SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 20.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUCANT & Co., at their Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $5 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DUCANT & CO.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

Jan.		H.	Sun. s	Sun. s	Moon s	Moon	M
12 Saturday,	-	7	43	4 34	Sets	10	52
13 Sunday	-	7	42	4 36	5	9 11	31
14 Monday,	-	7	42	4 37	6	4 --	--
15 Tuesday,	-	7	41	4 38	7	3 0	12
16 Wednesday,	-	7	41	4 39	8	3 0	43
17 Thursday,	-	7	40	4 41	9	4 1	17
18 Friday,	-	7	39	4 42	10	6 1	52

New Moon 13th, 6h. 55m. morning.

MINERVA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

84, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.

Francis Wills, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Thos. Heath, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

John Leach Bennett, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chappindale, Esq.	Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq	John Stewart, Esq.
John Masons, Esq.	R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq.	J. J. Zotman, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saundets Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST Division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30 269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 81½ per cent., or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, over-aging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Years Bonus at such Division, if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales*, and *Cape of Good Hope*, WITHOUT extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

HANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John.
St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of proposals, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Deshrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee junior, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

King Street.

THE Subscriber having leased the Premises known as the *Commercial Hotel*, situate in King street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel, is prepared to receive permanent or transient Boarders. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and every attention will be given to the comfort and accommodation of parties patronising this establishment. OLIVER BYRAM.

St John Sept. 7, 1849.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoe-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B

Miscellany.

[From the *Pacific News*, published at San Francisco.]

SKETCHES OF A VOYAGE IN THE SHIP TRESCOTT, of MYSTIC, CT., AROUND CAPE HORN, 1849.

(Concluded.)

I noticed no indications of industry on the part of the women of Talcahuana, excepting of those whose huts were built near the various streams of water which descended through the valleys between the hills surrounding the place. Here may be seen parties of women, consisting, in some cases, of a dozen or twenty in number engaged in washing—as I supposed, for the inhabitants of the town and the passengers and the officers of ships in port. The stream itself was the wash-tub, in which the operatives stood, their legs being bear nearly to their thighs; the shirt, which I have before alluded to as furnishing their only covering, being passed between their nether extremities and fastened behind.

The inhabitants of Talcahuana, or at least the low and degraded portion of them, as well as at Conception, entertain the idea that the Americans now here are *from* California and are on their way home with great quantities of gold. This supposition on their part, arises, probably, from the fact, that a ship arrived here a few days since from San Francisco, the sailors, have some six or eight thousand dollars each, which they disposed of among the women and others, even to the last farthing, and then shipped on board of another vessel and returned to the "diggins."

Several attempts to rob Americans, between Talcahuana and Conception occurred during our stay here. I did not, however, hear of but one case where the attempt was successful. A gentleman from New York while riding on horseback to Conception, was approached by a native, also on horseback, who very politely offered to relieve the gentleman of the trouble of carrying his overcoat, which was thrown across the saddle in front of him. The proffered service being declined, the Spaniard seized the garment, and applying his spurs to his horse was out of sight in a moment.

An outrage was also attempted on the person of Mr. H. of New York. He was seized by two ruffians, during the evening, one of whom drew a knife; but luckily in the scuffle, he succeeded in throwing his adversary and thus freeing himself, effected his escape by running

The coast of Chili, near Conception, abounds with bituminous coal. Several mines in the vicinity of Talcahuana are worked to advantage. During one of my walks in company with a fellow passenger, our attention was attracted by an immense heap of coal in a yard on the side of a hill, and near the public road. Presuming that it was brought from some distant country, we approached the coal for the purpose of examining its quality. While looking at it we were met by the proprietor, who we found to be an Englishman. Not knowing that coal was found here, we enquired from whom he obtained his supplies? He replied "from the mine in the rear of the heap before us." Our surprise was increased when passing around to the other side of the coal heap, we beheld a shaft of some 15 feet in diameter, descending into the earth to a distance of sixty feet, and then diverging in an oblique direction into the hill, led to a vast chamber illuminated by numerous lights, where were employed a large number of miners with their pick axes in breaking the coal from its massive bed, and filling the tubs which were raised to the top of the shaft by means of horse power constructed somewhat after the style of a Connecticut cider mill.

The supply of coal from this mine seemed to us to be inexhaustible—especially when considered in connection with the tedious mode of working it. The proprietor informed us that he was then engaged in getting out a thousand tons to supply two steamers which he expected soon to arrive.—The captain of the Trescott purchased several tons of this coal for consumption on board of ship, and we have thus had an opportunity of seeing it burn. It is of similar quality to the Liverpool coal. Price at Talcahuana 5 dollars a ton.

Sunday at Talcahuana is a general holiday.—Ball and cock fighting, riding, gambling, &c. &c., constitutes the service rendered in obedience to the command of Jehovah to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

On Wednesday, however, my attention was attracted at an early hour, by the frequent clattering sounds, as of a bell being struck with two sticks, which continued at intervals until 10 o'clock, A. M. The streets presented a quiet like appearance, and the women, who on other days were engaged in a life of prostitution, flocked to the place of absolution. Curiosity induced me to enter this place of mockery, and I must say, I was never more disgusted than by the mummery and ignorance there displayed. The building was a large barn like structure, and rafters and beams overhead being exposed to view and unpainted, were hideous to look at—especially as the roof was thatched with straw. Not a seat was erected for the convenience of the congregation, but each person knelt or squatted on a mat brought for that purpose. The floor was constructed in the usual manner in Chili, of large bricks. Every person after entering, approached a bowl of water placed near the door, and dipping the forefinger, crossed the forehead—then spreading their mats, in the most convenient place kneeled thereupon, performing at the same time sundry gyration with the forefinger, such as touching the forehead, cheeks and lips. Various images were enclosed in glass cases in different parts of the building. On the left side of the house as I entered, I noticed a case in which was a large sized *doll* dressed out in a style quite fanciful, which I presume was likely placed there for attracting children to the place of Papal worship. But I should not blame them if they immediately ran away after approaching the toy, for on the table that contained it there lay a human skull grinning horribly. At the right of the altar was the figure of what was intended for a man, as large as life, nailed to a cross with a wreath of thorns round his head.—His body in various parts was besmeared with red paint, intended to represent blood flowing—an extra quantity being applied to the knees and and extending to the shins, as if the poor fellow had been made to perform penance by kneeling on the points of sharp stones. A piece of green satin, trimmed with lace, encircled the waist of this horrid looking specimen of Spanish superstition. Before this image the priest knelt on one knee and bowing several times in quick succession, adding a variety of performances quite as unintelligible to me as they were, I presume, to all present. High up on the wall of the building, at the extreme end, and over a pyramid of fixings that reminded me of the trappings of a Chinese juggler, was a large case in which was enclosed the image of a lady, as large as life, dressed in splendid style, with a crown on her head, which I thought must be a representation of the *Queen of Spain*,—but was informed that it was the *Virgin Mary!* Fronting this case were some half dozen tallow candles perched on the ends of as many sticks painted white, which when lighted by a man who entered the case through a side door, exhibited *Mary in a blaze of glory.* At the left of the altar was a fourth figure, which I will not attempt to describe. It was a ludicrous affair altogether, and was said to represent *Saint Peter.* The *key* I presume the old fellow had lost, as I did not discover that he had any such instrument in his possession.

During my stay in the church the Governor of Talcahuana, a large, fine looking man, entered with two attendants. The attendants remained on the floor of the house while the Governor proceeded with in the chancel, and knelt devoutly before the altar. The priest and the Governor there united in some service, the nature of which I could not understand, as the backs of both were turned to the congregation, and neither of them spoke sufficiently loud to enable any one on the floor of the house to hear a word they uttered.

The customs of the people of Chili so far as I had an opportunity of observing, are of ancient origin; at least a century behind the age. Their farming implements, household furniture, cooking utensils, &c. &c., were in exact imitation of representations given by various writers in their several works on the manners and customs of the Jews. The carts on which the produce of the interior is brought to market, would cause a New England farmer to smile with contempt. The body is made of bullocks hides, of tub like shape, and hold, perhaps, ten or fifteen bushels. The wheels are constructed of blocks of wood, some three feet in diameter—and as they roll along, make a horrid squeaking, which may be heard at a great distance off. This interesting specimen of mechanism and convenience, is drawn by a pair of oxen by means of a straight stick placed across the forepart of the head, and fastened by means of ropes tied around the horns; thus bringing the weight of the load upon the *head*, instead of the neck and shoulders of the animal. The ploughs are equally uncouth, consisting simply of a log of wood, one end being sharpened like a wedge, into which is fastened a straight stick for a handle. Their hoes and axes are similarly rude and inconvenient in their form.

Horses, oxen, and mules are very abundant.—The prices for the first named animal range from 10 to 50 dollars. I saw several horses in Talcahuana, which if they were in the United States, would readily sell for two hundred dollars, but are worth at this place not more than forty or fifty dollars. Asses, mules and dogs are of about equal value. Nearly every family possesses one or more of the first named animals for use in transporting water from the general watering place near the beach, to their dwelling. The water is brought by means of a trough, from the hill back of the town to this place for the convenience of ships in port. At any hour of the day may be seen scores of asses laden with two tubs of churn like form (containing water) swung across their backs, and a little indian boy, almost hidden in a poncho, seated straddle on the haunches of the beast, with a club in hand which he unceasingly applies to the hide of poor donkey, with a perseverance only equalled by the gibberish of his tongue—the last named weapon having about the same influence on the feelings of the animal as the former. Marriage in Talcahuana, is a right but seldom practiced. A man and woman remain friends as long as they can agree; and when it is no longer agreeable for them to extend the contract, they separate. Faithlessness on the part of a Talcahuana woman, even under such circumstances, is seldom known. But we be to the man who patronises more than one woman at a time. There are several instances, however, of Americans having married these women and in such cases, it is said, the female is faithful and true to her liege lord.

Talcahuana is guarded by a numerous police consisting of a rough, savage looking set of men, dressed in blue *surtouts* with *capes*, and trimmed with stripes of red cloth. A *cloth cap* of same color as the coat, and sloping from the head to a thin edge, with a band of red cloth around it, in addition to a *white cotton belt* around the shoulder and waist, from which is suspended a bayonet, completes the rig of these Spanish *gens de armes.*

WHO'LL TURN THE GRINDSTONE?—Franklin says:—"When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. 'My pretty boy, said he, has your father a grindstone?' 'Yes, sir,' said I. 'You are a fine little fellow,' said he, 'will you let me grind an axe upon it?' Pleased with his compliment of 'fine little fellow,' 'O, yes, sir,' I answered, 'it is down in the shop.' 'And will you, my man,' said he, patting me on the head, 'get me a little hot water?' How could I refuse? I ran and brought a kettle full. 'How old are you, and what's your name?' continued he, without waiting for a reply; 'I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?' Tickled with his flattery, like a fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with, 'now, you little rascal, you've played the truant, scud to school, or you'll get it.' Alas! thought I it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal, was too much. It sunk deep into my mind, and often have I thought of since. When I see a merchant over polite to his customers—begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter—thinks I, that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant—methinks, look out, good people, that fellow would set you turning grindstones.—When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful—also! methinks, deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby."—*Sav. Rep.*

"Look here, Bill?" said an old salt who was bringing an old fur hat full of beef and bread into the forecastle. 'Why is that old worsted headed son of a sea cook that old skipper stole in Matanzas, like this old beli-tezzer?'

'We'll give it up Tom, let us have it?'

'Cause it's kidd-*napped* to be sure.'

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BAGGING A CROCODILE.—Indulging one evening in a nap after dinner, I was roused by the report of a gun in the distance, and found that we were running alongside of a huge mud bank, a very usual retreat for somnolent aligators. My attention was directed by one of the boatmen to a crocodile in the act of escape into the river. A large Swiss rifle lay close to me, ready loaded, and though not well wide awake, I fired on the instant. The shot evidently took effect, for the crocodile staggered, and then remained still. I reloaded, and aimed behind the forearm, fired, and the brute rolled over. By a violent effort he recovered his legs, and being on the very brink of the river, plunged in heavily and disappeared. The Arabs tell you if the tomsah is mortally wounded he always comes on land to die; and all being of opinion the gentleman in question had received his quietus, there was no small stir and excitement amongst the crew; lines were pulled out from unknown receptacles, staves were in instant requisition, and Hadge Mahommed, the cook, who was of a very sporting turn, appeared from behind the kitchen, bendegee in hand, viz., a steel mounted piece with a nearly endless longitude of barrel. The wounded animal was soon seen at a distance, making with much difficulty his last journey to the bank. I leaped on shore, but not so my ragged battalion; for finding the affair was likely to terminate in a death or victory transaction, either from a spirit of fair play (which I doubt,) or a prudential regard to their own proper persons, they all of them hung back to a man, and left me "alone in my glory." By the time I reached the spot to which the crocodile was swimming, the dying animal had very nearly gained the bank. Some reeds growing out of the water partially screened him; my finger was on the hair-trigger. I almost counted the prize my own; but before he had exposed a vulnerable spot, with one last struggling effort to gain the bank, tomsah sank beneath the waters, and was seen no more: it was exceedingly provoking, for it is not every day a man can bag his crocodile.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT of the GRAND LODGE of Ireland, held in the City of Dublin, the Earl of Enniskillen, Right Worshipful the Grand Master, in the Chair.

(CONCLUDED.)

It was stated that Lord Clarendon's explicit recognition of the "Orangemen," in these replies, had incurred the censure of the Prime Minister, and the probability of such a report was greatly increased by the fact that his Excellency did not again commit himself publicly to the same expression.

Late in the month of April, Colonel Phaire exhibited a marked change in his statements as to the proposed address, and an anxiety on the subject which led the Dublin brethren to conclude that a favourable opportunity had come for pressing the government with their claim for arms; and, in reply to Colonel Phaire's urgent request to withdraw the address, their answer was, "We must have either the arms or present the address."

On the 21st, Colonel Phaire called on the Earl of Enniskillen, and Mr. Samuel Yates Johnstone, (Grand Master and Deputy Grand Secretary for Ireland), and informed them that the government officers were in communication with him relative to the organisation of Dublin, in case of an insurrection; that certain houses were to have depots of arms; and that an officer of the army would command each post, that the arrangement of all these matters had been confided to Captain J. P. Kennedy. Colonel Phaire also informed Lord Enniskillen that the Orangemen had agreed to an address, modified from the original one, but that they were insisting on being recognised as Orangemen by name.

Early on the 22d of the same month, the Grand Master of Dublin (Mr. David Stuart) was met by Major Turner on horse-back, who dismounted, and accompanied him down Anglesea-street, and endeavoured to induce him to prevent the adoption and presentation of the address by the Grand Lodge of Dublin, stating that his Excellency, under present circumstances, could not give such a reply as would be satisfactory to the Orange body.

It may here be mentioned that the Grand Master of Dublin had several interviews with Major Turner, who always expressed himself as authorised by Lord Clarendon to say how much indebted he and the government of the country felt to the Orangemen for their conduct through the troubles of the spring of 1848. He even went so far as to say he would have much pleasure in joining the Orange Society, if the Lord Lieutenant would permit him.

About the same hour that Major Turner was engaged in conversation with Mr. Stuart, Colonel Phaire had an interview with Lord Enniskillen and the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland.—Lord Enniskillen stated, that having had a conversation with Lord Clarendon, he had not succeeded either in procuring arms or securing such an answer to the address as the Orangemen desired. A resolution was then agreed to, with the view of proposing it at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Dublin, to be held that night, in case the government should persist in refusing to give arms. Colonel Phaire undertook to place the resolutions in the hands of Major Turner; and, although in a subsequent letter of Colonel Phaire's to Lord Enniskillen, he states that he met on his way Captain J. P. Kennedy, who requested to be entrusted with the document, promising to convey it to Major Turner, yet it would appear that Colonel Phaire himself saw Major Turner, for, on his return, he stated that Major Turner had gone off to the Lord Lieutenant, and that it had been settled that Major Turner should have an interview with Lord Enniskillen and other brethren, about five o'clock that evening.

Lord Enniskillen, accompanied by the Deputy Grand Secretary for Ireland, and the Grand Master of Dublin, met together at the house of the Grand Secretary of Dublin; when it was agreed amongst them that the resolution should be passed at the Grand Lodge that night, unless one of the following alternatives was accepted:—That arms should be given, or that their address should receive an answer, recognising them as Orangemen. Colonel Phaire now introduced Major Turner, who was waiting outside, by appointment.

A meeting was then held between these six persons; but it was under an obligation not to divulge the conversation which took place. The result, however, was, that Major Turner, accompanied by Colonel Phaire, went away with the decision of the meeting. In about two hours, Colonel Phaire called on Lord Enniskillen, with a letter from Captain J. P. Kennedy, in which he gave his guarantee for the purchase of five hundred stand of arms. The letter was retained by Colonel Phaire, who has published the following, purporting to be a copy of the same:—

Dublin, 22d April, 1848.

DEAR COLONEL,—I have set on foot, with others, a subscription for supplying arms to the well-affected amongst the lower classes, for the protection of life and property in the city of Dublin; and I take upon myself the responsibility, as far as five hundred stand, in case the subscription should fall short of that, of furnishing that number. I shall adopt any course which you recommend to expedite the supply of those five hundred stand of arms, in the shortest time.—Yours faithfully,

J. P. KENNEDY.

Cheques for £600, drawn in favour of David Stuart, the Grand Master of Dublin, were accordingly, within a few days, received from Captain Kennedy.

His letter was read at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Dublin, held in the evening, and it was then agreed, that the Grand Lodge of Dublin, should not persist in the presentation of the address to the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the letter of Captain Kennedy, by which the arms demanded had been secured to the Orangemen.

On the 24th, (two days after,) a second letter from Captain Kennedy was received by the Grand Secretary of Dublin, authorising him to purchase the arms, and have them consigned to his own house. Of this letter the following is a copy:—

24 April, 1848.

SIR—I shall feel obliged by your ordering a supply of five hundred stand of muskets, with bayonets and scabbards complete, to be furnished immediately, and consigned to your own house in Dublin; the price not to exceed £1 5s. for each musket, with the bayonet and scabbard complete; and you will please to take care that the arms have the regular proof mark, and in every respect perfect and sufficient arms.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. KENNEDY.

We thus have the money (£600) paid to the Grand Master of Dublin, and the authority to buy the arms given to the Grand Secretary of Dublin by Captain Kennedy.

The arms were duly purchased in Birmingham, but before the last case of arms were received, the city of Dublin had been proclaimed, and the case of arms on its reaching the quays, was seized and detained at the Customhouse. The Grand Master of Dublin, and others of the brethren, called on Colonel Browne, the head of the police, and told him that a case of arms, intended for the Orangemen of Dublin, had been seized, whereupon Colonel Browne gave a written order for their restoration, of which the following is a copy:—

August 9, 1848, Lower Castle-yard.

The police have directions not to interfere with Mr. David Stuart, while conveying thirty stand of arms from the Queen's stores to to his residence, No. 60, William-street.

E. BROWNE,
Commissioner.

To N. J. Halpin, Esq.

They were restored, and lodged in custody of the officer of the Orange Society, and issued to Orangemen, on orders. The Grand Master of Dublin, as such, (who was almost in daily correspondence with Colonel Browne, or his secretary, about the Orangemen's arms), had obtained from Colonel Browne these orders, which enabled the Orangemen to remove the arms to their own residences.

After Dublin had been, on the 19th July, proclaimed, Colonel Phaire informed the Orangemen that it was the wish of the authorities that a list of Orangemen who had arms should be prepared and submitted to Colonel Browne (the Government officer, specially authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, to grant licences) to prevent delay in obtaining such licences. The Grand Master had, accordingly, such a list prepared, but determined not to have any communication directly with the police, in the first instance, and therefore, one of the brethren was instructed to submit the list to Sir Edward Blakeney; the General examined the letter to Colonel Browne,—this letter he read to the above-mentioned brother—it contained Sir Edward Blakeney's sanction to the list. On a subsequent occasion, street lists of Orangemen, drawn up with a view to the defence of the city, giving their respective residences, were submitted to, and highly approved of, by the General.

The police having seized the arms of some Orangemen at their residences, the Grand Master of Dublin and others of the brethren, called on Colonel Browne, who wrote orders for their restoration. On one occasion the arms of an Orangeman, near Kilmainham, were seized by an Inspector of the Police—the Grand Secretary of Dublin wrote, in his official capacity, to Colonel Browne—the arms were restored by the inspector. Numerous instances, of a similar character, could be furnished.

The following document relative to the subject will speak for itself:—

ORANGE INSTITUTION.

Mr. ——(name and residence) has been desired to give up part his arms. G——R——, (occupation and residence), A——J——, and W——B——, (residence), W——M——, (residence), have also been noticed to a similar effect.

29th July, '48.

This application was officially signed by the Grand Secretary of Dublin.

Across this document was written—

Arms of those persons to be retained. G. B.

To the Police.

Again, we find license to keep six stand of arms granted to an Orangeman, who testifies that a friend of his, in other respects similarly circumstanced, but not an Orangeman, was allowed to keep one stand. We find Orangemen who were only roomkeepers, and not house-holders, on the application of the Master of the Lodge, favoured with licenses when other room-keepers were refused.

And, in fact, we could furnish copious proof that every facility was afforded to the Dublin Orangemen, as such, to obtain licenses, and that they were in this respect treated (and most wisely) with especial confidence and favour.

Such intimation of confidence in the members of the Orange body derived in their estimate increased importance, from the fact of their being peculiar and exclusive, signally favoured as they were by a liberal grant of arms, and by the significant assent of government to their possession of them.

There was in existence a body of men, consisting of persons of various classes and creeds, comprising a very large proportion of the rank, wealth, and intelligence of Dublin, confederated as a Defensive Association. They were in correspondence with the government; their proceedings were carried on under the direction of government; and they had as their great object to aid the government in the preservation of the city against the efforts of the disaffected. They, as well