reached them through their emissaries, they waxed bolder and fiercer, and became daily more insolent and aggressive. "Those men who are called Defenders," says Woulfe Tone, "are completely organized on a military plan, divided according to their several districts, and officered by persons chosen by themselves. The principle of their Union, is implicit obedience to the orders of those whom they have elected for their generals, and whose object is the emancipation of their country, the subversion of English usurpation, and the bettering the condition of the wretched peasantry of Ireland; and the oath of their union asserts, that they will be faithful to the *united nations* of France and Ireland." Such were the Defenders, and composed on the same incontrovertible authority, of *catholics only*.

"In June, 1795," Mr. Tone further states, "their organization embraced the entire Roman Catholic peasantry of Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught." About the same time, owing to arrangements devised towards the end of the previous May, the leaders were enabled to ascertain the numbers at their disposal: and in July, at the Fair of Loughgall, in the County Armagh, the "Defenders" commenced offensive operations. In the morning of that day, large bodies of strangers were observed entering the town: many of them were seen, during the day, penetrating and passing through the groups occupied in traffic, taking but little interest in the business of the market, but, as was afterwards conjectured, testing, by signs and questions, who was of their party. On a sudden, the Protestants found themselves furiously assailed; and, after making faint resistance and suffering dreadfully, were driven out of the Fair. They rallied, however, and after hard fighting, remained at night in possession of the town. From that day, until the 21st of September, the country was at the mercy of an ungovernable mob. The "Defenders," foiled in their open attempt, returned to their ordinary practice of more guarded atrocities. Protestants, if found alone, were beaten or killed; their houses were attacked at night, and, if not well secured, were plundered; and night and day, they were subjected to a most galling and distressing espionage. About the middle of the month, it was discovered that the "Defenders" were encamped,—that they had congregated some thousands, it was said, in numbers,—and that they had drawn a trench, constituting a sort of fortification, around them. The name of the place where they had encamped is *Annaghmore*, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of a village called "*The Diamond*." The town-land, upon which the camp was pitched, was inhabited exclusively by Roman Catholics. The animosity of the opposite party had taken so decided a turn, that the "Defenders" remained under arms for three successive days, challenging their opponents to fight it out in the field; for such Protestants—who were styled "Peep-o'-day-boys"—as were in the neighbourhood, collected and sheltered themselves on eminences, from which the fortification of their enemies were commanded, and during two successive days and nights an intermitting fire of musketry was kept up by the misguided and misgoverned belligerents.

So far the battle lay between two parties—one consisting of sworn traitors, the other of loyal men compelled in self-defence to hostile resistance. The time, however, was at hand when men of a different character and station were to take a share in the conflict. As peaceful, but resolute, Protestants stood together within hearing of the sounds of war, comparing and commenting on the rumours, which were thickly and rapidly scattered over the country they asked each other,—Was it right that they should leave the few, among whom they had friends, to continue the combat with so disproportionate numbers? They learned that auxiliaries hourly swelled the ranks of the "Denfenders"—should they leave the Protestant side deserted? The result of such conferences was what might have been expected.—Volunteers from various parts of the country hastened to fight, and the challengers felt that they could not long maintain their position. The dangers sure to result from the continuence of a strife, which must speedily bring into action the entire population of the country, became manifest, and efforts were made, by persons of influence on both sides, to procure a suspension of hostilities. A meeting was accordingly obtained in a house in the "Diamond;" the Rev. Mr. Tremer, a Roman Catholic Priest, appeared on the one side; a Mr. Atkinson, of Crow-Hill, a gentleman as remarkable for personal strength and courage as for other qualities which ensure popular esteem, answered on behalf of the other. And a deed imitating all proper forms of law, was framed, binding the Priest and the Protestant gentleman as sureties for the respective parties, in a penalty of £50, that peace should be kept strictly on both sides, for a period at least long enough to promise a tranquil winter. The truce was proclaimed, and the opposing parties began to disperse. As Mr. Atkinson rode homewards from this work of peace and mercy, he was waylaid and fired upon; he escaped unhurt and said with his ordinary composure, to some Protestants whom he met a few moments after this treacherous and ungrateful attack upon his life, "The truce is proclaimed, boys, but you'll do well, some of you to keep for a while within call."

This treaty, however, was but a *ruse* practised to gain time, obtain expected succour, and ensure the success of a renewed attack. Rumours were spread among the Protestants that parties of "Defenders" were on their march from the adjacent counties, and were coming with the most determined purpose of destruction, well armed, and in considerable numbers. Some Protestants went forward, hoping that by occupying one or two important passes, they could hold them in check. Owing to this, the village of "The Diamond" was left unprotected, when an unexpected attack was made upon it. The parties who had taken possession of the passes did not know how they had been duped, until fugitives from "The Diamond" summoned them back to its defence.

One, and the most violent of the parties which came to the breaking of the treaty, was from the South: they were distinguished by a uniform of white jackets, and were called, from the dress, "Bawning Boys;" a corruption of "Boughlee Bawn," or "*White Boys*." This party was most conspicuous for its zeal and most truculent in its menaces. "We'll spare," was their cry, "neither the grey head nor white. No pity for the infant, or the old! No pity for body or beast! Slaughter and wrecking for every English"—[i. e. Protestant.]

Such were the cries and the purposes with which the "Defenders," strengthened and rendered furious by their auxiliaries, attacked the village and the house, where they had recently prayed forbearance and sworn to be peaceful.

The day on which this celebrated battle of "The Diamond" was fought is handed down to the remembrance of posterity by the name of "Running Monday."—from all parts of the country crowds hastened to the stormed village. On this eventful day, Protestants gave proof that they felt their own best interest at a stake, and left their menaced homes with arms in their hands, under the strong conviction that a war of extermination had commenced against them, and that they must either go to meet the enemy or abandon their possessions. The result of the struggle was long uncertain. As the dangers increased one after another, the gentry appeared among their sore-pressed Protestant brethern, and revived their courage. The names of many gentlemen of high birth and noble fortune could be mentioned,—then boys of sixteen years of age, who escaped from their guarded homes, to make at the "Diamond" their first essay of manhood, *and who have never since deserted the good cause, to which, in that hour of peril, they so early and gallantly devoted themselves.*

The "Defendants" were far better supplied with ammunition than the Protestants, and it was their evident policy to prolong the combat at a distance, until the fire of the opposing party became silent. Symptoms at length were discerned that ammunition was getting scarce, and the courage of the enemy was proportionally excited. Doubt and apprehensions were beginning to spread through the ranks of the less numerous and worse supplied Protestants, and a dread that every thing was lost, if their great want remained long unprovided. Late in the afternoon, two gentleman were seen riding at a fiery pace, their horses covered with foam, into the little village of Moy, and halting at the door of the only house where gun-powder was vended. The door was open when they reined in their panting horses; before they had sprung to the ground, it was closed and barred. "Knock you," said one of them, "I go for the key." There was a forge near the shop, and the smith at the door: "Hand me your heaviest sledge," said the gentleman, and armed with this ponderous implement, he struck two blows, such as, it is said, there was but one man in the district capable of delivering. To such ungentle constraint the door soon yielded, and after supplying themselves abundantly with the material of war, and throwing ample payment for the powder and the burglary on the counter, they turned their foaming steeds towards the battle field, and rode the race thither with unabated rapidity.

The "Defenders" had been encouraged, by the slackning fire of their opponents, to quit their fastness, and advance to a closer and more bloody encounter. They were welcomed with a startling cheer: it was raised for the two riders from Moy, and was repeated when a few score firelocks had been charged. And as the "Defenders" still, though somewhat less spiritedly than at first, marched up towards the "Diamond," a party of the Protestants shouldered their muskets and stepped out to confront the foe. Their heavy and fatally directed discharge decided the battle: it checked the "Defenders;" and before the second volley was fired, they were rapidly running away.

About this time, the military from the fort of Charlemont made their appearance. They consisted of some companies of "Invalids," and were supported by two pieces of artillery. Some Protestants were on the hill when the army approached: an officer was sent up to them, to give notice that the King's troops were at hand, and to deliver the customary orders.—"Tell your commander," said one of the combatants, "that he came too late to stop the fight." "And you may tell him forhye," said another, "that although we know nothing of discipline, we can shoot *straight!*"

Thus ended the celebrated battle of the "Diamond."—The disorders by which it was preceded, were contests between an organized multitude, who designed the extermination of Protestants, the seizing of their property, and the re-establishment of Popery, on the one side; and loyal men and Protestants on the other, who were compelled to seek in their own resolution that protection which *the law did not, or could not, afford them.*

Out of the circumstances of this memorable battle THE ASSOCIATION OF ORANGEMEN HAD ITS RISE. Seeing the benefits to be derived from a strong bond of union, cemented by religion, the Protestants formed themselves into a society throughout Ireland, *for mutual defence*, and assumed the name of ORANGEMEN, in honour of their great deliverer from Popery in 1688,—King William the Third, of glorious and immortal. Scarcely were they well organized, when they Irish Rebellion of 1798 burst forth; and then did appear the wisdom of the step they had taken. They proved themselves the bond of union, as they will ever do, between England and Ireland; and, under Providence, the saviours of their country from the united assaults of Popery.

I understand, Sir, one of the proprietors of the *Mirror* is an Irish Roman Catholic and an Ulster man. If so, he well knows that the foregoing account of the rise of the Orange Society is the truth. But his object, in the publication to which I have referred, was to slander and excite prejudice against the Institution, and rancorous feeling against the persons of its members, in the minds of ignorant and ill-disposed persons, and consequently truth must be suppressed and falsehood substituted.

The Orange Institution has its prototype in the year 1745,—an association originated at that period among loyal Protestants in Yorkshire, and from causes quite analogous with those which justify an Orange Institution in the present day. In 1745, the loyal associates declared their object to be,—the support of the Protestant dynasty and constitution against the conspirators, who then sought to overthrow the religion and liberties of the realm. They attached their names to a document, which even the Archbishop of York subscribed. Neither was this prototype of the Orange Institution the first of its species; for in 1696, a parliamentary bill was passed encouraging a general association of loyal men, for counteracting "*a horrid and detestable conspiracy, formed and carried on by Papists, and other wicked and traitorous persons, to exterminate Protestantism and restore Popery.*"

The Orange Institution is exclusively a Protestant association, from necessity, and this necessity is sufficiently obvious from the unrelenting hatred and treachery of Rome towards Protestantism and Protestants. It is a voluntary society,—every member belonging to it only so long as he pleases, and none admitted until he has been made fully acquainted with its principles and obligations. It is a moral contract perfectly defined,—viz: the support of social order, submissive obedience to the constitution, and a firm resolution to maintain those blessings *in Church and State*, which the glorious revolution of 1688 has secured to us. The *Mirror* knows, that while the Orange Institution exists and flourishes in Ireland, as it does at this day, the "*Repeal of the Union*," or in other words, "*Separation from England*," is a miserable delusion, designed only to keep alive agitation, and fill the "Big-Beggarman's" wallet with coppers wrung from the necessities of his deceived and starving countrymen; and he knows also—and his knowledge of the fact stings him to the heart—that so long as the Orange system exists in British North America, and continues faithful to its avowed and recorded principles, but especially in the Upper Province,—although our present rulers may strike *many a heavy blow* at it, and legislate to the *great discouragement* of Protestantism, while they cherish and conciliate Popery (as though it were not a cunningly devised fable, but the religion of the Bible) and its unholy allies, heretics and republicans,—there is a mighty moral power in this standard institution that will check its efforts and paralyze its energies, albeit its association with the *Examiner* and *British Colonist*, and contend every inch of ground with the unholy coalition, until one or the other party falls to rise no more.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FAUCON.

British News.

PETITION OF THE FATHER OF FRANCIS TO THE QUEEN.

The folllowing petition from the father of Francis was on Wednesday transmitted to her Majesty through Sir James Graham:—

"The Petition of John Francis, of No. 14, Tottenham Court Road, in the County of Middlesex:—

"Humbly sheweth—That your petitioner is the unhappy father of the wretched convict now lying under sentence of death, and awaiting the awful execution of the law in your Majesty's Jail of Newgate, for having traitorously fired a pistol at your Majesty on the evening of the 30th May last.

"That your petitioner yields to none of your Majesty's subjects in devoted and affectionate loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and family, or in abhorrence of the abominable, wicked, and wanton conduct of his unfortunate son.

"That your petitioner is 51 years of age, and has through life borne an irreproachable character, for honesty, sobriety, and loyalty.

"That your petitioner has a wife and four other children dependent on his exertions for their maintenance and support, and that, to the utmost of his humble means, and by the best possible example that they could show, your petitioner and his wife have ever endeavoured to bring up and educate their children in the soundest principles of morality and religion; and, above all, to impress upon their minds their duty to "fear God and honour the King."

"That in corroboration of the excellence of your petitioner's character, he humbly begs to submit the fact that he is one of the artizans of your Majesty's Theatre Royal, Convent-garden, and has been so for more than twenty-three years: during all which time he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the successive lessees and managers of the said theatre.

"That your petitioner's wife is most ardently attached to her ill-fated child; and on hearing of the horrible crime he had committed, she was seized with the most alarming illness, and has ever since remained in the utmost bodily and mental distress, so much so that her life is wholly dispaired of; and your petitioner dare not intimate to her the melancholy doom that awaits her best beloved son.

"That your petitioner most respectfully and humbly begs to assure your Majesty of the horror and detestation felt by every member of the convict's family at the wicked and impious outrage he has committed against your Majesty's most sacred person, and of your petitioner's recognition of the necessity for the infliction of some severe punishment, to deter others from similar attempts; but at the same time, believing that the pistol was not loaded with any destructive material, and that the real motive of his misguided child was not to inflict any serious injury upon your Majesty much less to make any attack upon your Majesty's valuable and precious life, your petitioner ventures most humbly to make this appeal to your Royal grace and mercy, and most earnestly and fervently to implore that your Majesty will most graciously listen to the prayers and supplications of an afflicted father on behalf of his guilty and wretched son, and mercifully spare his life.

"And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray the great King of Kings to bless your Majesty, and every member of your illustrious family, with long life and every earthly and heavenly blessing.

(Signed) "JOHN FRANCIS."

NOVEL OPERATION.—The Penelope frigate of 46 guns, was taken into Dock at Chatham last week, when several shipwrights were immediately placed on her, and commenced the operation of cutting the frigate in halves, for the purpose of converting it into a steam ship. On Saturday the process of removing one half of the ship from the other was performed in the presence of upwards of 1,000 persons. Two large booths were erected on each side of the Penelope, and were filled by naval and military officers and the gentry of the neighbourhood. The sight was novel and astonishing. Three ropes were fastened on the gunwale of the ship from three capstans which were fixed in the ground facing the dock, and which were worked up by windlasses by nearly 200 convicts. On the arrival of the Right Hon. Thomas L. Corry, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, together with Sir Wm. Symonds, the surveyor, and Captain R. Brandreth, architect of the navy, Captain-Superintendent Sheriff, and other officers, the master builder, Mr. Fincham, gave directions for all hands to work. As soon as the parts were observed to separate, the band of the dock-yard struck up, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. The stern part of the vessel was observed easily and gradually to glide up the dock. The fore part of the ship having been brought up to the mark allotted, left a space between the two parts of the ship, exactly 62 feet, which will lengthen the Penelope to about 190 feet.

ACCIDENT TO AN AERONAUT.—An accident which had been nearly attended with fatal results, occurred at the Batignolles on Saturday morning, to a very distinguished aeronaut, M. Dupuis Delcourt, who ascended in a balloon from that village, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of inflating a balloon with gas produced by mixture of hydrogen carbonic acid and the oxyde of carbon, to avoid the expense of pure hydrogen gas. The balloon ascended successfully amidst the applause of the surrounding spectators, but having reached a certain height, the aerial traveller was rendered insensible by the gass which escaped from the inferior extremity of the balloon. Fortunately, however, the balloon descended in a field of rye whilst M. Delcourt was in a state of insensibility. After some time he recovered his senses, and was enabled to quit the car, when some curious persons, attracted by the sight, began inconsiderately to drag the balloon, in which they made a large rent, and M. Delcourt becoming enveloped in an atmosphere of gas, fell senseless to the ground. He remained several hours in this state in a farm-house to which he was removed, but was at length restored by the unceasing efforts of the physicians who were called to his assistance. This accident has confirmed, in a remarkable manner, the late experiments of MM. Leblanc and Dumas on the effects of the oxyde of carbon, of which the hundredth part mixed with air is sufficient to kill an animal. Now that all danger is over, this may be considered an important discovery.—*Journal des Debats.*

ROYAL AND NOBLE BENEVOLENCE.—We have learned, from good authority, that her Majesty the Dowager Queen Adelaide has signified her intention of £500 to the Incorporated Society for building, enlarging, and repairing Churches and Chapels. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has likewise sent to the same fund a gift of £100; and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland an additional sum of £500. In addition to these sums, one of £60 has been forwarded to the same society by an anonymous subscriber. It is a very remarkable instance of a pious sacrifice to highly religious and charitable objects, for the sum is merely described as "being part of £160, the tithe of a layman's professional income for 1841, placed at the disposal of the Bishop of London;" but the worthy donor remains unknown. These are some few of the facts that show what unrestricted confidence is placed in the directors of this fine institution, which, during the last two years only, has, by a judicious outlay of £41.000, provided about 88,000 additional sittings in churches and chapels, nearly 75,000 of which are free for the working classes.

The Expedition to China.— Letters were received in town yesterday from Major General Lord Saltoun, G. C. H. and C. B., commanding the reinforcements now on their voyage to China. The letters are dated Cape Town March 17. On Feb. 9, the squadron had experienced a heavy gale of wind, and thunder and lightning, and parted company with the Apollo troop ship but afterwards fell in with her off the little island of Tristan d'Acunha. During the gale, the Belleisle, on board which the noble lord takes his passage, carried away several of her sails. At Cape town his lordship and his staff, with the officers of the expidition, were most hospitably received by the Governor of the Cape, Major General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C. B., and lady Napier. The health of the troops was excellent at the date of the letters.

India.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the 50th Native Infantry dated Saugor, April 19, 230 miles from Cawnpore:—"We are all on the alert here. An insurrection has broken out about 40 miles from this. Five companies, a wing of irregular cavalry, with two nine-pounders, have been sent out to quell it, but it does not appear to make much progress. The day before yesterday Captain Rolfe and three privates were killed, and three privates got wounded; one private and one horse killed. The country all round is up in arms, and we have barely sufficient troops here to protect the city of Saugor and magazine. A requisition for troops has been made out, and on their arrival we shall be able to adopt more effectual measures. I only hope all will be settled ere the rains set in. The thermometer in camp is 125. The commissioner, who is out with the troops, wrote in to say the insurgents were in full march to plunder the city, but they had not yet made their appearance, but have burnt two villages only seven miles off. April 20.—The remains of poor Captain Rolfe of the 3d Native Infantry, who was wounded three days back, were brought in this morning."—*London Times.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 20.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.

Sir C. Napier wished to ask what steps had been taken with regard to Captain Warner's invention? Captain Warner, had, he understood, expressed a desire that Lord Hardwick and Lord Ingestrie sho'd be appointed on the commission to investigate the merits of his invention, and complained that Sir Byram Martin and Sir Howard Douglas had demanded of him that he should make known all his secrets without having any guarantee given to him that they would not be divulged. Captain Warner further stated that Sir George Murray was fully cognizant of the secret, and that he (Captain Warner) was desirous of unbosoming himself to the right honourable baronet (a laugh)—and that, after the merits of his invention should have been tested, he would leave the question of compensation entirely in the hands of the right honourable baronet. He also stated that, if a three-decker were placed before him, he could destroy it immediately, and that he could destroy vessels at six miles' distance, and was ready to make proof of this. He (Sir C. Napier) thought that government ought to ascertain whether Captain Warner was a charlatan, or a man really possessed of the destructive powers he claimed to.

Sir R. PEEL was very sorry the gallant Commodore had brought forward this subject. Since the last mention of this subject three weeks ago, applications had been made by several individuals to have personal interviews with him on the subject of destructive inventions, which they stated, were entitled to the utmost consideration on the part of the state. He did not wish to say anything in disparagement of Captain Warner's invention, but he would give his own version of his transactions with Captain Warner. Shortly after his (Sir R. Peel's) appointment to office, he had a private opportunity of seeing the extraordinary effects produced by Captain Warner's invention, and he signified that he was willing in the regular authorized way to have experiments made [with the discovery; that he thought, however, it rested either with the Admiralty or the Board of Ordnance to judge of the invention, that he himself was wholly incompetent to form a judgment upon it; that he must remit to the heads of those departments the charge of instituting experiments of this kind. He, therefore, wrote to Sir George Murray, the Master-General of the Ordnance to request him to name two officers to whom no possible exception could be taken—who had the most professional knowledge and the greatest practical skill in gunnery, and every thing respecting the destruction of human life—(laughter.) He had also stated, that thinking it unreasonable that Captain Warner should be put to any expense in the course of conducting the experiments, he would consent that the expense should be borne by the public. He asked then, the house, whether or not, knowing the number of similar applications that had been made, and might be made, he could have taken any better course?—(hear, hear.) These two gentlemen whom Sir George Murray had appointed for the purpose of making the experiments were Sir Howard Douglas and Sir. T. Hastings, and he would appeal to any person conversant with those subjects whether more suitable parties could be selected? Captain Warner had certainly suggested that Lord Hardwicke or some other gentleman should be added, but he (Sir R. Peel) had objected to this as quite unnecessary. He certainly had not undertaken to pay any sum of money whatever beyond the expense of the experiment; as well as in their outward conduct, the working of their system, the institution should not be thought disreputable from the irregularities of a few; for if ever a human undertaking is to prosper, the orange institution will, as it has hitherto done, withstood the shafts of envy and malevolence; and must so long as Popery exists continue to be the great barrier of Protestant Europe.

We cannot let this opportunity pass to mention the great Spiritual distress in this Province—Churchmen and Protestants are ignorant of their principles, or interested motives deter them from avowing them. Had our merchants in their prosperity thought from "whence all blessings flow," and shown their thankfulness by a desire to promote their Heavenly Father's Kingdom, no doubt their present misfortunes would not be so prominent or frequent a topic of conversation.

CARLETON MILLS.—The attention of the Public is particularly directed to Mr. BOND's advertisement in our paper. This establishment is fully equal, if not superior, to any in the Province, and affords a ready opportunity to persons dealing in wood, of exchanging their produce for the labor of these mills. They have been a great undertaking at this critical period of trade, and certainly deserving of public encouragement. The facilities afforded for keeping logs are great, and should not be overlooked by those having the article to manufacture.

On Wednesday afternoon a thunder storm of great violence arose in the East, the heavens in that quarter presenting a truly terrific appearance. The violence of the storm did not however, reach the city, merely sweeping it with its equally edge, and leaving as enveloped in a cloud of dust. Its fury was experienced as far west as the marsh, where we learn hail stones of an enormous size fell with furious violence, breaking great numbers of glass, and cutting the produce of the fields down as if done with a knife. We shall not be surprised to hear of extensive damage having occurred in the Eastern part of the Province, from this tornado.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—On Sunday night, a villainous attempt was made to set on fire the Madras School, on King's Square, which was partially successful, the fire having burned through the floor a large place before it was discovered, which was happily the case. A lad named John Keenan, has been arrested and committed for trial for this offence, he having been seen during the afternoon carrying a bundle of shavings into the premises. We trust that exertions will be made to probe the motive of these demon-like attempts to burn our Public Institutions; as it is evident in this case, as in the first attempt of last year, that plunder is not the sole object.

☞ Messrs. Hodgkinson and Butters will close their labours to-morrow, (Saturday,) afternoon.—Ladies or Gentlemen wishing portraits of themselves or their friends, should avail themselves of the Daugerreotype process as a certain means of procuring a correct likeness.

The steamer *North America* will go to Eastport on a pleasure excursion on Tuesday next, at a reduced rate of fare—returning same day.

Her Majesty's ships Volage, Spartan, and Racehorse have arrived at Halifax from the West Indies; the former has 60 cases of fever on board, and some deaths had occurred.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 29, 1842.

THE BOUNDARY.—We have nothing as yet but reports relative to this subject. The latest is the following correspondence of the Boston Mercantile Journal:

"WASHINGTON, July 21.—Our negotiations with Great Britain are nearly brought to a close. The ultimatum of Lord Ashburton was yesterday accepted by the Commissioners from Massachusetts, and to-day, no doubt, by those of Maine. The terms are entirely different from any that have been published in the newspapers, but are founded upon an exchange of Territory. Great Britain pays no money. The affair, before you receive this letter, will no doubt be settled entirely to the satisfaction of all concerned. As well as I can learn, the award of the King of the Netherlands is the *basis* upon which the affair is to be arranged. The details, however, are altered."

OUR AFFAIRS WITH ENGLAND.—We rejoice to learn from Washington, that there is hardly a doubt that on Thursday, the affairs with Great Britain were finally and amicably settled, and in such a way as will be perfectly satisfactory to all concerned.—*M. Journal.*

WE beg to call attention to an article in our columns on the Orange Institution, in which the accuracy of the statement may be relied on, and when requested to republish it from the "Church Newspaper," we did so not from any personal motive, but from a wish to inform the ignorant, and remove the many prejudices against an Institution which has always shown a ready obedience to the Laws, and a firm determination to maintain the connexion of Church and State. He will be asked why should the Orange Institution exist here? It will be sufficient to reply by asking whether there is no such thing as a desire to sever the connexion of Church and State and restore the lost ascendancy of Popery? If it is so, then it becomes the supporters of these principles to be on the alert, and watch the aggressions of the insidious foe. We are aware that the Orange Society is meant to be a religious one, and based on christian principles, and if members do not show in their private character, as well as in their outward conduct, the working of their system, the institution should not be thought disreputable from the irregularities of a few; for if ever a human undertaking is to prosper, the orange institution will, as it has hitherto done, withstood the shafts of envy and malevolence; and must so long as Popery exists continue to be the great barrier of Protestant Europe.

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LONDON

Music Warehouse. Pianoforte and

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

(Nearly opposite Ranney, Sturdee & Co., Wine Merchants.)

Just Received per Edwin, *from London, an additional supply of* MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *Music, &c. &c., viz:—*

1 PATENT Grand square PIANOFORTE, French corners, fret work, large size, and full plate, 6 Octaves, &c., from the manufactory of *John Broadwood & Sons.*
2 Elegant Grand Squares, six Octaves, check action, metallic plate, &c., from the manufactory of *George Metzler & Co.*

—On hand by former Importations—

1 Rose Wood, Grand Cabinet, 6½ Octaves: Ditto Cottages, 6 Octaves: 2 do. Microchordons: 1 spinnet mahogany, grand square, with grand action, lyre pedal, fret work and full plate, &c.
4 Mahogany GRAND SQUARES, metallic plate, check action, &c., of *Allison & Allison's* manufactory.
1 ROSEWOOD CABINET, 6 Octaves;
1 Grand Square, 6 Octaves, fret work, Metallic Plate, &c. of *G. Metzler & Co's.* make.

An Extensive and choice Assortment of NEW MUSIC, with Instruction Books for the various Instruments; the QUEEN'S BOUDOIR—a musical Annual for 1842; Czerny's Pianoforte Primer; Ditto Sequel to ditto; Czerny's Preparatory Lessons; 100 Musical Recreations; the Child's Library; Czerny's Les Fleurs; Bertini's Studies; Overtures, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Airs, with variations, by various Authors; NEWEST SONGS, and a large assortment of Standard Works, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Bassoons, Serpents, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutes, Bugles, Violins, Accordians—with 17 keys, &c.; cases for Violins and Guitars; Violin and Harp strings; Metronomes; Violin Bows, Hair for do.; Violin Mutes; ditto Gauges, Tuning Forks, and Tuning Hammers; Canterberries, &c.

A few very fine Oil Cloth Piano Covers; 40yds. very fine 6-4 Oil Cloth for Piano Covers.

☞ Pianofortes, &c. repaired, tuned, and lent on Hire. BEYER & LEITCH.

St. John, June 24, 1842.—[Cour.]

NOW LANDING,

Ex Edwin, from London:

Brandy, Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Marsalla, Bucellas, and Lisbon.

2 PUNCHEONS and 22 hogsheads finest Old BRANDY, *Martell's:*
4 hogsheads very old Pale ditto ditto,
10 ditto best Rotterdam Pale GENEVA,
1 ditto Curious Old Jamaica RUM, (very choice,)
1 Pipe and 2 hhds. *Woodhouse's* MARSALLA;
4 hhds. Old Bucellas; 4 hhds. Rich Lisbon:
Which, with a choice stock of Old WINES, &c. are for sale by *RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.*
24th June. Wine Merchants.

London, 20th June, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—

I have received with very great pleasure the address which you have transmitted to me from the Inhabitants of Saint John, New-Brunswick, on my recent Election to a seat in the British House of Commons as one of the Representatives of that great commercial community with which the Province to which you belong, carries on such extensive intercourse.

I beg you will assure the Gentlemen who have done me the honor thus to address me, that their kind expressions of regard and esteem for me and my family will never be forgotten, and that the welfare of the Inhabitants of that Province of British North America with which I was for so many years connected, will be ever amongst my most earnest wishes.

Believe me, dear Sir,
Your's, very faithfully,
HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Major A. Wedderburn, 1st County Militia, Saint John, New-Brunswick

On Sunday last, the 24th inst. the new Chapel of St. Paul's, in the Parish of Portland, was opened for evening service. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Portland, and a most appropriate and impressive Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Rector of St. John, from Psalm 27, verses 4, 5.—from which the following is an extract:—

"This neat little Church has connected with it many circumstances that are calculated to awaken in us a peculiar interest on this occasion—one of these is to be traced in the provision made for its erection. It has not been reared, as our other Churches have, by means of public funds, or general subscription; but by the munificence of a single individual. The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE has built it at his own expense. He has given the Lot on which it stands, valued at £400, endowed it by the gift of another Lot, valued at £1000, and advanced a loan of £1100 more, for the completion of the building; so that the whole funds, amounting to £2,500, have been supplied by himself alone, of which £1,400 is a free gift, forever, for the promotion of Religion, and the honor of ALMIGHTY GOD. I state these facts, my Brethren, not with a view to eulogize the highly respected individual, who has been the instrument of providing for the spiritual wants of this rapidly increasing Parish. His motives in doing so, have reference, I am persuaded, not to human praise, but to the honor that cometh from GOD. My object is simply to hold up this noble act, as an example for imitation. Would to God that others who have the means would go and do likewise!"

The Chapel, including the Chancel, is 76 feet long, by 40 in width, having under it a foundation of stone and brick. It is Gothic in style, the Tower finished with battlements. The ground-floor Pews are lined, the hangings of the Pulpit and Alter are of rich blue velvet. It was commenced in January of the present year, and under the superintendence and by the unceasing exertions of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, has been thus speedily completed.—*Observer.*

This is the second Church which has been erected in the Parish of Portland within the last four years, affording accommodation for over 2000 persons; both of which have been built by the liberality of a few noble-minded individuals, and the untiring exertions of the Rector. Saint Luke's Church we are informed, cost upwards of £2,400, about £500 of which sum was contributed by the Hon. CHARLES SIMONDS, also the ground on which it stands, the value of which is about £400. Saint Paul's Chapel has been erected entirely by the munificence of His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, who loaned £1100 for its erection, and endowed it with landed property to the value of £1400.—Thus making in all, a free contribution from two individuals, to the Church in that Parish of £2,300.—Such acts as these require no commendation.—*New Brunswicker.*

A MEETING OF MAGISTRATES'.

A special meeting of the Magistrates for this City and County was held yesterday at the Court House, to take into consideration the condition of the numerous destitute Poor in this district, and to devise measures for their relief during the approaching inclement season, should circumstances render such assistance necessary.

After considerable debate, the following Resolution was adopted by the Board:—

Resolved Unanimously, That this Board regret to learn from His Excellency's Circular, that so much distress exists in various parts of the Province. That in the City of Saint John it prevails to a great extent, but the Justices have no available means, to meet any extraordinary emergency which may arise, for supplying the wants of the unemployed Poor; that they view with much alarm the present year's assessments in the City and County of Saint John, amounting for various purposes to the enormous sum of £8000, besides an unrealized sum of about £3000 yet due for the past year, and thereby inducing the apprehension that those taxes, although short of what must be required, will only be partially collected; that any pledge of the City and County credit for repayment of a temporary loan, it is considered, would on the part of the Sessions be illegal; and if it were not so, under the present universal embarrassment of the mercantile community, they think there is not a possible hope of obtaining the aid of funds by local loan.

The second Battalion of the 23d Regiment, (or Royal Welch Fusileers) has arrived in Canada, from England. The Battalion is nearly 600 strong, and is said to be composed of a fine body of young men.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.—Among the passengers from Boston for England by the Caledonia, we observed the names of Lord Glamis, Mr. Lyell the distinguished Geologist and Lady, and Fanny Elsler, the celebrated *danseuse*, who turned the heads of half the population of the Union by the manœuvres of her toes.—*Halifax Morn. Post.*

WOODSTOCK, July 23.—On Tuesday evening last we were visited with one of the most tremendous thunder storms that has been witnessed in this neighbourhood for many years. The atmosphere seemed at times to be literally in a blaze. The next morning, about 9 o'clock, a remarkable hail storm fell in the neighbourhood of the Upper Corner, about a mile and a half above this. We had none of it here. It seemed to be like a vein, as it extended but a little way up the river, but rather inclined from West to East. There was very little wind at the time, and did little or no damage. The hail seemed to be pieces of solid ice, many of them larger than hens' eggs, of various forms; some round, some oblong, some triangular, others octagonal. They were generally ragged edged, as if they had been detached forcibly from some solid body. Some were measured that averaged three and a half inches by two and a half.

We understand that on the same morning, the Baptist Chapel at Fredericton was struck by lightning, which injured the tower and steeple very seriously.—*Telegraph.*

MIRAMICHI, July 25.—On Wednesday last we were visited with, the heaviest storm of thunder and lightning which has been witnessed here for a number of years. Peal after peal succeeded one another in rapid succession, and the sky emitted a sheet of flame, so constant were the flashes of lightning. It continued about two hours, during which time, the rain descended in torrents, flooding the streets, fields, and gardens. A quantity of hail also fell. The electric fluid struck in several places, but did not do any great amount of injury. We learn that the dwelling of D. Perley, Esq. situate in the lower district Chatham, received from it some injury, it having struck that house. A hay stack in Napan, owned by Mr. George Johnston, was consumed. A small dwelling at Red Bank, owned by the Indians, also received some damage, and we learn that a very great many trees in Bay du Vin and Black River were felled to the ground.

PICTOU, July 26.—After weeks of dry scorching weather, we were visited on Sunday evening by a terrific thunder storm, accompanied with torrents of rain, which has already revived the drooping vegetation, and heightened the farmer's hopes.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—James M'Donald, of Kempt Town, was unfortunately killed, whilst working at the Road at Salmon River, on Friday last, by the falling of a bank of gravel. The deceased was fifty years of age, and has left a w