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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, OCTOBER 10, 1854.

NO. 36.

Poetry.

LITTLE ETHEL.

She sleeps in her little coffin;
She rests by the moaning wave;
And only the star and the zephyr
Keep watch by her little grave;
The violet blooms o'er her pillow,
And breathes its perfumes there;
And a wreath of the gentle willow
Encircles her golden hair.

Fair as the fairest flower,
Fruit as the lute's soft string,
Forth from Affection's bower,
Borne on the angel wing,
Glided her spirit lightly,
Lovely and young and fair,
With the red on her lip yet brightly,
And the glow on her golden hair.

Earth twineth her grave with myrtle,
And gemmeth with pearly dew,
Each spray of that shining kirtle;
And bloom of the violet blue.
Yet she waketh her not from that sleeping
Enfolding her gently there;
And tenderly earth is keeping
Those tresses of golden hair.

Silent the rosy bower,
In that deserted home;
Faded the cherished flower,
Hushed every living tone.
But she sleeps in her little coffin;
She rests by the moaning wave;
And only the star and the zephyr
Keep watch by her little grave.

GIVING A DINNER.

BY A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

(Continued.)

"You're a mean hussy, Mrs. Judkins. So was your mother before you. Two peas in a peck couldn't be more alike. Sneaking, sly things. It's lucky you don't want to go. We shan't have to be soiled by your

"Much obliged to your ladyship. I don't care about soiling your carpets. I believe I can remember the time when Sil Walker could walk on floors as well as other folks. I reckon, too, you hain't forgot when you hung in a board fence. I s'pose you know how you paid me off for helping you up to the head of the class—I can tell the story now." As Mrs. Judkins screamed these words, she looked as though she meant to tell the ridiculous story. Her looks and allusions made her visitor really angry.

"I shouldn't think you would say any thing about carpets, Mrs. Judkins. I tho't your mother had one all the way from the road up to the house, made of martin skins and badger skins, dyed red, wan't it?"

Now Mrs. Judkins' mother had been a Martin and afterward married a Badger, and this scriptural allusion added rage to her indignation. No woman, however little minded or hard hearted, can bear reflections or insinuations upon a mother, and Mrs. Judkins, indignant beyond all restraint, her voice being choked with rage that she was unable to speak, looked daggers at her neighbor, and then glanced hastily around the room in

search of a broom, usually called a woman's weapon. It was nowhere to be seen. Tongs and shovel were likewise invisible. While the offended widow was thus engaged, Mrs. Biggs, though very corpulent, stimulated by passion and fear of Sukey's long finger nails, (for she knew delicacy would not prevent her from making good use of them,) moved off as fast as possible, and had nearly reached the foot of the staircase before Mrs. Judkins was aware of her exit. Just at this moment she happened to spy a little sauce-pan of apples, which was stewing on the stove; it was boiling hot, and she caught it up and started in pursuit of the enemy.—The poor little poodle that Mrs. Biggs delighted to caress, still lingered in the entry; one kick of her large foot; and that not a gentle one, sent the unfortunate animal, howling to the landing-place below; the sauce-dish and all followed, but instead of alighting upon the devoted head of the visitor, fell upon Mrs. Judkins' own new shawl and bonnet, which hung on a chair in the entry. Half mad at her disappointment, Mrs. Judkins gained the floor at three jumps, just in time to see the disaster and catch a glimpse of Mrs. Biggs' large figure as she waddled around the corner of the street, with little Snibby limping after. She stood still a moment, angry and ashamed, then recollecting herself, hurried to get her stairs and floor into their former clean state, before any one should come in. The shawl, a red merino, was considerably injured, which the owner more regretted as she had never worn it five times, and had spent the earnings of as many days to obtain it. The bonnet had fortunately escaped with little injury, and that such as could be easily remedied. After the mischief was as far as possible repaired, Mrs. Judkins had time to think the matter over, and as she stood by a window, with her arms a kimbo, she soliloquized after this manner:—"Martin skins and Badger skins. Lord a goodness! I guess she'll find there's spunk in 'em, though. There's a good sauce-pan all battered up, a whole quart of apples lost—all sweetened too. A bran new merino shawl as good as spoilt; all my time lost, too. She'll hear more of it, that's a fact."

That night Mrs. Biggs was sleepless, from her anxiety about the expected great day, and from a feeling of vexation and mortification, occasioned by her call upon her old neighbor. Mrs. Judkins likewise slept little; she studied upon a way to revenge herself. She felt heartily ashamed of the affair, and sorry that any difficulty had occurred; but she had been insulted, and she determined to put an end to all trouble in a way that suited her best. Accordingly, in the morning, after having meditated upon the utility of s'gingle cheese, way apples and bean pies, she sat down and wrote a very polite note to Mrs. Biggs, apologizing for her rudeness, begging earnestly that she would forgive it, and offering her the use of the spoons. This succeeded as she had expected, for she was a shrewd, artful woman, and understood her neighbor's pliant disposition very well.—Mrs. Biggs returned a civil, even a kind answer, calling the little misunderstanding a mere joke, and hoping that it might be kept a secret between the two, at the same time she sent a maid for the spoons, who

brought a basket of apples and a few cakes, hearts and scollops, as she called them, to see if they were as nice as those Mrs. Judkins' mother used to make.

Mrs. Judkins was now satisfied that she had entirely deceived the merchant's lady by her protestations of civility, and inwardly chuckling at her success in dissimulation, she threw on her cotton shawl and close bonnet to slip out through the back yards into Mrs. Biggs' outer cellar. She ginned as she took from a drawer a little paper of dark colored stuff, smelt of it and deposited it in her pocket with some other little articles. "Aha!" said she to herself, with a knowing look, "Mrs. Biggs don't understand human nature very well. Martin skins and Badger skins; she'll know more about 'em yet. Her stylish party 'll go off grand, I reckon. It ought to. Any body that pretends to so much, ought to come down. Mean fool, to think two sweet cakes would pay for being abused in this style."

So saying, she slipped quietly down stairs, through the turnip yard that belonged to the house, into a winding lane which extended by the gardens of the three dwellings between her own residence and that of Mrs. Biggs. She went quickly up the walk, that led through a close shrubbery, and entered a kind of cellar kitchen, a room so cool and pleasant that food was usually kept there in the summer season. The door was unfastened: even if it had not been, Mrs. Judkins could easily have put her hand through the bars of the open window, and lifted the hasp. She closed it softly behind her, and stood a moment in silence, eagerly listening if a sound was to be heard in the vicinity. The maids were in the room overhead, clattering dishes, jingling spoons, dropping knives and forks, and making music with the ringing of glasses; while, now and then, a loud laugh, a merry voice or a snatch of a tune, accompanied by the quick tread of many feet, showed that they were merry as larks amid all the bustle and labor necessarily attendant upon the preparation for so large a party.—Mrs. Biggs was out; Mrs. Judkins had seen her pass, quite early, on her way to a fashionable milliner's. No fear was, therefore, to be entertained from an interruption by her. Still, it was highly probable the girls might be down, and Mrs. Judkins felt the necessity of proceeding immediately to dispatch the business that had brought her thither. But her attention was attracted for a time, by the tempting array of good things before her. There a table "groaned" (how easily and almost imperceptibly that expression slides off from the pen) with plump fowls, richly browned, shading off with that peculiar hue from the tip of the wing to the breast; large roasting-pieces of beef, gemmed over with slices of lemon; cutlets of veal, strewn with sprigs of parsley and marjoram; little pigs, that looked just ready to jump on your plate; and that most delicious of all nice treats, a chicken pie, the crust white short and flaky, and almost inviting to one to eat it. This was only the cold meat. Mrs. Judkins wondered what could be cooking above, whose savory smell occasionally reaches her, though surrounded by the most fragrant winds. Rolls, white and delicate; ginger-bread; buns, as light as yeast could make them; sponge-cake, powdered over

with sugar, double refined; jumbles, made to suit either Jackson or Clay; wafers as thin as a blade, and cakes printed with little images of birds, and beasts, and harlequins; sugar-cookies that would melt in the mouth, and loaves of cake stuffed with citron and currants and plums, and trimmed with mignonette and myrtle, were spread out upon a long bench before the admiring eye of Mrs. Judkins. Custards, and tarts, and pies, of various kinds and taring; jellies, comfits and preserves, with liquors and fruit, complete the long array. Mrs. Judkins saw all these envied luxuries, and the very thought that her slender means never did and never would enable her to supply her board with a sixteenth part of what she saw, only instigated her to her projected acts of petty revenge. She took from her pocket several wafers, which she carefully distributed among the fine specimens of the shropshire, that filled two large fruit-dishes upon a bench. The resemblance to real apples was so correct, that it was almost impossible to distinguish them without taking them in hand.

Mrs. Judkins then proceeded to consider the propriety of laying neat pieces of pine shingles between the slices of cheese that were ready prepared for the table. Hardly had she touched them, however, when a heavy footstep on the stairs, and tones of a strong, though not unmusical voice, singing a new version of "Betsy Baker," made her aware that she must conceal herself as quickly as possible. She tossed the scattered shingles into her apron, and sprang into a dark corner and stooped down behind a barrel.— She was a little woman, and could have almost crawled through a knot-hole, if there had been one at hand. Immediately after, the girl whose voice had given warning, entered, her bronzed arms loaded with gooseberry pies. These she carefully deposited on a shelf by the window, and turned to depart, when her eye caught the plate of cheese, which Mrs. Judkins had left disarranged.— She went to the foot of the stairs and cried out—

"Beis, come down here."

"I can't stop," was heard from above.

"Has the cat been down here?"

"No, she's been shut up in the yard all day. Why, what's the matter?"

"Nothing," said the girl, looking round to see if every thing else was in order. "Nothing; only a piece of cheese was off the plate."

Mrs. Judkins still trembled from head to foot; for, if there should be a general search for a rat, there would be a disagreeable sequel to her troubles. She was relieved from her apprehensions by the words of Beis, who screamed—

"Do come up, Sal; the meat is burning up. You knocked the cheese off yourself, you careless plague. Let it alone, and come up; I'm up to my elbows in work."

Sal speedily disappeared, closing the door carefully behind her. The intruder gladly left her hiding-place. "It's all up about the cheese," thought she; "they'll be sure to look at it. It would have been so fine to have heard 'em break their teeth, trying to eat shingles. But here goes for the pies," she added, half aloud, as she rassed the covers of two or three successively, and dropped here and there among the spicy gooseberries a small brown bean. She then turned to the liquors. There were several decanters and bottles filled with mead, lemonade, and currant and raspberry wine. The mead she dared not meddle with. The wine, except that which savored too much of elderberries, she passed by. She was aware that the host and hostesses would taste the different drinks,

by way of example to their guests, and they would naturally take the poorest, so she infused into the smallest bottles a little of the dark powder which she had brought for that purpose, and into the lemonade a larger quantity, for she was aware that Mrs. Biggs was so extremely fond of the cooling beverage as to drink three or four glasses, even in genteel company.

Mr. Hope, whom she hated for having once slighted her; Mr. Lane, who, a few years before, cheated her husband out of ten dollars; and Miss Adleton, whom she despised, loved the refreshing sherbet. Mrs. Judkins laughed internally while thinking of her ingenious revenge, and, after finishing her mischievous work, replaced the decanters upon the shelf, and stepped out of the cellar as noiselessly as she came in. She quickly hurried home, and had hardly time to stoff her bonnet and shawl, when a light tap was heard at the door. Mrs. Biggs was there, on her way home from the dressmaker's, and, in a few words, apologized for her remarks of the preceding day, and, in a dignified, yet earnest manner, begged her neighbor to forget the silly circumstance, and come in to dinner. Mrs. Judkins very politely replied that she would, and after a few common-place observations, the visitor departed, rejoicing in her own mind, that Mrs. Judkins should be so deferential and so accommodating.

Toward noon of the eventful day, several of the invited guests, including the Tibbs family, made their appearance at the front door of the merchant's mansion. So very ignorant were they of fashionable customs, that it never occurred to them that the dinner would be later than one, the hour at which the big folks of Mannville usually dined, though the mechanics and farmers, the lower class of people, pertinaciously adhered to the old custom of eating at twelve. Those whom Mrs. Biggs found in her sitting room, on entering it, were of that number of individuals who, like a troop of school-boys going to a muster or a fair, are always to be seen first on the ground, that they may have the exquisite pleasure of seeing and hearing all that is going on. Mrs. Biggs, though she had feared and expected this, was never more vexed in her life; for she well knew that, before half-past three, her visitors, unless they had taken a lunch at home, would be hungry, and out of patience with waiting. She flew, or rather waddled, up and down stairs, bringing chequers, back-gammon and cards, to help them pass away the time.— She was unsuccessful, however, and, in despair, gave up all attempts at rendering them agreeable. No two understood the same game, and no one cared about learning. The old people thought grace, and conversations, and consequences, too simple, and the younger ones thought books and music too dry.— To the anxious eye of Mrs. Biggs all seemed to be discontented and unhappy; and when three o'clock came, and with it some of the fashionables, she had worried herself almost into a fever. Her face, usually pale and dead, was flushed; and glad indeed was she, as Mr. Biggs entered the saloon, as Silvette called it, to leave the room and cool herself with a glass of sherbet and a basin of cold water. When she returned, the most of the company had arrived. The esquires and honorables were there in half an hour, (fashionable folks are always late,) and the lady of the feast, after glancing hastily around the parlor, (which had been thrown open by parting the folding doors that separated it from the sitting-room,) perceived that five or six only of her numerous party were missing. These were Miss Dunnegan, the very

pink of gentility; the two city ladies who had sent in an excuse; Tim Jackson, and the two law students, whom Silvette much wished to see, having a promise from her Ma that, if they should prove to be as rich as they were reported to be, and otherwise a desirable match, one of them should take the place of Mr. Hope, as husband elect.— Mrs. Biggs calculated, of course, that Silvette's charms would be irresistible. While this lady was deliberating with her sister on the propriety of summoning the guests down to the dining-room without further delay, Miss Dunnegan, fortunately, made her appearance, ushered in by an attendant, who mumbled over her name as she stood bowing and curtseying to those whom she knew.— The merchant's lady rose to receive her, while the French lady expressed her thanks that she had not been so shockingly vulgar as to be there too early.

"Really, Mrs. Biggs, I had thought to have waited till seven, and —"

"The customs, my dearest friend, are so different from the high circles where you have shone, that it would seem almost impossible for you to be so decidedly vulgar as to condescend —"

Mrs. Biggs was interrupted in her elegant speech by the ringing of the door bell—a sound for which she was anxiously listening, though without much hope of hearing a noise so remote—and, excusing herself to her dearest friend, she stepped into the entry. Taking upon herself the office of master of ceremonies, she announced Messrs. Dean and Witoraham, of Cambridge, then hastened to find them comfortable seats, near a window. Finding her party complete, she left the room for the purpose of introducing her son and daughter. She met them on the stairs, and, gracefully motioning them into the parlor, pronounced, in her loudest, clearest tones, "my only son" and my "only daughter;" then, suddenly perceiving her mistake, corrected herself, and sunk back into a chair, near her sister, mortified at a blunder so absurd. "Oh! Lizzy, that's always the way I come off, when I try to be any thing ear." she whispered into her sympathizing ear. Poor woman! She was in the constant habit of designating her three children by the expressions, "my only son," "my charming daughter," and "my little darling." Upon the present occasion, however, she had the sense to perceive that it would be very foolish to apply the word charming to the young lady in question, and in her attempt to say eldest, had used the word only.

As Miss Silvette—who paid little attention to the circumstance so embarrassing to her mother—glided along into the midst of the company, followed by the dragon figure of her brother, young Dean turned to his companion and whispered—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion!"

"The deuce, Jack! why she's a handsome girl."

"Yes; but, *entre nous*, a little too unnatural—too artificial."

He lowered his voice, for Mrs. Biggs, who had recovered her self-possession, waddled toward them, and formally introduced her daughter; then finding a rocking-chair seated her at a respectful distance, where the young men could steal an occasional glance at her. Silvette, whose complexion was usually so white as to give rise to a vulgar report that she subsisted chiefly on chalk,

late-pencils, and the like, looked now really pretty. Her mother had tinged her cheeks with the slightest touch of rouge, (Miss Dunningan was a teacher in painting,) and the agitation natural to a young lady on entering a room filled with thirty or forty people, had sent an unusual color into her whole face, which had finally settled into a fine glow on her cheeks. There was no harmony, however, about her features; her nose was small and her mouth large, while bright blue eyes made rather a singular appearance, fringed with lashes and arched with brows of jetty black. If she had been dressed with taste, as were the Barker girls, who sat near, clad in robes of white muslin, with a little blue drapery about the neck, she would have been called, perhaps, handsome. Mrs. Biggs, who presided at her daughter's toilet, would have given, at least, a thousand dollars to have been able to put on her rich garments in a becoming manner. Taste, however, she was compelled to acknowledge to herself to be something innate; and, what was more, decidedly foreign to the Walker family.

The day was extremely warm, and Silvette wore a heavy, dark Tagliani, with tight sleeves, and a waist so numerically tight as to give at once, the idea of compression and discomfort. Mrs. Biggs did not admire the graceful outline of the female form in its natural state, but loved dearly to see a slender, a very slender waist, whether it corresponded with the general shape or not.—Silvette's glossy black hair was, part of it, arranged in pipe-stem curls on each side of her face, somewhat resembling the fly-whiskers sometimes attached to the ears of a horse, and the remainder braided in two divisions, fastened together by two or three yards of blue ribbon. A scarf of the same reticulate line was carelessly tied at the bootee, and partly secured in its place by a broad Mosaic pin. A circlet of pearls on her head, pendants of gold in her ears, silver and diamond rings, with a gold watch and chain, completed her dress. Notwithstanding this dazzling array of jewelry, the costly dress, the high birth, influential connections, genteel education, and anticipated fortune, the manners of the young lady were by no means prepossessing. The young men conversed with the Misses Barker—who, though they had never been within the walls of an academy, were well educated and well read—without, however, neglecting Miss Biggs, till she, finding that they knew nothing of the fashions and genteel people, moved her seat into another circle, and found accomplished and agreeable companions in Miss Arabella Howe, the sheriff's daughter, and Mr. Lile Perkins, a dashing young fellow, who knew the latest style, even down to the button of a glove. Mr. Hope, who might be supposed anxious to keep an eye upon his young intended—for so he determined to consider her, though no decided answer had been given to his request—itched his chair to a place about half way between the two groups, and alternately amused and instructed all within hearing, by his ludicrous expressions and sensible remarks. Mr. Hope was such an individual as is not met with five times in the course of a century. A Jeremias Munster-like being, always grumbling at the follies of human nature, this eccentric man concealed, under the appearance of sullenness, the greatest good humor. In good society, had he been a poor man, he would have been termed a brute, and not without reason. He never scrupled to tell any one whom he saw, whether a stranger or not, the faults that he saw in him, and talked so plainly as to give offense, yet with so ludicrous an air as to excite laughter. He was very influential. It

was said that the tap of Caesar's finger would awe a senate; the upsting of Mr. Hope's hand would sway the opinions of two-thirds of the voters in Mannville. Office-holders feared him; office-seekers respected him.—So Mr. Hope, with all his odd qualities and rude behavior, passed as a gentleman in the first society where he was known. This was the man to whom Mrs. Biggs wished to ally her daughter. The party around him sat chatting about the weather, the crops, the gardens, &c., with, now and then, a few literary remarks, while the other members of the company were divided into similar knots and seemed to be beginning to enjoy themselves, when the lower folding-doors were thrown open and dinner was announced.

"Faith," ejaculated Abijah Hope, "I am hungry as a hawk. I've an appetite like a horse. People, in this world, must eat. Four o'clock nearly, Mrs. Biggs. Is this the time for dinner? You wish to be above others, do you?"

To be Continued

Recollections of my Military Life. By Col. Lundmann, 2 vols. Hurst & Blackett, Great Marlborough-street.

The author of "Adventures and Recollections" has made another adventure in the field of literature; and in these stirring tunes of war, such stories as he is able to tell, will obtain listeners. A garrison officer's residence at Gibraltar is the subject of the first volume, varied by confinement on board a transport-ship during the blockade of Cadiz. The good nature of the author imparts pleasantness to his account of garrison parties, pic-nics, military or nautical stories, anecdotes of the day, and excursions on the main-land though we were then (1806-8) at war with Spain. The whole, however, was hardly worth publication either essentially or by the accident of circumstances. The second volume contains accounts of marching and fighting. Colonel Lundmann was associated with the army that first landed in Portugal, and which after fighting the battles of Roliça and Vimiera was stopped in full career by Sir Harry Burrard. As our author had little to do as an engineer-officer, he became a sort of extra man, now acting aide-de-camp now as volunteer, and anon as spectator; while his self-imposed professional duties, consisting of examining the country and mapping particular parts, took him over a wide extent of ground, and enabled him to see a great deal more than would fall to the lot of an officer on particular duty. His records of these few weeks' experience give a very full and striking idea of active war, the fullness of detail and the effect. Now and then we have a decisive charge, or some large operation conducing to a large result, but more generally it is a picture of individual discomfort, exposure, and privation, the ludicrous or sordid mixing largely with the terrible and pathetic. Men who have faced the enemy all day are "afraid" to go to sleep at night, lest they should be trampled on by horses who may have broken their pickets, and gladly take refuge under a waggon. Hunger, if it does not tame the British lion, seriously decomposes him, as well as cold and wet in a night bivouac. The road, the rear, and the ground after a battle, are painted with a painful minuteness; the wounded murdered for their property by camp followers or straggling soldiers; a priest administering the sacrament to all who have sense enough to intamate their willingness to receive it; Portuguese peasants following to give the coup de grace to

Frenchmen when their pastor had left the penitents, and the stripped dead placed by revolting levity in positions intended for burlesque or worse. Here are some of the various incidents our observor records.

A Lady under Fire.

"I soon overtook a lady, dressed in a nankeen riding-habit, parasol, and straw-bonnet, and carrying a rather large hand-basket. The unexpected sight of a respectably dressed woman in such a situation greatly perplexed me; for the musket-shot were showering about pretty thickly, and making the dust fly on most parts of the road. Moreover, at this place several men killed, and others mortally wounded, all perfectly stripped, were lying scattered across the road, so that in order to advance she was absolutely compelled to step over some of them. At first I thought the lady was unconscious of her danger, or was so bewildered at the surrounding confusion, in which she might have been accidentally involved, that she did not know she was then going towards the enemy. I therefore could not resist saying to her, en passant, that she had much better go back for a short time, as this was a very unfit place for a lady to be in, and was evidently a dangerous one. Upon this, she drew herself up, and with a very haughty air, and, seemingly, a perfect contempt of the danger of her situation, evidently proceeding from extreme agitation, she replied, 'Mind your own affairs, sir,—I have a husband before me.' I obeyed."

Putting out a Fire in a Powder Magazine

"I placed my hand on the key, which was still in the lock and very carefully drew open the door (of a powder magazine at Gibraltar.) Oh! it was truly appalling! The volume of thick smoke, slightly tinged with red, was awful in the extreme, almost deprived us of the power of respiration. In less than quarter of a minute the density of the smoke had sufficiently diminished to allow us to perceive the large red cinder of a slow match, the whole of which, including all the windings round the stick, had been burnt, and was reduced to a red cinder, still retaining its delicate hold of the stick, but ready to fall to pieces on the slightest agitation of the atmosphere. A portion also of the woodwork of the handle or stick was reduced to a red charcoal. Our fears of doing anything that might agitate the minutest portion of the surrounding atmosphere was, no doubt, similar to that related of travellers in the Alps, who, when in certain situations, dare not speak to each other in a louder voice than a whisper, lest it should cause the fall of an avalanche. Nothing could be more perplexing, yet, after a short reflection, I took off my hat, and having, with the greatest gentleness, put it under the burning cinder of the slow match; with equal care I took the match-stick near the bottom, and turned the whole upside down into the hat, covering up the same with my handkerchief, closed the sides of my folding cocked-hat as much together as I could, and thus completely confined the fire within the hat. Oh! no tongue can relate the degree of pride I felt, and the triumph with which I marched out to a large tub full of water, which Pownall pointed out, and into which I plunged the whole together."

A Lady, given to tattle, says she never tells anything except to two classes of people—those who ask her, and those who don't.

A Lady was at the representation of a deep tragedy, and did not shed a tear. Everybody was surprised, perceiving which the lady said, "I could indeed have wept, but I am engaged out to-night to supper."

Arrival of Prince Albert at Boulogne.

It was generally rumoured that his Royal Highness would arrive in the harbour at nine o'clock on Tuesday, and by that hour the quays and windows of the houses were thronged with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the illustrious visitor. La Garde Imperiale were under arms at half-past eight, and shortly after nine they marched down and lined the quay. A regiment of infantry formed a guard of honour beyond the Garde Imperiale, and on the bridge over the Liane the "Guides" were drawn up near the railway station. A battery of six brass 12-pounders was planted on the heights above the town, and the 56th Regiment of the line, drawn up in line, crested the summit of the cliffs. The royal yacht was seen, by the aid of a glass, shortly after nine o'clock, and the gradual hearing of the smoke of the royal squadron was watched with the most intense interest. The Victoria and Albert (Captain Denman,) piloted by Captain Smithett, accompanied by the Black Eagle, Master Commander Pettoy, and the Vivid, Master Commander Allen, left Osborne at nine o'clock on Monday evening, her Majesty having accompanied Prince Albert to his embarkation on board the royal yacht. Her Majesty left the royal yacht a few minutes previous to its starting, accompanied by the Duchess of Wellington and her ladies in waiting and proceeded by the state barge on board the Fairy. When the Victoria and Albert had got under weigh, she was followed by the Fairy, with her Majesty on board, as far as Spithead, the royal yachts burning blue lights at the sides of the vessel as they steered out to sea. Her Majesty parted company with the Prince at Spithead. The royal yacht was under steam the whole night, with a strong head wind. The Hornet, 17, screw, the Malacca, 15, screw, and the Salamander, 6, paddle, which were to have formed part of the royal squadron, were sighted off Beachyhead by the royal yacht, which steamed on, in company with the Vivid and the Black Eagle, as delay in waiting for them would have lost the tide of the harbour, the Victoria and Albert drawing seventeen feet water. At ten o'clock the royal yacht with its tall masts, carrying the tricolour on the fore and the royal standard at the main, could be distinctly seen from the piers. Another quarter of an hour and the royal yacht was at the entrance of the harbour. A salute of twenty-one guns was given by the cannon from the heights. The Emperor, accompanied by two squadrons of the Cent Guards drove rapidly down to the quay, and, alighting from the carriage opposite the Custom house, awaited the arrival of his Royal Highness, and watched from the extreme edge of the landing place the approach of the royal yacht. As the Victoria and Albert steamed slowly down the harbour, the Prince, who was standing on the deck, was loudly cheered by the first concourse of people assembled on each side of the water, the Prince bowing respectfully as he passed. At twenty minutes past ten the royal yacht was moored alongside, and Prince Albert, recognising the Emperor, took off his hat and saluted his Majesty, who most gracefully returned the compliment.

The Courtesies of Great People at Boulogne.

A carpeted gangway having been thrown on board, Prince Albert ran briskly ashore, and, raising his hat, advanced to the Emperor, who, after raising his hat, tendered his hand to the Prince, which he shook very warmly. The Prince bowed two or three times in acknowledgment of the friendly expressions addressed to him by the Emperor, and appeared to be extremely gratified by the warmth of his reception. The Prince Consort was then introduced to the civic authorities, and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardinge, &c., having made their salutations to the Emperor, who bade them welcome to Franco, his Majesty and the Prince directed their steps to the open carriage which had brought the Emperor to the landing place. The courtesies of the first moment of the interview were here renewed. The Emperor requested the Prince Consort to take his place first in the carriage. Prince Albert hesitated to take precedence of the Emperor, but, as his Majesty insisted, the Prince ascended and took

his place upon the further side of the vehicle, which happened to be the left. The Emperor followed, and, being determined that his illustrious guest should have the place of honour, pressed him to take the seat on his right hand. The splendid band of the "Guides" struck up God save the Queen, and Rule Britannia, which national airs were followed by the French national air. Loud cheers of the English and the views of the French mingled with the martial and heart-stirring strains as the Prince, seated on the right of the Emperor, was driven off escorted by a squadron of the Cent Guards to the Imperial Hotel. Then came a long array of military and official personages in all the dazzle of brilliant uniforms, the Duke of Newcastle, the Minister-at-War, Lord Seaton, and other officers, passed on in an open carriage. Then rolled along the carriages filled with the aide-de-camp of the Emperor and of Prince Albert, then a carriage filled with French general officers and officers of the Etat Major, then the personal attendants on the Prince, each and all of whom came in for their share of cordial cheering and attentive inspection by the vast crowds assembled. The fluttering of flags from the vessels in the harbour, the Vivid and Albion dressed from stem to stern, the balconies of the windows of the Folkestone packet-office and of other houses on the quay crowded with ladies, and every house decorated with flags and banners, and the glittering dresses of the Cent Guards, the long lines of military, and the thousands of spectators, made up a scene of the most exciting and interesting character, and one which his Royal Highness evidently greatly enjoyed. The Prince was looking remarkably well, and wore the uniform of a field marshal. He is attended by Lord de Ros and Captain Du Plat. Some disappointment was caused in consequence of the little detachment of Horse Guards not appearing awaited for the reception of the Prince. They were only present on foot, and were placed close by the landing-place. The reason of their not being mounted and en grand tenue was that they were there merely as orderlies rather than as an escort to the Prince, and upon this reason there was, of course, no need for their service in that capacity. The royal yacht was an object of vast interest and admiration among the Boulognais, who had certainly never before seen so fine a vessel enter the harbour, and immediately after the Prince had landed a very general rush was made by many to get on board. A company of tars, however, manfully resisted the attempt to board the royal craft, and, standing at the head of the gangway, forced the invaders to beat a retreat, much to the annoyance of the boarding party, and the evident amusement of those who had not the courage or rashness to attempt so desperate an undertaking. The union jack and the tri-colour floated in the breeze from the main.

Visit of the Emperor and Prince Albert to the Camp.

After partaking of a *dejeuner* at the Imperial Hotel, the Emperor, accompanied by his Royal Highness, left the hotel at four o'clock, and proceeded to pay a visit to the camp. The royal cortege, escorted by a squadron of the Guides, passed through the Rue Wissoq, by the Tintilleries, round the walls of the old town, and by the little village of Wimble, along the Calais road, until it arrived at Ambletense, where the illustrious party turned off, and visiting the most distant of the camp, passed along the whole line to Honvault—the troops being drawn up under arms in front of their respective camps. The Emperor, with his royal guest and suite, were loudly cheered as they rode along the lines, the troops presenting arms as they passed. Prince Albert rode a beautiful gray charger, and was accompanied by Lord Seaton and his aide-de-camp. The Emperor and Prince Albert inspected several of the huts of the men and officers with great interest and attention. The whole of the streets through which the cortege passed were crowded with people, and cheered in the warmest and most enthusiastic manner, and every house was most profusely decorated with flags and *evrergreens*. The six Horse Guards and Blues escorted the Prince and Emperor back. On their return to Boulogne, the Em-

peror and Prince were loudly cheered by the dense mass of people who crowded the streets and filled the balconies. The Mayor issued a proclamation, stating that there will be a grand illumination by M. Aubin, artificer do l'Empereur, upon the heights of Chailion, and requested that the inhabitants would one and all join in the manifestation of loyalty and good feeling towards the Prince. The desired effect is given to this request of the Mayor. Opposite the Hotel Brighton the illuminations were on a most extensive scale.

Description of the Encampment.

The series of camps just visited by the Prince commenced at Honvault, which is the nearest to Boulogne, stretch along the coast a distance of some five or six miles. Beyond Honvault lie the camps at Wimeroux and Ambletense. A fourth camp, in the direction of Montreuil, completes the line of camps forming the base of a triangle, of which St. Omer is the apex. From 60,000 to 70,000 men compose the force of this army of the north. With a few exceptions, the whole of the troops are lodged in huts, formed with clay walls, and covered with a neat thatch. The huts are lofty, and ventilation is provided by means of a door and a small square window opposite the entrance. The ground plan of the huts is a square, and six men sleep on each side leaving a clear passage along the centre, with plenty of room at the ends for hanging the arms and accoutrements. The huts of the men are placed five deep, and two rows of huts accommodate the company, each hut having twelve men. Between each company a wide and convenient road is formed. The soil is sandy, and lightly covered with grass. At the back of the huts of the men are placed those of the officers, extending in three long lines, between each of which excellent and commodious roads are formed. Kitchens of an improved character have been constructed by the men. Around the base of a tall circular brick chimney of about 30 feet in height, are ranged the places for fires and cooking. To each kitchen there are eight of these fire places, which converge to the chimney as the common centre, and through which the smoke escapes. The fires are lighted upon iron gratings placed in these converging trenches, the air passing underneath, and the utensils for cooking being placed over the fire. There are four of these kitchens, which work most admirably, built for each regiment. The neat construction of these kitchens, and the accurate build of the circular shafts, would do credit to the most expert of bricklayers or masons. At Wimeroux there is an immense depth of fine white sand, the great wonder being that the dozen houses which compose the village have not long ere this shared the fate of Thebes, and been swallowed up by the advancing sands. On the beach, a little beyond the town, is placed a stone column which records the fatal accident to the almost earliest of French aeronauts. The column records the deaths of M. Deroces and M. Lanno, who fell from a balloon on the spot marked by the column in the year 1785, the unfortunate aeronauts having ascended from Boulogne. At the rear of the camps are many small cabarets which temptingly invite the visits of the military. The miserable arrangements of this kind made at Chobham contrast most unfavourably with the taste displayed at the French camp.

The Emperor's Promenade.

On Monday evening the Emperor, accompanied by his old friend and present aide-de-camp, Colonel Fleury, promenade for nearly an hour along the quay and jetty. The Emperor and his companion were in plain clothes, and they mixed among the crowds unrecognized by the main body of the visitors. An Englishman who recognized the Emperor raised his hat as he passed, but the Emperor, addressing him in an under tone of voice, begged that he would not pay him that mark of respect as it might lead to his being generally recognized and followed by a crowd. The Emperor stood and listened for some time to the performance of two young men on the violin, whose talents would probably have been somewhat less displayed had they known that they were honoured by performing before his Majesty. After walking on the pier for nearly an hour, the fact of the Emperor's presence

became partially known, and notwithstanding the evident desire to remain *incog*, some score of the representatives of Young France—whom it appears to be to wear white hats with huge brims, and to emulate in all matters disagreeable the "fast" young men upon the other side of the Channel—formed themselves into an unwelcome body guard, and clouded the Emperor with the fragrant incense of the fumes of their cheap but wretched cigars.

Additional Proof of *Entente Cordiale*.

An additional proof of the *entente cordiale* between the military of the two countries was afforded on Sunday night. The English Guards were again entertained by the "Cent Guard" at the hotel near their quarters. At dinner an order came for the Cent Guard to mount for the guard of honor for the King of Portugal, who was to take his departure. The Emperor, upon being informed of the hospitable and agreeable nature of their employment, expressed himself pleased with the good feeling manifested and would not permit of their being disturbed. A company of the "Gardes" was accordingly ordered out to form the escort, and the Emperor ordered two dozen of champagne to be sent to the fraternizing troops. After dinner the company were engaged in various athletic sports and feats of arms; and it is said that the skill and strength of the "Cent Guard" were sorely tried in cutting the bar of lead, which Corporal Sutton, one of the guards, by a stroke of his sabre, had accomplished in the easiest manner. Afterwards a number of the "Cent Guard" promenaded along the quays with their visitors, and finally escorted them to their hotel.

The Review at St. Omer.

His Majesty the Emperor and his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed the troops on Wednesday in the plains de Bruyeres. The review was a most brilliant spectacle, and the Royal party were received with great cheering by the crowd. All the French Generals were presented to Prince Albert, who, in addressing them, expressed great satisfaction at the appearance and discipline of the troops, and his hope for a continued *entente cordiale* between the two nations. The Royal party then returned to Boulogne. Another review took place on Thursday at Honvaull.

THE RICHMOND RAIL ROAD.—It is certainly very gratifying to find that notwithstanding the croakings of the grumblers against Messrs. Jackson & Co., and their prognostics of the failure of these gentlemen to carry out their engagements with the Province and the Stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, one of the important roads is now on the eve of completion, or we may say, is actually completed. We have had occasion to converse with gentlemen who understand Railway matters, and they inform us that the Richmond road is one of the very best Railways on this Continent, and to use the expressive language employed, will compare favorably with the most perfect of the English roads. This new channel of communication for Quebec with the Ocean will be of the utmost benefit to that city, and in respect of winter and spring importations will put our elder, tho' not bigger, sister in equally advantageous circumstances with Montreal. By this means we may possibly lose some of her custom in the spring, but upon the whole we have no doubt that the general effect will be beneficial to us. Quebec will not require to lay in such large quantities of flour and other provisions in the fall but will buy as circumstances demand. There can be no doubt that another effect of the opening of this road will be the cheapening of cord wood both here and at Quebec. The road passes through a tract of country well timbered with maple, birch, beech and other woods held in due estimation for fuel, but which owing to the difficulty of bringing it to market has contributed but little to our

city wants. We saw last week by an article in the Quebec Colonist that some person from the Eastern Townships had been in that city offering 5000 cords of the best maple for sale, and from the price the editor offers for a dozen cords, viz: a V, which we presume means \$5, we infer that this approaches the price asked. We need hardly say that we shall had any measure with very great satisfaction which will have the effect of providing fuel, be it coal or wood, at a reduction upon present prices.— Few persons in our cities are sufficiently wealthy to be above inconvenience from the cost of wood when it exceeds 5 dollars per cord.

Another result of the opening of this road will be the transportation from the district of Quebec of considerable quantities of sawed lumber. In addition to the mill now in operation upon the Etchemin, the Chaudiere and other streams adjacent to Quebec and in the interest of Quebec Houses, others will speedily be erected, and the trade in that article will assume an importance of which the demerits in that old and not over enterprising place have perhaps formed as yet but an inadequate idea. Our cousins the Doodles have almost peeled off their wild lands the timber for conversion into good merchantable lumber and have cast wistful eyes across the border for their future supplies. We find them busily at work on the St. Maurice and elsewhere, and we have no doubt some of them will soon be on hand to see what can be done on the line of the new Railroad.

By this same road, ashes, peas, oats, butter, poultry, and other products of the District of Quebec will find their way to Portland, Boston, &c. Before long the Richmond line will be in full operation, and we have no doubt, will afford satisfactory revenues. In relation to the Atlantic Railroad the Richmond will be an important feeder. If it be true that the Atlantic has even now nearly as much business as it can do, what will be the effect when the Richmond contributes its quota? A new era is drawing upon us, and we cannot but augur the most favorable results from the completion of the great undertakings.

To give greater success however to the Richmond, the Trois Pistoles road is required, and we are happy to find that tho' quietly yet vigorously it is progressing.— Messrs. Jackson & Co., are indeed showing that they do not deal in words only but that like good workmen they can speak when necessary, and that their *forte* consists in doing things up well.—*Montreal Sun*.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Our two Brockville cotemporaries have worked themselves quite into an agony about the motion which Mr. Patrick has made in Parliament, having for its object the permanent location of the Seat of Government at Bytown. The Recorder vociferates that Mr. Patrick has had the "audacity" to make the motion upon the subject which is attributed to him, and asks, "Where is our member (meaning Mr. Crawford.) let him speak out for Brockville now, or be forever silent." The Monitor, equally anxious about the matter, sagely thinks that if the Seat of Government "really is to be fixed and settled (after all its peregrinations,) at any given place, Brockville, and Brockville alone, has been often shown to be, from its most central, healthy, and accessible locality, the only place;" and then implores of Mr. Crawford not to "fail to attend to any such motions as Mr. Patrick's." Really our neighbors have a mighty opinion of themselves, their little town, and

their talented representative! We had certainly supposed all along, when the Recorder was tipping off his paragraphs about Brockville, that he was only jesting, or perhaps tying his hand at witicism, but we find, to our surprise, that he has been weak enough to imagine that there exists one individual in all Canada outside the limits of the Brockville Corporation, who entertains the remotest idea that Brockville (within one mile of the Yankee shore, and totally unprotected,) has any recommendations, or the shadow of a chance, of being chosen the Seat of Government for United Canada. We must say we had given our neighbors more credit for common sense and ordinary discernment than we now find they deserved. We would beg in all humility to suggest to our neighbors the exercise of a little more moderation in their desires, and a little less bragging of their commodities; we imagine they would show quite as well before the world. We fear, that unless their propensities are checked, they will soon become like the boy whose eyes were larger than his stomach. The Bytown Railway is now a living fact, and is already doing a good deal of business, which will continue to increase in spite of the competition of the Brockville and Ottawa and all other roads.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

We would fain hope that the change of Ministry would have the effect of producing a change in the management and arrangement of the Post Office. The Hon. Mr. Cameron, when Post Master General, had taken steps towards the promoting the free circulation of certain publications that advocated the "tetotal cause"; but his liberality stopped at that point, and he refused to advance farther in a direction in which he was not himself personally interested. Many exclaimed, and with justice, against the high handed, somewhat unconstitutional manner with which an individual member of the Ministry chose to stretch the authority of his office, and grant and refuse privileges of importance as he thought fit. But we think the great majority of the people of Canada entertain the opinion that it would be far more agreeable to receive their papers through the post free of expense, than to pay for them, however trifling the sum to be paid may be. If the newspaper is to be regarded—as it generally is upon this continent—as the disseminator of intelligence, the sooner we remove everything that can retard its dissemination, the better. Nothing surely can be more ridiculous than the retaining of a tax which is allowed to be troublesome, and felt to be galling, and which besides adds so little to the revenue of the country that its removal could hardly be missed. However, trifling and contemptible as this tax is, publishers especially, and the public in general would regard any steps taken to modify it, as steps taken in the right direction. The new Post Master General is a man to whom the convenience of the press is an object of interest; let us hope that he will at once direct his attention to this subject and endeavor to obtain for the Press at large without favor or restriction, the right of sending their publications post free,—a boon that will be equally acceptable to publishers and public.

CANADIAN BREED HORSES.—Mr. John McDonald of South Dumfries, lately sold a span of matched horses of his own breeding and rearing to Mr. Samuel Anderson of the North American Hotel, Waterdown for £103 2s. 6d. currency.—*Paris Star*.

CANADA.

IMMENSELY APPETIZING.—The following love of an advertisement, appeared in a recent number of the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*:—

"**CARD.**—Mr. Simpson returns his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their services at his daughter's funeral. He has now resumed his business, and solicits a share of public patronage."

Not for many a long and blessed day have we met with anything so deliciously characteristic as the above? It is a moral miniature of Jonathan, done to the very life!

How exquisite the manner in which the *canine* Simpson combines, not business and pleasure (as we were going to say) but business and grief! With what skill he contrives to weep with one eye over his domestic bereavement, and to mind the shop with the other!

Such a genius is certain to make his way up the Hill Difficulty of life with flying colors! If he does not realize a plum ere he hoppeth the twig, our calculation will be consumedly at fault!—*Streetsville Review*.

A MOST LEGISLATIVE.—Since Parliament commenced on the 5th of September last, beginning with Timothy Brodeur's case, until ending with the Champagne trip to the Saguenay, its achievements have been really wonderful.

Firstly.—These was Timothy's expulsion, upon which occasion one half the present ministry was beaten and non-confided by the other half.

Secondly.—came Solicitor General Ross's abortive attempt to extinguish the present Speaker of the House and his predecessor by a non-confidence vote, merely because the latter protested against Lord Elgin's violation of the constitution last June, upon which motion all the supporters of one half the ministry voted against the other half.

Thirdly.—The motion of Mr. Felton, made at the suggestion of the Attorney General East, to stop Mr. Lecheuzie's investigation of ministerial jobs and other abominations, which motion the ministerial supporters were obliged to withdraw.

Fourthly.—A champagne excursion to the Saguenay.

Fifthly.—A fool's errand of one of the ministry to Washington.

Sixthly.—An adjournment of a week for Lord Elgin's pleasure excursion to the west, while the legitimate governor of this Province is kept dandling away his time in the United States.

Seventhly.—A charge upon the unappointed copies of the Province for the attainment of the above important results, to the amount of some £30,000, without including an important item of one hundred per cent. on the members' pay which, it is said, they intend to take out of the public chest for such important services.

Thus more we see of it, certainly the more is **RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT** to be admired!—*Quebec Mercury*.

The agent of the Canadian Ocean Steamship Company has given notice that the Steamers *Tenara*, *Liverpool* in October, will run to Portland the English underwriters having objected to insure vessels for the St. Lawrence leaving later than the month of September.—*Ibid.*

At the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, on Saturday last, the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Albany, was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of New York, in place of the late Dr. Wainwright. The Rev. Thomas March Clark, D. D., has been elected Bishop of Rhode Island.—*Ibid.*

The *Niagara Mail* says, that "the new iron steamer, 'Her Majesty,' built in the Clyde, to run on Lake Ontario, sailed for Quebec some seven or eight weeks ago, and has not yet been reported. We sincerely hope that no disaster has befallen the fair craft—at the same time grave fears are beginning to be entertained for her safety. She had a sailing crew on board, but we believe no passengers nor cargo."

It is in contemplation to establish a Company in Belleville, for the manufacture of railroad engines, wheels, axles and cars.—The capital of the Company to be £10,000.

A MONTREAL PEEK.—We heard yesterday that a report was current in well informed circles

that William Workman, Esquire, of this city, was to be raised to the dignity of a Legislative Councillor.—*Montreal Advertiser*.

The *Paris Star* of the 27th ult., says, that another boon is to be given to the people of Canada in the adoption of the Post Office Money Order system which has worked so admirably at home. The arrangements are nearly complete, and it is expected that the system will be adopted in a few days. The orders will be limited to ten pounds on each order, the cost of which will be 1s. 3d. currency. A person wishing to send £50 to Montreal or elsewhere, has only to apply for five orders to accomplish his end. But it is in the transmission of small amounts with perfect safety that the new system will be of the greatest value. The principal offices in Canada, to the number of nearly one hundred have been selected for the present; orders will be granted or paid at any of them.

The contract for the building of the bridge across the St. John at Grand Falls, has been let to Alexander Light, Esq., the Chief Engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, for the sum of £4875. It is expected from the high reputation of the contractor, that a public structure of the first class will now without doubt be raised across this hitherto impassable barrier.

The New Elections.

[From the *Montreal Pilot* of Friday.]

HAMILTON.—No opposition has been announced up to yesterday to the return of Sir Allan MacNab for Hamilton, nor is any anticipated.

HURON AND BRUCE.—Hon. W. Cayley, is pursuing his canvass in Huron and Bruce, with every prospect of success. Mr. Thos. McQueen is not expected to come forward, and Douce Davie, the rejected of Brant, and the disappointed of North Wentworth, has already ascertained that he has no chance in Huron and Bruce.

NORTH WENTWORTH.—The bitterness of the Ultras on both sides, is concentrated upon the late member of North Wentworth. The *British Whig* alludes to the opposition as follows:—

"This gentleman is subjected at the present time to one of the most bitter and contemptible persecutions which it is possible to imagine. It avails him nothing that his exertions for years have been unremitting and energetic in the cause of Reform—it avails him nothing that he is an honorable minded man, of unblemished character, of unstained integrity. He was so unfortunate at a meeting of the Liberal party early in the session as to have been selected to propose the Liberal candidate for the Speakership. His business habits, known integrity, independent position as a reformer and the prominence thus forced upon him, led to his being selected as Postmaster General."

It is a fortunate thing that faction, if violent in spirit, is nevertheless blind in its rage. This is most evident from the character of the man which it has sent to oppose Mr. Spence, and influence the constituency with party hate and rancour.

The *Toronto Colonist* says:—

"It is stated that McDougall of the *Toronto North American*, is to oppose Mr. Spence in North Wentworth. The malcontents in that Riding must be hard pressed for a Candidate, when they take up such a man as William McDougall. Canada, unfortunately, has many a corrupt politician—but few so thoroughly reckless, mean, and unprincipled, as McDougall. We speak of him as a politician—as one who luke the Year of Bray, is everything to everybody who hopes bettering his condition, who makes politics a trade to put money in his pocket."

The *Hamilton Spectator* and the *Hamilton Gazette*, says that the return of Mr. Spence is certain and that North Wentworth will have nothing to do with the interloper from Toronto.

A Female Demon on the Battle Field

"I had nearly gained the top, when the voice of an Englishman calling loudly for help, caught my ear. I pushed forward, leaving my pony, for it would have been hopeless to expect that such an animal, or indeed any other, on such ground, could have carried me up in time to be of service in a case of so pressing a nature as it evidently was, by the repeated cries for help, and then of murder; I stopped not to fasten my pony, I knew he would not run away; and in a few seconds, through the underbrush, I saw a woman, one of the British nation too, with a large stone in her hand, levelling a finishing blow at a poor fellow of the Ninth or Forty-fifth Regiment, I do not now recollect to which he belonged.—This wretch was at the man's head as he sat on the ground, having had one of his legs broken on the preceding day by a musket shot, and was therefore quite helpless. My sudden appearance for a moment suspended the course of this infernal creature; and she remained with her hand raised, grasping a stone as big as both her fists, pausing, no doubt, to consider how far my presence ought to check her murderous views; and during this momentary hesitation, from the opposite side, out of the thicket, a man stepped forth, whom I immediately perceived was a private soldier in the fifth battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment.—His occupation was not doubtful; plunder had induced him to struggle from his corps and remain in the rear, and I sincerely hope his cupidity was confined to the property of the dead. This man was a German, and he also, as well as myself, had seen the diabolical intent of the woman before us. My hand was still strongly grasping the hilt of my sword, which I had half drawn, with a determination of stopping by force the further progress of this fiend; but the German lost no time in considering; he ran up, his rifle half up to his shoulder, and without any parley or ceremony, merely muttering as he sprung upon her, 'You be no foman, py Gct, you be de tifle!' he put his rifle to her ear, and before I had time to form any conjectures as to his views, the upper half of her head vanished, and was dispersed into atoms amongst the bushes, and her body in falling, almost extended to the wounded soldier. Under any other circumstances, such a sight would have filled me with terror; I nevertheless hero shouted loudly 'Bravo!' with the most ample satisfaction; and whilst I was engaged in giving the unfortunate man a drink of wine out of my canteen, who informed me that the woman had already struck him one desperate blow on the shoulder with the stone, because he would not submit peacefully to be plundered of every such he had on, my German was engaged in very deliberately reloading his rifle, and then, having carefully untied the woman's apron, which was richly filled with watches, rings, and valuables of all kinds, he darted from the spot, and disappeared amongst the bushes, casting at me a ferocious glance. I felt no disposition to remonstrate with the rifleman, or to pick a quarrel with him in any shape, for his situation was too desperate."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Montreal Gazette* learns that Mrs. Pomroy (wife of Major Pomroy, of Compton) was killed on Thursday last, about a mile and a half from Sherbrooke. Major P. and herself were driving near the railway, when the freight train approached, the horse became frightened, reared and plunged upon the track; a collision ensued, and Mrs. P. was precipitated down the embankment and killed.

Strange Proceedings in an English Church.

An eye-witness of the recent marriage ceremony at the church of Farningham, Hants, when the daughter of the vicar of that parish was united to the vicar of Wymering, writes:—"Rumour had long given out that the ceremony was to be conducted in the most truly Puseyitic or semi-Popish style, and consequently a vast concourse of people, of all grades, assembled out of curiosity. A cross of no small dimensions was to be seen in the centre of an arch of flowers, &c., over the gateway of the rectory, and another smaller one of white flowers on the wall above the communion-table. As the wedding party entered the church door two priests issued from the vestry at the other end; and meeting them turned their backs on them, and the whole party, kneeling down, bowed most reverently towards the communion-table. The priests then faced the wedding party, and the ceremony was commenced by one of them making the sign of the cross on his forehead. The whole service was intoned, not read, and the studied attitude of the priests, with their hands folded across the breast in Roman Catholic style, was very marked. The imposition of hands was repeated at the communion-table after having been once performed in the body of the church. After the Communion service a sermon was preached, the whole drift of which appeared to be to try and convince the hearers that marriage was a sacrament, and was elucidated by such lucid and Scriptural arguments as the following:—"Everything on earth is a sacrament of things in Heaven. All water is a sacrament because Christ was baptized in Jordan; bread and wine are sacraments, but not at all, only such as Christ consecrated through His ministers. The sacrament of bowing to the altar of sacrifice was instituted at the fall." After the sermon the offertory was collected by two laymen with scarlet bags trimmed with gold lace, exactly like those used by Romish churches on the Continent, and the truly theatrical position assumed by the priest holding the plate during the collection excited not a little astonishment. I have been assured that the communion-table was covered with white plush with a silver cross worked on it; and that, at the administering the holy communion, the priest put on a white silk or satin scarf, which had during the whole service been lying on the communion-table, and which had excited the curiosity of many, and he did not give great satisfaction by holding the cup above the heads of the communicants in a way very similar to the elevation of the host in the Romish church. Thus ended this singular affair. How far it accords with the doctrine and teaching of the church of England, or the tenor of Holy Scripture, I do not pretend to say, but the whole was more like a scene in a play than a religious ceremony.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1854.—The riots were not finally repressed on Tuesday, as has been reported. Early on Wednesday morning, a party of Americans visited a coffee house kept by Tim Duffy, which they completely demolished. John Kane was dragged out of the house by the mob, and is believed to have been murdered, as his body could not be found. James Porter, an Irishman, was shot dead in the street by a concealed assassin, and Barney Boylan was wounded. The military were under arms while this took place, but the mob had done its work before they could be brought to the scene of action. The papers strongly condemn the Mayor and police for the continuance of the riot. On Wednesday night, up to a late hour, all was quiet.

We still continue to receive "fishy" accounts of the prospects of the lumber trade for the ensuing season. We believe that none of the large firms have yet commenced to send men up to their shanties.

Mr. Morin says, the government intend to oppose the abolition of the Rectories 'most strenuously.'

The Montreal Pilot of Saturday says,— "We have received telegraphic announcement from North Westworth this morning, that Mr. Macdougall has been defeated in three meetings convened by his own friends, and that the Postmaster General will be retained by an overwhelming majority."

£15,000,000 is said to be the value of the potato crop in Ireland this season—the largest ever before known. Things must come down.

We learn from Kingston that the Hon. John A. McDonald and Hon. Henry Smith, had been elected by acclamation.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY AND NAVY IN THE EAST.—Though a decided improvement has taken place in the health of the British and French armies, cholera still exists, and much fever. General d'Espinasse and forty-five other officers, have come to Constantinople from Varna invalided, and will, it is said, shortly return to France. A great number of British officers are staying at Therapia and Buyukdere, invalided. Prince Napoleon is still at Therapia, he will return, however, shortly, to Varna. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is likewise unwell, is expected here to spend a few days. The deaths from cholera amongst the fleet have been very numerous—the Britannia has lost 130, Furious 18, Trafalgar 33, and Albion 40 men. The French navy has lost twice that number. The deaths on board the Ville de Paris alone amount to 250. Captain Smyth, of the Simoom, has died of cholera. Three thousand sick from the French army are expected at Constantinople.

A "PROFOUND IMPRESSION" IN GERMANY.—The *Monteur* contains the following letter from Darmstadt:—"The capture of the Aland Islands, by the Allied Powers has produced on the public mind in these quarters a profound impression. The rapidity with which the granite fortifications, so renowned throughout all Germany, have tumbled to pieces under the shock of the assailants' balls appears incredible. This result created such a sentiment of surprise amongst the few partisans still to be found of the Russian policy, that for several days they refused to believe in the report that the allied arms were successful. The almost simultaneous entry of the Austrian troops into the Principalities still more embarrassed this party. It had at first represented the armed intervention of Austria in Moldo-Wallachia as a mediation, but since it sees that this intervention is taking place in concert, and conjointly with the Turks and their allies, its confusion is at the highest pitch."

A SPECIMEN OF THE PARENTAL GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.—Mr. Myers, of Birmingham, states, that being recently on the continent, he met a gentleman residing at Smolensk, in Russia, to whom he put the question, "What news in your country?"—"Oh," said he, "don't ask me about news we know nothing, and don't enquire what is going on, as our servants are all spies, and the least thing would bring us into trouble; no foreign newspapers are permitted to reach us, and as for our own newspapers, they tell us where the Emperor goes to, and when a fresh general is made, but nothing else." One event, however, which took place at Smolensk a few days previously, was narrated by Mr. Myers friend. At the suggestion of Government, the ladies of that town went about gathering old linen for the purpose of sending to the army as dressings for wounds, and one day the wife of the chief of police, while depositing her contribution of lint at the office where it was received, remarked pathos vulgarly, that there would be little demand for the lint, as such a large army as that of France and England was sure to kill all the Russians. Next morning she was summoned to one of the Government offices, and asked how she dared to make such an observation. The result was, that she was thrown upon the floor in the midst of a crowd of men, her clothes were turned up over her head, and forty lashes were

administered. Although the flesh and blood of the poor creature was flying about in all directions by the time the twelfth lash was inflicted, the whole number was given; and in order, if possible, to increase the torture, they washed the wounds with a strong infusion of saltpetro and water. She was consoled with the information that, but for her husband holding the position he did, she would have been sent to Siberia.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY IN THE TIME OF GEORGE I.—"Only three summers since, a French gentleman in the Highlands was gazing with some surprise at the tranquil and orderly scenes around him, and saying that his friends at Paris had advised him to come upon his journey well provided with pistol and sword, since, as they bid him bear in mind, 'you are going to the country of Rob Roy!' We can scarce blame these Parisians for so faithfully remembering that little more than a hundred years ago Rob Roy was able to levy his 'black mail' on all who came beneath the shadow of his mountains. But they might at least with equal reason have applied the same advice to England; for much less than a hundred years ago, the great thoroughfares near London, and, above all, the open heaths, as Bagshot and Hounslow, were infested by robbers on horseback, who bore the name of 'highway men.' Booty these men were determined by some means or other to obtain. In the reign of George the First they stuck up handbills at the gates of many known rich men in London, forbidding any one of them, on pain of death, to travel from town without a watch, or with less than ten guineas of money. Private carriages and public conveyances were alike the objects of attack. Thus, for instance, in 1775, Mr. Nuthall, the solicitor and friend of Lord Chatham, returning from Bath in his carriage with his wife and child, was stopped and fired at near Hounslow, and died of the fright. In the same year the guard of the Norwich stage (a man of different metal from the lawyer) was killed in Epping Forest, after he had himself shot three highwaymen out of seven that assailed him. Let it not be supposed that such examples were but few and far between; they might from the records of that time be numbered by the score, although in most cases the loss was rather of property than life. These outrages appear to have increased in frequency towards the close of the American war. Horace Walpole, writing from Strawberry Hill at that time, complains that, having lived there in quiet for thirty years, he cannot now stir a mile from his own house after sunset, without one or two servants armed with blunderbusses. Some men of rank at that period—Earl Berkeley, above all—were famed for their skill and courage in dealing with such assailants. One day—so runs the story—Lord Berkeley, travelling after dark on Hounslow Heath, was awakened from a slumber by a strange face at his carriage-window, and a loaded pistol at his breast. 'I have you now, my Lord,' said the intruder, 'after all your boasts, as I hear, that you would never let yourself be robbed!'—'Nor would I now,' said Lord Berkeley, putting his hand into his pocket, as though to draw forth his purse, 'but for that other fellow peeping over your shoulder.' The highwayman hastily turned round to look at this unexpected intruder, when the Earl, pulling out instead of a purse a pistol, shot him dead upon the spot."

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

The most mischievous liars are those who keep just on the verge of truth.

No man can fully estimate the conduct of another unless the two could *pro tempore* change places.

Nothing unites people like intellectual enjoyment, it does more. It gives them mutual respect, and to each among them self-respect—that corner-stone of all virtue.

The door-bell has been, by a quaint writer, styled "The noisy sentinel on the outpost of civilisation."

The young lady with "smoking eyes" has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them so much.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, OCT. 10, 1854.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society was held in this town on Thursday, the 5th instant, on the West Ward Market ground.

It was attended by an immense crowd of people; and the show of horses, horned cattle and other stock was extensive.

While there were a great many good horses to be seen, we regret to say that the show of young horses, though pretty large, was very inferior generally speaking. This evil has doubtless arisen from carelessness on the part of breeders, or the prevalence of entire horses, many of which are not worth the quantities of oats which they consume.

As usual, in the evening there was some racing on the old ground from the head of the "deep cut" downwards to the town.— We have not heard whether any large sums changed hands or not. The day was beautifully fine, and the girls turned out in great numbers, a fact which added very much to the attractions of the day.

One thing connected with this exhibition is worthy of note. Where so large a crowd was assembled it was gratifying that scarcely an intoxicated person was to be seen.— Probably the jolly Bacchus was frightened from the streets by the flaming posters of the Sons of Temperance, who announce, through the said flaming Bills, and likewise through the columns of *some of our contemporaries*, a series of "splendid attractions" to come off during the present month.

The Press.

J. M. Ferres, Esqr., M. P. P., is about to prosecute the Quebec *Colonist* for a gross and indecent attack upon his character.— The *Colonist* of the 19th ultimo., contains an article in which the writer requests

"Some gentleman to present a petition for steps to be taken to prosecute Mr. Ferres * * * lame in morals, mind and body—for the indecent offence for which a true bill has been found against him."

Although averse to prosecutions for libel, we feel that there are cases in which forbearance would be a crime; and we believe this case to be one.

Bihin the Giant.

We cannot refrain from referring to this individual again. His escape from justice, after actually committing a cold-blooded murder, was, at first, so utterly incomprehensible that we could not account for it.

Since our last issue we have conversed with a gentleman from this part of the country, who holds the office of a Coroner, in Upper Canada, who was present at the Coroner's Inquest upon the body of Flanagan, and had otherwise ample means of learning all the prominent facts connected with the case.

From the evidence given it was quite clear that the deceased had no intention of making any attack upon the monster ruffian, but merely wanted to get more liquor.— *Bihin* called to his man and the woman of the house to stand aside, and when the door was opened, fired at his victim with a long rifle-barrelled pistol.

We regret to learn that the big scoundrel fairly bought himself off by the grossest bribery, the price of his life being about three hundred pounds.

Had this scandalous affair happened in any city in Canada, except Quebec, we should have been much more astonished than we are: happening there, we have not been much surprised.

We have been told that *Bihin* would have been lynched, if the people could have laid their hands upon him after his discharge from custody, by the Coroner's Jury.

It is said that he is a large and savage-looking fellow; and, if report does not belie him, Flanagan is the third or fourth man he has killed.

While we deprecate the idea of the people taking the law into their own hands, we cannot help expressing our sorrow that the enraged people of Quebec did not catch the villain and hang him up to the first lamp-post they met with.

A Priest Shot.

A Romish Priest, named Abbe Gay, was shot in the city of Paris, in France; by a Printer named Henri Gauvain. The offence of the Padre was said to have been an improper and too close intimacy with the wife of the Printer. This clandestine amour had been carried on for about three years, till, at length the good man of the house discovered that his wife's Father Confessor was quite one of the family.

It appeared upon the trial of the prisoner that he did not intend to kill the amorous Priest, his pistol having only been charged with small shot, one gram of which entered the brain of the deceased, and was the cause of his death.

After a patient investigation of the case, the Jury acquitted the prisoner after only ten minutes deliberation.

France.

The *Witness* says, thus far there has been no French Consul in Canada; but the natives of France residing in the Province are now signing a petition to the Emperor Napoleon praying for the establishment of a Consulate in Montreal.

The total absence of such a consulate is an evidence how completely, from the time of the conquest to the present day, the intercourse has been stopped between France and her former colony; however, French emigration and trade begin, although as yet very scantily, to find their way again to our shores, and will require the services of an Imperial agent.

Bedini.

The accomplished and illustrious Papal butcher of Bologna, who visited Canada last year, and earned such unenviable and well deserved notoriety in the United States, has been appointed Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of Portugal.

In that land of Inquisitions, despotism and Romish intolerance, the gentle *Bedini* will, doubtless, find a congenial atmosphere, and will be in a position to take an active part in the persecutions against the evangelical christians of Madeira, at the command of his master.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

We have received this document, but as its provisions are pretty well known, we simply subjoin a list of the products which will hereafter pass free of duty between the two countries.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh smoked and salted meats
Cotton-wool, seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish-oil.
Rice, broomcorn, and bark.
Gypsum, ground or unground.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grinding-stones.
Dye-stuffs.
Flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

From a return just published in England, it appears that the value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, in 1853, to the British Possessions in North America, was £4,898,544, sterling.

THE POPE!!

We copy the subjoined article from the *Montreal Witness* of October the 4th. It is a little wonderful how many little proofs of fallibility are continually peeping out of the infallible Church."

THE LAST NOVELTY OF ROME!—The Pope is on the eve of holding a Holy Convocation, which is to take place next month in Rome for the purpose of proclaiming to the Church and to the world the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. Bishops and delegates from all parts of the world are invited to take part in that jubilee, the Holy Father offering them his hospitality, and having ordered that they be quarantined and boarded at his own expense, or, what comes to the same, at the expense of the poor oppressed and downtrodden Roman people. We have not learned who are going from Canada as delegates, but the new Laval University, dedicated by the Archbishop of Quebec to the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, is bound, we imagine, to begin its career by sending a special representative to bring back direct the new faith by which its lawyers and physicians are to be trained and to receive their scientific attainments.

But this new and last fabrication of the Holy See needs, perhaps, some explanation to be rightly understood, and to have its vital importance to the Romish Church duly appreciated. The idolatrous worship of the Virgin has not been introduced into the Church without raising considerable apprehension and even opposition in the hearts of many devout Romanists, who felt conscious that while it was right to honor and bless the Virgin, yet it was sacrilegious to make her equal to God, and place her as a substitute for the only Mediator between God and man,—namely, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It appeared hard to worship equally the creature and the Creator, one born in sin and one born without sin. Then the theologians of Rome most inclined to Mariolatry found that it would be a great step towards the deification of the Virgin, and the putting her on a par with the Son of God, if it could be asserted that she herself, as well as her Son according to the flesh, was conceived without sin, so that previous to the birth of Jesus Christ, Mary would have been already a superhuman being, free from sin and corruption, and born by a direct intervention of the Almighty. True,—Scripture said nothing of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, and represented her, on the contrary, as a frail woman and a vessel of mercy. But, could not the Pontifical Church, after introducing into Christianity so many additions and alterations, make only just one more, deemed so essential? Should papal infallibility in our days be less potent than before to belie the word of God, and to remodel doctrines to suit its own convenience?

Some of the doctors of Rome were for the innovation, some, and very eminent ones, were against it, and the church has been for some centuries fearfully divided within itself on that very question. Notwithstanding her boasted unity, two of its religious bodies or sects, the Franciscans and the Dominicans became the one, the avowed champion of the immaculate conception of Mary, and the other its not less openly declared enemies. The feud raged with a deadly hatred hardly known out of the camp of infallible unity. For fear of a great schism in the church, the Popes and their councils never dared to express a decided opinion on the subject. According as either party was stronger at the time, the infallibility of Rome was leaning on one side or on the other. It is only now that the church has become sufficiently idolatrous and turned to the old heathen worship of the Queen of Heaven, to enable the Pope without much danger to proclaim *ex cathedra* the doctrine of the immaculate conception, and that after centuries of hesitation and of being "carried about with every wind of doctrine" the infallible weather-cock of Rome is to be made fast in that direction.

The friends of the word of God must indeed experience great delight at seeing Rome taking

this step to proclaim to the world the true nature of its infallibility. She has never liked to acknowledge before the people the great historical facts brought against her by the Reformation—that all her peculiar doctrines were unknown to early Christianity, were additions and excrescences made afterwards, such as the doctrines of purgatory, transubstantiation, &c. But now she will proclaim to all that she does indeed coin out new and all-important doctrines which are unknown to past ages, and are, to all intents and purposes, a novelty, and thus the proof is given by Rome itself to one of the most important assertions of Protestantism. No man of sense will hereafter believe that the Holy Spirit, speaking through the Popes and their councils, has taken eighteen hundred years of doubts and uncertainties to arrive at the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, and has proclaimed it only after the vast majority of the faithful have found it for themselves; thus coming too late to lead the people to the truth, having allowed generations and tens of thousands of Franciscans and Dominicans to divide the church, and bringing tidings of peace only after the battle is over. The creed of the papal church will be different in a few weeks from what is now. This day a Catholic may yet disbelieve, without offence, the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, but next year, he cannot do so without sin and heresy. And now let the assertion be made that Rome never changes—that her creed being infallible is not liable to variations!

Before concluding let us add that *L'Univers*, the great organ of Jesuitism, asserts that the new doctrine, about to be proclaimed by the Pope, is going to insure the "triumph of the church and the peace of nations." How the immaculate Conception can possibly realize that Jesuitic hope or rather promise, it is hard to see, but it will be easy to find out, within a few months, whether it does or not.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The letters and papers by the Royal Mail Steamer *America* reached Bytown on Sunday morning.

All hearts in Old England are beating with anxiety for intelligence from the East.

The expedition sailed from Varna on the 4th, the Fleet, sailing ships of war, war steamers, and transports, six hundred in number, the most stupendous maritime armament that ever left a port for hostile purposes, embarked all the troops, horses, guns and stores, without a single accident, the whole transport service having been arranged by our old Canadian friend, Admiral Boxer. The troops embarked are about 30,000 Frenchmen, 25,000 English, and 10,000 picked Turks. The siege trains and field artillery are of hitherto unexampled size and abundance, with every variety of ammunition. The whole of the English cavalry are embarked. A great part of the French cavalry remains behind at Bourgas, and is to be embarked afterwards. 14 of the heaviest rail of the line are reserved to encounter the Russian Fleet, should they pluck up enough courage to come out from behind the batteries and fight, which they must do or be burned at their anchorage. These ships will cover the landing of the troops, and it is said that a point has been found on the coast, where the land is low, affording no cover to the Russian forces, and where the water is so deep, that the line-of-battle ships can lie close in and cover the landing with the fire of 3,000 heavy cannon, which in the three hours re-

quired for landing the troops, can fire 300,000 shot and shell, to a distance of at least two miles inland. The Admirals have arranged for the landing of 7,000 men per hour, including 80 siege-pieces, with all their material. Forty days provisions are carried with the troops; disease has disappeared, and the troops are in the best spirits "eager for the fray." It is supposed that the Russians have at least 60,000 troops in the Crimea, and that about 100,000 souls are in Sevastopol, and very short of provisions.

The latest news announces that the Fleets had appeared off Sevastopol on the 8th, and that a perfect cloud of ships covered the sea in the vicinity of Balaklava.

The Russians intend a vigorous resistance; they are throwing up field works, for four leagues along the coast, around Sevastopol, and have prepared fire ships to send among our fleets.

The English people are much annoyed at the rumors prevailing that nothing more is to be done in the Baltic. The French auxiliary corps are on their return to Franco. They think that as the destruction of Bomarsund was so easily effected, and the boasted strength of the Russian walls proved a mere imaginary affair, an attempt ought to have been made on Cronstadt or Sweaborg.—Some persons conjecture that the rumour of the return of the Baltic Fleet has been purposely spread, in order to decoy the Russian fleets out of harbor, and so catch them in the open sea.

The Austrians have entered the Principalities, and one of their first acts was to demand the expulsion of the Poles and Hungarians in the Turkish service. To this the Turkish Government has weakly consented, much to the disgust of Omar Pasha; and they actually demanded that that glorious officer should withdraw from Wallachia with his victorious army; this Omar Pasha positively refused, while a single Russian soldier remained on the South of the Pruth. It is a great deal too bad that England and France should permit these treacherous and shuffling Austrians to indulge in these vagaries. They have actually been permitted to seize on some unfortunate political exiles, and send them off to Austrian dungeons. Great indignation is manifested in England at these proceedings.

Schamyl and his Circassians attacked the Russians in Dhagestan, and completely routed them, carrying off a large booty and some persons of rank whom they intend to retain as Hostages.

All the works at Bomarsund have been blown up; the explosions and flames were distinctly heard and seen on the Swedish coast. All the stores and provisions taken at Bomarsund were distributed among the country people.

The feeling in Sweden among the people,

as distinguished from the Court, is to join the Allied Powers and go at Russia:

Prince Albert had returned from Boulogne. An account of the festivities will be found elsewhere.

There is no domestic intelligence of the least interest, except that the harvest in every part of England is unprecedented in the memory of any living man.

Ottawa Improvements.

Mr. Powell has given notice of a motion to enquire from the Government what they intend to do in the matter of the improvement of the Grenville Canal; Mr. Egan has also given a notice with respect to the contemplated Canal at the Chaudiere, of similar character.

We have reason to know that the late Ministry designed to do full justice to the hitherto neglected Ottawa country. Under their auspices surveys were made of the Canal to overcome the difficulties at the Chats and the Chaudiere, under the local supervision of a gentleman who had been employed for many years under the Board of Works in Ireland, and brought with him to Canada the highest testimonials of his qualifications as an Engineer. The contemplated improvements were so far carried out by the late Government that the Chats Canal is now in process of construction, and had they continued in office, we have every reason to suppose that additional grants would have been demanded for the construction of the Chaudiere Canal and the improvement of that at Grenville.

Notwithstanding the assumption of Mr. George Brown and other western editors, that the Ottawa people do not want any Canals, the people aforesaid rather believe that they know their own business a little better than does Mr. George Brown, who, to the best of our knowledge and belief, never put his foot in the Valley of the Ottawa during his residence in Canada.

They have conceived an idea that Railroads, though admirably adapted for most descriptions of freight, will not take sawed lumber to advantage; the cost of the freight by rail would sweep off all their profits; they require Canals which will place them on an equal footing with their western countrymen, who are in possession of the finest water-communications in the world, the great chain of the St. Lawrence Canals.

If any Government shall be insane enough to refuse the just demands of the Representatives of the Valley of the Ottawa, we trust that they will have sufficient spirit to unite together in an energetic opposition. This part of the country has suffered too long from Governmental neglect in every way, and the patience of the people is well nigh exhausted. More than ever, since our parliamentary experience began, are the representatives from this section of the country disposed to pull together, and we trust that no

little sectional jealousies will prevent them from uniting in a long and strong pull upon the Government and Legislature, for grants of money sufficient to ensure the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa.

One fact, before we conclude, we would wish to intrude on the notice of the House of Assembly, and that is that no money has ever yet been invested in local improvements in any part of Canada, that returns so good an interest, as that laid out on the few local improvements already effected on the Ottawa. Let them also remember that in no part of Canada are the products of the industry of its inhabitants more rapidly increasing, than here, and it is hardly too much to say, that if we meet with no unexpected check to our prosperity, those products, and by consequence the revenue arising therefrom, will have trebled in ten years. The Ottawa is not to be despised, nor can any Government, or Legislature afford to do so.

The New Criminal Law.

Several influential parties connected with the Lumber trade, have urged us to bring under the notice of the Legislature the necessity of some enactment more stringent than any now on the Statute Book, for punishing persons guilty of cutting away timber from booms; and now that the criminal law is undergoing a revision, it appears an appropriate time to introduce some provision for the purpose.

In England some years ago, when the Statutes were more sanguinary than they are now, and the gallows was considered the great panacea for all social ills, a poor devil was hanged to a certainty for cutting a few yards of cloth from the tenter hooks of a cloth manufacturer's drying ground.—The law was framed on the principle that the more exposed the property, the greater should be the punishment for mal-appropriation thereof.

Now, we do not advocate hanging for any thing but murder; but we do think that some severe punishment should be provided for a man who, under cover of night, and with a few blows of an axe can cut away and send drifting down the river, thousands of pounds worth of timber, perhaps ruining the owner.

At present we believe but a small penalty, or a short term of imprisonment is the punishment for a wanton act of this kind, generally done for revenge or malice. The general opinion among the lumbermen is that the offence ought to be punished as a felony, with imprisonment for a greater or lesser period, according to the extent of the damage done, in the Provincial Penitentiary. The Ottawa is particularly interested in this matter, and it would probably be well to bring the matter under the notice of the Attorney General before the Act passes.

Biology.

We have attended two or three of Mr. Stone's Lectures; and we have arrived at the conclusion that he is a *hard case*.

The Philosophers and Alchemists of antiquity have sought in vain for the "philosophers stone," but it remained for the nineteenth century to bring that hard to detect or identity to light.

We advise all those in search of happiness, or misery, if they please, to submit themselves to the art of this wonderful scientific magician. By being subjected to the biological influence, a poor man may be made to feel, *pro tem* though it be, as rich as Cræsus—a miserable man happy—and the most scrupulous Son of Temperance can be made to feel as drunk as Anacreon without ever breaking his pledge. A spinster may feel herself in the wished for position of a wedded wife; and a wo-begone bachelor will, under the same influence, very easily fancy himself the paternal proprietor of a matronly helpmate and a fine family of juvenile wide-awakes. The man disposed to travel may instantaneously be transported to some distant clime; and the quiet man of home-feelings may find himself beside a cheerful fire with his pipe or cigar in his teeth and reading the *Orange Lily*, or any other valuable or interesting journal.

In fact, Mr. Stone can almost do anything. He is a *specimen* of a very rare description; in truth, a perfect puzzle to Geologists, Theologians and scientific men in general.

Sons of Temperance.

By an Advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Sons of Temperance purpose holding a Jubilee on a grand scale in this town, during the present month.

This celebration will, we feel inclined to believe, be one of the largest and most imposing of the kind which has ever taken place in Canada.

Sudden Death.

A man was found dead, near the Lockhouse, in the vicinity of Sappers Bridge, on Saturday evening last. We have not heard his name, nor the cause of his death. There did not appear to be any marks of violence about the body.

The New York *Tribune* says that Mr. Shaffner, the agent of the Atlantic and Newfoundland Telegraph company, has obtained a patent for the construction of a line of telegraph from the coast of North America, via Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes, to Norway and Denmark. This route, we understand, does not involve the necessity of laying any submarine wire for more than 500 miles in any one section, and on that account will probably supersede the line projected to the coast of Iceland from St. Johns;

The First Defeat.

The Government has already experienced a sound thrashing, and never was a Government more rightly served. Without any alleged cause, or any reason whatever that we can discover, except spite, they tried to remove the name of the late Speaker, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, the member for one of the largest constituencies in Canada, from the list of the members appointed to try contested elections; and on the division taking place, were beaten by a large majority. We trust that this will teach them that such small business cannot be done with impunity; and that if there is one thing more than another required at their hands, it is to abstain from even the appearance of personal antipathies. The country expects fair play in the trial of these contested elections, and it has a very bad appearance to find the Government already jobbing and tricking in the matter. Were they afraid that Mr. J. S. Macdonald was too honest for them?

Important.

We learn on the best authority that £8000 are appropriated by the Government for the construction of the dams and booms above the Chaudiere Falls, so requisite for the safety of the rafts before running the slide on the Bytown side.

The Pope has issued an Encyclical Letter in which the old gentleman attributes the war, the cholera, and all the other misfortunes now befalling the human race, to the prevailing heresies of the time. The *London Times* is down on this famous document in great style; we hope to be able to publish the article in our next.

We learn by telegraph that Cobourg has been selected as the place of meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition in the year 1855.

As the result of an investigation made by the *New York Evening Post*, it appears that while the Slave States contributed in 1844, only \$3,360 for the uses of the American Board of Missions, the Free States actually gave \$283,694. Massachusetts alone contributed eleven times more than the entire Southern States, a fact which speaks volumes in regard to the tendencies of the "peculiar institution."

The *Niagara Mail* says that on Tuesday, a party of Canadian Rifles under Capt. Geale left Niagara to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment, which are to be removed from Toronto to Kingston. About 35 of the Rifles, and a few of the Royal Artillery are all the military that will be retained at that post.

When a bank suspends in Australia, they take the president to a neighboring tree and serve him in the same manner. A simple remedy, but very efficacious.

Public attention is directed to the Advertisement of Messrs. Patterson & Blackburn, in another column. They have received a large stock of splendid premium cheese, which we commend to the notice of purchasers.—See Advertisement.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

Sir,—I have just read, in your issue of the 3rd instant, under the caption of "Caunting Humberg," some strictures upon the remarks of the True (?) Witness, who enquires, "why should a Protestant go to Church," &c.

Allow me to ask, why a Romanist should go to mass? What does he do, see, or get there, which he cannot do, see or get at the Theatre? What more is a Papist Priest in the mass than the actor in the Theatre? With a rapid changing of dress—with various genuflexions—with his crossings and bowings, and repeating latin prayers &c., I ask what can he do, see or get, which he cannot do, see or get at the Theatre? Nay, he has an advantage at the Theatre; for there he can understand what the actor says; but at mass he cannot! 'tis Greek to him. But why does he go to Church? Is it to worship God? Not for there are so many images and pictures there, that by the time he has bowed to them all, and said a latin prayer to each, and then watched the actors a little while, his time is passed, and he returns home. Again, is it to be instructed in the way to Salvation? No! the way of Salvation is never taught there, unless it consists in paying the Priests' dues and hating Protestants. Is it for edification? What is there in the service of the mass that is edifying? I answer that after years occasional attendance, truly, I find, viz nothing at all, but a continued repetition of the same thing; repeated too, in so careless and irreverent a manner, that truly I am constantly reminded by the performers in the ridiculous ceremonial, of careless theatrical actors.

I observed, "unless to pay Priests' dues, &c." In proof of this, I may say, I was lately talking with an intelligent Romanist: when I asked him, how often do you confess? He replied "O, not often." What do you pay each time? "We don't pay each time, we pay by the year, then we don't go often; 'tis only those who pay each time that have to go often."

But in answer to the inquiry, "why should a Protestant go to Church?" I answer, to worship God, for there his mind is directed to God by reading His word—by singing his praise—by prayer offered in a solemn and appropriate manner, in a language he understands.

Again, he is edified and instructed, as well as comforted by the sermon he hears: his heart rejoices in hope that by following the precepts inculcated there, he will stand with the blood-washed throng around his Father's Throne.

As ever, yours,
PROTESTANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, Oct. 6th,

It is officially announced by the French and English governments that on the 14th 54,000 men landed without resistance at Eupatoria, and marched upon Sebastopol.

The transports returned to Varna for 14,000 more French.

The Russian fleet has again run into Sebastopol, and part of the allied fleet arrived off.

It was stated at Constantinople but not confirmed, that the Czar at the last moment assented to terms, and a steamer was despatched to post-pono landing the troops, but at the last advices they had not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries of Odessa had been again bombarded.

Anapa and Kersch were closely blockaded. The evacuation of Moldavia is now complete. Guyon has been recalled from Asia.

Greece makes submission to the Potic, and offers a treaty of commerce.

The rupture of Prussia is officially contradicted.

Spain.—Affairs unchanged. The Belgian Ministerial crisis is over. The ministers remain.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, SEP. 23.

Breadstuffs buoyant, Flour advanced 2s; Wheat advanced 4d, Corn 1s to 2s dearer—supply limited.

Richardson, Brothers, quote white Wheat 9s 6d to 10s, Canadian 9s to 9s 6d, Red 8s 9d to 9s.—Western Canal Flour 23s 6d to 30s; extra 30s to 31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s 6d to 32s 6d.

White and Yellow Corn 34s to 37s.

London Markets dull, except Tea. Consols 95½ to 65½.

The Artic sailed on the 20th, but not yet reported at New York.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

The Canada brings 133 passengers, including 18 Sisters of Mercy. Spoke 23rd of Ormishet steamer Europa bound in. Baltic ditto.

The instructions issued to the troops at Varna on the embarkation have been published, and indicate the intention to make an immediate push on Sebastopol.

A despatch dated Varna 22nd says it had been ascertained from Russian sources that they did not oppose the landing of the Allies because their entire force in the Crimea numbers only 30,000 men, besides the garrison in Sebastopol, numbering 2,000 strong. The Russians have 80,000 men and 43 guns on the heights from the Crimea to Sebastopol, and will defend this to the utmost.

The allies march on Sebastopol via Simperopol. The first encounter was anticipated on the 21st or 22nd, unless the Russians advance to meet the allies.

Ships with troops were off the fortress of Kinburnan, Island of Yembreck, doubtless with a view of interrupting Russian reinforcements for the Crimea.

The English are said to have captured a Russian despatch off Sebastopol, with important despatches. All the batteries recently erected at Odessa have been destroyed by the allied fleet. On the 12th a powder magazine exploded at Perekeep. Great loss of life on the part of the Russians is reported.

No vessels of the allies were damaged, whilst the embarkation at Varna was being proceeded with. A Turkish steamer upset two gun boats and 20 men were drowned.

The fleet which left the mouth of the Danube on the 9th September, met with a serious accident—one English and two French transports having foundered.

Louis Napoleon has sent 12,000 muskets to Schamyl.

Persia is menaced by the Turcomans, who have taken the fortress of Mero and Meshed.

Cholera is abating in Madrid and London—1549 deaths for the week ending 18th in the latter; being a decrease of 500 on the previous week.

Louis Napoleon will visit England about Christmas.

A diabolical outrage has been perpetrated in Ireland. About 500 inhabitants of Enniskillen and neighborhood proceeded by railroad to Derry, on the 15th, and had a grand Orange celebration. As they were returning, the trains came in contact with a large fragment of rock near an embankment, throwing the train off the track, killing one man, and injuring a large number of persons, including Lord Enniskillen. Something of the kind was anticipated, as the train was going at a very slow rate.

DANZIG, Thursday.—On receipt of despatches, all the Admiralty met on board the "Duke of Wellington." Sveborg and Croistadt are not to be attacked this season. The French Admirals sailed for Franco on Tuesday. The Austerlitz, it is stated, got on the Stockholm rocks, threw four guns overboard, and got off again without damage.

New York, Oct. 6.

Steamer's news effected markets; price of Flour advanced 12½c.

To the Editor of the Railway Times.

Sir.—In your paper of the 17th September inst., I requested you to inform your readers of what had become of certain property, belonging to the town, and in charge of certain officers;—but no solution being given to my inquiries, I very naturally concluded that you were not in the secret of how our town affairs are managed; and no doubt you have thought that if all our honest men had their own way, our social relations, and our financial affairs, would be in a far healthier condition than they now are.

But at no time in the history of our town, was corruption and speculation carried to such a fearful extent as at the present time. If we wanted Municipal Institutions, we have them with a vengeance: that undefined something called Responsible Government, has given us those Institutions; and no doubt, if judiciously worked, with an eye to economy, would be a great benefit to our community—but economy is entirely lost sight of in Bytown. It is no wonder Sir, that we are burdened with heavy taxes; it is no wonder that we are all but bankrupt,—when wholesale chiseling is connived at, and allowed to pass with impunity by the rate-payers of our town. I have been informed that not less than 2,500 feet of boards, and 65 posts—taken from what are known as the Market Lots—are unaccounted for. Why is this? Where, how, and when, have they been disposed of? By-the-by sir, I believe we have got Reciprocity, and there may be little doubt it has extended to Bytown.

The ex-Mayor was allowed to walk out of office with a large amount of fines and convictions, (some say £200,) which he refused to give any account of, although his oath of office required him to do so; and to add corruption to corruption, the Town Council—in addition to what he had already pocketed—voted him one hundred pounds of the people's money.

The present Mayor has had a large amount of fines and convictions in his hands; and his year of office is coming to a close. Will he be allowed to sail out without giving a detailed account of them? 'Tis true, he has paid twenty-five pounds to the Treasurer; but what is that out of the amount he has received. And are the Magistrates who sit with him, less culpable?

It is time sir, that we should awake from our lethargy, and demand a thorough and a sifting investigation of our Financial affairs.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

A RATE-PAVER.

Bytown, 26th Sept., 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH!

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

By Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Line.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.

Mr. Morrison introduced a Bill to enable the Town of London to raise £60,000 to

consolidate its debt; also to incorporate an Hotel Company for the same town. Several Members expressed their opinion that there ought to be a General Law for the latter purpose.

Mr. Cameron's Evidence Bill was passed through committee.

Mr. Allyn introduced a Bill to incorporate the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language.

Mr. McKenzie introduced a Bill to establish Conciliation Courts in Upper Canada. A conversation took place on motion of the same member to appoint a Committee for the purpose of preparing a Bill to fix a time for the General Elections. He withdrew his motion finding the sense of the House against it.

On motion of Mr. Provost, the Petition of Dr. Smallwood, of Terrebonne, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House refused to accede to a motion of The Bytown and Ottawa Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Cameron an Address was ordered to Her Majesty to repeal the Act 5 & 6, William IV, chap. 63, sec. 15, so far as relates to this Province. Also, on motion of the same member, an address was ordered for an account of monies received and paid by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. Freeman introduced a Bill to increase the Jurisdiction of Division Courts in Upper Canada.

Mr. Galt introduced a Bill to amend the Charter and increase the capital stock of the City Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 30.

Last night, after report left, a discussion that lasted some hours took place on a motion of Mr. Solicitor General Ross to strike off Mr. J. Sanfield McDonald's name from the General Election Committee. Mr. Cartier put the motion in the absence of the Solicitor General Messrs. Morin and Chauveau supported it; Mr. Lemeray and some other members also spoke in favor of it.—Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Powell, Stevenson, Langton, McKenzie and others strongly opposed it as an unnecessary attack both on Mr. Sicotte and the ex-speaker. It was denounced on the ministerial side that any such attack was intended and that the only desire was to obtain an impartial election committee composed of men on equal proportions for both sections of the Province. A good deal of warmth was manifested during the debate. The result of the Division was a large majority against the motion, viz.—Yeas, 18. Nays, 63. Those members petitioned of were not allowed to vote; amongst others, two members of the ministry.

A discussion afterwards took place on Mr. Powell's amendment to Mr. Cameron's Witnesses Bill, Mr. Powell desired to have the provisions of the Bill extended to County Courts, but this the House negatived on a vote. Yeas, 21. Nays, 63.

The Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railroad Amendment Bill was read a second time; also the Commercial Law Amendment Bill of Mr. Cameron passed through committee.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2nd.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau it was ordered that the House meet on Tuesday at 11 a. m.

To-day Mr. Powell introduced a Bill to amend the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, in so far as they prejudiced the interests of Agriculture.

Mr. Powell introduced a Bill to do away

with the property qualification of members of Parliament.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to amend the Act for the succession to the Real Property of persons dying Intestate.

Mr. Felton moved for a Committee on the Expenditure incurred in preparing and printing Returns to Addresses since the Union. The motion was principally aimed at Mr. McKenzie and he made a sharp attack on Mr. Felton in reply.

After some conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Allyn introduced a Bill to amend the Act incorporating Quebec.

Mr. Raodes moved for a Committee on selling the Rooms of the late House of Assembly, but withdrew his motion.

Mr. Chabot stated that the Government had the subject under consideration.

In answer to Mr. Dufresne Mr. Chauveau stated it was the intention of the Government to increase the grants to primary Schools.

The Election Committee was sworn.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3rd.

Mr. Felton introduced a Bill to provide for the election of Jurors by the Municipal Councils.

Mr. Chabot stated in answer to Mr. Mungenay that it was the intention of Government to introduce a Bill this Session to fix the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Chauveau said, in answer to the same member, that the Government did not intend to do away with School Inspectors but, on the contrary, to increase their power.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau it was ordered that the House stand adjourned till Tuesday.

It was stated on the part of the Government that the adjournment was to enable members to visit the Saguenay, and visit the works on the St. Lawrence, and that it was desirable for them to understand the works they would shortly be called upon to vote money for.

Mr. Young introduced a Bill to regulate the inspection of pot and pearl ashes in Montreal.

Mr. Paulin introduced a Bill to incorporate the College of St. Mary de Menou.

Mr. Powell introduced a Bill to incorporate Bytown as a City.

Mr. Cauchon introduced a Bill to incorporate the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. Young an address was ordered to the Governor praying him to cause suitable measures to be adopted by which natural products and manufactures of Canada may be represented in the World's Fair to be held in Paris in 1855.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd.

Flour—Common brands in good supply, sales 800 bbls. at 6.75 a 7.4 for state; 7 a 7.12 for Michigan; 7.75 a 9.25 for extra Genesee. Canadian dull—common at 7.50.

Grain.—Wheat unchanged; sales 400 bushels white Canadian, duty paid, 1.17; Red southern, 1.47.

Corn market easier.—Receipts continue large, sales 42,000 bushels; 76 a 88 for inferior to good Western, mixed.

Pork.—nothing doing, mess quote 13 a 13.12; Prime, 11.37 a 11.50.

Exchange firm, 9 1/2 a 10.

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, October 10.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, 47 lbs. 36	3	@	00	0
"Patent's, 47 lbs. 33	9	@	00	0
Wheat—Fall & bushel, 60 lbs. 7	0	@	7	6
"Spring, do. do. 6	6	@	7	6
Oatmeal, 47 lbs. 42	6	@	0	3
Rye, 47 bushel, 50 lbs. 3	3	@	3	6
Barley, 47 bushel, 48 lbs. 3	0	@	3	3
Oats, 47 bushel, 34 lbs. 0	0	@	2	9
Pear, 47 bushel, 60 lbs. 0	0	@	4	0
Beans, 47 bushel 5	0	@	6	0
Corn, 47 bushel 4	3	@	5	6
Potatoes, 47 bushel 0	0	@	3	0
Hay, 47 ton 50	0	@	80	0
Straw, 47 ton 50	0	@	60	0
Onions, 47 bushel 0	0	@	5	0
Apples, 47 bushel 5	0	@	5	6
Butter—Fresh, 47 lb. 0	0	@	1	0
" Tub do. 0	2	@	0	0
Eggs, 47 dozen 0	0	@	1	0
Pork, 47 100 lbs. 30	0	@	42	6
Beef, 47 100 lbs. 25	0	@	30	0
" lb. 0	5	@	0	0
Mutton, 47 lb by the quarter, 0	3	@	0	4
Lams, 47 cwt. 0	4	@	0	5
Tallow, 47 lb. 0	0	@	0	7
Lard, 47 lb. 0	0	@	0	5
Hides, slaughtered, 47 100 lbs. 20	0	@	22	6
Fowls, 47 pair, 2	0	@	3	6
Chickens, do. 1	3	@	1	6
Turkeys, each 3	0	@	5	3
Geese, each 1	8	@	2	0

JUBILEE WEEK IN THE CITY OF THE OTTAWA.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF Canada West, will be held at BYTOWN during the Fourth Week of OCTOBER.

A DEMONSTRATION

Of the strength of the Temperance Organizations in the Ottawa Country, will take place in Bytown ON WEDNESDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

THE PROCESSION will move from the GRAND DIVISION HALL (West Ward Market Hall) at 12 o'clock, Noon, and proceed through the principal Streets of the Town.

A SPACIOUS TENT

Has been procured, capable of accommodating a large assemblage of people, which will be pitched in a commanding position, in view of the magnificent scenery, of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, the Chaudiere Falls, Hill Mountains, &c. &c.—The REV. J. E. RYERSON, G. W. P., of St. Catherine's, and the REV. J. CORDNER, of Montreal, two of the most eloquent speakers in Canada; and others, will address those who assemble there.

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL

Suitable Music will be provided for the occasion. Arrangements have been made with the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company, by which persons desirous of participating in or witnessing the festivities will be conveyed from Prescott to Bytown and back again for \$1, and the Proprietors of the Ottawa Royal Mail Line have generously agreed to convey passengers from Grenville to Bytown and back again for a like sum of \$1.

During the Evenings of the week Addresses will be delivered by Eloquent Speakers in some of the best situated and largest Halls in the place.—Admission Free.

The Cadets of Temperance

contemplate having a SOIREE on a grand scale on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

All Sections of the Temperance Organization are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

Grand Division Regalia can be procured in Bytown.

By order, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Secretary to Committee of Arrangement.

PRIZE CHEESE.

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

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

Pure Liquors in variety—Brandy, Gin, Wine, &c. Intending Purchasers are solicited to call and examine the articles.

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

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. William Murray from Scotland, desires to inform his friends and the public that he commences his Dancing Class, in Mrs. Colton's House, the Pontiac Hotel, on Monday Evening next, the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening. Bytown, October 4th 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

JAMES ABBOTT. Nepean, October, 1854. 3-in.

New Confectionery Establishment. Rideau Street, Bytown.

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

CONFECTIONERY,

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

Wedding and Christening Cakes

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

Lower Bytown, Sept. 28th, 1854.—(36)

PONTIAC HOTEL.

MRS. COLTON would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bytown, and vicinity, and the travelling community generally, that she is now prepared at her NEW ESTABLISHMENT, two doors from Rideau Street, in the avenue leading to the Market,—to receive and entertain Boarders and transient visitors, in as good style as can be met with elsewhere. Comfortable stabling can also be had at a reasonable rate.

Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

REMOVAL SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING!

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

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

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

GEORGE N. GREEN. Bytown, Sept. 26th, 1854.—(34)

DENISTRY.

T. W. Smythe, M. D.

HAS arrived at Bytown.—May be consulted at Mr. J. L. Campbell's for a few days. Bytown, Sept. 25th, 1854.—(3in-34)

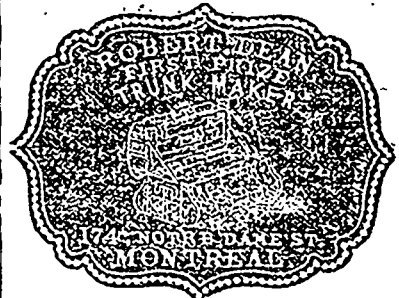
2,000 Building Lots and 100 Farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers, on the 30th September. Only \$15, payable in instalments, secures four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres. The building lots are in the pleasant and healthy village of Lakeland, L. I., where many of our industrious citizens are settling, to rid themselves of enormous rents in the city, and becoming owners of a delightful residence near the city. As a short time only is left to subscribe, and few shares remain unsold, application should be made immediately. A few 5-acre farms also may be had if applied for soon—some south of the railroad, for from \$25 to \$35 per acre—some north of the railroad, adjoining the beautiful Lake Ronkonkoma, for from \$100 to 200 per acre. Apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis or to FRANCIS CLEMON, Agent for Bytown.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.

WANTED immediately an Upholsterer—one who thoroughly understands his business—to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required. Apply to E. WOOD. Bytown, 15th July, 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Michael Honan, a Journeyman Carpenter has left my employ contrary to the terms of agreement, I hereby forbid any person or persons hiring him, as whoever does so will be dealt with as the law directs. ROBERT MARTIN. Pembroke, June 19th, 1854.—(25.)



NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of Parliament for a charter for a Joint Stock Company to be organized for the purpose of erecting a Hotel on the Hill between Upper and Lower Bytown viz—on Lots 14, 15, 16, on the North side of Sparks Street, and on Lots 14, 15, 16, on South side of Wellington street. Bytown, August 1854.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Maria Green, has left her bed and board without any just cause or provocation, Notice is hereby given that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her in any manner whatsoever. THOMAS GREEN. Township of Fitzroy, Sept. 7th 1854.

J. SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

Next Door to A. Foster, Esq. York Street. W. EGGS leave to solicit a Share of the Patronage of the Inhabitants of Bytown and its Environs. WATCHES of every description accurately repaired. A variety of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks &c. &c. Jewellery neatly repaired. (7-14.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

HAIR OVER-HOES,

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

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

THOMAS TAYLOR. *tr.*

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Tweeds Canadian and American Cloths, Cloaking, Mole skins, Fustians, Twilled Serge, Woollen Socks, Mittens and Gloves, Tartan Camblet, Woollen 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.

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.

Bytown, 10th Nov., 1852. *GEORGE STORY. 41-1*

PLASTER OF PARIS.

200 BARRELS Plaster of Paris, now on hand, and for sale by *JOHN ROBERTS, Druggist*
Lower Bytown, 21st Dec, 1852.

CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

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

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

HIS WINES & LIQUORS

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN & ABOUT QUEBEC.

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

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

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.

Bytown, 8th March, 1854. *GEORGE PATTERSON. (9tt)*

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.

Richmond, May 24th, 1854. *J. EAGER, } R. B. EAGER. }*

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.

Bytown December 8th 1853. *R. HICK.*

1854.
Steamboat Notice.



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

UPWARDS:

EMERALD.....CAPT. W. FINDLAY.
Will leave Aylmer TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, returning in the afternoon of same days.

DOWNWARDS:

OREGON....CAPT. M. HILLIARD.
Will leave Portage Du Fort on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock, and Horton Landing at 7 1/2 o'clock, returning in the afternoon early.

These Boats touch at intermediate stopping-places en route each way.

Rafts will be towed by these Boats during the intermediate days,—at usual rates.
The New Steamer PONTIAC, at Pembroke, will be launched in a few days, and will be put upon the Allumette Lake and Deep River for Towing of Rafts about the 20th May.

Her days for Passengers will be announced hereafter.

T. A. CUMING.
Agent Union Forwarding Co.
Aylmer, 27th April, 1854.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that from 1st and after the 8th instant, no goods or other Property will be received at the Office of the Union Forwarding Company at Aylmer after EIGHT o'clock P. M.

This notice is given in order that persons sending Goods, &c., to be forwarded by Steamer above Aylmer may not be disappointed or imposed upon by the Bytown or other Carriers, some of whom are in the habit of receiving property during the day and retaining the same until late at night before they leave for Aylmer.

T. A. CUMMING,
Agent Union Forwarding Company.
Aylmer, 5th May, 1854.

W. W. PATTERSON Carts for the Company, and the punctual delivery of Property entrusted to his care may be relied on.

T. A. C.

HOE & CO'S

PATENT GROUND SAWS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter.—Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture CAST STEEL MILLS, PIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILL L WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,

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



An Important Mis-statement Corrected. FOR THE BENEFIT OF PASSENGERS GOING TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Route description and Miles. Rows include 'From N. Y. to Chicago via Canada, is... 960' and 'In favor of American Route, is... 41 Hours.'

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

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

Mark Freight "Lake Shore Line," and send to New York and Erie Railroad, or "People's Line Steamboats" or "Harlem R. R.," or "Buffalo & New York City R. R.," and get Bills Lading as above.

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

Wholesale & Retail. GEORGE H. PRESTON. Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, } —(21-1f) May 29th, 1854.

To Journeymen Cabinet-Makers. WANTED immediately three or four first rate Cabinet-Makers, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Pay weekly if required. Apply to E. WOOD. Bytown, 15th July, 1854. 27tf

REGALIA. MRS. MONS would respectfully make known to the Public, that she is prepared to manufacture and furnish REGALIA, viz:—GOWNS, SASHES, COLLARS, SCARFS, &c., &c., on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Upper Bytown, } June 24th, 1854. } —(25.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Bytown, an intelligent youth to act as Messenger. Bytown, August 30th, 1854.

Ladies' Bazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanic's Institute and Athenæum.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bazaar in aid of the Bytown Mechanic's Institute and Athenæum, held in the West Ward Market Hall this 18th day of September; Mrs. Masse being called to the chair and Mrs. Lees requested to act as Secretary. It was moved by Mrs. Sewell and seconded by Mrs. Russell and resolved, That the Bazaar be deferred till the last week of October.

J. LEES, Secretary.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RA LROAD.

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

PASSENGER TRAINS

Will run between Prescott and Kemptville as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 4th, 1854.

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forbids all persons to credit HARRIET BERTAAND or any other person on his account, as he will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name.

FEIX METTAE.

Bytown, July 10th 1854. 3 in

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

JAMES PORTER, ANDREW PORTER.

Witness, R. W. SCOTT, Wn, April 26th, 1854. (1f)

500 LABOURERS WANTED.

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

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

A. P. McDONALD & Co

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. KEFFER, Esq., Barrister, Prescott. Bytown, Dec., 31th 1853.

CAPTAIN W. S. HUNTER

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

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

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

Bytown, Feb. 15, 1853.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

DEGS 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.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

GEORGE & JAMES LANG.

Bytown, Aug. 10th, 1854.

CAUTION.

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

HUMPHRIES & McDOUGAL.

Bytown, Feb'y 18th 1854.

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. (23.)

NEW STORE.

MR. HENRY LAROCQUE desires to announce to his Friends and the public that he has opened a General Store in Sussex Street, Lower Bytown, in the store formerly occupied by Charles Sparrow, where will be found a new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

Bytown, August 3th, 1854.

REMOVAL.

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

H. LAROCQUE.

Bytown, 19th July, 1854. (17)

WANTED

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



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

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

DIRECTORS

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

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

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

OFFICES:

S. C. BIXBY, 10 *Court-Square, Boston;*
JOHN ROBERTS, *India Street, Portland.*
D. DEFORREST 53 *Gr't St James' St Montreal*
E. J. LOGAN, *St. Peter Street, Quebec,*
D. & H. McLACHLIN, *Bytown,* who have in their Store an Iron Safe for the keeping of valuables.

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

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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

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

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

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

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

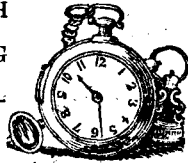
a Daily Express between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton; and intermediate places; also, between Boston via Portland and Montreal. A Messenger will accompany all Goods, Bank Notes, Specie, Collections, &c., which may be committed to them; and each Steam Boat and Train on which they ride,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

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

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

JOHN C. CLARK, *Superintendent.*
E. W. PALMER, *General Manager.*
KINGSTON APRIL 8th, 1854.

WATCH
CLOCK
MAKING
AND
ENGRAVING &c.



WILLIAM TRACY

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel)

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Guard Chains, Brooches, Rings, Plated Ware, &c., &c., which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

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

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

Bytown, March 8th, 1853.

JOHN PERRY,

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

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

J. P. respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

Montreal, August 12, 1852.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
193, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

(Opposite the Recollect Church),

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

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

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

May 3rd 1854

CASTLEBAR HOUSE

KEMPTVILLE.

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

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

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

THE GREAT OTTAWA

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Proprietor (now in New York selecting New Stock) wishing to make room for fresh Supplies, is prepared to dispose of his present large and well assorted stock at very much reduced prices, and offers the following inducements to purchasers; viz: all purchases (Cash) from \$1 to \$30 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 GIFT BOOKS,—which having arrived later than intended, will be sold at very low prices.

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

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

All the Magazines and Periodicals furnished promptly to order.

F. B. HELY.
New York, March 14, 1854. 12

REMOVAL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. COLTON would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bytown and the Public generally, that she has removed her Establishment to the new Building of Mr. Daniel Gooden, a few doors from the Gazette Office, in the Avenue leading from Rideau Street to the Market, where she is prepared to receive and entertain BOARDERS in such a manner as she feels confident will give satisfaction.

Bytown, July 8th, 1854. [26-27.]

THE ORANGE LILY.

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

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

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

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publishers may continue to send them until 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 sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.