SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "All Rigt, All Popish, All intrigue." Number 12.

Weekly Almanack.

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

December		H.	Sun. s	Moon s.	w.
21	Saturday,	7	42 4	14 7	23 0 38
22	Sunday,	7	43 4	15 8	37 1 26
23	Monday,	7	43 4	16 9	51 2 14
24	Tuesday,	7	44 4	16 11	4 3 7
25	Wednesday,	7	44 4	17 —	4 4 10
26	Thursday,	7	45 4	18 0	16 5 27
27	Friday,	7	45 4	19 1	25 6 39

Full Moon 19th, 6h. 37m. morn.

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.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
34, King William street, Mansion house, London

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

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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 Premiums 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 £30 263 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 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¾ 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
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St John.
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

☞All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10. 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.
Ex brig *Chany* from Liverpool—now landing
118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. IX. &c.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street
October 25 J CROUCH.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, 2,000,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B
(Office Nelson street.)
Robert F. Hazen, *Chairman.*
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John H. Gray, Esq.
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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 assured.

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 application, 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.

California.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

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WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager. at John. N. B*

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
Just Received :—
A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.
To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods, Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.
J. CROUCH.
November 22. *4, South side King street.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Millaisin, *one of his Tenants, whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*
Mauna,
If Mr. Holloway will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Wellbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.
Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K. G.
Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his Seat thanks.
Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.
This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.
Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been restored to health and strength, *after every other means failed.*
All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.
The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*
Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases :—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend-Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E White, Belleisle.
In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. each.
N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

Miscellany.

Interesting Operation at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary.—Considerable interest was last week exhibited by the case of a man in whose left eye a living parasitic animal *(cysticercus)* existed, and could be seen to move behind the transparent part, or cornea of the eye. This, though only the sixth case of the kind on record, is the second which occurred at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary within the last two years. The last example was in a girl, who was successfully operated on by Dr. Mackenzie, and who, after the removal of the parasite from the eye, enjoyed perfect vision. The subject of the present notice having been made acquainted with the nature of his disease, and the good result of the former case, chose to come down from England to put himself under the care of Dr. Mackensie, who on Friday extracted the offending animal from his eye, and has dismissed him quite well, the eye presenting no appearance of ever having been operated on at all.—The animal in question has a neck about a third of an inch long, formed of rings, somewhat after the fashion of a tape-worm, and bearing a curious head armed with suckers. Its other end is a transparent bag, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, the wavy motions of which were beautifully seen in front of the pupil. The whole subject of the entrance of parasitic animals into the living body is obscure, but there seems little reason to doubt their germs must enter the blood, and in this way be carried into those parts of the body where they become developed. It is not improbable that the eating of the flesh of animals inhabited by such parasites, "measely" pork, for instance, may be one means of introducing them into man.—(North British Mail.)—[The case here referred to, happens to have been from Mecclesfield, the patient being Samuel Bourne, a dyer, residing in Crompton-road. He states that he first felt his eye affected about twelve months ago.—Some time afterwards he discovered what he thought was a substance in the cornea of the eye, and it appeared to change its position continually. He soon perceived that it increased in size, and his sight became dim. He was ultimately induced to seek medical advice, and was a considerable time under treatment in Manchester, but to no effect. Dr. Vaux, of this town, taking much interest in the case, communicated with Dr. Mackenzie on the subject, the result of which was the patient was sent to Glasgow, where the operation of extracting the offensive substance was successfully performed; the sight, which had been entirely destroyed, being instantaneously restored on its removal. The patient has now perfectly recovered, and has resumed his employment. A number of drawings were taken, illustrative of the different positions assumed from time to time by the parasites, which are now in the possession of Doctor Vaux.]—(Macclesfield Courier.)

The Outside Passenger.—Some years ago a young lady who was travelling took a seat in a stage coach. For some miles she rode alone; but there was enough to amuse her in the pleasing anticipations that occupied her mind. She had been engaged as governess to the grandchildren of an earl, and was now travelling to his seat. At midday the coach stopped at an inn, at which dinner was provided in good style, and she alighted and sat down at the table. An elderly man followed and sat down also. The young lady rose and rang the bell, and addressing the waiter said, "Here is an outside; I cannot dine with an outside passenger." The stranger bowed, saying, "I beg your pardon, madam; I can go into another room," and immediately retired. The coach soon after resumed its course, and the passengers their places.

At length the coach stopped at the gate leading to the castle to which the young lady was going; but there was no such attention as she expected. All eyes seemed directed to the outside passenger who was preparing to dismount. She beckoned, and was answered, "As soon as we have attended to his lordship, we will come to you." A few words of explanation ensued, and to her dismay she found that the outside passenger, with whom she thought it beneath her dignity to dine, was the nobleman in whose family she hoped to be an inmate. What could she do? How could she bear the interview? She felt really ill, and the apology she sent for not appearing that evening, was more than a mere pretence.

The venerable peer was a considerate man, and who knew the way in which the scriptures speak of the going down of the sun. "We must not allow the night to pass thus," said he to the countess; "you must send for her and we must talk to her before bedtime." He reasoned with the foolish girl respecting her conduct, insisted upon the impropriety of the state of mind it evinced, assured her that nothing could induce him to allow his grandchildren to be taught such notions, refused to accept an apology that did not go the length of an acknowledgment that the thought was wrong, and when the right impression appeared to be produced, gave her his hand.

A Siberian Winter.—The traveller in Siberia, during winter, is so enveloped in furs that he can scarcely move; and under the thick fur hood, which is fastened to the bear-skin collar and covers the whole face, one can only draw in, as it were by stealth, a little of the external air, which is so keen that it causes a very peculiar and painful feeling to the throat and lungs. The distance one halting place to another takes about ten hours, during which time the traveller must always continue on horseback, as the cumbrious dress makes it insupportable to walk through the snow The poor horses suffer at least as much as their riders, for, besides the general effect of the cold, they are tormented by ice forming in their nostrils stopping their breathing. When they intimate this by a distressed snort and a convulsive shaking of the head, the drivers relieve them by taking out the pieces of ice, to save them from being suffocated. When the icy ground is not covered by snow, their hoofs often hurt from the effects of the cold. The caravan is always surrounded by a thick cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies which produce this effect, but even the snow smokes. These evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air, and cause a constant slight noise, resembling the sound of torn satin or silk. Even the rein-deer seeks the forest to protect himself from the intensity of the cold. In the tundras, where there is no shelter to be found, the whole herd crowd together as close as possible to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this way quite motionless. Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, still cleaves to the icy air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind him a long line of this vapor, marking the track of his solitary flight. The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate nature. The thickest trunks of trees are rent asunder with a loud sound, which, in these deserts, falls on the ear like a signal shot at sea; large masses of rock are torn from their ancient sites; the ground, in the tundas and the rocky valleys, cracks and forms wide yawning fissures, from which the waters which were beneath rise, giving off a cloud of vapor, and become immediately changed into ice. The effect of this degree of cold extends even beyond the earth. The beauty of the deep blue polar star, so often and so justly praised, disappears in the dense atmosphere which the intensity of the cold produces. The stars still glisten in the firmament, but their brilliancy is dimmed.—[Travels in the North.

Farmer's Evenings.—In one respect the farmer has the advantage of almost all other classes of the labouring community, his evenings he has to himself.—While the mechanic has to labour from morning to nine o'clock in the evening, the farmer's day commences with the rising and setting sun. Although the industrious farmer finds many little jobs of work to which he very economically appropriates his evening leisure, yet the greater part of the long winter evenings he can appropriate to his amusement and instruction. In no place do we see more cheerful countenances than around the blazing fire at the farmer's hearth. There, at the merry apple paring, or at the neighbourhood collection, or even in the family circle alone do we find social happiness in its purest simplicity. What an opportunity is this for the acquisition of knowledge. What farmer who improves these opportunities can but be intelligent? And what instruction so interesting as that which gives him a knowledge of his own employment? Here we would suggest the importance of every farmer having a good supply of agricultural books and papers. It seems to us that no one can be insensible of their utility. If this should be a suggestion of self-interest, which we do not deny, still we believe it coincides with the interest of the farmer. We will not enlarge on this subject, as we apprehend it will not convey that knowledge which we recommend. We will barely say, that we barely say, that we expect our subscribers to increase as the evenings lengthen.

Facts about Swine.—We have received from Mr. Rood, of Adrain, some facts in regard to the breeding of Swine, which are of importance to every farmer. Mr. R. remarked that he had long observed that pigs from old sows made much heavier hogs than those from young sows; and he related an instance which places the matter in a very striking light. He had two sows of the same breed, one of which was one year old and the other three—the former being out of the latter. Both sows had a litter of pigs on the same night; and as a part of both litters were destroyed, the two litters were put together and nursed by the older sow. The pigs of the older sow were apparently the most promising at first; but they all grew up together, were treated alike and fatted alike; and when they came to be killed, the pigs of the older sow weighed about eighty pounds more than those of the young one.—[Michigan Farmer.

Very Explicit.—A Yankee riding up to a Dutchman, exclaimed:

"Well, stranger, for acquaintance sake, what might be your name?"

"Vy my name ish Hanns Hollenbeffenbeffengraeffensteinerpurg."

"Cape Cod! It's as long as a pumpkin vine! Well, I haint no time to lose—I'm on a speculation. Tell me the way to Harrisburg."

"To Harrisburg! Vell, you see dat roat 'pun te hill?" pointing the direction.

"Oh yes, I see it."

"Vell you must not take dat roat. You see dat roat py te coal pank?"

"Yes,"

"Vell dat ish not de roat too, put you must go right py de barn, and ven you see one road crooks just so (bending his elbow and describing it at the same time) and ven you git dere keep along till you gits fudder. Vell, den you ti turn de potato patch round to pridge over to river up the stream and te hill up, and ilrecly you see my podder Fritz' barn, shinkled mit straw, tat's te house mine podder lives. He'l tell you so petter as I can.—And you go on: little pit pudder, and you see two roats—you mustn't take boat oy nin."

Knowledge and Ignorance.—The man of knowledge lives eternally after his death, while his members are reduced to dust. But the ignorant man is dead, even when he walks upon earth; he is numbered with living men, yet existeth not.

From Late English Papers.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND SO FORTH.

The humble Address of the Members of the Dublin Protestant Association and other Protestants agreeing thereto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Impressed with a deep conviction that dangers of no ordinary kind encompass the throne and the great institutions of the state, and being to these, on principle, devotedly attached, and, moreover, being animated by the most sincere and anxious desire for the welfare of your Majesty and all the members of your Majesty's illustrious house; and feeling that, as Christian men, we are bound to avail ourselves of the privilege which has been secured to us by the Bill of Rights, of humbly approaching your Majesty's throne, to implore your Majesty's attention to the existence of these dangers, and the necessity of taking the proper steps to remove them, we beg leave, humbly and respectfully, to submit our views thereon to your Majesty; and we pray that He who has the hearts of kings in his rule and governance, may so dispose and govern your heart, as that you may ever seek His honour and glory, and that we and all your subjects may faithfully serve, honour, and obey you in Him, and for Him, according to His blessed Word and ordinance.

1. The condition of the united Church of England and Ireland, may it please your Majesty, first demands consideration; and we humbly submit that it is in a very different position from what it should be. If properly worked, besides being a blessing to a nation, it would be a bulwark of the throne. Neglected, injured, defrauded, allowed to become the medium in England of teaching Puseyitical falsehoods, and thus inducing many to make shipwreck of their faith, and in Ireland, used, as it has been, by our rulers, to reward the incon-sistency and treachery of such of the clergy as worship the golden image which they set up, and who, in turn, when possessed of power, wield it tyrannically and oppressively—the Church, we say, has lost much of its power for good, has been weakened in the affections of the people, and with it the Throne, both of which should be inseparably united. If the Throne is to be preserved, therefore, the Church must be purified. Men should not be allowed to minister therein who teach the whole cycle of Popish errors, and who are labouring to bring in Popery once more into this kingdom. He is an evil which, if not met, involves the most serious consequences. In the Irish branch of the Church dignities and preferments should not be given as the reward of treason to the Church's principles, but men whose qualifications of head and heart are undeniable should receive the same, for the benefit of the Church and the whole population.

Further, may it please your Majesty, we have to express our belief, that any attempt on the part of the government to defraud the Irish branch of the Church of any portions of its property, either now or at any other time, will involve the Throne in the greatest peril. To protect the Church from the possibility of any such assault, the state enacted that the following oath should not be taken by all Roman Catholic members of parliament, they being the only parties supposed likely to look on the Church with an eye of hatred:—

"I do swear, that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm; and I do solemnly swear, that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion, or Protestant government, in the United Kingdom; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.—So help me God."

The Roman Catholic members have again and again openly violated that oath—an unmistakeable proof, if proof were wanted, of the folly, the blindness, the fatuity of conceding to the members of a corrupt church privileges to which Christian men are alone entitled. To convince your Majesty, however, of the perils of the Throne involved in any such attempt, we deem it right to remind your Majesty of the mutual compact entered into between your Majesty and the nation on the day of your coronation, when your Majesty avowed your solemn determination to "maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law;" and also to "maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established between England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging;" and further to "preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them."

On this subject we need say no more than that any minister who would venture to make an assault upon the Church would be guilty not only of sacrilege, as it regards God, but also of treason as it regards your Majesty.

2. We see in the education measures, adopted both in England and in this country, the deadliest perils to the throne and the British state generally. Your Majesty is aware that the British nation has decided what is true religion, and what is false.—"The true religion," thank God, is "happily established amongst us." The religion of the church of Rome your Majesty solemnly declared, at your coronation, to be "superstitious and idolatrous." Notwithstanding, however, the national decision as to the truth of Protestant religion, and as to the falsehoods and superstitions of Popery, the Committee of Council of Education in England—where, we may be observe, is unconstitutional in its character, and as such was protested against by the House of Lords—is, at this present time, endowing Roman Catholic schools in England; and thus adopting means to secure that the falsehoods and superstitions of the Roman Catholic Church should be taught to immense numbers of the children of England.

In Ireland, we desire to inform your Majesty, similar means are adopted—on, however, a far larger scale—to teach the youth of the poor of the country the false and unscriptural dogmas of the Romish apostacy. We grieve to have to add, that the additional evils exist here of a Romish apostacy. We grieve to have to add, that the additional evils exist here of a Romish idolatrous college, standing as a richly-endowed national institution; and of three "godless colleges," the system of education in all of which is not only not based on God's holy word, but is absolutely adverse thereto; and must needs rear up, as the result of its teaching, a generation opposed to truth, to Christianity, to godliness, to order, to the British constitution, and the British throne; for it is demonstrable, that a Popish and infidel population do not hold any of these things in repute.

But, if the natural result of such educational systems must needs be perilous to the stability of the throne, how much more is the peril enhanced by the just judgements of an offended God! The outpourings of his wrath, in time past, for such national rebellion against His commands, should be a warning to the whole nation against continuing this fatal sin of supporting idolatrous institutions, the direct of expense of which, to the British state is, at the lowest calculation, more than a quarter of a million pounds annually, which sum, if devoted to the evangelization of Ireland, would, under God, eradicate error and superstition, and change the country from an accidama to a paradise.

3. The presence of Papists in your Majesty's Privy Council, in the government, in both houses of parliament, in the municipalities of the country, and in the halls of justice, involves a peril to the throne of fearful magnitude. The appointment of Papists to situations of power and eminence in your Majesty's foreign dependencies, greatly increases the evil. True to the interests of their own church and of her ruler, the Pope, they pursue, both at home and abroad, their plans to undermine the British Constitution and to establish Popery. For this we do not blame them. They are in earnest. What they believe to be for the interest of the church, that they pursue with unremitting and devoted industry; nor are they scrupulous as to the means they employ, as their church teaches them that the end will justify the means. The removal of these parties from station and eminence, as unqualified for power and undeserving of it must be effected, or the throne cannot stand, and the constitution must be broke down. We will only add, on this subject, that the insidious attempt recently made by the Popish master of the mint, to abolish important titles of your Majesty from the coin of the realm—which, we rejoice to say, has been happily frustrated—exemplifies, in a remarkable manner, the design of the Romish party to deprive your Majesty of that station which those titles represent.

4. The recognition of the assumed titles and dignities of the Romish prelates in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, is calculated to beset the throne and constitution with great perils. The Bill of Rights, may it please your Majesty, forbids communion between the occupant of the British throne and the See or Church of Rome; and yet we grieve to say, that men possessing no other claim to dignity, save that conferred by the Church of Rome, have been, by your Majesty's government, allowed to take precedence over the nobility of the land, and over dignitaries of the Established Church. There is no doubt of the apportionment of England into bishoprics by the Romish See, and the appointment of Romish prelates thereto, whose claims to title, dignity, and nobility will be fully as strong as those which have been already recognized in Ireland. The concession of these titles there may, however, be a more serious matter, and lead to inconveniences, evils, and dangers of no ordinary kind. We therefore implore your Majesty not to sanction the usurpation of these men, nor allow the Bishops of the united Church of England and Ireland to be damaged thereby.

5. The means adopted, through the instrumentality of infidel, revolutionary, and demoralizing publications, to corrupt the masses of the people, while no efforts, commensurate with the greatness of the evil, are made by any parties to counteract their pernicious influence, likewise encompass the throne and constitution with great dangers. Hundreds of thousand, we might almost say millions, of these noxious and demoralizing publications issue weekly from the London press, and spread their poisonous influence all over the face of society. In them the most sacred principles are awfully profaned; the throne is spoken of with contempt, and the aristocracy of the land with deep and malignant hatred, and this spirit is spreading so rapidly and so extensively amongst the people, that even in the House of Commons, we grieve deeply to learn, there are many who seem disposed to speak of your Majesty with far less respect than would have been tolerated in the times when Protestant principles were in the ascendant. The idea of "one absolute democratic assembly" has been broached, apparently not much to the dissatisfaction of your Majesty's ministers, but to the utter disgust and adhorrence of all your Majesty's faithful Protestant subjects in this country, who would, as a body, shed their blood in defence of your Majesty's right to the throne, being Protestant. No one who feels an interest in the future destinies of this country, and of your Majesty's illustrious house, can fail to anticipate serious evils as the result of the process now in in active operation, to demoralize the people and spread anarchy and revolution throughout the land. The holy word of God informs us, however, that if we fail to retain Him in our knowledge, if we do not make His word the guide of our national and individual conduct, He will deliver us up to a reprobate mind, and the result will be, that all sorts of evils will rush in one desolating torrent through the country; and, in their course, sweep away every vestige of the glorious time-honoured, and blood-sealed institutions of this once great and powerful kingdom. The remedy for this evil and danger, may it please your Majesty, is plain. Let God's word be exalted to its proper eminence; let its principles influence the Court, the government, and the national councils, and blessings will flow on us like a river—imminent dangers will be averted—and peace, happiness, and prosperity universally prevail.

6. The lowering of the elective franchise in this country, so as to extend it to a very numerous class of ignorant and benighted Papists—from which your Majesty's ministers have persuaded your Majesty to expect "the most beneficial consequences"—we cannot, in the light of facts and of every-day experience, believe to be aught else than an additional evil in those which already encompass the throne and the constitution of the country, and likely to result in dangerous consequences to both. May it please your Majesty, we humbly submit, that to confer power on members of the Romish Church is to give it to the priests of that church, who, in this country, adopt the most tyrannical means to punish with the horse-whip, with excommunication, with the terrors of their church, and finally, with the bullet of the assassin, the man who dares to exercise freedom of thought and liberty of action, and who will not bow his neck to the yoke of the ecclesiastical tyrants who claim absolute and uncontrolled dominion over his body and soul. To give power to those priest is to give it to the Pope, your Majesty's arch enemy, whose sworn servants they are; so that the franchise act just passed can be said,