operating to force the logs into each end at the same time. We think we are correct in estimating the saving of time over the ordinary Slabbing gang at about 30 per cent., as no time is spent in moving or gigging the log back. The operation of the gang for cutting as prepared by the gang described is not unlike others used in the town, except in size. In it are hung, for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch planks, 23 saws, and it will cut two stocks 2 feet each. The Yankee gang is arranged to do the work of a Slabbing and Stock gang at the same time. While one log is passing through on one side of the gate and being sided, another log or stock is passing on the other side in a reversed direction, and being completed. The advantage of this gang over others for a medium size of logs, is the saving of space occupied, expense in building, and labour required for operating. The whole number of saws, in the whole mill, at once in use for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch plank is 63, making for double set 126. This mill is capable of sawing from 50 to 60,000 feet per day of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

We understand that Mr. Leach has improved on the former plan of building gang mills, that of attaching two to one shaft and one set of wheels, or if steam, to one shaft and use but one driving pulley and one belt. It is a well known fact that great power is required in raising a large gang filled with saws. To obviate this difficulty many experiments have been tried which were in a degree effectual, but none that has ever been applied will equal the above plan, which has lately been made use of at Shannonville in Wallbridge's Mill. One gang on each end of the shaft, the cranks placed at opposite angles, gives as nearly a perfect balance as can easily be produced. As one gate is rising the other is falling, consequently the falling of the one must help to raise the other, (which improvement Mr. Leach claims as original,) that at least one-third less power is required to do the same amount of work, with the same number of saws, than by the use of but one on each side.

The Railway laborers employed by Messrs. McDonald and Riddle, Railway Contractors of Hamilton are at present on a strike. Their objection is to working eleven hours a day for a dollar.

Doings at St. Paul's and St. Barnabas.

The following statement appears in the *Morning Advertiser*:—"The election at St. Paul's is a great fact. The parishioners not in the secret were taken by surprise; not so the friends of the incumbent, who were out, bringing up voters, almost before the election commenced. We asked for a poll to be fixed on the Thursday, or any other day, and had it have been acceded to, we should have beat them by 200 majority, as we had a requisition to Mr. Westerton, signed by over 400 parishioners, and they brought up all their strength, and during the last hour, most extensively resorted to bribery and intimidation. Even ladies went round, and offered to take charge of tradesmen's shops, to allow them to vote for the incumbent's candidate, whole streets were lined by mobs hurraing, and the evening was one of great excitement. The vergers at St. Barnabas were at their post, prepared to greet the triumph (as they thought) of their employer. The curates of St. Barnabas were engaged in a street row, marshalling the collegiate boys and choristers, and hounding them on with true Romish zeal, in a disgraceful and wanton outrage; pelting, with rotten eggs, the poor men employed by Mr. Westerton's committee, and have since made abject apologies and begged the forbearance of their opponents. At St. Paul's they have not forgotten this lesson at St. Barnabas: infatuated to their ruin, they still continue their grotesque postures, and the whole church is like an heraldic college. The pillars and walls lined with lozenge-shaped shields numbering from 40 to 50, on which are painted, on a crimson or blood-red ground, white crosses, and the monogram, I.H.S., in various devices, interspersed with Scriptural quotations; and, as a consequence, a congregation intent more upon the 'sights' than the solemnities of the hour. The more constant attendants and devotees may be seen bowing devoutly to the cross, surmounted on a large rood screen. They begged the police to have ready a large force to protect them, as they dreaded some popular intrusion as a retribution on their own diabolical outrages. All the alms collected at St. Paul's, by its wealthy attendants, are expended in maintaining at St. Barnabas a monkish college, every room of which is a storehouse of crucifixes, 'Virgins and Child,' and beads. Here the boys, on what is called the foundation, bred up in all the dark superstitions of a medieval era, are wasting away the glorious hours of their youth and young manhood, in learning the names of fast-days and vigils. The great lessons of life, which are daily inculcated in all well-regulated homes, are replaced by the teachings of Loyola, and the sophistries of a Jesuit school. That which would the wants of many of the poor supply, is wasted on candles which cost half a guinea a-piece, on flowers which cost from £16 to £30 per quarter, and the salaries of a host of attendants on the Jesuit homes by which the church is surrounded. And yet the Bishop of London appealed to, declines interference, offering only the prospects of a suit in the Consistorial Courts. Mr. Bennett was removed without that serious process. You, Sir, can form no conception of the indignation of the district, or of the injury to our common Protestantism, daily committed. Every art has been resorted to to prove Mr. Westerton's election invalid, and with an impudent assumption, as every step put the incumbent and his party deeper in the mire. They proposed a fresh election, promising it should be conducted legally. Similar

steps to those recently made at St. Paul's, as regards the appeal to the Bishop, are now to be made from St. Barnabas, failing that, Parliament will be appealed to in reference to that, and, if necessary, the whole question will be discussed in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Public meetings are to be held, a committee has been organized, funds must be raised, and the fight made in earnest, until we can exclaim, with the glorious Cromwell, 'The Lord hath delivered them into our hands.'"

So great is the demand for troops, for the Eastern Expedition, that it is stated the government purpose, with the consent of the East India Company (which latter condition is not indispensable,) to withdraw a certain number of regiments.

There are, it appears, at this time, serving in India, the following regiments:—

QUEEN'S TROOPS—CAVALRY.—9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 14th Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, (ordered home.)

INFANTRY.—8th Regiment of Foot, 10th 22nd, 24th, 25th, 29th, 32nd, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 70th, 74th, 75th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83rd, 87th, 94th, 96th, and 98th.

Making a total of 28 regiments of Queen's troops for the most part wasting their energies ingloriously and listlessly under the burning sun of the tropics. With reference to the five regiments of cavalry, it should be noticed that one of them, the 15th Hussars, is ordered home and another cavalry corps now at the Cape, is under orders to proceed to Madras, from the Cape, for the relief of the former corps. Only one, however, of the cavalry corps is on active service in India, viz., the 9th Lancers, which is at Umballe, a place situate in a disturbed district of the country. The other regiments are stationed at the several presidencies, as also are the majority of the infantry corps. It is understood that the authorities at the Horse Guards entertain the view and are in communication with the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the point, that at the present juncture of affairs, when we are on the eve of a great war, it is advisable to withdraw some portion of Her Majesty's forces from the British Indian dependencies. The proposal is to order home two of the cavalry corps, and several of the regiments of infantry known to be stationed in perfectly quiet quarters in India, within the limits of the presidencies—troops that might be relieved, and sent home without inconvenience. Whether such corps are destined for the Dardanelles or England is not stated; but those troops which may be embarked to proceed homeward, via the overland route, will probably proceed direct to Constantinople from Cairo or Alexandria, at which place they will arrive, after performing the march across the Desert. The troops intended for home service, in the absence of so many regiments now with the Eastern expedition, will have to perform a long voyage to England, in sailing vessels or transport ships.—But whatever the intention of the government may be with regard to the destination of the forces about to be withdrawn from India, our correspondent is assured that the withdrawal of such troops is fully contemplated.

ARRIVAL OF 300 FRENCH SAILORS.—Yesterday afternoon, the *Soho*, Steam Navigation Company's ship came alongside the St. Katharine's steam packet wharf from Havre-de-Grace, having 300 French seamen on board with officers in command. The novelty of such an arrival in the port of London attracted a considerable crowd of the curious to witness the debarkation. Each man had his hammock and kit, and a great many wore the badge of the French ship *Taucrede*. Conveyances having been procured for the luggage, the men formed in military order, three abreast, and preceded by the baggage wagons, 140, set out for the *Boston-square* Railway station, to take the train for Liverpool, and the remainder for the East India docks. It seems the French government have purchased three screw steamships, two of which are at Liverpool, and one in the East India Docks, for the transport of troops to the Black Sea, and those sailors are to man them.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE EAST—By the time our paper is dry, we believe the staff of the army will have departed. Bets are still laid at a well known club—a club whose members are as remarkable for their sporting as their United Service character—that a single shot will not be fired between the allied forces and the Russians. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the military circles against the Earl of Aberdeen.—Thanks to Lord Raglan, however, our expeditionary force will depart with a good commissariat and a good medical staff. He would not take the command otherwise. Lord Hardinge entertained his brother officers last evening, and by Monday the whole of the staff will have departed from our shores, many of them, perhaps, for ever. The 33rd, now the Duke of Wellington's Own, go with their newly dedicated colours. The Earl of Cardigan has supplied his men with every possible requisite at an enormous expense. He leaves behind him an income of £35,000 per annum in order that he may serve his country abroad.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.—The *Simcoe Standard* says: we have just received the Report of the Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland signed among others, by the Earl of Enniskillen. The Report, while regretting the division in the Grand Lodge of B. N. A., declines to interfere in our affairs and recommends a reconciliation. At the same time it highly censures Mr. Gowar for publishing the Earl of Enniskillen's letter, and attempting to give it a colouring of approval of his conduct, "when no such approval or acknowledgement was intended." The whole Report will be shortly laid before the Brethren. What becomes of Gowar's boasted recognition by the Grand Lodge of Ireland?

Arrival of the "EUROPA."

New York, May 19.

The *Europa* arrived at twelve.

Breadstuffs.—The consumptive demand for Wheat and Flour good, with very large imports, arrives in excess and sells slowly.

The advance on Flour quoted by Brooks at 6d, and Denniston at 1s per barrel. Wheat unchanged.

Western Canal Flour 36s to 36s 6d. - Baltimore and Philadelphia, 36s to 37s. Ohio 37s. - White American Wheat, 11s 6d to 12s. Red and Mixed, 10s 6d to 11s. White Corn, 36s to 38s. Yellow, 37s to 39s.

Privateers are swarming on the Archipelago. An English brig had drifted ashore on the Island of Agnos; there was no one on board, but the cabins were drenched with blood.

Among the passengers by the *Europa* is Lord Elgin the Governor General of Canada.

The Russians had suffered more severely at Odessa than was at first reported.

The Allies had lost only four men.

The Allied Fleet was reported as having bombarded the forts at the mouth of the Danube.

The Russian Fleet had left Sebastopol.

There had been a severe action fought near Silistria, and the Turks compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers.

The Austrians had entered little Wallachia. There had been considerable fighting on the Danube, but not on a large scale.

The American schooner *Grape Shot*, which cleared lately from New York, it was reported, had turned privateer, and had captured a French merchantman off Lauds Bad.

The Baltic Fleet has blockaded all the Russian ports.

Napier was off Stockholm, and was expecting the ice to break up so as to leave Cronstadt clear by the end of April.

FURTHER BY THE "EUROPA."

New York, May 19.

It is reported that a Polish Legion had been organized in Turkey.

Prince Napoleon is said to have arrived at Syria.

France has called into actual services on land and sea 800,000 additional men.

The Imperial Guard has been re-established. The bombardment of Odessa has been officially reported in Parliament.

A debate took place in the House of Commons on the 4th. relative to the Cuban Slave Trade.

Lord John Russell reported that recent appearance of the Spanish Government as to existing treaties on the subject were satisfactory.

It is stated that Omar Pascha, on the 18th April, marched with 70,000 troops through the woods of the Dobrudscha, and a battle took place between him and the Russians, under General Tubers, between Silistria and Rissova. —It was not known how the action resulted.

The Turks had made a gallant attack on the Russians before Silistria, but were driven back by the overwhelming forces of the enemy.

The Turks had captured Peta, the principal of the Greek insurrection.

The loss of the insurgents was 150 killed.

With the exception of the Parsons, all the coasts of Greece are rigidly watched by the French and English Ships of War.

On the 19th, a fight ensued between the Turks and Montenegrins of Meusk, in which the latter were defeated.

The following are the particulars of the reported capture by the *Clipper Grape Shot*—

Some excitement was occasioned by the statement of a sailor respecting himself, as second mate of the French brig *Fille de Marsalle*, who called on Lord's agent, at Ives, Cornwall, with the statement that he had swum ashore from a Frigate, which had captured his vessel. He stated that the capture took place 20 leagues from Cardiff. That the Frigate hoisted English colours. The Captain and crew tried to escape in the boat, but were fired on, and the Captain and three of the crew killed. The Frigate went up the channel.

The Admiralty immediately sent two steamers in search.

On the 5th the excitement was considerably increased by the publication in the *Morning Herald*, of the following paragraph:—

"News has reached the Admiralty that the American clipper *Grape Shot* had captured a French privateer off Land's End. The *Grape Shot* cleared for St. Thomas on 22nd with 1200 packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing musquets, supposed for Finland."

LATEST BY THE "EUROPA."

Paris, May 14.—A letter from the Baltic fleet says that Napier and his fleet were still at anchor about four miles from Stockholm.

The Russian army in the Dobrudscha has suspended its march, in obedience to the orders of Prince Paskewitch.

It appears that the orders given by the Emperor were, that the Russian army, instantly on entering the Dobrudscha, was to march without delay and strike a blow before the Allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress.

The *Freie Zeitung* says that on the 16th April 3 Steamers had taken 15 prizes in the Black Sea.

The Swedes are decidedly in favor of England.

A line-of-battle-ship and 4 frigates were in commission at Copenhagen. The Swedish Government intend to put several more in commission.

It is rumoured that the Austrian forces had entered Servia and Bosnia.

The London *Morning Herald* speaks of the report of the late defeat of the Russians, near Silistria, by Omar Pascha, as a stock jobbing affair.

FRANCE.—It is positively asserted that the French Army will be augmented to 100,000.

The formation of a Camp of 60,000 men at Boulogne, with a view of an expedition to the Baltic, is spoken of.

It is intended to propose to the Chambers to demand authority to raise another loan of 250,000,000 francs.

It is said that the business on the Great Western Railway is so large that a double track from London to Niagara is needed and will be shortly put under contract.

On the lumber market at New York, the *Courier & Enquirer* writes:—

The stock of lumber in the city of present building purposes, with the exception of two or three kinds of boards, is adequate to the demand, but before there can be any arrival of magnitude there will probably be a very short supply. The prices of most description do not vary much, however, from those current at the corresponding period of last year. The market is very firm. Box boards are particularly scarce, and sell at \$16 50 per thousand, being twelve shillings over last spring's rate. This is the retail price. Whitewood planks are scarce, and retail at \$60 per thousand, which is nearly fifty per cent higher than they were last year; such whitewood which retailed last spring at \$25, is now \$30. Lally lumber is in short supply. Pine worked planks bring 20 to 34 cents each, and dressed pine boards 20 to 35 cents. Spruce planks rough, 20 to 31 cents; Spruce 11 inch 20 to 22 cents, and boards 17 to 19 cents in the rough. Spruce planks dressed, are 20 to 22 cents each. Hewlock joists sell at 11 to 15 cts 12, wall strap 10 to 12 cts. Five eights whitewood, \$18 to \$25. black walnut 250 to \$10 per thousand. Clear pine lumber is \$40 per M, which is about the same as last year's prices. At Albany, pine box lumber ranges from £16 to £17 per M select do \$20 to \$22. fourths, \$23 to \$25, and clear pine, \$33 to 35 per M. These Albany rates are the wholesale prices. At present the market for building lumber is considered dull. The high rates of freight are severely felt by many dealers, but should there occur no financial derangement this season, the prices of lumber will be highly remunerative. The scarcity in prospect will be particularly relieved by Canadian lumber, of which we understand there is a considerable amount awaiting transportation to this market. About the usual quantity is expected to be shipped from this port but it is possible that a foreign demand may rise out of the European difficulties. The quantity of lumber prepared during the winter, on the line of the Erie Railroad Coming West, was about half the supply on that route the winter previous. This falling off is in consequence of a want of convenience, the railroad being constantly employed in the transmission of rolling freight, which paying better of course must neglect lumber. However the Company are inclined to give this branch of business more attention, and will, as soon as they can get the necessary number of trains in operation, commence bringing lumber to the city.

We have been favored by Messrs. John Anderson & Co., with the following quotations from the Circular of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co., of London (11th April) relative to the trade in which our port is interested, viz:—

TIMBER FREIGHTS.

Quebec to London, 53s a 53s 6.
" Hull or Grimsby, 53s a 54s
" Falmouth, 55s.
" Ipswich, 52s 6d a 53s.
" Newhaven, 55s.
" Portsmouth or Southampton, 52s 6d 300 tons.
" Falmouth or Truro, 51s.
" Exmouth, 52s 6d.
" Colnwich Pill, 53s.
" Newport or Cardiff, 50s a 51s.
" Bristol, 51s a 52s 6d.
" Sharpness, 52s 6d.
" Cardiff, 55s.
" Carnarthen, 55s.
" Llanelly, 55s.
" Dublin or Belfast, 52s 6d.
" Leith, 55s.
" St. Andrews, 55s.
" Swansea, 53s.

Mills in the St. Lawrence to London £7 10s bright deals.

We learn that the Steamer *City of Hamilton* has been purchased from Messrs. Hamilton by a company who intend running her to the Bay of Quidi. The price to be paid for her, it is said, is \$30,000. The *Higdonair* has been chartered to take her place, and will go on the Hamilton route to-day or to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."

New York, May 22.

The Franklin arrived here at noon to-day with Liverpool dates to the 10th.

No special war news. Consols advanced to 82, in consequence of the Chancellor's exchequer budget, announcing that no loan can be raised for war purposes.

Paris Bourse had risen, on account of report that Denmark and Sweden had joined the Western Powers.

Austria had presented fresh terms to Russia which if declined, she will join England and France.

The Russian fleet was reported to have sailed from Helsingford May 5th; when Admiral Napier signalled the Allied Fleets to prepare for sea immediately.

Cotton unchanged. Flour in extensive demand; advanced 1s. Corn advanced 1s.

Pork very firm. Beef advancing. Manchester Money market easier. The Arctic had not arrived out.

Flour quoted 30s to 40s for Philadelphia and Ohio.

Wheat slightly better. There is but little news from the seat of war. Russia has made a proposition to Austria but it had not been favorably received.

A camp of 10,000 men was forming at St. Omers.

Further by the Franklin.

New York, 22—4 P. M.

Marshall Paskewitch declares that Little Wallachia was evacuated solely for strategic reasons, and that the Russians would return to Krajova and subject all to martial law who may assist the Turks. He also declares that Great Wallachia will not be evacuated.

The steamer "City of Glasgow," has been heard from. She was spoken April 21st, in lat. 45.30, with a bark alongside, steering towards the Azores. The masts and other portions of the rigging had been taken for two weeks. This is a telegraphic despatch from Cork, to Richardson Bros., but as the ship spoken had yellow paddle boxes, there is some mistake of course.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Gallipoli, April 30th.

Lord Raglan arrived at Constantinople on the same day.

The difficulty between the Porte and the French Consul has been satisfactorily arranged. Burmah still continues in a disturbed state.

The Franklin brings 130 passengers, among them DeCrista, Minister from Spain to the United States, and Mr. Winslow special bearer of dispatches from Spain.

It was stated that Lord Elgin was coming with special despatches from the English Government to the President of the United States.

A dispatch from Stockholm says that on the 5th the Russian fleet was seen coming out of Helsingfors.

We find no further mention of the "Grape Shot" in the papers, or of the seizure of a French vessel by any privateers off the Cornish coast.

We have the evening edition of a Paris paper La Patrie, 10th. It contains the following telegraphic despatch:—

HAMBURG, 9th.—All the fleets have left Helsingford. Hostilities are imminent. The two English lines of battle ships, Cumberland and Prince Regent, have joined the fleet.

The Gazette du Commerce de Colchenbourg announces that the French squadron arrived at Vingen, in the Cattegat.

VIENNA, 8th.—The navigation of the Danube is open as far as Widdin.

A proclamation of the Russians announces that Great Wallachia will be evacuated, and Little Wallachia will be re-occupied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30th.—Lord Raglan has just arrived. 15,000 British troops are already here. The Artillery and Cavalry are expected, and will complete the whole of the English division. An equal French Army is likewise proceeding to Constantinople.

The fleets were off Sebastopol; on the 20th. Divisions from them were detached to Conissa and Redout Calé.

Twelve Russian trading vessels had been captured before Sebastopol, by the steamers of the combined fleets.

A French fleet with the Turkish division, had sunk 3 vessels near Salona, laden with Greek volunteers.

The Journal de Constantinople announces, that the difficulties which had arisen between Varnagu Dillier, and the Divan, relative to permission of residence, has been smoothed down.

A small squadron was being prepared by the British for operations on the White Sea, and for an attack upon Archangel.

The Australian Government had opened a subscription at Frankfort and Amsterdam, for three millions and a-half sterling.

It is stated on good authority that Russia recently notified Austria that she had determined to address an ultimatum to her, calling upon her to declare herself.

The Minister of Prussia replied that the Emperor of Russia need not give himself the trouble of addressing an ultimatum to Austria, as he, the Prussian, knew and could tell the answer that would be given; nearly at the same time, Austria also informed Prussia that she was to address an ultimatum to Russia, calling upon her to account for her revolutionary attempt in the States of neighbouring sovereigns, and in particular, Montenegro, when she, Austria, was determined by force to put down the revolution. She also reproaches Russia with her conduct to the Principalities, and insists upon an evacuation.

A rumor is current at Galatza that the bombardment of Sebastopol began on the 28th.

Sweden continues her warlike preparations. Five fresh battalions of artillery have been ordered to be put on a war footing.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan is seriously indisposed.

The Turks advanced from Kalafut to Krajova on the 1st instant.

It is rumored that the Russians intend to evacuate the whole of Bulgaria.

The great victory of the Turks on the Dobruzscha is confirmed.

It is reported that Luders had reached the centre of the Trajan Wall, and laid siege to Karason, but without success.

The Austrian Government has given notice that it is resolved to march on Montenegro, if the Vaddimira should continue hostilities against Turkey, and that it will maintain the neutrality of Montenegro by force of arms.

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

QUEBEC, May 20th, 1854.

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

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

REMARKS.

In again offering our remarks in circular form, we would call your attention to the quotations above being for timber in the raft, which must always be added a per centage, and

in some cases a very heavy one for loss in putting in shipping order, the quotations and remarks below refer to timber in shipping order; to which on shipment, has only to be added the customary shipping charges of the port.

WHITE PINE.—Has not brought the prices, holders looked for owing to the prospect of arrivals being very late, through detention by ice in the gulf and river, only two small rafts have as yet arrived; but attract little attention. Some parcels in port have changed hands at about 8jd. for 65 feet average, and 9jd. 9jd. for 70 and 75 feet 9jd, a 10d. and some large in proportion.

RED PINE.—Commands more attention from increased prospects of value from the closing of the Baltic, and is held at about 19d. for 40 to 45 feet average, increasing in value according to average.

ELM.—Is in good demand, sales of 40 feet average, rock having been made at 16jd. a 17jd. and we hear a sale has taken place at a higher figure.

OAK.—Being much reduced in stock from the late demand for ship building purposes, has been sold as high as our quotations, and is held firmly at them, for prime lots and sizes, while inferior and smaller maintain proportionate rates.

STAVES.—From the probability of late arrivals from the interior maintain our quotations, and cuts owing to the high price demanded for the merchantable, have been placed at £10 for std., and £8 10s. a £9 for punchoon.

DEALS.—The prices we have quoted are for early delivery, the few held on the spot could not be purchased at our quotations.

TAMARAC.—Little or none remains for sale some square has been sold, to arrive at 9d. for 10d. for 30 feet average.

FRIGHTS.—For new ships, which as yet are the only ones offered for charter, may be quoted at 50s a 5ls. for Liverpool Vessels have been taken in the States to load deals for London, at about £8 a £8 10s.

As yet we have only 12 arrivals from sea against 49, at this time last year.

FIGHTING IN NEW MEXICO.—Accounts from New Mexico state that several sanguinary fights have taken place between the United States' troops and the Indians. A letter from Independence, dated April 27th, in the St. Louis "Republican," states that on the 6th of March a fight took place between 30 dragoons and a party of Jicarilla Indians. Six of the latter were killed and several wounded; two of the former were killed and others wounded. The Indians were beaten for the first time. On the 25th of March there was another fight, and this time the Indians were victors. The letter thus continues:—"On the 30th of March, company 'I' of the dragoons, sixty in number, under the command of Lieut. J. W. Davidson, met the Apaches, to the number of 250 warriors, 15 miles East of the Seneguilla, near the foot of the mountain, and on the road from Taos to Santa Fe. The battle was a sanguinary one. Thirty-five of the troops are reported to have been killed, and seventeen wounded. Only eight of the whole number escaped without being injured. Lieut. Davidson, in command, and Dr. Magruder, were slightly wounded; the first sergeant was killed. The loss on the part of the Indians is said to have been great. Fifty horses, belonging to the dragoons, all the Col. revolvers and carbines, fell into the possession of the Indians. A large force under command of Col. Cooke, of the 2nd dragoons, were out in pursuit of the enemy when the mail left but it is to be understood that they are not so easily intimidated now, and they say they are ready to meet the troops. We fear we shall receive further news of a similar nature to the above."



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, MAY 27, 1854.

The Queen's Birthday.

The Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, was celebrated in this town, with unusual demonstrations of rejoicing. At 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, a Royal Salute was fired on the Barrack Hill, and the Union Jack was hoisted on all the public buildings.

At 1, P. M., a most interesting Cricket match was commenced, between the married and single men, and the play was kept up with great spirit till 6 o'clock in the evening.

At intervals during the day the thundering of cannon might be heard; and the discharge of small arms and fire-crackers was incessant.

The proceedings of the day were wound up by a magnificent bonfire and torch-light procession on the Barrack Hill, and a display of Fire-balls, &c.

The Band of the St. Patrick's Society headed the Procession, playing national airs, and the different Fire Companies followed, after whom came any one who wished to carry a torch.— Either from some mis-management in the arrangement of the Procession, or owing to the high wind, the torch-light procession did not march the streets. This is to be regretted, as such a sight would be new and not a little interesting to the citizens of Bytown. However, the folks enjoyed themselves gloriously, and all passed off in a most gratifying manner.

We must not omit to mention that many of the Houses in town were illuminated, some of these—particularly the British Hotel, Mr Heney's new building, Brough, Heron & Co., Workman & Griffin's, and the Quebec Bank—very brilliantly.

On the whole the day was observed very creditably; the places of business

were all closed at 6, P. M., and were not opened again during the evening; and every one, without distinction of creed or politics, appeared to consider the day as one of rejoicing.

As a proof of the improvement which, within the last few years, has taken place in Society here, we may observe that among the vast crowds collected, we did not hear an angry word, or see a single person intoxicated.

The Tenders.

The gentlemen composing the Bytown Corporation, at least some of them, are far more inclined to chiselling and gonging than to do anything straightforward and honest: in fact, honesty, or fair play, except all on their own side, is what they are totally unacquainted with. Nothing suits the perverted and prejudiced taste of certain members of the Council unless smacks strongly of Popery.

Some weeks ago (by way of illustrating our position) notice was sent to the different Printing-offices in town to the effect that tenders would be received by the Council, on a certain day, for the printing of the Corporation for the current year. In accordance with the Resolution of the Council furnished to this office a Tender for the Printing was sent in, which tender, we understand, was the lowest, and, of course, entitled to acceptance.— However, this is not the way that the gentlemen of the Bytown Corporation do business. Although the Tender of the *Orange Lily* was the lowest, after an elapse of nearly three weeks nothing definite has been arrived at. The opposition in the Council is too bigoted and dishonest—too partial and contemptible to act with justice, when so fair an opportunity has presented itself for a revengeful display of small-minded retaliation. We can tell the magnanimous gentlemen of the Bytown Town Council, who are so much opposed to the *Orange Lily* that it has made them lose sight of common honesty, that we do not care a single brass counterfeit furthing for either themselves or the petty jobs at their disposal. We despise alike their trickery and their patronage. It is not so easy to get money out of their hands, after it has been hardy earned, that their little jobs should be in any way desirable. We care nothing about the loss of our rights, in this particular; and our only object in no-

ting the poultry affair at all, is to show up the despicable meanness of a set of men upon whose natural dishonesty, the unexpected associations of a respectable position, fruitiously attained to, have had no manner of influence. Our plain meaning is, that any one who expects "fair play and daylight" from the Bytown Corporation will be most egregiously disappointed.

We may observe, in conclusion, that, as a wind up to the small game of the City Fathers, the printing, in the meantime, is given to the *Citizen*. We shall consider the next notice for Tenders sent to this office by the Town Council as an insult, and answer it accordingly. If the members of the Council imagine that it is a good joke to play off a farce of this description, we can tell them that they shall no longer do so with impunity. A town cannot meet with a blacker disgrace than to be represented by mean and dishonest men.

J. S. Orr.

Our old acquaintance, J. S. Orr, has been distinguishing himself, and kicking up quite a sensation in various parts of the United States. Riots and fighting have occurred in consequence of the hatred of the Irish Papists to the doctrines preached by the "Angel Gabriel," as this itinerant trumpeter is called, rather blasphemously, we must admit.

It appears to us, although Mr. Orr is at perfect liberty to preach in public, when and where he pleases, that too much importance is attached to his ministrations. It is well to tell the truth, and the whole truth; but there is a time and place, and a way of telling the truth, which, unhappily, we do not think Mr. Orr is acquainted with. In street preaching, violent abuse and bitter invective against the professed creed or sentiments of any body of men, can never be attended by any lasting or beneficial effects; and however we may condemn the bigoted outrages committed upon Orr by the enemies of liberty and truth, we by no means believe that he is doing any good to the cause he advocates by the plan of operations which he has adopted.

Orangeism in Canada.

The annexed remarks are copied from that staunch and able expositor of

the iniquities of Romanism, the *New York Crusader*. Our respected contemporary does not over rate the number and influence of the Orange Association in Canada. Orangemen have always been found, against all odds, and every party, on the side of law and order; and their strength has never been put forth in vain when duty called them forward to act the part of patriots in the land they live in.

Canada is not the only place on the North American continent where Orangism may be found flourishing. In our sister provinces the tree has long been planted, and its manifold fruits may be seen in a powerful and united body of defenders of the principles of Protestantism.

In the United States, too, under another name, there are thousands of Protestants banded together for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of Popery, and we are happy to learn that their influence is already beginning to be felt by the enemy.—

"AWAKENING IN CANADA.—Our readers will be glad to learn, as we are, from a highly reliable authority, that the Protestant citizens of Canada have decided at last to endure no longer, the despotism, persecutions, and brutal attacks of their Catholic brethren. Besides, the Protestants number eleven to every nine Papists; and it would be cowardly to submit to massacres and riots blessed by the cross and holy water of the Church. It is true that Quebec and Montreal are the nests of the Jesuitical pestilence; but we are sure that the bloody mobs of last year could never be renewed, were Father Gavazzi to return to those cities. In Canada, as well as in the United States, Christians now feel the want of organization and union. The Catholic slaughters of Cincinnati, Quebec, and Montreal, were the ripening of great events, and serve as a lesson for the present as well as the future. What Native Americans or "Know-Nothings" perform now-a-days in the United States, is fulfilled in Canada also by the true and loyal Protestant Orangemen. No truce with Rome, no compromise with Satan; the Bible and Christ are and will eternally be antagonistic to the Romish Church and the Pope.

We are assured that in Canada and in the lower Provinces, there are more than 135,000 Orangemen; whose ancestors, like the Waldenses of Piedmont, suffered all kinds of Catholic persecution; and perhaps to this melancholy but glorious Christian inheritance they owe the purity of their religious faith and their most profound hatred of the infernal system which desolated their native country with blood and misery.

As in the "old country" they have in Canada their lodges, where Christians do not swear, as Ribbon-men and Hibernians do, to walk to the knee in the blood of their countrymen; they only promise to co-operate legally, and as followers of Christ, in the overthrow of the papacy; and this pledge is most firmly put in practice.

In a future number, we shall give to our readers an interesting account of the Orangemen in Canada and in the lower provinces; for, judging from their principles and organization, we may firmly believe that the peace of that country will not be disturbed again on account of anti-papist preaching, as it would be easy at the shortest notice to bring into any disturbed city some 20,000 Orangemen to maintain order and respect for the constitution and laws.

Bytown Again.

Our worthy neighbour the *Gazette* announces that a rumor is in circulation that the celebrated and illustrious "Grinner" may possibly offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Bytown.

There may be some truth in this rumour. The "Grinner" is an influential member of the Reform party, and a high official of the Corporation. He has labored hard, and exerted a strong set of lungs, on all important occasions, for his party; and justice, though tardy in her advance, may be about to reward him with honors often worn by less devoted men. The "Grinner" would, doubtless, make an efficient member of a Radical House of Assembly. With a little insight into the art of "chisseling" his qualifications would bear comparison with those of many who are aspiring for office.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp
The man's the gold for a' that."

Refined Literature.

We give the following choice scrap of Popish literature, which we take from the *Crusader*, as a specimen of some of the Romish writers of the old country. It is copied from the *Roman Catholic Standard*, and has reference to one of the Lectures of Father Gavazzi, in England. Of Gavazzi this mild and gentle Popish writer says, he

"Ranted for full two hours in the Wesleyan preaching-house to a crowded rabble of the worst fanatics, drunken loafers, idle blackguards, sanctimonious and thievish Methodists (I say this advisedly, Mr. Editor, for nearly all the shopkeepers here are of that hypocritical sect, and dishonest traders,) headed by the very liberal Mayor, who complimented the lecturer on his knowledge of English!—that very Mayor hints of being unable to say a correct English phrase."

Gavazzi.

The great Italian Orator and Patriot was announced to arrive in Dublin on the 6th instant. We shall, probably, shortly have interesting accounts of his sayings and doings in our native land.

We learn from the *Dublin Sentinel* that arrangements were making to give him a creditable reception.

☞ We direct attention to the Advertisement of Mr. WM. PATTERSON, formerly of the Turnpike Hotel, Aylmer, who has removed to Chelsea, where he will be happy to see all his old friends, and every one else inclined to test his hospitality.—See Advertisement.

The Season.

We have recently had heavy rains, and vegetation is going forward at a rapid rate. The prospect of a good crop of Hay is most promising at present, and we believe that crops in general look well.

The water in the Ottawa has lately risen to a great height. It is now higher than it has been for some years, and is still rising.

A New Book.

We have received from Mr. F. B. Hely, Bookseller, of this town, a new and interesting work, entitled the "History of the French Protestant Refugees, from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to our own days, by M. Charles Weiss, Professor of History in the Lycee Bonaparte, with an American Appendix by a descendant of the Huguenots."

This book contains a comprehensive history of the trials and sufferings of the French Huguenots, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and many interesting details relative to Popish persecution and its effects. This work will be read with peculiar interest, and we have much pleasure in commending it to the attention of the Protestant community. We shall, in future numbers, take some extracts from this history of a persecuted race of noble advocates and adherents of Protestant Truth.—

For Sale at Hely's Stationery Emporium.

To the Editor of the Lily.

MISTAKEN EDITOR.—I suppose you were on the ground taking notes of the sayings and doings at the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday on Wednesday last. Pardon me conscience! but were all mighty loyal now in Bytown, from His worship the Mayor down to Mister Turjaw that had the big guns fired over at the Basin. So me sowl! its bether late than never, for min to learn wisdom, an' its meself that's mightily plazed to see sich demonstrations of loyalty from mir that I always considered cunplate rebels intirely.

There's no use in me goin through all the day-tales about the Royal Salew, the Cricket-match, the Bone-fire an' the torch-light procession, which last, like a charge of Swan droops among a flock of wild geese, was a mighty scatterin operation. Bedad shure meself though! that Firemin, above all people, ought to be up to sich things; but after all, its me own Lumbi-opinion that they're a dale bether anny day at puttin out a blaze than makin one. Pardon me sowl! it's had havo been a purty sight to see the streets illuminated wud torch light to the surprise an' tarror of the "Gas Consumer's Company," an' the delight of all light-hearted

lovers or a nocturnal-abine. But some, how, or other the lightin ov the future capital of North America will have to be postponed for a future occasion, as Tim McMahon sed to his landlord when he axed him for the rint the year that the big frost killed the pratees.

Blu-an-ages! but I'm not half piazed wud the way things went at all at all. To see such a beautiful gatherin or prople an' not a blow a-brack Bedad, it's a pity that ould times an' ould manners is out ov date. The time was, when you could'nt see tin people together wud-out findin a broken head an' a couple ov black eyes among thim. But the manners or the people is alterin a dale lately, through the influence or Timperance Societies an' other moral reforms. Is'nt it a divil or a pity that a touch or the morin Sentiment wasnt infused into the Emperor of Rooshia. Be me sowl! he's the boy for a shindy: faith he's one or the rare ould stock, barrin that he's a half haythen and a whole tyrant.

I must tell you, Misher Edithor, that there was a grand illetermination in the evenin. Wax was up to the sticken point in maunys the window; an' as me ould frind James Spinsthry Lidstone would say, "the blazin magnificence or the metropolitain city looked like a fairy palace sittin in ansient glory undher a shower or stars." There's a touch or the sublime or you. Wislin that you and I, and all the readers or the Orange Lily may live to see many a happy return or the sayson.

I remain,

Yours, be the mortal,
SWEENEY BYAN.

Bytown, May 25th, 1854.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Mail by the *Europa* arrived in Montreal on Saturday evening, and in Bytown on Monday evening. We have seen English papers up to the 5th, but at that date there were no authentic details known in London either of the bombardment of Odesa, or of the battle between Omar Pasha and General Luders in the Dobruska. In fact, there is nothing of importance certainly known, more than there is in the telegraph Report.

The *Grape-shot* story we fancy to be an invention, for we find no account of any such thing in any paper we have seen.

It is said that the Spanish Government is sending 10,000 troops to Cuba, in addition to the 18,000 already there.

From the Danube there is very little authentic, but we believe that the Russians have retired from before Kalafat and entirely abandoned Lesser Wallachia after destroying their stores.

There are rumors of two battles, one in the Dobruscha and the other near Czernawada in both of which the Russians are said to have been defeated.

Generals Brown and Bosquet are expected at Varna on the 4th, with the 33rd, 42nd, 49th and 97th, British, and the 6th, 50th, 7th Light, and 3rd Zouaves, two Chasseur regiments, and five batteries, of French. It is now believed that only a small force

will be left to cover the landing place at Gallipoli, and that the whole force of the Allies will be speedily hurled against the left wing of the Russians.

The Greek insurgents have had a good thrashing at a place named Peta; they lost 150 men, killed. The probability is, that England and France will be obliged to dismount King Otho from the throne on which he is making such a fool of himself. It is all said to be the work of his Queen, Amalia, who completely rules him, and desires to sit on a Greek throne at Constantinople.

In consequence of the insurrection of the Montenegrines, Austrian troops are to occupy the Herzegowina and Albania.

According to the Paris *Constitutionnel*, a proclamation from the Czar, has been read in all the villages of Montenegro, appealing to the religious fanaticism of the people against the Turks, and promising that Russia will not conclude any treaty of peace, until it secure to the Montenegrins the Herzegowina, the plains of Bosnia, and a piece of Albania!

A Greek ship, called the *Spiridon*, laden with gunpowder, had been seized at Malta. Lord Raglan left Malta, April 25th, for Constantinople.

Lord Raglan and suite arrived at Malta, April 25, and sailed for the Bosphorus on the 26th. On the 26th, 19 English officers and 550 artillerymen arrived with 537 horses—20 horses having died on the passage. Lieut. King had gone to Tunis to purchase 1000 horses. Preparations were making at Malta for lodging 5000 French troops.

On the 29th April the British 44th, 50th, 93rd, 4th, 26th, and Rifle Regiments, were at Gallipoli, and the 23rd, 41st, 49th, 77th, 47th, and 88th at Scutari. To the 20th April 10,000 French and English had reached Constantinople.

A letter from Sillistria of April 25th says that the Russian bombardment had produced no effect. It was said that an attack was to be made on the 1st of May by 30,000 Russians, and that the passage of the River at Oltenitza would be made at the same time.

A letter from Constantinople, April 17, says that Lord Carlisle arrived there on the 14th in the steamer *Fury*, on his return from Varna. The fleet were anxious to have a military force of 10,000 men put at their disposal, by the aid of whom they say they would be able to destroy Sebastopol—destroy the Russian fleet, to besiege Odesa, and cut off the communication between the Russian armies and their supplies of grain.

The Governor of Gallipoli, a quiet old Turk, is dead, fairly worried to death by the French auxiliaries. The exact and organizing intellect of the Gallic race has already made a revolution in the place. Before the troops had been there three days they had named the streets, numbered the houses, and established a police. The quiet routine of the good Bey's life was broken through: he was incessantly assailed by the Generals

and Colonels, and was held responsible for all that was done or left undone. He took to his bed, and has not survived to see the changes which threaten his native country.

The 93rd Highlanders are regarded by the Turks with wonder and admiration.—The Osmanli is, I believe, a little scandalized at their personal appearance, for the garb of old Gaul is not consonant with the notions of Oriental dignity. On their arrival at Gallipoli, a small vessel came alongside. On the deck was a Pasha, or other Turkish dignitary, with the ladies of his household. The Highlanders, eager to salute their Eastern allies, mounted the paddle-box, and from their exalted position cheered the ladies below them in the smaller craft. The horror of the Pasha may be imagined, and the auguries he drew as to the habits and manners of the Franks.

A Russian powder factory on the island of Cronstadt, and containing 600,000 pounds of powder, blew up and killed 60 operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

Since the commencement of hostilities 830 English officers, 24,119 men, 2,259 horses, 2,000 tons of provisions, and 3,000 tons of Ordnance stores have been shipped to the East without accident. We really think that the British Government hardly deserves the accusations of supineness that have been lavished on it.

The Havana official Gazette of the 9th, contradicts the statement that the Government of Spain has directed the Captain General to indemnify the owners of the *Black Warrior*; on the contrary it says, that the Queen has the fullest confidence in the zeal, services and action of General Pezuela, and that he will bring the affair to a proper termination, recommending him at the same time to maintain the dignity of the nation.

The Queen of Spain's amnesty to all political offenders who may be abroad, with permission to them to return to Cuba, are so many preparations, according to the correspondent of the *New Orleans Delta*, for war.

The Canadian mail steamship *Ottawa*, from Liverpool, 27th April, arrived at Portland this morning, having been 23 days on the passage.

THE DELINQUENT JUDGES.—THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We earnestly call upon the members of the colonial Parliament, now about to assemble, to show by their prompt and searching scrutiny into the conduct of Judges Aylwin, Rollands, and Mondelet, their desire to restore in the public mind something like confidence in the administration of justice, and the desire to purge the Bench of men who disgrace us in the face of the civilized world. Canada now stands in the unenviable situation of exhibiting three of its judges as examples of every conceivable offence against dignity, decency, and sobriety of conduct that could render the judicial office worthy of public confidence and respect. First we have Judge Aylwin (for whom there is less

excuse than his colleagues) publically advising a jury to set aside an Act of Parliament, calling from the judgement seat a deliberate act of the three estates of the realm "an infamous act that should not be obeyed," and thus, is but one instance of an habitual direction of sobriety and decency of demeanour. Then Judge Rolland with the paltry jealousy of a suspected waiting woman, offers the silliest insult to dignity and common sense, it is possible for senility to perpetrate by quarrelling with the Crown Counsel because his eyes happened to be directed more towards his colleagues than himself, and with the true instinct of self accused inefficiency answers the gentlemanly disclaimer of the Counsel, to the faith of which he had pledged his honour as a gentleman, by giving him the lie in open court in the most offensive terms; and consummating his insolent folly, and violating his duty to his sovereign and his country by leaving the Bench in a rage! To cap the climax of this idiotic obliquity of judgement Judge Aylwin, who seems to have imbibed amongst others, the spirit of perversity, cur-like takes up the snarl for his wrong-headed colleague and catching his imbecility in the most approved Irish fashion of revenge, violates common sense, the laws of his country, his duty to his fellow citizens, and the common dictates of humanity by remanding to goal the prisoners found guilty and adjourning the court until the Crown shall appoint another counsel. On the government refusing to add its insult to that of the court Mr. Aylwin rejects the rights of his sovereign and passes the judgement of the court without the Crown being represented. If this course be legal what can these judges say for themselves in denying justice to the unhappy men whom they thus needlessly tortured by this unnecessary remand? If illegal, what faith can we have in men who sitting upon the Bench to administer justice in a country daily increasing in commercial and numerical importance as Canada is now doing, when we find the judges habitually violating the laws to feed any malignant spite that their senile and unsobber minds may conceive from acts that manhood would blush to acknowledge as the cause of offence?

The traitorous language of Judge Monrolet who from the judgement seat calls his sovereign a "cut-throat and murderer," is so atrocious that it were needless to do more than point out this fostering excrecence upon the seat of justice to Parliamentary excision.

Surely we need not enforce upon our representatives in Parliament the necessity of removing from the power of further mischief and national disgrace those three men whose conduct has already called forth sorrow from the well-wishers of our country, and the contemptuous condemnation from the United States and the Mother country.

In another column will be found the telegraphic despatches by the *Atlantic* of the Collins line, and by the *Europa*, Royal Mail Steamer. We have nothing to add to that intelligence, not having yet received the details of the important events recorded.

The telegraph establishments of this country may be very good and useful, so far as private despatches are concerned, but for the impartment of intelligence of public interest they are nearly useless. As for the telegraph between Bytown and Montreal, it is nothing but a swindle, so far as the Press is concerned. The Papers of this city, conjointly, are paying this precious telegraph Company somewhere about £30 a year, for what, our readers know as well as we do. We observe that the Company is offering a reward for the discovery of some persons who, instigated by the Devil and by malice afore-thought, are perpetually cutting their wires; but we have heard quite a different version of the affair, which is, that the Company is so intolerably mean, so stingy, in fact, that it will not pay those persons who reside along the line, a sufficient sum for making the necessary repairs, when injuries occur. Of course, we know not whether this account be true; all we can say is, it is a current story and appears to be commonly believed. We look on the telegraph, as at present conducted, so far as the reports of public news are concerned, as a positive nuisance, and such it ever will be, so long as the preparation of the reports at the ports of arrival of the steamers is entrusted to some vulgar, ignorant, Yankee snob, who has not knowledge enough of European geography, or of the men of public note, even to spell aright the names of places and persons. The reports of the Grand Trunk Company are not a whit better than those of the Companies previously existing. In order to show that we are not singular in our estimate of the value of the Telegraph for newspaper purposes, we quote the two following paragraphs, the first from the *Globe*, and the second from the *Quebec Gazette*.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York yesterday morning. A very short despatch was received over the Montreal Line, early in the day; but not until seven in the evening was even that miserable scrap given to the press, though frequently applied for during the day. Up to a late hour last night, we expected further intelligence; but we were told something had gone wrong with the wires, and no more could be had.

The Grand Trunk Telegraph kindly handed us a few additional items of news; but we failed to obtain over it a full report. The public must, therefore, lay the blame where it rightly belongs. The news was in New York all day yesterday, and yet, with two telegraph lines in communication with that city, not a whisper of it was allowed to reach Toronto.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.—From the following sentence in the telegraphic despatches by the *Canada*, says the *Gazette*, it will be seen that Admiral Napier's fleet has not been inactive—indeed Charley's squadron has performed most prodigious feat:

"Sir Charles Napier was at Stockholm on the 27th of April and his fleet anchored off Odessa on the 28th."

A waggish correspondent asks "Do the *blanks* in your report stand for words cut to words? What

chart shall I turn to for the places indicated?" We refer you to the B. A. Telegraph Company. And let our inquisitor amuse himself by deciphering the following fac-simile:—

Morning Saturday 29th arrived seven half o'clock p m 10th May.—The Washington from Southampton 26th with 50 passengers 500 tons cargo

We, of the *Chronicle*, being unskilled in hieroglyphica, confess our inability to comprehend the following item contained in the same report. The operators in the B. N. A. Telegraph Company's office most certainly employ words of a *lectle* too mystic a character:—

The reported bombardment and capture of Odessa by the allied fleets was totally untrue. The story arose from the circumstance of Odessa Batteries firing the 8th *Harnessey* into the British ship *Furious*, with Flag of Truce, to bring off consul and British residents.

We publish the following, which is part of an advertisement appearing in the Quebec papers, because it is of interest to all parties engaged in the lumber trade. We should have supposed that it would have been to the interest of the Timber Towers' Association to publish this advertisement in the Ottawa papers, and pay for it honestly.

The Association has, it seems, agreed to the following Tariff of prices for this season.

For Towing the Cargoes of Vessels,—		
Under 300 Tons,	£3 0 0	per hundred Tons.
301 Tons to 400 Tons,	2 15 0	do.
401 " to 500 "	2 12 6	do.
501 " to 600 "	2 10 0	do.
601 " to 700 "	2 7 6	do.
701 " to 800 "	2 5 0	do.
801 " to 900 "	2 2 6	do.
901 " to 1000 "	2 0 0	do.

Every additional 100, £2 per hundred Tons. And if by the stick,—for portions of Cargoes, 6d. per stick, when towed from pond to ships on the same side of the river;

—ALSO,—
7½d. per stick, if towed across the St. Lawrence or from the St. Charles.

By the lump.—No charge to be made for 30 pieces remaining, but over that, 6d. to 7½d. a piece, as above.

Deals, floated, 3s. per standard hundred up to 1000 standard, over that quantity, 2s. 6d. per standard hundred.

The above rates are exclusive of any charge for the hire of ropes, chains, &c.; the Timber Towers being obliged only to furnish boat and men.

A deduction of 10s. per hundred tons to be allowed when the vessels take the whole of the cargo from a boom directly opposite their mooring berth.

We are no alarmists, but we really do think that considering the very small number of regular troops now existing in Canada, and the state of war in which the mother country is, it is high time to think about getting our militia into something like order. Our own belief is, and if there be anything like truth in the "*Grape-shot*" story, it is a confirmation of that belief, that the mass of the Yankee nation would, coward-like, as they did in 1812, gladly seize the occasion of England being involved in war, to attack her, on this distant point of her possessions. In our next issue we shall give a slight sketch of a plan for rendering our militia available, which in our humble judgment would be the best, under the circumstances of the country and its people.

'His Excellency the Governor General: & the Hon'ble Inspector General Hucks have left New York for Washington.

Bytown Market Prices, May 23.
(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, 57 bbl	39	0	@	40	0
Farmers', 196 lbs...	35	0	@	37	0
Wheat—Fall 57 bushel, 60 lbs.	7	6	@	8	0
" Spring, do. do.	7	6	@	7	6
Oatmeal, 57 bbl, 196 lbs.	37	6	@	0	3
Rye, 57 bushel, 56 lbs.	3	3	@	3	6
Barley, 57 bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	@	3	3
Oats, 57 bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	@	3	6
Peas, 57 bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	@	5	0
Beans, 57 bushel	5	0	@	5	0
Corn, 57 bushel	0	0	@	5	6
Potatoes, 57 bushel	3	6	@	0	0
Hay, 57 ton	00	0	@	110	0
Straw, 57 ton	50	0	@	60	0
Onions 57 bushel	4	0	@	5	0
Apples, 57 bushel	2	6	@	3	9
Butter—Fresh, 57 lb.	0	0	@	0	10
" Tub do.	0	8	@	0	9
Eggs, 57 dozen	0	0	@	8	0
Pork, 57 100 lbs.	20	0	@	42	6
Beef, 57 100 lbs.	25	0	@	30	0
" 57 lb.	6	0	@	0	0
Mutton, 57 lb by the quarter,	0	4	@	0	5
Hams, 57 cwt.	0	4	@	0	5
Tallow, 57 lb.	0	0	@	0	7
Lard, 57 lb.	0	0	@	0	5
Hides, slaughtered, 57 100 lbs.	20	0	@	22	6
Fowls, do. 57 pair,	2	3	@	2	6
Turkeys, each	2	9	@	5	0
Chickens, each	1	3	@	1	8
Geese, each	1	8	@	2	0
Ducks, 57 pair,	2	0	@	0	0
Wood—Hickock, 57 cord,	7	6	@	8	6
Hardwood, "	10	0	@	12	6

NOTICE.

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

FRANCIS CLENOW.

Bytown, May 24th, 1854.—(20)

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. BARSUX & 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.

C. CARLTON, Agent, Bytown,

" M. ROSS, " Montreal,

Wm. DOUGLASS, " Port Elmsly, Rideau Canal.

Bytown, 15th March, 1854. (13)

TO PRINTERS.

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

Notice.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William,
10th March 1854.

A TANNERY TO LET.

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

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

ROBERT MOSGROVE.

Bytown, February 6th 1854 (5)

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.

G. W. EBERSON,
Surgeon Dentist,

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

REFERENCE.

Rev. J. B. Dennison, A. S. Nichol, M. D.
" Alex. Pyné, Hon. R. Matheson.
" J. Hamilton, J. Thompson, Esq.,

PERTH
James Rosamond, Esq., R. Bell, Esq.,
CARLETON PLACE
Dr. Evans, M.D., J. P. Sutton, M.D.,
Renfrew. Kingston.

LENOX & ADDINGTON.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

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

NOTICE

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, April 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CAUTION ANY person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by ROBERT McNAB in favor of Mr. WILLIAM N. FAICUNY, of Renfrew, and endorsed by JAMES 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. FAICUNY 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.

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.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE BONNETS FOR THE SEASON.

On Saturday first, 29th instant,

Brough, Jeron & Co.,

Will show a variety of London Trimmed Fancy Straw and Silk Bonnets, just received via Boston and Ogdensburg.

Bytown, 26th April, 1854.

18

FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Superfine Flour, just received by the Subscribers.
J. & A. PORTER.

THE GREAT OTTAWA

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York selecting New Stocks) wishing to make room for cash 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, &c. &c.

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

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HELY.

New York, March 14, 1854.

12

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

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

TO BE LET.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, Centrally Situated.

Apply at this Office.

Bytown, April 4th, 1854.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER,
ANDREW PORTER.

Witness,

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

Valuable Property for Sale.

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

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

Apply to the Subscriber.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

Nepean, Jan'y 1854.

FRESH TEAS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, SALT, PICKLED AND DRY CODFISH, HERRINGS, TOBACCO,

CORN BROOMS, &c., comprising altogether a good and cheap stock, to which he invites the attention of the Public.

GEORGE STORY.

Bytown, 10th Nov., 1852. 41-1

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.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

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

Lower Bytown, 21st Dec. 1852.

CHEAP CASH STORE.
York Street, Lower Bytown.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencing business near the Centre Ward Market, would respectfully inform them that he has just received from the Montreal and New York Markets, a large and varied assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

all of which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists in part of

Twoeds, Canadian and American Cloths, Cloaking, Mole skins, Fustians, Twilled Serge, Woolen Socks, Mittens and Gloves, Tartan Camblet, Woolen Shawls, and a good assortment of Calicoes, Velvets, Colored Satins, Silks, Vestings, Coburgs, Figured and Plain Orleans, Cashmeres, Red and White Flannels, Grey and White Cotton, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

Take Notice.

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

ROBERT HARE.

Nepean, Nov. 28th, 1853.

TO BE LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive written applications until the 18th day of September next, for the leasing of his land and premises in the Township of Nepean, being Lot No. 28 in the second concession of said Township. The land is in a high state of cultivation, preparations are now making to sow 15 Acres of Fall Wheat, and if required, a long term of years will be given and the person renting the premises can get possession on the first day of November next.

Persons desirous of renting the above Farm can obtain all the information they may require by making application to the Subscriber on the premises. Applications by letter, or mail, must be Postpaid.

ROBERT STANLEY.

Nepean, July 15th, 1852.

New Grocery Establishment.

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

UPPER BYTOWN

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

R. HICK.

Bytown, December 8th 1852.

FOR SALE,

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

For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE R. BURKE.

Bytown, July 5th, 1853. (25.)

BLANK DEEDS

AND MEMORIALS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Paints & Painting.

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

JOHN & GEORGE LANG.

Daly Street, Lower Bytown.



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 us untrue tales:

From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is....	Miles. 960
By American Lake Shore,.....	954

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

Time from N. Y. to Chicago via Canada Route,.....	48
(which is better time than they have ever yet made.)	

Via American Route,.....	36
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Difference in favor of Am. Route,.....	12
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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 E. 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 ff)

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 or profit,—for regulating surveys of 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. LANDSAY,
Clk. A.Sby.

Quebec, 26th Oct., 1853.

CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER,

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

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

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

Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of British North America, will be held in BYTOWN, on TUESDAY the 20th of June next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

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

By Order,

JAS. ASHFIELD,
Grand Secretary.

April 28th, 1854.

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

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

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.

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.

FRANCIS CLEWOW,
AUCTIONEER,
GENERAL AGENT

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

OFFICE.—Central Bytown, formerly Bytown Gazette Office.

(20)

NOTICE.

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

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

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

CHARLES SUMNER.

Bytown April 25th, 1854.—(16 24)

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Old Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, and that he has on hand an Extensive and Varied Assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, selected at the best Houses in Montreal and New York.

Also, an excellent assortment of Ladies Gentlemens and childrens

Boots and Shoes

from New York.

Having purchased for Cash he has had every advantage in laying in his Stock at a cheap rate, and can therefore afford to sell as low as any Establishment in Bytown.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods.

JOHN BAREILLE.

Just Received.

25 Hhds Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

15 Qr. Casks OLIVE OIL,

For sale by

INGLIS & YOUNG.

August 23rd, 1853.

JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP

133, 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.



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 1819 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 Ralls containing it will be subject to seizure.

A. J. RUSSELL,

Surveyor of Crown Timber Agencies.

Crown Timber Office, }
Bytown, April 5th, 1854

(14)

TO LET.

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

R. WOOD.

Bytown, May 17th 1854.

(19-14)

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDUGAL.

Bytown, Feby 18th 1854.

NOTICE.

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

Bytown, May 15th, 1854.—(19-2in)

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. }

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 Trespassers.

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

GEORGE PATTERSON.

Bytown, 8th March, 1854.

(94)

THE LATEST OF

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

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

Rideau Street, Feby 27th 1854.

(1m.)

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

MEDICAL REFERENCE,.....Dr. HILL,

AGENT FOR BYTOWN,.....G. P. BAKER.

Bytown, Feby 1st, 1852.

**CASLEBAR HOUSE
KEMPTVILLE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Kemptville and surrounding country and the pub 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 visit from the travelling public and judge for himself.

DONALD McDONALD DUNCAN.
Kemptville, March 5th, 1833. 7-1f.

**NOTICE
TO**

LUMBERERS.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY INGLIS & YOUNG:

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

510 Half boxes Twankey Tea.
75 boxes Hyson Tea.

- 25 Cattles do. do.
 - 15 boxes do. do.
 - 25 do. Gunpowder do.
 - 10 do. Souchong do.
 - 30 do. Tobacco 16's 3's 5's 1lb. lumps.
 - 20 hhds Bright Muscovada Sugar.
 - 25 brls. London Crushed Sugar.
 - 2 hhds. Loaf Sugar.
 - 20 bags Laguyra Coffee.
 - 5 bags fresh Canary Seeds.
 - 5 brls. Jamaica Ginger.
 - 5 bags East India Rice.
 - 5 do. Carolina Rice.
- For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

15 brls. Machinery Oil.
10 brls. Pale Seal Oil.
25 casks Olive Oil.

For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

50 brls. No. 1 split Herrings.
00 cwt. table Cod Fish.

Tins white Lead,
Boxes German Sheet Glass, various sizes, Salt, Currants, Raisins in boxes, half & qrt. boxes, Mustard in jars and bottles, Starch, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Cigars, Paints, Oils Bathbrick, Pickles Sauces, Anchovies, Sauces, Matches, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Pipes, Paints, Brushes, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Lobsters, Patent Nails, Brown Nutmegs, Blacking, Powder Sage, Liquorice, Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by **INGLIS & YOUNG.**

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., Barrister, Prescott.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

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

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

Bytown, 22nd Feb'y 1853.

CARD.

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

REMOVAL.

THE CORNER HARDWARE

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

**LOOK FOR THE
BIG AUGER.**

McARTHUR & McDUGAL.
Bytown, Nov. 1852. 41-1f.

HURRAH

FOR THE GRAND TRUNK

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

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

WILLIAM LEVIS
Prescott, Nov. 19, 1853.

High Wines! High Wines!

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED per Teanis from the "KINGSTON BREWERY and DISTILLERY," a Fresh Supply of MORTON'S 50 O. P., and are prepared to supply their Customers with any quantity.

ROBINSON & HEUBACH.
Agents for the Kingston Brewery & Distillery.
Bytown, January 30th, 1854 11-1f

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church);

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

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

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

May 3rd 1853.



THE BRITISH HOTEL,

RE-OPENED.

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

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

D. McARTHUR.
Bytown, July 10th 1853.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Sixth Volume
OF
THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



J. HAROLD,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

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

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

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

WATCH, CLOCK-MAKING AND ENGRAVING,
WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel.)

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

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

↳ Lodge seals neatly engraved at the shortest notice.
Bytown, March, 8th, 1853.

John's Saloon
SUSSEX STREET
LOWER BYTOWN.

Will be open for the reception of Customers on Wednesday Evening the 5th of October.
JOHN B. HILLICK,
proprietor.

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

- FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.
- NATURAL STEPS.
- INDIAN VILLAGE AND LORETTE FALLS.
- PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, AND MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WOLFE.
- CITADEL. (*)
- DURHAM TERRACE.
- GRAND BATTERY.
- FRENCH CATHEDRAL.
- SEMINARY.
- HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.
- LAKE ST. CHARLES.
- LAKE BEAUFORT.
- FALLS OF ST. ANNE.

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



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

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

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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