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THE ORANGE LILY.

VOL. VI.

BYTOWN, DECEMBER 5, 1854.

NO. 42.

Poetry.

The Vaudois Teacher.

O lady fair, these silks of mine
Are beautiful and rare;
The richest web of the Indian loom,
Which beauty's self might wear.

And these pearls are pure as thine own fair neck,
With whose radiant light they vie;
I have brought them with me a weary way—
Will my gentle lady buy?

And the lady smiled on the worn old man,
Through the dark and clustering curls,
Which veiled her brow as she bent to view
His silk and glittering pearls.

And she placed the price in the old man's hand,
And lightly turned away;
But she paused at the wanderer's earnest call—
My gentle lady, stay!

Oh, lady fair, I have yet a gem
Which a purer luster brings,
Than the diamond flash of the jewelled crown
On the lofty brow of kings.

A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,
Whose virtues shall not decay;
Whose light shall be as a spell to thee,
And a blessing on thy way.

The lady glanced at mirroring steel,
Where her form of grace was seen,
Where her eye shone clear, and her dark locks
Their clasping pearls between.

Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth,
Thou traveller gray and old;
And name the price of thy precious gem,
And my pages shall count the gold.

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow,
As a small and meagre book,
Unclashed with gold or diamond gem,
From his folding robes he took:—

Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price,
May it prove as such to thee!
Nay, keep thy gold, I ask it not,
For the word of God is free!

The hoary traveller went his way,
But the gift he left behind
Hath had its pure and perfect use
On that high-born maiden's mind.

And she hath turned from the pride of sin
To the lowliness of truth,
And given her human heart to God,
In its beautiful hour of youth!

Light Supper in Kirk-Street.

“Seven o'clock had been fixed as the hour at which Mr. Blyth was to present himself at the hospitable back and front drawing-room apartments of Messrs. M. Marksman and Z. Thorpe, Junior. He arrived punctual to the appointed time, dressed jauntily for the occasion in a short blue frock coat, famous among all his acquaintances for its smartness of cut and its glorious old age. From what Zack had told him of Mat's lighter peculiarities of character, he anticipated rather a quaint and dexterously uncivilized reception from the elder of his two hosts; and when he got to Kirk-street, he certainly found that his ex-

pectations were, upon the whole, handsomely realized. On recounting the dark and narrow wooden stair-case of the tobacconist's shop, his nose was greeted by a composite smell of fried liver and bacon, brandy and water and cigar-smoke, pouring hospitably down to meet him through every practicable crevice of the drawing-room door. When he got into the room, the first object that struck his eyes at one end of it, was Zack, with his hat on, vigorously engaged in beating up the dusty carpet with a damp mop; and Mr. Marksman at the other, presiding over the frying-pan, with his coat off, his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, a glass of steaming hot grog on the chimney-piece above him, and a long pewter toasting-fork in his hand.

“Hallo, Mat! here's the honoured guest of the evening arrived before I've swabbed down the decks,” cried Zack, juggling his friend in the ribs with the long handle of the mop.

“How are you to-night?” said Mr. Marksman, with familiar ease, not moving from the frying-pan, but getting his right hand free to offer to Mr. Blyth by taking the pewter toasting-fork between his teeth.

“Sit down anywhere you like; and just holler through the crack in the floor, under the bearskins there, if you want anything out of the locker-shop below.” (He means Tobacco when he says Locker,) interposed Zack, parenthetically.)

“Can you grab a baked tater or two?” continued Mat, tapping a small Dutch oven before the fire with his toasting-fork.

“We've got you a lot of fizzin' hot liver and bacon to ease down the taters with what you call a relish. Nice and streaky, and it?”

Here Mr. Marksman stuck his fork into a slice of bacon, and politely passed it over his shoulder for Mr. Blyth to inspect, as he stood bewildered in the middle of the room.

“Oh, delicious, delicious!” cried Valentine, smel'ing daintily at the outstretched bacon as if it had been a nosegay.

“Really, my dear sir—” He said no more; for at that moment he tripped himself up upon one of some ten or a dozen bottle corks which lay about on the carpet where he was standing. There is very little doubt if Zack had not been by to catch him, that Mr. Blyth would just then have concluded his polite answer to Mr. Marksman by suddenly measuring his tail length on the floor.

“Why don't you put him into a chair?” growled Mat, looking round reproachfully from the frying-pan, as Valentine recovered his erect position again with young Thorpe's assistance.

“I was just going to swab up that part of the carpet when you came in,” said Zack, apologetically, as he led Mr. Blyth to a chair. “Oh don't mention it,” answered Valentine, laughing. “It was all my awkwardness, my—” He stopped abruptly again. Zack had placed him with his back to the fire, against a table covered with a large and dirty cloth which flowed to the floor, and under which, while he was speaking, he had been gently endeavoring to insinuate his legs. Amazement bereft him of the power of speech when, on succeeding in this effort he found that his feet came in contact with

a perfect hillock of empty bottles, oyster shells, and broken crockery, heaped under the table.

“Good gracious me! I hope I'm doing no mischief!” exclaimed Valentine as a miniature avalanche of oyster shells clattered down on his intruding foot, and a plump bottle with a broken neck rolled lazily out from under the table cloth, and courted observation on the open floor.

“Kick about, old chap, kick about as much as you please,” cried Zack, seating himself opposite Mr. Blyth, and bringing down a second avalanche of oyster-shells to encourage him.

“The fact is, we are rather put to it for space here, so we keep the cloth always laid for down it, and make a temporary lumber-room of the place under the table. Rather a new idea that, I think—not tidy perhaps, but new and ingenious,” said Valentine, who was now beginning to be amused as well as amazed by his reception in Kirk-street.

“Rather untidy, perhaps, as you say Zack; but new, and not disagreeable I suppose when you're used to it. What I like about all this,” continued Mr. Blyth, rubbing his hands cheerfully, and kicking into view another empty bottle, as he settled himself in his chair—

“What I like about this is, that it's so thoroughly free and easy. Do you know that I really feel at home already, though I never saw here before in my life? Curious Zack, isn't it?”

“Taters!” roared Mr. Marksman suddenly from the fire-place. Valentine started, first at the unexpected shout just behind him, next at the sight of a big truculently-knobbed potato which came flying over his head, and was dexterously caught, and instantly deposited on the dirty table-cloth by Zack.

“Two, three, four, five, six,” continued Mat keeping the frying-pan going with one hand, and toasting the baked potatoes with the other over Mr. Blyth's head, in quick succession for young Thorpe to catch.

“What do you think of my way of dishing up potatoes in Kirk-street?” asked Zack in great triumph.

“Oh, capital!” stammered Valentine, ducking his head as each edible missile flew over it. “Capital! So free and easy—so delightfully free and easy.”

“Ready there with your plates. The liver's a comin',” cried Mat in a voice of martial command, suddenly showing his great red-hot perspiring face at the table, as he wheeled round from the fire, with the hissing frying-pan in one hand, and the long toasting fork in the other.

“My dear sir, I'm shocked to see you taking all this trouble,” exclaimed Mr. Blyth, “Do pray let me help you!”

“No, I'm d—d if I do,” returned Mr. Marksman with the most polite suavity and the most perfect good humour.

“Let him have all the trouble, Blyth,” said Zack; “let him help you, and don't pity him. He'll make up for all this hard work. I can tell you, when he sets in seriously to his liver and bacon. Just you watch him when he begins—he bolts his dinner like the lion in the Zoological Gardens.”

Lady Blessington and her "Tallman."

"The tallman possessed by Lady Blessington, and which drew around her all that was bright and rich in intellect and in heart, was that 'blest condition' of temperament and of spirit which, for the time being, engendered its like in all who came within the scope of its influence. Her rank and wealth, her beauty and celebrity, did but attract votaries to the outer precincts of the temple, many of whom only came to admire and wonder, or to smile and depreciate, as the case might be. But once within the influence of the spell, all were changed into worshippers, because all felt the presence of the deity—all were penetrated by that atmosphere of mingled goodness and sweetness which beamed forth in her bright smiles, became musical in the modulations of her happy voice, or melted into the heart at her cordial words. If there never was a woman more truly 'fascinating' than Lady Blessington, it was because there never was one who made less effort to be so. Not that she did not desire to please; no woman desired it more. But she never tried to do so—never felt that she was doing so—never (so to speak) cared whether she did so or not. There was an *abandon* about her,—partly attributable to temperament, partly to her birth and country, and partly, no doubt, to her consciousness of great personal beauty,—which, in any woman less happily constituted, would have degenerated into something bordering on vulgarity. But in her it was so tempered by sweetness and disposition, and so kept in check by an exquisite social tact, as well as by natural good breeding as contradistinguished from artificial—in other words, a real sympathy, not an affected one, with the feelings of others—that it formed the chief charm and attraction of her character and bearing."

Perfect Indifference.

"R. B. Sheridan had a great distaste to anything like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom had a liking for them. Tom one day tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of Necessity. 'Pray, my good father,' said he, 'did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference; without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?'—Sheridan, who saw what was coming, and by no means relished such subjects, even from Tom or any one else, said—'Yes, certainly.' 'Indeed,' said Tom. 'Yes, indeed.' 'What! total indifference—total, entire, thorough indifference?' 'Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference.' 'Well, then, my dear father, tell me what it is that you can do with (mind) total, entire, thorough indifference?' 'Why, listen to you, Tom,' said Sheridan. The rebuff, as Tom told me, so disconcerted him that he had never forgotten it, nor had ever again troubled his father with any of his metaphysics."

The Unopened Letter.

"An incident occurred just as I parted with Mr. S., not a little descriptive of him. 'I wrote you a letter lately,' I said; 'it was an angry one; you will be so good as to think no more of it.' 'Oh, certainly not, my dear Smith,' he said; 'I shall never think of what you have said in it, be assured; and putting his hand in his pocket, 'Here it is,' he cried, offering it to me. I was glad enough to get hold of it; and, looking at it as I was going to throw it in the fire, lo and behold, I saw that it had never been opened."

Two Fires!

Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small building in the rear of the store-houses connected with the "Chequered-Store," corner of Princess and Bagot streets, which was not checked until a large space of ground had been burned over and much property destroyed. The wind was blowing half a gale at the time and the flames were urged forward with surprising rapidity. The buildings occupied by Messrs. Sullivan (of the chequered store,) Cudford-Hauman, Cour, and others whose names we do not know, were destroyed, while the stone building occupied by Delaney & Bowes, and Ivy Hadenby, was only saved by the strongest exertions of the firemen, chiefly of No. 2. St. Paul's Church also fell a prey to the flames, the roof having been ignited by the thickly falling cinders fanned into action by the prevailing high wind, and no means being at hand to avert the catastrophe. The building was insured, but we have not ascertained to what amount. The buildings on the corner of Princess and Bagot streets, owned by Dr. Dickson, were partially covered; Mr. Sullivan and Delaney & Bowes were also insured, but the loss sustained is chiefly that occasioned by the damage incident to the hurried removal of their goods. We have not had time to obtain farther particulars.

Hardly had this fire been checked and the rain which now began to fall relieved the tired firemen from the labor of gaurding against farther damage in this quarter, when a second alarm of fire was sounded. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. A fire had broken out in what was formerly known as the "St. George's Assembly room," a large wooden building off Wellington street, and surrounded by other buildings of like character adjoining the corner of Wellington and Barrack streets. This fire rapidly progressed under the influence of the gale; the National Hotel, opposite, was seriously threatened by the intense heat emitted by the burning masses, but escaped; the fire passed over to the opposite corner, taking in its course what is known as the Meagher building, two of the stone houses owned by Mrs. Benson, and forced its way through the block to Rideau street where it will probably be stayed. At the time we pen this the flames are still at work, but it is improbable much farther damage will be done.

A large number of persons have by these conflagrations been deprived of their places of business, and rendered homeless, while a still larger number have suffered from the hasty removal of their goods or household stuff, or partial injury to their buildings, but we cannot now prepare a list of the sufferers.

One third of the block bounded by Princess and Queen, Montreal and Bagot streets; one half of that bounded by Queen and Barrack Wellington and King Streets, and one half of that bounded by Wellington, Rideau and Barrack streets, have been destroyed by these fires, besides the loss of St. Paul's Church, which stood in the old churchyard, yet the whole of the property swept off is, with the exception of three or four of the buildings which fell a prey to the flames, of comparatively little value, and much of it uninsurable. We shall endeavor to publish full particulars in our next issue.

Another fire was prevented by timely discovery. The steamer PRINCE ALBERT, lying at A. & D. Shaw's wharf, was discovered to be on fire during the night by the watchman on the premises, and the fire was at once checked. Had this gained headway and laid hold of the large warehouses there, the consequences would have been most serious.—*Kingston News.*

MORE ROBBERY AND MURDER!

Never had we occasion to record such a series of Robberies and Murders as have lately been committed in the Counties of Haldimand and Weland, and which are known to have been perpetrated by the same desperate gang. It appears that since the murder of Mr. Nelles in Walpole, the principal in that outrage, supposed to be one Townsend, has been lurking about in North Pelham for concealment from the active pursuit that was on foot after him. Townsend re-appeared on the highway, last Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, in company with another robber, and the two very boldly stopped the team of Mr. Gainer, a farmer near Merrittville, and one of them presenting a pistol, demanded his money. Mr. Gainer endeavored to reason with him on the wickedness of such proceedings, when he was cut short by the highwayman with the exclamation—"I am Townsend—there is a thousand dollars reward out for me, and money I must have to make my escape—so give up your pocket-book or I will take your life!" Mr. Gainer finding resistance fruitless, or perhaps as he was a Quaker, not feeling at liberty to resist, gave up his pocket-book, upon which the robbers took out the money, and returned the book, one of them then walking leisurely away, and Townsend stopping and talking some ten minutes alone with Mr. Gainer, who at last was allowed to depart.

From this scene of outrage the two robbers went down to Port Robinson, and went into the British Hotel, and there called for supper. While there, Mr. Charles Richards, the Constable came in to arrest them; Richards, as we learn, waited some time in the room with them before proceeding to execute his warrant, when one of them went outside and Townsend remained in the house. Richards then laid hold of Townsend, and told him he was his prisoner, when the robber drew a pistol and shot the unfortunate man through the head, who lay a very short time and expired.

Immediately after shooting the officer, the two rushed from the house (it being then dark,) and made their escape—withstanding the pursuit of a number of men after them. They were shortly afterwards seen running at full speed over the Canal Bridge, at Alsenburg.—Since then they have not been heard of.

The Township of Thorold has offered a reward of £100 for their apprehension, which, in addition to the rewards on account of the Nelles murder, makes nearly £500 reward for the capture of the gang. The whole country is now on the alert, and it is impossible, we think, but the murderers will be taken dead or alive. They must be taken; such a continued series of outrages never before occurred in our usually secure and peaceful Province. The following is a description of the whole gang, taken from a hand-bill issued by the Sheriff of Haldimand:—

"One, supposed to be named Townsend, in height about 5 feet 8 inches, slender build, rather dark in complexion, with dark hair and eyes, eyes and mouth rather sunken, and thin lips, rather sharp weak voice, and had a slight moustache.

"One, said to be named Patterson, in height about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, light and spry build, light hair, eyes and complexion, but a scar on his temple and an anchor tattoo on his hand.

"Another, said to be named Morrison, about 5 feet 8 inches high, strong built, full face, reddish hair and beard, face much pimpled, and blue eye."

"Another, name unknown, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has light hair, narrow forehead, broad face at the cheek bones, rather sharp chin, and teeth more than conspicuous when laughing,

"Another, is full shouldered, narrow waist, in height about 5 feet 5 inches, has dark blue eyes, light hair, is rather good looking, and has an anchor tattooed below his right wrist.

All young men, and the last named apparently about 18 years old.

POSTSCRIPT.—We have just been informed on reliable authority, that Townsend was taken prisoner yesterday in the Fleet Halls. The determined villain made a desperate resistance, firing two pistol shots at the party who arrested him, happily without effect. He received a blow on the arm which disabled him, and knocked the pistol out of his hand. He was then seized and led off, when, as we are informed, he managed to get a knife and cut the rope that bound him, and nearly got off again. He was finally secured and taken off either to St. Catherine's or to Cayuga; we have not heard which. We do not yet know the name of the Constable who walked into this desperate rathum, and secured him.—*Niagara Mail.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO SCOTLAND.—The British American Telegraph Company have opened offices at Sorel and at Lunenburg, in connection with their main-line. The St. Lawrence is crossed three miles above Sorel, by a heavy wire cable, made to order, and imported from England. The cable was laid by Mr. Isaac D. Purkis, with but little difficulty, and is the first English cable used in Canada. Hitherto communications for Sorel had to be ferried from Berthier, a distance of nearly four miles, causing much delay and expense.

MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.—A proposal for a monument to Sir William Wallace is about to be carried out. Funds have been realised, and the Hill of Barrow near Craigie, between Kilmarnock and Ayr, is proposed as the site. The hill in question is supposed to be that on which the "Wallace Wight" stood and took a last look at the blazing "barns of Ayr," to which he had set fire, after fastening the doors and windows to prevent the escape of the Englishmen leaping inside.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.—John, undo his tail. There, ladies and gentlemen, is the wonderful boy constrictor, so called because he constricts many pleasing images with his serpentine form. The constrictor is a long animal, as you will perceive, and is very long lived. He lives a hundred years or more, if he don't die before-hand. He is of the wormy species, and worms himself along the ground without legs. He is capable of climbing the highest trees, in which he is fond of constricting himself in the branches whereof, that he may impose upon the benighted traveller or other beast, whereby to assuage his hunger. He mashes his victuals before he eats 'em, and then swallows them head-first, for which he is provided with great strength for the purpose. He is sometimes called bow constrictor, from an ignorant idea that he ties himself into bow-knots, but I am intimately acquainted with the creature, and he never does it. I suppose he could do it if he tried, but there would be no use of it. Some naturalists suppose that the boy constrictor is the same personage who deceived our grand mother Eve, and that he stood upon the land for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, and his relatives took to the water and became sea-serpents. This may be preposterous, or it may not. I am not acquainted with the sea-serpent, having never been introduced to him. Besides the sea serpent is much larger, though I think the boy constrictor

could lick him, for he is full of pluck. Prick him, John, and make him hiss, when he hisses he is very angry and cares very little what becomes of him. This is because he is weak-minded, and has a small head. He has, however, a very large belly, and when it is full he is good-natured. But even then he is very stupid. I cannot say I love the boy constrictor, although he has brought me a great deal of money. He has a lovely skin, but is very ugly tempered. He is very sulky and lazy, and he is so spiteful it is a mercy he can't talk. I have took care of this mighty snake for three years, but he shows no gratitude. He is a glutton, and likes to stuff himself, and then go to sleep. If John don't stir him (stir him again John) he would never wake up except to his victuals. I don't know's I ought to blame him though, because nature is nature, whether in Boston or the wide valleys of Bengal. The boy constrictor is a kind of Bengal, a far country, which produces figs and spices, and is nearest to the sea. I have an uncle who has heard in Bengal, and a brother who never was there. My uncle tells me he has seen ten thousand boy constrictors at one time, a frolicking in the forest and eating each other up. My brother would not believe it, but then he has not seen it. My uncle may be deceived upon. He was commissioned once, and sold rum and sugar to the Indians. He is the only man in the world who ever sold liquor to the boy constrictor. This is the one he gave it to. He first got it tight, and then boxed it up. The boy will never forgive him.

Rome and Sardinia.

The *Armonia*, the "official organ" of the diocese of Turin, Italy, announces, in a glorified manner, that "arrived from Rome an energetic note, by which the Holy See solemnly protests against the existing persecutions of the Catholic Church in Piedmont, and particularly against the expulsions, spoiliations, and violence committed against the nuns and friars, in direct violation of every right, human and divine." To this severe clerical notice, the whole press in Sardinia replied, by asking from the Government to give publicity to the said bull, and loudly insisted upon ending all friendly relations with Rome; to abolish all convents, confiscate Church property, and strike a final and deadly blow to the insolent papal hierarchy.

The population would demand the government in such an emergency: with Rome there are no half-measures; but you must pursue your manly course to the end, but if you lack courage, it is better to keep quiet, or leave to better hands the work of reform.

What has Sardinia done to be threatened by the Vatican with excommunication? Have the friars and monks been expelled or suppressed? No! Have property to the extent of SIXTY MILLIONS of dollars been seized by the civil authorities? Not a consecrated cent has been appropriated by the government! Well, whence originates such a clamour? What induced the blessed Holy See—Father to send an energetic note to the brave and patriot King of Sardinia? We shall reply.

At the beginning of last September the cholera appeared in the city of Turin, and in other parts of the Kingdom. To prevent the scourge from making disastrous ravages among the poorer classes, and also to provide airy and commodious hospitals, the government conceded to the different municipalities the provisional use of some large convents, inhabited by a dozen friars or nuns, wherein ample shelter could be given to two thousand persons. In Turin, the convent of the Carmelita nuns, which occupies a large extent of surface, measuring 16,000 square feet, and would cover the whole area of Union Square, in this monster establishment there were but thirty-two nuns, while hundreds of poor people were sleeping in damp cellars or in small close garrets.

The Government, in disposing provisionally of a dozen convents for hospitals or asylums, did not throw the inmates into the streets, but ordered them to pass into other religious houses of the same order and with plenty of accommodations. Therefore, the anger of the Pope against Sardinia arises from his having exercised charity towards the sick and poor, as it is or had in the Gospel; the Father of all the Catholic world, with his priestly myrridations, would have preferred seeing all the victims of cholera go to a premature grave, or starve and suffer in unwholesome abodes.

We hope that this official note will have the good effect of compelling Sardinia to challenge Rome and her thunders, and that government will correct the evil by striking at the root.—The theists of Rome are rotten they are filthy, and utterly powerless. What can be feared from a spiritual power which went so far in its primitive days of gloom as to excommunicate heretics, and if the animals continued their work in spite of the papal bull, we expect from the Sardinian people something more. Let our ears be opened in this free Italian land, "Does man Popas and Popery?"—*Crusader.*

DISGRACEFUL ROW AMONG THE GERMAN CATHOLICS IN UTICA, N. Y.—The *Utica Gazette*, Nov. 13, gives the particulars of a second row among the German Catholics in that place. The *Gazette* says:—

It seems to have grown out of the old matter—the former troubles in that church. It is known to our readers that a litigation has been for some months pending, concerning a flag or banner. We understand that the suit was decided last week unfavourably to the priest, Justus Arnold, and his adherents, and furthermore that the parade of the St. Joseph's Society, on Friday, was in triumph over their success. On that occasion they bore the banner about which the contention has been rife, marching past the house of the priest, whose indignation was unmeasured. Yesterday morning he appeared before his congregation about the hour for the morning exercises. Legat, and told the assemblage that there were letters and lists in the house, and that he would not be satisfied until they proceeded with the same until they left! He then withdrew; and upon there began a general fight, the pious friends starting to flag and cast out the offending disciples of St. Joseph, and the latter naturally defending themselves, and, as nearly as possible, putting back blow for blow. Not only the men manled each other, but some of the women imbedded the spirit of the scene, and "went in" too. It is said that one female attempted to stab a man with a pair of scissors, failing to do which she planted a blow from a violently-propelled foot on a vital part of an excited German's person. Finally bricks and stones put a more decisive appearance upon the matter. The combatants were parted at last, however, and then a horse by a black eye, a swollen lip, an enlarged cheek, or an aching jaw, for the morning's to the use of worship! The police took charge of several, and furnished them quarters at the watch-house. Ansell Heffner, John M. Hess, John Schneider, and Mrs. P. Durk, were brought up before Justice Jones this morning, and gave bail for their appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Colonist* says that some evil disposed person or persons, clandestinely entered the new Wesleyan church at Yorkville, last week, and mutilated the two communion chairs, which, at a cost of forty dollars had been but a few days placed there. The chairs were of solid oak, carved and finished to correspond with the communion table and the Gothic style of the building, and the supposed ground of objection on the part of the miscreant was a cross which supported by two knobs on the back of the chair.

QUICK PASSAGE.—We understand that the splendid new iron clipper-ship *Mohawk*, commanded by Captain Barclay, and belonging to Messrs Edmonstone, Allan & Co., made the passage home in sixteen days from the Brantford, having arrived at Greenock on the 5th instant.

Latest Intelligence.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

SLACKENING OF THE FIRE OF THE BESIEGED—SEBASTOPOL A MASS OF RUINS.

A despatch from Therapia states that the captain of a ship, which left the Crimea on the 25th, brings intelligence of the slackening of the fire of the besieged. Their aim was uncertain, and artillerymen were failing.

The trenches had been carried to within 300 yards of the place.

A Russian despatch announces that reinforcements, under the command of General Danenberg, are approaching Sebastopol.

The Russian corps in Poland are leaving the Austrian frontier.

The Ganges brings letters of the 24th from the Crimea.

The assault by land and sea was, it was expected, to take place on the 1st or 2d of November.

The Chasseurs of Vincennes killed all artillerymen that showed themselves at the embrasures.

Shells were poured in all night, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing his disasters.

The interior of Sebastopol was a mass of ruins (*decombres sur decombres*). Almost all the town was on fire, and the besieged had desisted from their efforts to extinguish the flames.

Deserters had announced that there was in the town 6,000 dead, and double that number of wounded.

Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; every thing is neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said to be silenced except one.

The soldiers are said to be kept at their guns by the swords of their officers, and many have been shot for attempting to desert.

During the confusion a large body of Poles quitted the town. The Russian fleet sought shelter of the buildings alongside the quays. Batteries in new positions were to fire on the ships on the 25th with red hot balls. The loss of the Allies, at that date (the 24th) was not very considerable.

The Rifles have been engaged in picking off the Russian gunners, who are shot down in considerable numbers. There are several volunteers also armed with rifles, who have joined in this part of the warfare.

The Russians are constructing another line of works behind their present ones; they have plenty of guns and ammunition. The British effective infantry is now about 15,000, the French 36,000, the Turks, 11,000. The artillerymen are being much worn out by incessant toil. They are 12 hours out of the 24 in trenches, instead of the usual 8. The loss of effective strength from sickness and wounds amounts, is the British force, to about 80 a-day.

The following despatch is from Vienna:—

The *Presse* learns from an authentic source that the siege works were so far advanced, that on the 1st of November the third parallel had been opened. It would be completed in eight or ten days, when the further decisive operations would begin.

It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern side of Sebastopol. There is good reason for believing that Austria and Bavaria have come to a satisfactory understanding.

From accounts received in Paris it appears that the loss sustained in the cavalry action before Bala Clava was less severe than was at first reported. Instead of 500 men, it is said that only 124 were killed and wounded, and the names of no officers are mentioned.

Up to the second of November no general attack had been made upon Sebastopol.

Up to the present minute we can form no accurate conception either of the actual force of the Russians, or of the spirit with which they are animated. On these points our information is contradictory in the extreme. Deserters are

said to represent the town as panic-stricken, the garrison as mutinous, the carnage frightful, and the defences half ruined. Other accounts depict the Russians as inspired by the most energetic resolution, as repairing the damage caused by our batteries with incredible celerity, and as maintaining an equality of fire with a perseverance not to have been anticipated from a defeated and demoralized army. An eye-witness says, that he noticed the artillerymen in one of the Russian batteries standing as boldly and as coolly to their guns as on the first day of the siege, and that, though the fire of the place was thought to have rather slackened during the 21st and 22d, the result might have been attributable either to the want of ammunition or the occupation of the garrison on some interior line of defences. It appears to us, moreover, that the bold attack upon the Bala Clava forts on the 25th, and the renewal of the attempt in an other quarter on the day following, must needs be taken as evidence of considerable boldness on the part of the besieged. Such operations were, of course obviously suggested by the advantage of numerical superiority, and the plain requirements of the defence; but we hardly think they could have been undertaken with troops in that state of demoralization which succeeded the defeat on the Alma. The probability is, that the bulk of the Russian army now before us was not engaged with the allies on those fatal heights, and that our present antagonist have yet to feel their inferiority to the soldiers of the west. The strength of their force in the field is computed at something less than 30,000 men, whereas fully that number were thought to have been brought against us on the 25th; but, as Sebastopol is open on the northern side, it is evident that the garrison and the relieving army may combine or distribute their battalions exactly as operations may seem to require. Nothing has been accomplished by the enemy to materially disturb the progress of the siege. The course of events has told steadily in our favour. The French, whose misfortunes at the opening of the attack deprived us of such desirable assistance, repaired their batteries so energetically that they were ready for action sooner than was thought possible, and have since advanced most successfully in the operations of the siege. The approaches are now within musket-shot of the defences, and the Mitraille rifle will soon be at its deadly work. Sebastopol could only be saved by decisive success on the part of the enemy—by such a sortie from the town as would destroy our batteries, or such an attack upon our position as might compel us to raise the siege.

Gen. Canrobert's report of the siege.

“Before Sebastopol, Oct. 22, 1854.

“Our works of approach continue in the sense indicated in my previous despatch of the 18th. I have not time to write at length, but I have the honour to address to you the journal of the siege, which will give you all the details of our operations. The difficulties we have to encounter are of two descriptions—those resulting from the nature of the ground, of which the slight covering of earth decreases as we approach nearer the town, and those which result from the number and calibre of the guns opposed to us by the enemy on a front almost in a straight line and very extended. In this respect, their resources drawn from their fleet in port, both in men and metal, are nearly inexhaustible, whilst ours, although increased by borrowing from the two fleets, are necessarily limited. Cannons of 68 and 80, and 12-inch mortars, are chiefly the sort of artillery we have to reply with. This situation makes the siege of Sebastopol one of the most laborious operations met with for some time, and the efforts it compels us to develop explain the delays we are put to. In the night between the 20th and 21st the enemy made an abortive attempt to spike our guns. Some men who secretly effected an entry into the batteries were killed, with the officer commanding them. The losses occasioned by the fire of the enemy are not nearly so considerable as they might be, as regards the difficulty of our position. I send off all my wounded as fast as I can, by means of the fleet, to Constantinople, where our hospital resources have assumed a satisfactory. Illness is caused by the fatigue

endured by our brave soldiers; the artillerymen from the heat are also sufferers. They conduct themselves with a courage and devotion which is remarked by the whole army. Accept Me Marechal, the assurance of my respectful devotion.

“CANROBERT,

“General Commander-in-Chief.”

Journal of the siege of Sebastopol.

Oct. 19.—In the night between the 18th and 19th the works were not disturbed. At about half-past ten, however, an *alerte* was made in Sebastopol. A clamour was audible, and a brisk cannonade in all directions, with platoon firing and cheering. In half an hour silence was restored, and the works were resumed. At half-past six in the morning the French artillery opens fire; the English does the same; the place rallies. The firing is tremendous notwithstanding a dense fog, which clears about eight a.m. The firing then becomes more steady and precise. On our side it is up with equal chances, and towards the end of the day it has evidently an advantage over that of the place. At two o'clock, the tower of the central bastion was a heap of ruins. The embrasures of the Mast bastion (right hand) had suffered considerably. About three p. m., the firing on all sides slackened. Our batteries suffered little, and were easily repaired during the night.

Oct. 20.—The embrasures of the Mast bastion could not be completely repaired during the night; at dawn, when the firing recommenced, only two guns were serviceable. A portion of this result is to be attributed to the smart firing of our sharpshooters, which did not allow the artillerymen to serve their guns. The engineers push on their works to the right, before the Mast bastion, to the ravine which descends into Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The proximity of the town and the nature of the ground, which is rocky, render their labours difficult and slow. They work *à la sappe volante*. From ten a. m. to one p. m., and from two p. m. to three p. m., the enemy directs a brisk fire upon these works; two or three breaches are made by the artillery of the town on some of the weak points of the parallel. The artillery reopened its fire, and continued it during the day. The firing of battery No. 2, however (marines), was interrupted in the morning by the explosion of a powder magazine, which wounded no one, and did very little damage.

Oct. 21.—In the night between the 20th and 21st, the besieged made a sortie about two in the morning, with the intention of spiking the guns of the French batteries. They penetrated between batteries 3 and 4, and had already approached some of the guns, when the artillerymen, seizing their arms, and seconded by the guard in the trenches, and especially by the first company of the Voltigeurs of the 74th, drove back with loss. Six Russians remained dead in the trenches, and four wounded—one an officer, since dead—were made prisoners. The rest of the night passed over tranquilly. At six a. m. the General-in-Chief visits the battery of the Genoese fort (No. 6, marine), and orders it to be suppressed. The French artillery reopens its fire at six; the place replies, but not so vigorously. Our batteries acquire a more marked superiority. Batteries No. 7 and 8 obtain good results. The engineers continue their works before the Mast bastion.

Oct. 22.—The night is calm. The firing recommences at daybreak. The armament of the outworks of the enemy is much reduced, and the works much cut up and damaged. Recently constructed batteries are discovered on the back of the ravine descending to the south port, and another in construction; the latter is meant to bear especially against the English. The artillery commences the erection of the battery No. 9 and its powder magazine. Since two days, the enemy, who had displayed some battalions, a battery of artillery, and some Cosacks on the Cheranaya, is no longer visible there. The general return of our losses since the commencement to this day is:—Killed 4 officers and 54 men; wounded, 14 officers and 451 non-commissioned and rank and file.

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

We have just received a copy of the second report of the Committee on Railroads, &c., accompanying which is the evidence given before the Committee by Sir C. Roney, Managing Director of the G.T. Railway of Canada. As this evidence contains information with respect to the Railroad which is of general interest at the present moment, we reproduce it here for the information of our readers:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
3rd November, 1854.

Sir *Cusack Roney*, Kt. Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada, called in and examined:

1. Have you a copy of the amalgamation agreement of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company?—I have.

2. Does it contain the contracts with the English and Canadian Contractors for the several sections of the Railroad?—It does.

3. How many sections are there referred to in the agreement that have reference to contracts? Describe them?—There are four sections, one from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, one from Montreal to Toronto, one from Belleville to Peterboro', and one from Toronto to Sarnia, and there is also the Victoria Bridge included in the agreement.

4. Beginning with the Montreal and Toronto what is the length, and the contract price?—The length of the Montreal and Toronto section is 345 miles and the total cost is £3,000,000.—(All answers that I shall give to the Committee to-day referring to figures and accounts are in sterling.)

5. How much is the provincial guarantee on this section?—The provincial guarantee on this section is £1,035,000.

6. Will you state what the contracts provide as to the character of the works? What are the bridges to be constructed of, the stations and other buildings?—They provide that the line and all its appurtenances shall be equal to any first class English Railway, and superior to any known or used on this Continent. The Bridges are to be of masonry or brick work with iron tubes across the spans. All these tubes are on the principle of the well known Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits in Wales. The Stations and all other Buildings, such as Engineer repairing Shops, &c., are to be of brick or stone covered with slate or metal.

7. Do the contracts include a supply of Engines, freight and passenger cars, snow ploughs, work-shops, &c.?—They do. There is a specification which gives in detail the number of Engines, Cars, both passenger and Freight, as well as Gravel Cars, Snow Ploughs, Repairing Shops, Water Houses, Wood-Sheds, in short every article required for efficiently working the Railway.

8. Are the contractors bound to pay the entire interest on the Capital Stock as well as debentures of all kinds until the delivery of the Railway to the Company?—Yes, they are so bound.

9. What is the contract price for the Belleville and Peterboro' line, and what is its length, and the character of the works? Is this work commenced, and when is it to be finished?—It is fifty miles in length, and the cost is to be £400,000. The works on this section, and indeed I may say upon every other section of the Grand Trunk line are to be of the character described in my answers having reference to the works of the Montreal and Toronto section. The Line between Belleville and Peterboro' is not yet commenced; it is one of the portions we propose to postpone for the present, that is until the money and labour markets are in a more favorable condition for carrying on great undertakings in Canada.

10. What is the contract price for the Victoria Bridge?—One million four hundred thousand pounds, with a power to the Engineer-in-chief of the Company to certify for the payment of another £100,000, if at the completion of the work, he is satisfied that that additional sum should be paid to Messrs. Peto & Co.

11. What will be the amount expended on the Victoria Bridge at the end of the present year,

and at what rate are the works to proceed each year—describe what has been done this year and what is likely to be the progress next year?—There will be about £200,000 expended on the Bridge this year, and it is intended to expend from £200,000 to £250,000 each year during its construction. All the preliminary arrangements for carrying out the works have been organized and of actual work done, what we call Pier No. 1, that is the pier next to the northern abutment, is finished. The Pier No. 2 is progressing very satisfactorily, and if the weather continue open it may be nearly finished this season. The northern abutment will be brought about as high as the water level of the St. Lawrence. The amount of masonry in this abutment may be judged by the fact that it is 242 feet long, 90 feet wide, and about 34 feet above the bed of the river. The solid stone embankment of 1200 feet long, leading from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment, is in active progress, and will be carried on during the winter. With reference to the next year's works, I beg to state that they will, in addition to being carried on from the north shore, be advanced from the south shore, so that under favourable circumstances, by this time twelve months, both the abutments, the solid banks leading to them, and seven or eight piers, may be finished. Some progress has already been made in preparing the tubes, and this work will be carried on energetically during the winter, and I believe a couple of them will be put in their places next summer. With reference to the enquiry of an honorable member (Mr. Merritt,) I am unable to say whether the space between the under surface of the Bridge and the summer level of the St. Lawrence is in conformity with the first Act. I only know that there will be an interval of 60 feet between the one and the other.

12. When is it contemplated that the line between Montreal and Toronto, or any of its sections, will be opened, and when will those between Quebec and St. Thomas, and between Toronto and Stratford?—The line from Montreal to Brockville, about 125 miles will be opened in September 1855. The line from Quebec to St. Thomas, 40 miles on the Trois Pistoles section, will be opened in September 1855. The section from Brockville to Kingston, about 50 miles, and from Kingston to Whitby, about 140 miles, in September 1856. The line from Whitby to Toronto, about 30 miles, will almost certainly be opened in September of next year. It is intended to open it, but I do not wish to speak of this so confidently as I do of the other sections that I have stated will be opened in September of next year. The Section from Toronto to Stratford, 90 miles, will be opened on the 1st of October, 1855.

13. The Committee then are to understand that it is expected that 390 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway, exclusive of the Montreal and Portland line, will be opened for traffic next autumn?—Yes, the Quebec and Richmond, which will be opened within three weeks, and the foregoing will make 390 miles.

14. What is the length of the Toronto and Sarnia section? What is the contract price and the character of work? What are the names of the contractors?—This section is 172 miles long. The contract price is £1,377,000. The character of the works, and the supply of stock are precisely the same as on the other sections of the railroad. The Contractors are Messrs. Gzowski & Co.

15. How much has been expended on the works of the Toronto and Sarnia section to the present date?—£57,758.

16. What is the contract of the Quebec and Richmond Section? What are its length and the character of its works, also the amount of Provincial guarantee?—The contract price for the Quebec and Richmond section is £650,000, and the Provincial guarantee is £250,000, or at about the rate of £2,500 a mile, the length of the line being about 100 miles. The contract price for this line is less than for the other sections of the Grand Trunk. The masonry of the bridges is of the same character, and the bridges themselves are tubular, the iron being of the same proportions as in the other sections of the Grand Trunk, but the station houses are to be of wood, and the surface width of the Railway is two feet

less than the other sections. It is, I think, sixteen feet and the others are eighteen. The foundations of all large structures are for a double track.

17. What is the length and cost of the Trois Pistoles section, and the amount of the Provincial guarantee?—The length of the Trois Pistoles line is 153 miles. The contract price is £1,224,000, and £450,000 is the amount of the Provincial guarantee.

18. What is the amount of Provincial debentures issued for all the sections amalgamated with the Grand Trunk line by the Agents of the Province in London? State the amounts on the Grand Trunk and on each section amalgamated?—Before the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company with the Grand Trunk, £400,000 of Provincial debentures had been issued to that Company. Since the amalgamation £605,800 of Provincial debentures have been issued to the Grand Trunk Company, of which £67,500 have been given in right of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company, £50,000 on the Quebec and Richmond, and £288,300 in right of the Grand Trunk proper. This list is up to the latest date of our Return from London, namely the 31st of August last. The section from Montreal to Toronto, and from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, are the sections entitled to the Provincial guarantee.

19. Are any of the Provincial Debentures issued directly to the contractors?—No, the Contractors receive all their payments from the Company in money.

20. Are the Company restricted from selling the Debentures of the Province below par?—They are not sold by the Company, they are issued by the Agents of the Province to the Shareholders of the Company at par, on their paying for them in full, and they are then subjected to the control of the holders like any other description of property.

21. Describe the process by which payments on account of works are made by the Company? The Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, Mr. Alexander Ross, receives at the end of each month from his different Sub-engineers, accounts of the progress of each and every work. These several statements are considered and arranged in his office, and he submits to each monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, certificates detailing under the several heads of Expenditure the amounts to which the Contractors are entitled for the previous month. This process is adopted for each of the sections which I have named in a previous answer. The certificates having been considered by the Board, Resolutions authorizing the payment of the sums to which the Contractors are entitled, are passed and recorded. Payment is, in the following week, made to the contractors under the authority and superintendence of the Finance Committee of Directors. This practice is strictly in accordance with the English practice, and was adopted on the Railway Company of which I was Secretary for eight years in England, during which period we expended upwards of eight millions sterling on Works.

22. Describe the proceedings adopted to entitle the Company to the money paid in London by the Shareholders on account of Provincial Debentures?—When we are aware that works on the sections of the Railway entitled to the Provincial Guarantee, have been executed to the amount of £100,000, I write by direction of the Board, to the Secretary of the Board of Works, and enclose a certificate from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, stating the amount of work done on each section. I also request that the Board of Works will issue orders to the Agents of the Province in London, Messrs. Glynn and Baring, to release from their charge as agents, and to hand to the Company, the proportion that 40 per cent bears to the amount certified by the Chief Engineer. The Board of Works instruct their officer to put himself in communication with the Chief Engineer of the Company, and also personally to visit and report upon the works upon which the release is sought. The Railway Commissioners subsequently meet and authorise the Receiver General to instruct the London Agents of the Province to release such amounts as they, on the report of their officer, may consider proper.

This amount, under authority of such order, is then handed to the Company, and is lodged to its credit at its Bankers in London.

25. What is the total capital of the Grand Trunk Company?—What is the total number of miles of Railway finished and under contract? What is the number of miles entitled to the Provincial Guarantee, and to what amount of such guarantee?—The total capital of the Grand Trunk Company is £9,500,000. The miles of Railway finished and under contract, are 1,115, viz., Montreal to Portland, 292; Quebec to Montreal, 153; Quebec to Richmond, 100; Montreal to Toronto, 315; Belleville to Montreal, 100; Montreal to Ottawa, 172. Of these the first 1,000 miles are entitled to Portland' the Provincial Guarantee, and the remaining 115 miles are entitled to the Provincial Guarantee. The number of miles entitled to the Provincial Guarantee is 1,115, and the amount of such guarantee, £3,810,000. The amount of Provincial Guarantee is £1,811,500.

26. How much of the amount of money paid by the Province to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on account of Shares, Province Company, and Company Bonds, up to the 1st of January, 1853, you have an account?—£2,512,000. This includes the capital paid for the Quebec and Richmond, and St. Lawrence and Atlantic Lines.

27. Can you state the amount expended by the Company, on the Montreal and Toronto, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles sections of the Grand Trunk Company, and how much has been received on account of the guarantee from the Government?—The amount expended is £1,206,423. The amount received by the Province, £310,000.

28. What are the names of the English and Canadian Contractors?—The names of the English Contractors are Messrs Brassey, Peto, Betts, and Jackson. The Canadian Contractors are Messrs Czowski, Galt, Holton and Macpherson.

29. What is the amount of Capital subscribed by private Shareholders, what per centage paid thereon, what do they receive as an equivalent for their payments?—The total Capital subscribed on the Grand Trunk proper is £8,983,600 and the amount paid on such Capital is £2,171,900 of which a small proportion is paid in Canada. On £7,216,000 of this Capital the Shareholders receive same certificates at the rate of one Share for each £25, and they also receive Debenture certificates which specify on the face of them the amount paid up. The Debenture Certificate also contains an undertaking on the part of the Company that when the calls on Certificate are paid in full, the Holder will be entitled to exchange it for a Province Debenture or Company's Debenture as the case may be. The proportion which each Share subscribed entitles the Holders to is, that each £25 of Share Capital carries with it a right of £25 of Debentures, of which £12 10s is Province Debentures, and £12 10s is Company's Debentures. The £837,600 Capital remaining to make the £8,983,600, does not carry Province Debentures.

30. Would you explain how is the entire capital of the Grand Trunk Company distributed, and how much of the same paid in full?—The total Capital is £9,500,000. Of this as I have already stated, £8,983,600 was the portion required to be raised in London in April 1853. This Capital consisted of Stock, £4,181,400, Company Bonds, £2,090,700, and Province Debentures, £1,811,500; of this Capital there has been paid up on Stock, £883,156, Company's Bonds, £553,327, and Province Debentures, £334,417; £605,800 of Bonds have been issued, viz., £67,500, on account of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Section, £250,000, on account of the Quebec and Richmond, £288,300 on account of the Montreal and Toronto and Quebec and Trois Pistoles Sections; in all, £605,800. The balance which is in the hands of the Agents of the Province, is £425,416. The remaining portion of the £9,500,000, consists of Capital raised by the amalgamation by the following Companies: St. Lawrence & Atlantic; Share, £1,450,000, Bonds of the Province, £400,000, and other Bonds, £228,000; total £878,000—Quebec

& Richmond shares, £305,000, Bonds, £700,000 Toronto & Quebec shares, £122,300.

31. Can you divide the expenditure of the £1,471,900 on the several sections?—Not very precisely as regards some, without referring to the books of the Company, and to our other documents which are at Montreal. Approximately I can inform the Committee that £400,000 have been expended on the sections between Toronto and Sarnia, (an additional amount paid on the Toronto and Quebec shares, which is about £125,000). On the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Line £315,000. On the Richmond £250,000. On the Victoria Bridge £150,000. I can give the precise sums that have been spent on the Montreal and Toronto and the Quebec and Trois Pistoles, which are Certificates that are entitled to the Provincial Guarantee. Toronto and Montreal, £1,431,003. Quebec and Trois Pistoles, £465,350.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—The following gentlemen from the Montreal Central Local Committee for the Paris Exhibition of 1855:—

Sir Casimir P. Roney, Kt., Hon. John Young, M. P., G. E. Caruso, Esq., M. P., A. A. Dorion, Esq., M. P., John Leeming, Esq., resident members of the Provincial Commission and of the Executive Committee; Henry Bolmer, Esq., Chairman; Councillor Beard and W. Evans, Esq., Secretaries; Hon. C. S. Desjardis, Rev. M. Antvenne, Councillor Lyman, and Messrs. John Dods, W. P. Bartley, A. Caman, Joseph Lamotte, and A. Perry.

The Committee meet thrice a week. The time for the reception of applications of parties intending to exhibit is limited to 19th December.

We hope that no branch of industry will remain unrepresented. Intending competitors should call for their blank forms of notice and fill them up and send them in immediately—
— J. L.

Two spirited and firm letters have been addressed to Louis Napoleon by English Christians, requesting that religious liberty might be granted to his Protestant subjects. Queen Victoria has also addressed him an autograph letter on the same subject. In one of their letters, the English Christians quote the memorable words of Napoleon Buonaparte, addressed to Protestants at his coronation. After stating that it was his firm purpose to maintain freedom of religious creeds he adds, "If any of my race hereafter to succeed me, should disregard the oath which I have taken, and which inspired by the inspiration of a protected conscience, he should come to violate, I devote him to public annihilation, and I authorize you to give him the name of Nero."

The Chevalier and his Salads,

"Perhaps the most curious of the waifs and strays of the revolution flung upon our shores, was the Chevalier D'Aubigne, who contrived to live as so many French gentlemen of that time did, in bitter poverty, without a sacrifice of dignity. He had once been invited by an English friend to dine with the latter at a tavern in the course of the repast, he took upon himself to mix the salad; and the way in which he did this, attracted the notice of all the other guests in the room. Previous to the period of which I am speaking, lettuces were commonly eaten, by tavern frequenters at least, *au naturel*, with no more dressing than Nebuchadnezzar had to his grass when he dined daily among the beads. Consequently, when D'Aubigne handled the preparation for which he had asked, like a chemist concocting elixir in his laboratory, the guests were lost in admiration, for the refreshing aroma of a *Magnonaise* was warrant to their senses, that the French knight had discovered for them a new pleasure. One of them approached the foreign magician, and said 'Sir it is universally known that your nation excels all others in the making a salad. Would it be too great a liberty to ask you to do us the favour to mix one for the party at my table?' The courteous Frenchman smiled, was flattered, performed the office asked of him, and

put four gentlemen in a state of uncontrollable gaiety. He had talked cheerfully, as he mixed so dextrously and scientifically, and in the few minutes required by him to complete his work of enchantment he contrived to explain his position as emigrant, and his dependence on the pecuniary aid afforded by the English government. The guests did not let the poor chevalier depart without slipping into his hand a golden fee, which he received with as little embarrassment, and as much dignity, as though he had been the Physician de Portal taking an honorarium from the hands of the Cardinal de Rohan. He had communicated his address, and he, perhaps, was very much surprised when, a few days since, he received a letter in which he was requested to repair to a hotel in the city, and prepare, for the purpose of mixing a salad for a dinner party there to be given. D'Aubigne obeyed the summons; and after performing his mission, returned home richer by a five pound note than when he went out. Henceforth he became the recognised 'fashionable salad-maker,' and ladies 'dined' for his salads. The preparer was soon enabled to proceed to his reasonable duties in a carriage, and a servant attended him, carrying a mahogany case, containing the best salt ingredients for concocting various salads, according to the respective tastes of his employers. At a later period, he sold, by hundreds, similar mahogany cases, which he had caused to be made, and which were furnished with all matters necessary for the making an irreproachable salad, and with directions how to administer them. The chevalier, too, was, like old Carre,—whose will was so cleverly made by the very disinterested friends who had never before spoken to him—a prudent and saving man; and by the period which re-opened France to the emigrants he had realised some 80,000 francs, upon which he enjoyed a dignified retirement in a provincial town. He invested 60,000 francs in the funds; with the other 20,000 he purchased a little estate in the Limousin."

The New Member's Maiden Speech.

"He is a droll, good sort of tradesman, who was making his fortune by honest, plodding industry, when somebody was inconsiderate enough to die and leave him a legacy; and being much respected in his native borough, he has managed to get himself returned. He has put on a very fine waistcoat, and has learned his speech very perfectly, especially the introductory sentence, in which he states that he had no intention of addressing the House that evening, but feels it his duty to his constituents to answer the remarks of the preceding speaker, a promise he does not attempt to keep. The studied paragraphs come out very rollickingly and neatly up to a certain point, when his memory fails him (he bitterly remembers how, in releasing before the glass, he always broke down at the fine image of the onward wave of enlightenment sweeping bigotry into the vortex of forgetfulness), and he begins to stammer and pause. The House, with the instinct of gentlemen, gives a cheer to a struggling man; but the kindness flusters him the more—he looks helpless, and then he nervously extracts a small paper from his pocket, and, standing sideways, looks at it stealthily. He is too much agitated, however, to recover his lost cue; a few more sentences begun and not ended, and he 'will not intrude any longer upon the attention of the House.' Another slight, encouraging cheer, and he sits down very hot, and begins energetically to explain to the Honourable Members right and left what he intended to say, and how he came to forget it; and, having thus consoled them, he rushes out of the House in much discomfort. He fully expects that a failure which seemed so dreadful to himself will be eagerly pounced upon by everybody else, and half fears to open his newspaper next morning lest he should find the leader beginning, 'Of all the ridiculous exhibitions of nabellity which the House of Commons has ever witnessed, last night afforded,' &c. But he is not assailed by the editor; and it is with a grateful heart that he reads in the reporting column, that Mr. Hoggie briefly reported the second reading of the Bill."

Official Despatches.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

No. 85. BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 28.

MY LORD DUKE—I have the honor to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in front of Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th inst.

The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them, and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93d Highlanders was the only British regiment on the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the third division, and on the heights behind our right were placed the marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate order of Major General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the first division with the 93d.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol, the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French infantry and Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They likewise got possession of three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enable them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93d, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

The other and larger mass turned towards Her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and offered Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

The charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights, and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major General the

Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the light brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour: attacked a battery which was among upon the advancing squadrons, and having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been severe in officers, men and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order and discipline which distinguishes it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honor to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie of the 93d, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and Brigadier-General Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigades of Guards of the 1st division, and the 4th division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the 1st division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also remained in the valley.

The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his rifle men in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen; to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right; thus affording a narrower line of defence. I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.

Collision at Sea.

The Steamship *Canada*, from Halifax to Boston, came in collision with the steamer *Ocean*, Capt. Donovan, from Boston to Hallowell, on Friday evening. The collision occurred near the lower light, shortly before six o'clock. The *Canada* struck the *Ocean* abaft the larboard wheel. The shock was severe, crashing into the hull of the *Ocean*, upsetting stoves, and throwing everything into confusion. Immediately after a fire broke out, and a strong gale blowing spread it to all parts of the vessel. It is also stated that one of the boilers exploded. The steamers *Forest City* and *Boston*, which were in company with the *Ocean*, at once proceeded to save the passengers, about eighty in number; but a man, woman, and a child three years old were picked up drowned—names unknown. Hiram L. Wing, messenger of Carpenter's Express, was very badly scalded, and, we learn, has since died. Charles Pope (colored) had his thigh broken; Sarah Pope, badly injured. These are all the serious casualties

now known, but it is feared other lives were lost by drowning, as the consternation on board was very great. The *Forest City* returned to Boston with the dead and injured, and some of the surviving passengers of the *Ocean*. The balance proceeded east in the *Boston*. The *Ocean* was run aground, and burnt to the water's edge. Freight probably a total loss.

Since writing the above, we have received the statements of Capt. Donovan, the master of the *Ocean*, Capt. Stone, the Commander of the *Canada*, and Mr. Miliken, the first mate of the *Forest City*. From all the facts which we are able to gather, it would seem that had the *Ocean* kept in her proper course, and not attempted to cross the bows of the *Canada* when, in close proximity to her, no collision would have taken place; and it was remarked by the passengers of the *Canada*, that a portion of the *Ocean's* crew, when received on board the *Canada*, were in a state of intoxication. They began quarrelling and fighting among themselves in the fore-cabin, almost immediately after they were rescued from the wreck of the *Ocean*, and were rebuked by the Chief Engineer of the *Canada* for their disgraceful demeanour and conduct under such circumstances. Capt. Donovan states that there were from 75 to 100 passengers on board, including about 25 women; that they felt the *Canada* would inevitably strike them if she continued her direct course; and shouted to them to put the helm hard a-port. The collision took place about 5½ p.m.; and both ships had lights. The shock to the *Ocean*, a comparatively slight-built coasting steamer; is said to have been awful in the extreme. The British steamer struck her abaft the larboard wheel; cutting a fearful chasm in her side, which admitted the water in torrents, and at the same instant it was seen that the steamer was both sinking; and on fire. It is supposed that some barrels of camphene or oil of turpentine, which is largely consumed in the Eastern States for the manufacture of burning fluid, had been stove in by the collision and ignited. The flames made fearful headway, the fire running with dreadful rapidity over the decks; and in a few minutes the unfortunate ship was in a sheet of fire. A portion of the deck forward was the longest free from the flame, and to this men, women, and children crowded.—Before the flames had gained such rapid headway, the British steamer was able to back water and detach herself. The boats were lowered, and conveyed the passengers to the other steamers, who all lay to for the purpose; and as many had leaped overboard the boats from the different vessels, nearly twenty in number, were busily engaged in picking up persons from the water, until not a human being could be seen upon its surface. Among those taken up were many who had been hurt or burnt, and the bodies of four persons who, when taken into the boats, were dead. Many of the persons in the water had life preservers, by which they were sustained until the boats could assist them; and the last man rescued from the wreck, was found clinging to the wood-work on the bows, with the flames rolling in fiery masses around him, he was taken off in safety. In less than an hour the *Ocean* was burned to the water's edge. Four bodies of dead persons have been carried to the House of Reception, and inquests will be held, at which the facts and statements will be well sifted and the causes of the collision more fully examined.



ROYAL SCARLET.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Bytown Chapter of ROYAL SCARLET, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, ON THURSDAY, THE 14th Instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening precisely, of which all Companions are requested to take notice and give their attendance.

By order,

WILLIAM P. LETT,
Companion Secy.

Bytown, Dec. 1854.



The Orange Lily.

BYTOWN, DEC. 5, 1854.

War in the Romish Camp.

THE last New York *Crusader* contains a long account of the persecution of a Roman Catholic priest named Brady in Hartford, Connecticut, by his Bishop, the Right Reverend Something O'Reilly.

It appears that Father Brady had been Priest in the parish for eighteen years, had been mainly instrumental in building a Church (upon which he held a mortgage for \$20,000) and was well liked by his flock. Shortly after the arrival of the man O'Reilly, called Bishop, the venerable Priest was ordered to surrender everything into his hands, and to come and live with his Right Reverence. This the old man refused to do, although he had previously made many concessions to the cupidity of his rapacious superior. The consequence was, the *pious successor* of St. Peter suspended him, placed sentinels upon the door of his own church, and appointed a Priest from Providence named Hughes (no doubt some relation of the mildred vampire of New York) to officiate in his stead. These repeated blows struck the poor old man to the heart: and the consequence was, he sickened and died. But the vengeance of the Bishop did not end here. His relentless persecution extended beyond the grave. He refused to allow the remains of the ill-starred and offending Priest to be buried in consecrated ground. But the friends of the deceased assembled and took forcible possession of the church and all the other etceteras deemed by pious papists necessary for the performance of a funeral service, had the Mass for the dead performed, and buried the body, in spite of the tyrannical Bishop, in the forbidden ground. The *mild* and *gentle* Bishop was desperately chagrined, but he could

not help himself; the people were too strong for his authority, and he was obliged to submit. If he had an Inquisition, and instruments of torture at his command, he would without doubt make the rebels against his authority feel his apostolic vengeance.

Here is a Bishop of the Romish Church,—a representative of the Pope who gives an undisguised evidence of how far he is actuated by Christian charity. He persecutes a Priest of his own communion to the very death, and even pursues his mortal remains with savage relentlessness beyond the tomb, and all because his hapless victim had the independence to resist the unjust and mercenary demands of his unscrupulous superior. Yet this man is a high dignitary of the system that never changes—a pretended successor of the apostles. We wonder in what part of the teachings of St. Peter this modern Isearot finds a precedent for his detestable conduct.

The outburst of popular indignation against O'Reilly is intense. We had the consequences of his violent and unchristian persecution as an indication that, at least, in the United States the Roman Catholics are beginning to examine the links of the sacerdotal chains with which their spiritual advisers have bound them. To the Roman Catholics of Hartford and others groaning under Popish despotism, we say, resist and conquer. Light and liberty are before you. Your case is better than that of the despairing patriot fighting hopelessly for his country,—

"Who, though he knows the strife is vain,
Who, though he knows the riven chain,
Snaps but to enter in the heart
Of him who rends its links apart;
Yet dares the issue, blest to be
Even for one bleeding moment free,
And die in pangs of Liberty!"

New Elections.

THE time will soon arrive that the people of Bytown will again be called upon to elect new Councillors to represent them in the Town or City council during the approaching year. It will, therefore, become the Electors of this town to be cautious in placing confidence in men who may be induced to offer themselves. The Angean stable of the Corporation requires a thorough cleansing; and unless the people themselves take the matter in hand they will have themselves to blame if they

continue another year the dupes of a system of legalized robbery, entailed upon them by extravagant and reckless officials. With taxes at the monstrous and grinding rate of *three shillings in the pound*, it is high time for the electors to ask themselves if such imposition is any longer to be borne. People complain of high taxes, of corruption in public officials, of a host of Corporation idlers in the daily pay of the Council; and many other grievances and inflictions incidental to a badly managed state of affairs; yet, despite of all this, they continue year after year to elect men who seem to delight in perpetuating this deplorable system of Municipal policy. The electors have no right to grumble at disadvantages and difficulties superinduced by their own culpable want of prudence and foresight in returning men to represent them, who, instead of making matters better, have only been making them worse.

The time is rapidly approaching for a new election. Let the electors, if they are sincere in their complaints against the present holders of office, determine irrespective of political partizanship, to elect men who will one and all solemnly pledge themselves to reduce the public expenditure, and bring about a consequent reduction in the rates of taxation. The people have the matter in their own hands. If they cannot find the men required we would advise them to try one year without any Council whatever. It would be much better to be entirely without Municipal representatives than to be cursed by a body corporate, guided too often by selfishness, inconsistency and corruption.

Geography of Canada.

We have received from Mr. Alex. Bryson, Bookseller, of this town, a new work by Mr. T. A. Gibson, of the Montreal High School, entitled "Geography of Canada, for the use of Schools and Families."

This neat little work contains an alphabetically arranged account of the position, extent, resources, population, &c., &c., of the different districts and counties in Canada East and West, with a comprehensive and condensed mass of other useful information connected with the existing state of the country. It is for sale at Mr. Bryson's Book Store, Rideau Street.

The Priests! The Priests!!

So the Roman Catholics have refused to contribute to the patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave and gallant fellows who have fallen, and may still fall in the struggle with Russia. The reason which they give for this apparently unfeeling and uncharitable course is, that one third of the soldiers must be Roman Catholics, and that it would be "very imprudent to trust Protestants with the distribution of these funds, inasmuch as they may be used for the purpose of proselytism."

Is it not sufficient that thousands of our brave soldiers have fallen on the field of battle without making their sacrifice subservient to an exhibition of the most cold-blooded and narrow-minded bigotry. We believe this miserably mean and selfish business to be the work of the Priests. They desire to get their share of the money which may be collected, and thus they have raised the outcry of proselytism. They know full well that if the distribution of the funds was left to Protestant hands very little of it would fall to their lot. The business of a Romish priest, from first to last, is making money; no wonder that the Romish Priesthood can build magnificent Chapels, Nunneries and Colleges.

The Railroad.

The steam-whistle of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad can now be distinctly heard in Bytown on the arrival of the cars. We were informed on Saturday last that the rails were laid for some distance on this side of Billings' Bridge. By the end of this week we may expect that the rails will be laid all the way to New Edinburgh; the journey to Prescott and back again will then be a matter of hours instead of days, as formerly. We have heard it said by those capable of judging, that this line of road will, when completed, be one of the best constructed in Canada. In addition to the other, and greater advantages to the commercial and travelling world, men of pleasure and sporting men will be enabled to enhance their enjoyments also. Our sharpshooters can start over to Ogdensburg when a "shooting match" takes place there to try their skill with their friends on the other side of the St. Lawrence, and the sportsmen of the

other side can easily pay our good town a visit, on occasions when the grooves will be in requisition.

Orangemen.

In the riots which have taken place in the United States consequent upon the elections, the Orangemen came in for their full share of bitter malediction from the "Ribbon Royalties" of the man John Hughes and his strife meeting Priesthood.

No doubt Orangemen, (for there are many of them in the United States,) have been sad stumbling blocks to the progress of Jesuitism and Ribbonism in that country. The "Know Nothing" Society appears to be modelled upon Orangism; and we have no doubt that Orangemen, if not its originators, were among its most zealous promoters, no wonder that the "Mekties" couple, in their anathemas, the Know Nothings and the "d---d Orangemen" together.

Rather Keen.

A sporting friend, who we may say, has a "hawk eye" upon fat venison, started out with Rifle in hand, at three o'clock, one evening last week, walked about four miles; and during an exciting "still hunt" of about an hour succeeded in bagging a brace of magnificent Deer. Our sportsman was in town again before 7 o'clock the same evening. Pretty sharp practice that.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE our last publication we have received English letters and papers by the Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, and telegraphic advices by the Collins' line steamer *Baltic*.

The details of the siege of Sevastopol up to the 23rd of October are given very fully in the London papers, and pretty reliable information up to the 26th, but we yet lack the details of the action with the Russian forces under General Liprandi; it is strange that the latest despatch from Lord Raglan came safely to hand in England, but that a former one, giving an account of the opening of the bombardment, in some way miscarried. It also appears that the London Times has missed some of its correspondents letters.

The details, as we find them in the English and French papers, do not at all corroborate the telegraph reports, as sent to us via the United States. So far as we yet know the allied armies have sustained no losses before Sevastopol, but what might naturally be expected in such a great enterprise; nay more, the loss so far has been

as nothing compared with that sustained at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos or St. Sebastian.

We must explain to our readers; we have ascertained that certain newspapers in Boston and New York, have formed a company and have purchased the exclusive right to transmit news from Halifax to New York, and from that city through the whole of the United States, and to Canada. No matter where a steamer arrives from Europe, the report of the news it brings is prepared by parties employed by these newspapers, and is in many cases deliberately falsified; in others everything is carefully picked out which appears to be disadvantageous to the Allied armies, and the favorable news as carefully suppressed. We have now in this very paper a telegraphic despatch in which it is pretended, on the alleged authority of a letter from Dublin, that the British Government has withheld certain despatches from the public eye, because they contain unfavorable news. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this a falsehood. The British Government, in the first place, dares not so fly in the face of public opinion, and in the second place, to do so would be an act of useless folly, because they could not also succeed in suppressing all private communications from the army. We may believe that whatever authentic information reaches the British Government, also reaches the people in a very few hours. The heart of the people of England is in this war; they do not look on the conduct of the Government in regard to it, in any too favorable a light, and we may be sure, in consequence, that that Government dare not play any tricks in the matter.

We give elsewhere details of the grand attack by sea and land on the Russian works, which commenced on the 17th, and of the subsequent progress of the operations up to the 25th. On that day it appears that 30,000 Russians attacked the reverse of the Allied position, drove out of their redoubts some 3,000 raw Turkish troops, and advanced into the plain to meet the British supports; here it appears that their advance was checked by a charge of Lord Cardigan's Light Cavalry, and afterwards by another charge of General Scarlett's heavy horsemen, supported by the Duke of Cambridge's Division, three battalions of the Guards, and three Regiments of Highlanders. The Russians were driven back on the captured redoubts, of which it is said they destroyed three, and retained two, using the Turkish guns which they found in them, against the English and French troops. It was in this affair that the telegraph report represented Lord Cardigan's cavalry as having been destroyed, but this does not appear to be true, as the latest accounts state that the total British loss was only 144 killed and wounded.

On the next day we are told that the Allies in their turn attacked the Russians, captured the two remaining redoubts, and drove them down into the valley of the

Tchernaya, in total *deroute*. While this was going on in the rear of the Allied position 6,000 Russians made a *sorte* from the town and attacked the English siege batteries, but were driven back by the Division of Sir De Laey Evans with great loss. It does not appear that the operations of the besiegers, after the first day, have been retarded for a moment, and it is stated that the fire on the works went on at the rate of 70,000 discharges a day; the third parallel is said to have been opened at a distance of only 200 yards from the main wall, and if this is the case, we may soon expect to hear of the final assault; indeed it was reported that the attack was to be made on the 1st of this month. There are various accounts of the state of affairs within the city. It is reported on one hand, that the Russians stand well to their guns, are in good spirits, and constantly repair the damage done to their works and artillery, of which they appear to have a very large stock. On the other hand, deserters, not very reliable informants generally, report the garrison to be thoroughly disheartened, the air to be infected by the miasma from thousands of putrifying corpses and the supplies of water to be so short that it was sold at a rouble a glass. English accounts say that a part of the city has been beaten into a mass of ruins and that the great magazine on which the Russians had hoisted a yellow flag, to make us believe it an hospital, had been exploded by a shell, causing frightful damage. Our own troops are described as being in great spirits; sickness was hardly felt, at the last accounts, and the soldiers have abundant rations; Lord Raglan had ordered a double ration of rum to be served out, so that each soldier has a quarter of an imperial pint, *per diem*, and it has been found to have an excellent effect on the health of the troops; we recommend this fact to the consideration of the Mainenacs. Large reinforcements are on the way out, and it is reported that two squadrons, of 200 men, from each regiment of the Life Guards, and the 3rd Light Dragoons, 7th Hussars, and 16th Lancers, are to be sent out tomorrow.

When Lord Raglan received the application of the Russians for a three hours truce to bury their dead, he is said to have replied that he would grant no such request, for he would be the dead of his own army, and he would be a capacity.

The indignation has been excited in London, Manchester and elsewhere, by the conduct of the Greek merchants, who, in London, Manchester and elsewhere, were also gentry making no secret of their sympathy with the Russians. At Manchester this has been so conspicuously the case, that the merchants were very near coming to the conclusion of expelling the whole of them from the reading-room. The *Times* gives them a very significant hint, that if they do not behave with more decency they will be ordered out of England.

The following is a report of the English

loss before Sevastopol from the 18th to the 21st:—

KILLED.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file.

WOUNDED.—10 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 95 rank and file.

In the Naval Brigade, acting ashore:—

KILLED,..... 12.

WOUNDED,..... 53.

On board the ships in the Grand Attack:—

KILLED,..... 44.

WOUNDED,..... 205.

Total French loss reported at 4 officers, and 56 men killed. 11 officers, and 450 men wounded.

The Baltic Fleet is gradually retiring, the greater part of the ships being at anchor in the port of Kiel, but some light steamers are watching the Russian Naval stations and will continue to do so, till they are sealed up in the ice.

We have now the whole details of the Battle before Bala Clava on the 5th, and we are sorry to find that so far as the loss of the Light Cavalry is concerned it is too fearfully true. At this late hour, just as we are going to press, we can do no more than state that at dawn on the morning of the 5th an immense mass of Russians attacked the redoubts held by the Turks, who after a feeble resistance fled. The 93rd Highlanders, and the Marines were sent up to the brow of the Hill on which the redoubts stood, while our two Cavalry Divisions were also got ready. Our first, and fourth divisions, and General Bosquet's French division, were turned out, and all the sappers's batteries manured. A body of 1,500 Russian Horse rode down at full speed on the 93rd, who coolly stood in line to receive them, fired a volley at 600 yards, the Russians swept on through the smoke and the Highlanders gave them another volley at 150 yards, which brought men and horses down in heaps; they broke and fled. Another immense body of Russian horse approached the English Cavalry at a gallop, in three lines, each line two deep; the English trumpets sounded, and the Greys and Lancers giving a tremendous cheer dashed right at their centre, which they pierced in an instant, and immediately charged the second line, which they also pierced through; another blast of trumpets rang through the air, and the Royals, 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards charged the broken masses with equal fury; in five minutes from the first trumpet sound the whole of the enemy's horse was flying in wild confusion. And then came the disaster of the day. When the Russian cavalry was broken it fled behind the infantry and artillery and the whole of them fell back, except those who had been placed in the redoubts taken from the Turks. It seems that Brigadier Airey sent Captain Nolan to Lord Lucan and told him to advance the Light Cavalry nearer the enemy. Lord Lucan asked, where he was to advance to;

Captain replied, there is the enemy and there are the guns, it is your duty to take them; Lord Lucan gave the order to Lord Cardigan with great reluctance and the whole body of Light Cavalry was led against the Russian guns and masses, without a single support; they galloped gallantly on, were torn to pieces by a point-blank discharge from 30 guns, but rode into the battery and commenced to sabre the gunners; they then rode right over a column of Russian infantry as if it was standing corn, but were charged in flank by a mass of Lancers, when horrible to say, the Russian gunners flew back to their pieces and opened a murderous fire on our men and their own; the heavy Cavalry advanced and extricated them. The loss is,—

4th Light Dragoons	118	loss 79.
6th Hussars	101	" 66.
11th Hussars	110	" 85.
13th Light Dragoons	130	" 69.
17th Lancers	145	" 110.

It is not certain that all these are killed, wounded or taken;—about 80 wounded had since come in.

Officers known to be killed.—Major Halket; Lord Fitzgibbon; Captain White; Lieutenant Thompson; Captain Chartens; Captain Morris. Wounded.—Lord Lucan Captains Maxse, Hulston, Cooke; Lieutenants Sparly, Trevellyan; Capt. Lockwood, missing.

Since this the *Africa* has arrived, bringing accounts which will be found elsewhere, there had been another desperate battle, in which the Allies had beaten the Russians, but with heavy loss to themselves. Many of our best officers have fallen.

We are glad to find that a want which has long been felt by our resident capitalists when contemplating building, viz: that of an Architect, who could be applied to on the spot, without entailing the necessity of sending to Montreal for plans and specifications, is about to be supplied, and that in a manner which can leave nothing to be desired on the score of efficiency. We may congratulate our fellow citizens that Mr. GROSSER HORATIO SMITH contemplates settling amongst us for the purpose of pursuing his profession, urged thereto by the advice of many of his friends, who chauce to have preceded him here.

It is doubtful whether upon this continent Mr. Smith's superior is to be found, nor is it to be wondered at, when his professional education under NASH is considered, to whom he was the principal assistant whilst Buckingham Palace was in course of construction, and by whom he was appointed Clerk of Works at the Horse Guards, when the improvements were being made. In this country—the St. Andrew's Church at Montreal will ever remain a monument to his genius—whilst it was admitted that nothing but local influence hindered his designs for St. James Cathedral at Toronto, from being

adopted, as far surpassing those of Cumberland and Ridout. The immense number of buildings projected to be run up in Bytown—next Spring—will, we doubt not, enable Mr. Smith to give us "a taste of his quality" immediately on his arrival, and we should be truly glad to see his talents employed upon the new Hotel,—the deeds for which by the way were passed to a gentleman from New-York, on Wednesday last. It will be erected on the next lot but one to the new Theatre, and commenced as we hear early in the Spring.

Mr. Smith's many friends in Bytown will gladly hail his coming.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND. We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence:—

MONTREAL, Nov. 25th, 1854.

Sir,—The deep sympathy, which, in common with every inhabitant of the province, I know you feel, in the case which has called forth the energies of England and France, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for the liberty I take in now enclosing to your care, as Chief Magistrate of this city, the sum of £21 17s. 6d., being the amount of subscription raised among the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the squadron of the Montreal cavalry, which I have the honor to command, for the purpose of being applied to the Patriotic Fund, now raising under the commission of our beloved and gracious Sovereign for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Her brave Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, who may have fallen, or who may fall during the present war.

The subscribers regret that the small number necessarily constituting the squadron, prevents the subscription being as large as the sympathy they feel with their valiant fellow-subjects would lead them to desire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

E. D. DAVID,
Major.

WOLFRED NELSON, Esq., M. D.,
Mayor.

MONTREAL, 25th November, 1854.

MY DEAR MAJOR,—I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to their proper destination, the £21 17s. 6d. which have been raised in your squadron of Montreal Cavalry. This work of sympathy with the families of the gallant men who may fall in the holy cause in which the two greatest nations of earth are now engaged, is in good keeping with the national character of both; knowing, as I do, the spirit and disposition which actuate every member of the Cavalry, I can safely say, that in the preservation of peace among ourselves in maintaining the integrity of the country against foreign attacks, as well as on all occasions where brave and patriotic men are needed, they will prove themselves not unworthy descendants of the noble stocks from which they have sprung.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

WOLFRED NELSON.

MAJOR E. D. DAVID,
Montreal Cavalry.

BY TELEGRAPH!

(BYTOWN AND MONTREAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)
Reported by Messrs. Dodge & Dickenson.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Generals Butler, Adams, Bentinck, and it is said also General Brown, were wounded. The English official accounts have not yet arrived.

The Russian account, in a telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg of the 12th, says that Menschikoff states under date of 6th Nov. from Sebastopol, that on the 5th the garrison made two sorties, one against the right flank which was successful and resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries, the guns of which were spiked. There was great loss on both sides. The second sortie was also completely successful: the Russians spiked 15 guns. Immediately a French infantry division pursued the retiring Russians, and attempted to storm the arsenal but was driven back with immense loss.

The *Morning Post*, from Vienna, has the following despatch:—

"Chernovitz, Nov. 11.—On the 6th the whole garrison, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie. A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left, but the allies had the advantage."

It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a despatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th under very favourable circumstances.—Nothing else was known.

Another despatch says that on the 4th November the allies' batteries were 150 yards from the breach, and that it was now practicable.

From Jassy, 16th, it was telegraphed that the movement of the Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continued with great activity. Omar Pacha is expected in person upon the Pruth.

General Luders it is said, will evacuate the southern part of Bessarabia if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Aekerman.

The steamers of the Baltic fleet remain at Kiel Bay.

Commercial letters received at Memel from St. Petersburg order that their goods shall not be supplied in British vessels as they feared the Russian fleet would put to sea, there being so few cruisers in the Baltic.

It is reported that Gortchakoff, the diplomatist, had officially announced to Count Buel that Russia is prepared to treat directly with Austria on the basis of the four conditions. This was considered a most palpable attempt to produce a dissension between Austria and the Western Powers.

On the 5th a Germanic confederation was to occupy itself with the war question. All the lesser German States are appointing their armies on a war footing. The statement is that Austria will not, under any circumstances, take the field against Russia until spring, and Russia has expressed a willingness to withdraw its troops from the Austrian frontier during the winter and place them in some equally advantageous strategic position. Austria, while accepting this accommodation, will continue her armaments.

Lord Raglan has suspended Lord Cardigan from his command for rashness in the charge which proved so disastrous at Balaklava.

The British Parliament is further prorogued to the 14th December. 50,000 French troops are to be sent to the Crimea.

Charles Kemble, the great tragedian, died in London on the 11th, aged 79.

SPAIN.

General San Miguel has been chosen President of the Cortes.

The Gazette publishes a general amnesty to take effect on the opening of the Cortez.

The Overland India Mail has been telegraphed. China dates to the 27th Sept. Canton still threatened, and trade at a stand. Considerable fighting going on.

The British, French, and American plenipotentiaries were to proceed to a revision of the treaties with China.

From Alexandria, Egypt, it is telegraphed that a fresh levy of troops is ordered in aid of the Sultan.

The very Latest.

At Vienna the prevalent opinion is that a few more such victories would compel the allies to raise the siege.

Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion;—for in a despatch to Paskewitch he says it will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege and he will continue to harass them.

The *London Times'* Paris Correspondent telegraphs that Canrobert has assured the French Government that the Russians are so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that for 10 days to come they would not be in a position to resist an assault on the town, and that he means to make the attempt. The correspondent estimates the allied loss at 5000 men, French, English and Turks.

Further by the Baltic.

There had been a great battle before Sebastopol, in which 60,000 Russians and 30,000 Anglo-French troops were engaged. It occurred on the 5th, and lasted nearly the whole day. 8 or 9000 Russians, and 5000 allied troops were placed *hors de combat*. The allies claim the victory.—With every wish to do justice to the admirable courage of the allies, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the army before Sebastopol is in a position of great peril. The effect on the Money Market is decided. Consols have declined 24 within the week. The intelligence of the battle, although considered a great triumph to the allied army, caused a very depressed feeling in France and England. The greatest exertions were being made to send out reinforcements to the Crimea. The regiments in England under the earliest orders for the Crimea are, the 7th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th Dragoons.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that on Friday Prince Albert was assailed by a drunken veteran while returning from hunting, with the most insulting language. He was committed to Aylebury gaol as a vagabond for a month.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says, speaking of the cavalry charge on the 25th:—

"A mistake originated in the transmission of the order. Lord Cardigan saw that it was riding to certain death, but nevertheless obeyed under protest, and his handful of horse succeeded in taking the Russian guns and dispersing their cavalry. The charges of the Scotch Greys and heavy dragoons were magnificent. 'C'est magnifique!' exclaimed an old French General, when he saw the light cavalry charge. Liprandi compliments the desperate attack of the English cavalry: according to his own account, he had 25,000 bayonets, 4,500 sabres and lances, and 70 guns."

The details of the battle of the 5th are awaited for most anxiously.

The English army is much harassed by fatigue, and cannot number more than 15,000 men.

According to the *Times'* correspondent, while the English cavalry were fighting hand to hand with the Russian cavalry, the Russian artillery opened a murderous fire of grape upon the combatants, killing their own men as well as the English without pity.

The correspondent of the *London Times*, describing the charge of the heavy cavalry on the 25th, says it was one of the most effective ever made. The Russian cavalry advanced in great force, their first line being nearly double the length of ours and three times as deep, being a second line of the same strength. When they had arrived at a distance of a few hundred yards the trumpets of the Scotch Greys and Ebniskillens sounded a charge, and those regiments dashed at them. They pierced the first body instantly, and checked the second. Their situation then, being checked in flank by the right of the first body was critical, but they succeeded in breaking the second line, when the 1st Royals, 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards rushed at the remnants of the first line—rode them down, and attacked the second as they were in great disorder, and put them completely to the route. In less than five minutes after the Russian horse met our dragoons they were flying before a force not half its strength. The 93rd Highlanders were attacked by 1,500 Russian cavalry, whose charge they received in line with such a murderous fire, that the Russians took at a distance of 100 yards.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, 29th Nov.

The *Africa* arrived at 5 p. m. with dates from Liverpool to the 8th.

No later dates from the seat of war.

A panic seems to have occurred in the fighting before Sebastopol.

Both parties in want of reinforcements—the besiegers are more in want than the besieged.

The Russians are nearly run out of ammunition.

The rapid reduction of the allied forces by battle and disease to 5000 men, has caused much alarm in England and France; and strenuous efforts are being made to send out reinforcements.

Our next news will be by the *Union*, which will be four days later, after which there will be an interval of a week.

The *Niagara* has been engaged to carry troops.

An Austrian note in reply to Prussia, had reached Berlin on the 12th.

As far as is known, Austria accepts the Prussian promise of support.

The Russian ships in the harbor had been sunk by the allied fire.

Typhus fever had broken out in Sevastopol from the number of unburied dead.

The Russians were preparing for great fighting and posting cannon to sweep the street, fortifying houses, &c. The English despatches of the battle on the 5th, was as follows:

CAMP, Nov. 6.

The enemy with immense force, attacked yesterday in the dawn of the morning the right English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the second division, and the brigade of guards; General Canrobert immediately gave the support of his assistance and excellent counsel.

Our loss has been very great.

Generals Sir G. Browne and Bentinck, and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Butler and Torrens had been wounded.

The Russian official letter says the arrival of the grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the ranks that the Russian General thought it well to turn it to account consequently on the 5th the garrison of Sevastopol made two sorties; the first at one, p. m., against the English the second at two p. m., against the French position.

The affair with the English was most desperate.

It is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns.

On the side of the French 15 guns were also spiked by the Russians.

After the execution of these bold attempts, the battalions retired in haste.

Gen. Farris' division pursued them, and carried away by its ardour arrived under the very walls, and was received with a murderous fire, and had to fall back before a very superior force. A sanguinary struggle ensued.

Menschikoff admits a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded, and he adds that the loss of the allies was at least equal.

Twenty-two thousand Russians, according to his account, were engaged in this affair.

The great hospital was set on fire by shells and burned to the ground, with all its inmates, 2,000 sick and wounded.

A Vienna despatch says that another great battle has been fought.

The Russians are said to have lost 3,000

men. The loss of the allies was also very great.

They remained masters of the field.

The bombardment continued, but the trenches were always repaired.

Admiral Lyons had cut off the communication between Samama, and Napa and the land, and was watching the sea of Azoff.

An Egyptian frigate had been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale and 37 nurses arrived Constantinople on the 5th.

THE VERY LATEST.

London, Saturday morning.

From the Crimea we learn the following:—

Generals Sir George Cathcart, Stringway and Goldie, were killed in the action of the 5th. This news was received by the Duke of Newcastle, and was official.

A mass of telegraph despatches has been received during the night.

The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him.

The English had 2,000 killed and wounded.

The loss of the Russians is about eight thousand.

Prince Napoleon had arrived in Constantinople sick with diarrhoea.

The attack of the 5th was made by 40,000 men.

The redoubts were taken and retaken.—The French loss is 1500.

Gen. Browne's arm was amputated.

The Russians have left the hills off Bala-klava.

The Allies are continually reinforced.—Steam frigates have arrived at Barton to convey troops to the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople state that 5000 French troops had sailed for the Crimea with a fair wind.

The Sultan has degraded Soliman Pasha, the Commander of the troops in the Crimea.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs, lower.
Wheat 3d. lower. Flour 6d. Corn 1s.
Consols closed 91½.

House of Assembly.

On Thursday night, after a number of amendments were offered and refused the Seigniorial was read the third time, yeas 71—nays 32.

The Grand Trunk bill was also read the third time, after an amendment moved by Mr Merritt and another by Mr. Ferris were lost. That of Mr. Merritt was to provide that the Victoria Bridge should not interfere with the navigation of the St. Lawrence for vessels drawing 10 feet, and to provide a drawbridge. That of Mr. Ferris was to prevent the Grand Trunk crossing the Lachine Railroad at a level.

The following bills were read the third time:—Weight of Grain bill; Ocean Steamship Company's bill; City Bank bill; Montreal Bank bill; Commercial Bank bill; People's Bank bill; and Quebec Bank bill.

The House went again into Committee on the St. Francis Bank bill, and rose and reported progress.

Yesterday after the transaction of some routine business Mr. Cayley moved to go into Committee on the Tariff. He explained his financial policy and stated that his proposed reduction would come to one hundred pounds, one tenth of the whole revenue.

Mr. Brown followed contending that this reduction was entirely inadequate to the actual circumstances.

The debate continued during the evening.

Quebec, 27th Nov.

Mr. J. FARRELL moved for a committee of the whole to amend the act relating to indemnity to

members of the House. Several members expressed the opinion that it ought to be raised to six dollars a day, while others contended that there should be no more increase. The motion was withdrawn at the request of the Government.

Mr. CAYLEY introduced a bill to extend the Municipal Loan Fund Act to Lower Canada,—second reading Thursday.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for leave to introduce a bill to prevent Government in future granting any pensions to retired Judges—motion lost, yeas 32, nays 39.

Mr. MASSON moved for all correspondence relative to damages at Fort Cassinga, but on the request of Mr. Chabot withdrew his motion till after the recess.

Leave was refused Mr. HARTY to suspend the rule of the House to introduce a Railway bill of proper notice not having been given in the local papers.

Mr. RASKIN moved a resolution to the effect that in view of the increased price of living the salary of Government officers should be raised.—Motion withdrawn on the understanding that the Ministry should take the subject up.

The second Report of the Committee on Printing was concurred in.

It was ordered that every member taken into custody of the Sergeant at Arms, for not attending at election committees, should pay a fine of one pound.

The Legislative Council passed the Montreal Steam Navigation bill with some amendments. Mr. HOLTON exclaimed that these were merely verbal.

Mr. FERRES moved to refer the petitions against Mr. McGuire, Police Magistrate of Quebec, to a committee composed of Messrs. Hariman, Dorion, Powell, Syms and the mover.

Mr. DUMAS objected referring to that committee part of the complaints that had been previously disposed of by the Government Commissioners.

Mr. FERRES thought this was not furthering that object, as they had a right to make any enquiries they pleased. The discussion is going on as the report leaves.

Quebec, 30th.

Last night after the Report left, the Potash Bill was passed through Committee, and agreed to.

The following bills were read a second time:

To admit T. Macaulay to practice.
To define the boundary line between the 4th and 5th concession in the township of Cornwall.

To provide for holding County Courts in the absence of the Judge, from illness.
To confirm the original survey in the township of Niagara.

To admit B. Greener to practice.
To incorporate the Canada, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Co.

To amend the acts relating to the levying of monies.

To amend the act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal authorities in Upper Canada.

To amend the Charter of the B. N. A. telegraph association.

To amend the act relating to building societies in Lower Canada.

To incorporate the St. Lawrence Mining Company.

Mr. — moved, That the bill to amend the act incorporating the Montreal School of Medicine be read the second time.

Hon. Mr. Young moved in amendment that the bill be read the second time this day six months. Yeas 46. Nays 37.

The order for taking into consideration the report of the Select Committee on reporting and publishing the debates of the House was postponed until this day fortnight.

The order for taking into further consideration Mr. Patrick's motion for an address in relation to the establishment of a penitentiary

ment. Seat of Government, and of amendments proposed thereto, was postponed to the 19th Feb'y next.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on private bills:

Bill to incorporate the University Lying-in Hospital in Montreal.

Bill to authorize the city of Quebec to raise a loan to consolidate their debt.

Bill to enable the Incorporation of the Mayor and Councillors of Quebec to borrow an additional sum for the construction of water works.

Bill to incorporate the International Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Bill to amend the Statute 6 in Cap 124 for the formation of Harbor Companies, was read a second time, amended in Committee and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The second reading of the bill to legalize certain transactions to alter the tenure of Indian Lands in the townships of Durham was deferred till this day fortnight.

To allow Notaries to receive the advice of relations without being authorized by a Judge.

To change the name of the Peterboro' and Port Hope R. R. Co.

Incorporating the Bytown and Montreal Rail Road.

The Montreal Lying-in Hospital Bill.

To incorporate the Eastern Townships' Bank.

The following bills considered in Committee:

Port Dalhousie and Toronto R. R.

Quebec and Saguenay R. R.

A number of bills of a local nature were ordered into Committee.

A large number of Bills were postponed over the rules, among others the Maine Liquor Law Bill, and the decision on the seat of Government,

Last night the Clergy Reserves Bill passed through Committee in the Legislative Councils, and would have been read a third time but for the desire of the Government to advance the Seigniorial Tenure Bill by equal steps.

Nothing this day of consequence.

The report leaves the House in com. on the Town of London Loan Bill.

The Hamilton (Canada) Spectator, says that there was another collision on the Great Western Railroad, near Thamesville, on Friday last. Both locomotives were smashed but no persons were injured. A public meeting has been held at Woodstock, denouncing the management of the road, and calling for a searching examination into the same.

The amount of traffic on the Great Western Railway, for the week ending November 10, 1854, was £9,537 8s. 8d. The total receipts since August 1, 1854, were £108,879 10s. 6d. The total number of passengers since the same date, was 168,504. 241 miles is the length of road opened.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday, the coroner held an inquest on the body of Captain Mayle, of the "Amazon," now in port, who committed suicide the previous night. The deceased had been in a despondent mood for the last few days on account of a loss he occasioned the owners of the vessel by paying too high a price for its freight home. About four o'clock in the morning the second mate was disturbed by the report of fire-arms, and on rising to ascertain the cause he found the captain almost lifeless from a pistol-shot.

Verdict. "Temporary Insanity."

COMMERCIAL.

Bytown Market Prices, December 5.

(Revised and Corrected Regularly.)

Flour—Millers' Superfine, # bbl	42	6	@	00	0
Farmers', # 196 lbs.	33	9	@	37	0
Wheat—Fall # bushel, 60 lbs.	8	6	@	0	0
" Spring. do. do.	8	0	@	0	0
Oatmeal, # bbl, 196 lbs.	45	0	@	0	3
Rye, # bushel, 56 lbs.	3	6	@	3	3
Barley, # bushel, 48 lbs.	3	0	@	3	3
Oats, # bushel, 34 lbs.	0	0	@	2	9
Peas, # bushel, 60 lbs.	0	0	@	4	0
Beans, # bushel	6	3	@	7	0
Corn, # bushel	4	0	@	0	0
Potatoes, # bushel	0	0	@	3	0
Hay, # ton	110	0	@	0	0
Straw, # ton	30	0	@	40	0
Onions # bushel	4	6	@	5	0
Apples, # bushel	3	6	@	4	6
Butter—Fresh, # lb.	0	0	@	1	0
" Tub do.	0	0	@	0	10
Eggs, # dozen	0	0	@	0	10
Pork, # 100 lbs.	30	0	@	0	0
Beef, # 100 lbs.	22	6	@	0	0
" # lb.	0	4	@	0	5
Mutton, # lb by the quarter, ..	0	3	@	0	4
Hams, # cwt.	0	4	@	0	5
Tallow, # lb.	0	10	@	0	0
Lard, # lb.	0	5	@	0	6
Hides, slaughtered, # 100 lbs.	20	0	@	22	6
Fowls, # pair,	2	0	@	2	0
Chickens, do.	0	0	@	0	7
Turkeys, each	2	0	@	4	3
Geese, each,	1	8	@	2	0

CARD.

MRS. B. GORDON desires to intimate that she has rented and now occupies the shop recently kept by Miss Durie, where she will be most lappy to meet her old Patrons, and customers generally.

Mrs. G. has on hand all the material and patterns for making up the Collars &c., of the different Societies.

Bytown, Nov. 30th, 1854.—[45.]

DRUGGISTS FIXTURES.

A Complete set of Druggists Furniture, consisting of Drawers, Bottles, Pots, &c.

For sale by
R. A. BEAL.

MEDICAL HALL,
Rueau Street.

Bytown, Nov. 30th, 1854.—[45.]



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

THE above Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of FIREWOOD, to be delivered at the following places:—

Montreal, St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Cedars, Coteau Landing, Lancaster, Cornwall, Dickenson's Landing, Morrisburg, Edwardsburgh, Prescott and Brockville.

Particulars to be obtained on application at the Company's Office, Little St. James' Street, Montreal.

By order,
JOHN M. GRANT,
Ass't. Sec'y.

Montreal, 4.—(43-6in.)

Montreal & Bytown Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TRAINS will run DAILY between CARRILLON and GRENVILLE on the arrival of the Mail Boats from MONTREAL and BYTOWN respectively, for the conveyance of passengers and goods.

ALEXANDER SCLATER,
Traffic Manager.

Carillon, November 1st 1854.

DANCING.

MR. Malford will open his School at Mr. Traveller's Room Upper Town, on Monday next Dec. 4th—Mondays and Saturdays will be the days of attendance from 7 to 11 o'clock on the above Evenings.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS HARRINGTON.

Fort William, April 4th, 1854.

WANTED.

A YOUNG man of some experience in Teaching, is desirous of obtaining a good School; about the 1st of January next,—holds a second Class Certificate of Qualifications for the County of Carleton &c. The best reference as to ability and moral character can be given.

Apply stating Salary to A. Andrew Osgoode P. O.

Nov. 20th 1854.

THE BRITISH FLAG TRIUMPHANT

AND THE

BIG AUGER

TILL Sustains the name it always Bore, notwithstanding the Hard wear of these 7000 times.

The Subscriber in returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very extensive patronage they have hitherto given him, would beg to inform them that he has now on hand all kinds of Bar Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Sledges, Coal, Plough Castings, Cut, and wrought Nails, Axes, Stoves, Tops, Chains Powder, Fuse, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Tin and Canada Plates and a complete assortment of Shelf Goods all of which he will sell as dear as he can.

FRANCIS McDOUGAL.

Bytown, Nov. 6th 1854.

FARMERS HOTEL.

(Formerly Castlebar House.)

KEMPTVILLE.

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

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

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

TO LET.

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

Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.

E. WOOD.

Bytown, May 17th 1854. (19-11)

THE PATRONS OF
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
Pain Killer.

Owing to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killers put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury, by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our pain killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed, to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label, and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable, filthy production, and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations, do it in such a secret manner, that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures, as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of hand, which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit, thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put up in a new style of panel bottle, with the words, **DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER**, blown in the Glass. We have discontinued the use of the 12½ and 37½ cent bottles, and now put up only three sizes, viz, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1.00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine engraving on Stone, for the Box labels, specifying the contents of the box, where and by whom manufactured, &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet of directions and certificates, a cover beautifully finished, presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels, and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis, which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been at this expense, that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Providence, R. I., July 1st, 1854.

The Pain Killer is sold by **WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.**, Montreal; **JOHN ROBERTS**, Bytown; **R. A. BEAL**, Bytown; **H. S. JUMPHREY & Co.**, Brockville. And by all the principal Druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

Disease
of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising
from a Disordered Liver or
Stomach, such as Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to
the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nau-
sea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or
weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-
ing, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swim-
ming of the Head, Harried and difficult Breath-
ing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffo-
cating Sensations when in a lying Posture,
Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before
the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the
Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes
of Heat, Burning in the flesh
Constant Imaginings of
Evil, and great Depres-
sion of Spirits can be
effectually cured
by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR C. M. JACKSON,

German Medicine Store,

No 120 Arch St. one door below Sixth, Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not ex-
celled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the
United States, as the cures attest, in many cases
after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Inval-
ids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification
of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most
searching power in weakness and affections of the
digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain and
pleasant.

Capt. Daniel Abbott, Brooklin, Maine, July 16,
1853, says:—"I was taken sick one year ago, last
April, upon my passage from Havana to Charle-
ston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and
procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain
no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up
a newspaper having your advertisement of "Hoo-
land's German Bitters" in it, I sent for some im-
mediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock
I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The
effect was so rapid on me that I had a good ap-
petite for supper, and rested well that night, and the
next day found me a well man. I have not been
without your medicine since, having been sailing
between Baltimore, Charleston and the West
India Islands ever since. I have now given up
going to sea, and reside in this place, where you
should have an agency, as you could sell large
quantities of it."

Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook
Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say:—"We herewith
send you a certificate of a cure performed by the
use of only one bottle of the German Bitters. We
think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have
no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen.—In
answer to your inquiries I will state that my
daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complain-
ing of a pain in her side, for six or seven years,
and about the first of January last, was taken
down and confined to her bed. The pain in her
side was very severe, besides being troubled with
pains between her shoulders and in her breast.
From reading a number of cures performed by
"Hooiland's German Bitters," I was induced to
try it in her case, and sent to your store and pur-
chased one bottle. She had taken it but a few
days when she began to improve, and now, after
taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health
than she has for years. She feels no pain in her
side or any part of her body, and attributes her
cure entirely to the German Bitters.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advan-
tages over most of the preparations recommended
for similar diseases.

For sale Wholesale by Druggists in all the prin-
cipal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and

storekeepers in every town in the United States &
Canada,—and by R. A. Beal and John Roberts,
Bytown.

Bytown, Nov. 22d, 1854.—[44.]

THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

Always on Hand.

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

A. SCOTT.

Bytown, Oct. 13, 1854.

Town papers to copy for three weeks.

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform
the Citizens of Bytown and its vicinity that
he has now on hand—and intends keeping con-
stantly—an Extensive Stock of Lady's and Gen-
tlemen's ready made BOOTS and SHOES, of ev-
ery 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.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

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

MRS. MINNS,

BEGETS leave respectfully to announce to the
Inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity,
that, in addition to the other branches of the
MILLINERY BUSINESS, she will keep on hand
a good assortment of FASHIONABLE
Straw Bonnets, French Lace, &c., &c
Straw, Leghorn and other Bonnets clean-
ed, pressed and trimmed in the best style and on
the shortest notice.

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

THE ALFONSO OF MUSIC.

(FRASERS CORNET BAND.)

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

Bytown, Oct. 20, 1854.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND For Sale, at Low Prices, and on favor-
able terms,
Mess and Prime Mess Pork of undoubted in-
spection.

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

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

FRANCIS CLEMON.

Bytown, 13th June 1854.

Before the Public Once More!!

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

ANDREW PORTER,

FORMERLY OF THE

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

IS AGAIN IN THE FIELD for Commercial Treaties.

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

IN STORE FOR SALE,

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

OILS,

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

LIQUORS and WINES of Superior Qualities and Brands.

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

HIGH WINES,

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

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

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

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

Upper Ottawa and Country will be strictly attended to.

October 14, 1854.

(38-1f.)

TAKE NOTICE.

WHAT All those indebted to the Estate of the late Francis Thomson, whose accounts are not settled on or before the 1st day of December, 1854, with the undersigned, who is alone legally authorized to collect the same, they will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. This notice is therefore given to save parties so indebted trouble and expense.

MRS. PRODERICK,
Administratorix.

Bytown, Nov. 13th, 1854.—[43.]

A CARD.

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

For terms &c.,

Apply to

DODGE, DICKENSON & Co

Telegraph Office, BYTOWN, C. W.

Bytown, Oct. 11th, 1854.—[38-3m.]

Private Bills.

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

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY,

Clk. A'bly.

Quebec, 28th Oct., 1853.

THE BRITISH HOTEL, RE-OPENED.

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

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

D. M'ARTHUR.

Bytown, Jan'y 10th 1853.

BYTOWN MILL.

THE Subscribers request the attention of the Agricultural community to the fact that the above Mill, heretofore owned by D. McLACHLIN, Esq., is undergoing thorough repair, and they hope by the 1st of December next, to have it in such a state as to give every satisfaction. They, therefore, look with confidence for a share of public patronage.

SKEAD & YOUNG

Bytown, Nov. 4, 1854.

43

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 Lake are famed for Trout fishing, and are within two hours' drive of Town.

CROWN HOTEL.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOWES.

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

CHELSEA HOUSE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM PATTERSON,

Chelsea, May 27th 1854.

Paints & Oils,

JAMES' Superior white Lead, dry and in Oil; with an assortment of Colours,—Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Pale Seal and Olive Oils of the finest qualities.

For sale by
R. A. BEAL
MEDICAL HALL,
Rideau Street.

LIQORICE

A few Chests of Superior quality just received, and

For sale by
R. A. BEAL:

SPICES, & C,

Cinnamon, Cloves, Caraway Seeds, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Irish Moss, Sparkling Gelatine, Fine Cut Isinglass; Citron, Lemon, and Orange Peel. All of the finest quality.

For sale by
R. A. BEAL.

Bytown, Nov. 16th, 1854.—[43.]

THE GREAT STANDARD REMEDY FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES

Containing neither Prussic Acid, Tartar Emetic, nor any other deleterious drug. Extensively used, tested and approved in New England, Canada, and the British Provinces during a period of 30 years by Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Professors of Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Scientific and Distinguished Public Men,—and, in fact, by all classes in the community. See Pamphlets and wrappers containing Certificates, among which are those of,

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Boston, late President of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Late Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, Abbott Prof. of Theology in Andover Theological Seminary, Mass.—Hon. Daniel P. Thompson, Secretary of State of Vermont.—N. F. Williams, Esq., formerly Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Md.—Rev. Josiah Litch Philadelphia, Pa.—and many others.

How Esteemed by Physicians.—John A. Berry, M. D., Saco, Me., says, "During a practice of twenty years, I have seen used all the popular remedies for Cough, and am well satisfied that your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is best, and I hope it will be better known and more generally used."

Beware of Counterfeits and imitations! Enquire for the article by its Whole Name, "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM."

Prepared only by REED, CUTLER & Co. Druggists, 33 India street, Boston, Mass., and sold by Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price, New Style, large bottles, containing nearly four times the quantity of the small, \$1. Old Style, small bottle, 50 cents.

For sale in Bytown by John Roberts, and R. A. Beal.
Bytown, Nov. 15th 1854.—(43-6m.)

FRESH & CHEAP GROERIE S AT THE GENERAL GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

In the Brick Store. **T** Sign of the large

(Rideau Street Lower Bytown.)

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Patent Pails, Wash Boards, Brooms, and a general assortment of Groceries always on hand.

ALSO, Liquors, warranted pure.

A Superior article of V. Chaloupin & Co.

Dark & Pale Brandy.

J. De Kupper & Son Gin.

Port & Sherry Wine.

Jamaica Spirits.

High Wines.

Molasses & W. W. Vinegar.

The Subscriber being desirous to do a Cash Business, his goods will be found at prices, which cannot be surpassed by any other House in the City of Ottawa.

Orders punctually attended to
GEORGE H. PRESTON.

THE BEST VALUE

IN
TEA, COFFEE
AND
SUGAR.

ALSO

BRANDY,
Gin and Wine

LIKEWISE

MOLASSES, FISH, AND SALT

ALWAYS

TO BE HAD

AT THE

GENERAL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
RIDEAU STREET, BYTOWN,

PATTERSON & BLACKBURN.

ORDERS ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES Punctually attended to, and carefully packed.

Bytown, Nov. 15th, 1854.—(43-4m.)

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.**CHANGE OF TIME.**

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE TRAINS WILL Run as follows, viz:

LEAVE GLOUCESTER STATION

At 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at Osgoode, Kemptville, Oxford, and Spencerville, and arrive at Prescott at 9½ o'clock.

LEAVE PRESCOTT

At 2 o'clock, P. M., stopping at the Way Stations above mentioned, and arrive at Gloucester at 4½, P. M.

STAGES will run regularly between Bytown and Gloucester: Leaving Bytown in time for the 7 o'clock Train to Prescott, and leaving Gloucester on the arrival of the Train from Prescott to convey passengers to Bytown.

Passengers for Montreal or Kingston will arrive at Prescott in season for either of the Mail Steamers.

Passengers for New York, Boston or Montreal can proceed by the 2 o'clock train on the Ogdensburgh Railroad, and reach Montreal the same evening, or Boston and New York the day following.

R. HOUGH,
Superintendent.

Prescott, Nov. 3rd, 1854.—[40.]

MONTREAL, PRESCOTT & BYTOWN TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT for BYTOWN and Places on the RIDEAU CANAL, can be safely, cheaply, and speedily forwarded by the Saint Lawrence River to Prescott, and thence via the BYTOWN and PRESCOTT RAILWAY and Rideau Canal to place of destination.

The Ogdensburg and Montreal Steamboats touch at the B. & P. Railway Wharf, at Prescott regularly, at 6.30 a. m., downwards, and at 2 p. m., upwards. Parties landing goods at the Railway Wharf, Prescott, for transshipment over the Railway, save wharfage and shipping charges.

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

Prescott, Oct. 9th, 1854.—[41.]

WASHINGTON HUGHES

BARBER, HAIRDRESSER, AND CLOTHES-CLEANER.

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown.

CLOTHES CLEANED AND DYED, AND STAINS

TAKEN OUT OF CLOTH AND SHAWLS.

Ladies' Hair Curled and Dressed.

Bytown, November 2, 1854.—(41)

JOHN PERRY,

GENERAL BOOT & SHOE SHOP
135, 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.

3rd 1854.



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

THE ORANGE LILY,

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

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

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

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

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

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the papers sent to be forwarded in question, they are held responsible.