There was only a piece of brown paper between them, it was true, but upon that piece of paper the Bible was printed. The members of the Orange Society had never changed their opinion. About 16 years ago a proposition came from a college in Oxford to work the Fathers, as though good were to come out of it. Out of this came the tracts for the times. They left the aid of God and adhered to men. They left God, and God left them. The Orangeman declared that the Bible was his only rule of faith, and therefore he had not changed. There was a divine power in it which allotted the mind, and this was the reason why bad men did not read it. How was it that the tractarian had gone away? It was

fore God had given them up to an undiscerning mind. The Orange Society had been called a persecuting society. But where was the proof? It was a falsehood. How was it with Papists? A man had better go as a scripture reader amongst the savages than amongst Irish Romanists. An insurance office would not take the risk of such a life. What he wanted was to bring them to fight the battle of the Reformation over again. He did not want physical means (No,) but if the body rebelled, though they would not be the aggressors, they must put rebellion down. The Orangemen had been put down by government, but they were not extinguished, and [illegible] (applause.) But he did not desire this. (Cheers). These poor people had souls, and their duty was to pray for them and attempt to teach them. They imagined they were right in their principles. But it was the duty of Protestants to try to bring them to a right understanding in religious matters. He would urge that all present would join the Orange Society, as it took the Bible as the foundation of their faith. He alluded to the 6th article of the Church of England, and from it showed that the Bible was her guide and ultimate appeal; and this was the same ground as taken by the Orange Society. After further exhorting those present to come to a decision, the rev. gentleman sat down amidst great applause.

The Rev. George Reid then addressed the meeting in a well argued speech, in which he alluded to the case of the Rev. John Collins, called a pervert by a recent speaker. He believed he never was a pervert. He believed he was—for he looked a Jesuit in disguise. The speaker then related an interview he had with this same reverend person who wished to get employment as a curate, which was declined, and the next day he saw him walking with a priest. He also related another case in which a Jesuit had fruitlessly tried the same plan in an inland town.

Mr. William Clarke was next called upon by the chairman, and made a suitable speech.

The meeting was continued until eleven o'clock, and concluded with singing the national anthem.

House of Commons—Monday, June 16.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The next vote proposed was for a sum of £22,939, to defray the expenses of maintaining several public buildings in the department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; also, the expenses of inland navigation, and other services under the direction of the commissioners, from April 1, 1851, to March 31, 1852.

Mr. Spooner said that he should move that this vote should be reduced by a sum of £1,236 10s. which it was proposed to appropriate to St. Patrick's College at Maynooth. He objected to this grant both on principle and upon pecuniary considerations. He contended that we, as a Protestant nation, had no right to grant money to support a religion, not merely dissenting from the established religion, but in open hostility to it. Never, too, was that hostility more clearly and decidedly shown than within the last few months, and he thought, therefore, that the country would be very much disappointed if this grant was continued, notwithstanding the hostile proceedings which that church had openly taken against the Protestant established church and against the Protestant Dissenters of the country (hear, hear) When Sir R. Peel asked for the sum of £30,000 in 1845, for the erection of buildings, he at the same time proposed that the annual grant for Maynooth should be chargeable upon the consolidated fund, but if the proposal were now brought under the consideration of the house, such a grant would not be agreed to (hear, hear) He asked honourable gentlemen would they now consent to give £1,230 for the repairs of buildings, when £30,000 had been given for those buildings within the last five years? (hear, hear.) When Sir R. Peel made this proposal, he said, "I mean that we should treat this institution in a generous spirit, in the hope that we shall be met in a corresponding spirit, and we shall be repaid for our liberality by infusing better feelings into the institution." Had they been met in a liberal spirit? Since that time a declaration of hostility had been uttered against them, and it appeared from a public document that a few days since an honourable member of that house used these words: "Toleration—we will not receive toleration, we claim it right to be established in the church of England." The hon. gentleman who used those words seemed to think that this country would not give, and he hoped by the vote of this night they would put a stop to what was going on (hear). The grant for what had been called "the godless colleges" was thrown back by the Roman Catholics in their teeth; and were they, after the act of aggression committed by the head of that church against their Sovereign—were they, after the manner in which every act of that house towards the Roman Catholics had been received, to go on annually granting those sums of money, thus abandoning their Protestant principles in a vain attempt to conciliate those who could never be conciliated (hear)—who could never cease their endeavours to pull down the Established Church, and who were sincere and consistent when they declared that they would not be content with toleration—that supremacy was their object, and they would try to obtain it? hear). He hoped and trusted the house would give some check to those pretensions. They had too long abandoned their Protestant principles; he believed the abandonment of their Protestant principles was a great national sin, and if they continued to abandon them, they would draw down upon the nation a great national judgment (hear).

Mr. Hume heard with regret the speech of the hon. gentleman, and concurred in saying that Roman Catholics should not be satisfied with toleration, because he conceived they were entitled to equality. They should support the edifices which a former Parliament had thought fit to establish for the education of Roman Catholics and it would be a cause of reproach to the house if they declined to do so. The right honorable baronet, by whom this question had been brought forward said his object was to act on Christian principles, and to take away their causes of complaint from the Roman Catholics. He (Mr. Hume) was one of those who voted in favour of this measure, and he should now be sorry to see this income which was an honour to the Parliament that did it, and a great advantage to the country (hear, hear). He did not think the feeling at present prevalent in the country had anything to do with this

question, and he trusted the house would not agree to the amendment (hear, hear).

Sir R. Inglis said the hon. gentleman the Member for Montrose had ingeniously contrived to mix up two subjects totally unconnected with each other. The hon. gentleman had introduced into this discussion the question of the Queen's colleges, and at present he (Sir R. Inglis) would not advert to it. Sir R. Peel, on proposing that the grant for Maynooth should be charged

ing language:—"It is most expedient (he said) to make such grants the subject of an annual vote; therefore let us remove this element of discord from our annual settlings, and give such a sum as may render unnecessary to introduce this element of discord every year." Was that or not, he asked, the understanding on which the grant was proposed? He, individually, had never contemplated the revival of any reference to the college of Maynooth, except by some bill by which that grant could be removed from the consolidated fund, and were her Majesty's ministers to go on introducing this subject? (hear.) The sum in itself was trifling, and he thought that even the hon. member for Montrose, if such a grant was proposed for the Established Church, would not refuse it; but was this the time to propose such a grant, when the whole country saw the necessity of putting a stop to the aggression of the Church of Rome—an aggression which was encouraged by high authority in that house, including the hon. member for Montrose himself? That hon. gentleman had asked, were not the Catholics entitled to equality? He (Sir R. Inglis) denied it (hear, hear). He had presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in which that distinguished body stated that it was for the nation to consider the form of faith that was entitled to protection and support; and having done so with respect to the Established Church in this country and in Scotland, they would not violate the rights which they had themselves contributed to secure to those respective establishments. He held that, on the part of the Church of Rome, there was no claim for equality, and that all they could expect was a large and liberal toleration (hear, hear). Those who, like himself, had taken certain oaths at the table of that house could not look on this matter with indifference, and he was prepared to assist his hon. friend in resisting this attempt to give additional encouragement to a system which was fraught with evil to the religious principles of this country (hear).

Mr. Alderman Sidney supported the amendment. He believed it was a point of policy a few years ago to try to gain the good opinion and loyalty of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland by such grants as that under discussion. That policy had been pursued and had failed; and he thought, after the spirit which the Roman Catholic hierarchy had displayed with respect to former grants that had been awarded to them, it would be bad policy to continue such votes as this.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	121
For Mr. Spooner's amendment	119
Majority for ministers	2

The result of the division was hailed with loud cheers from the opposition.

The vote was then agreed to.

Wanted—Some Popish Miracles.—The want of some image to wink, or painting to bleed, in these countries has been long felt by "Cardinal" Wiseman & Company. As the first step to some such wonder, the editor of the *Rambler*, a Mr. Capes, gave one of a series of Lectures on Romish miracles, in Rosoman Street Chapel, London. From a published sketch we learn that "A curtain was hung up before the sanctuary, the Blessed Sacrament was removed, and (the chapel being unconsecrated) the audience were unabled to mark their appreciation of the points of the lecture with signs of approbation and applause: this they did with hearty good will. It is done as you may imagine, not merely with the sanction, but with the warm approbation and encouragement of the Cardinal, who has, I believe, been long desirous that the numerous educated laymen, whether old [Roman] Catholics or converts, who are to be found in London, should devote themselves to smoothing down the prejudices of the people by popular expositions of subjects connected with the [Roman Catholic Church, and thus prepare the intellect to submit to the Priest when he makes the direct appeal to the conscience." In similar words, to "prepare the intellect" to resign the senses, to believe in miracles, and to be made abject slaves of Satan and Rome's priests.

Popish Idolatry.—The *Freeman's Journal* gives the following account of the "devotions" at Westland row Mass House the other day:

"Then followed the canopy, having underneath the Rev. Dr. Doyle, carrying the *adorable sacrament*, preceded and surrounded by a large number of acolytes wearing red soutanes, white surplices, gloves, capes, and cloaks of the most gorgeous description; all the boys carried wands, with bouquets of the rarest flowers and lighted torches, and tapers. The canopy, of white satin, trimmed with gold lace, surrounded by a large cross, all supported on eight richly carved gilt poles. Several clergymen, full robed, *each having a censer preceded the sacrament*, and at the appointed station *censed the Host*. The procession passed through the nave to the altar in the middle, in the crypt, through which it passed into the aisle, and on again into the nave. The demeanour of the congregation *during the passing of the sacrament was most devout*. ALL BEING PROSTRATE, and the fervour of their manner at once displayed the spontaneousness of their religious feeling. Having once more assembled at the grand altar the benediction was given, the choir chanting the Tantum in the most exquisite style."

"All being prostrate," before what? A wafer, a piece of paste, flour and water, which the 'most devout multitude' worshipped as God! Talk of the worship of Juggernaut after this!

ITALY.

Rome has been horrified, during the whole of this week, by a continued series of cruelties and unjust persecutions, mercilessly executed by the Papal authorities, and unflinchingly backed by the bayonets of General Gemeau. Arbitrary proceedings of all sorts, beating of people in the streets, dragging them off to prison by their beards, domiciliary searches, nocturnal arrests, have kept the shirri and the French soldiers under their command unceasingly occupied: but, as their actions are too numerous and too painful to detail, I will begin by mentioning a condemnation which has excited universal indignation, a sentence passed by the tribunal of the sacred *consulta*, on the 20th current, upon a young man, named Pietro Lecli,

for having persuaded a companion, with whom he was supping on the evening of the 10th, from smoking after his meal.—For this heinous offence, which, after all, does not appear to have been very clearly proved, five reverend prelates, full of Catholic charity and sincere love of their neighbour, having, as their form of procedure specifies, "invoked the most holy name of God," doomed twenty years of the galleys a fitting punishment. Observe, that in any way the sentence is most illegal, as Cardinal Antonelli's edict against those who, by word or deed, should prevent others from smoking, was only published on the 13th, whereas the unfortunate young Ercoli was arrested on the 10th, consequently before the cardinal's edict

house in which the occurrence took place, deposed in favour of the prisoner that he certainly advised his companion not to smoke, but that he used no force, and evidently spoke in a jesting manner, at any rate such was the impression on his (the master's) mind. For this boldness in his evidence the government procurer general has subjected the eating-house keeper to an action for perjury, and will most likely send him to the galleys also.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY RUSSIA.

The National Gazette of Berlin has the following [illegible]:—

"A [illegible] from the Emperor of Russia for [illegible] in all the empire has been promulgated; and as it follows close on a ukase very considerable levy, it appears to have a considerable importance. It must be added that it is desired to prepare the army for all the fatigues of a war. Orders have been given to send all the troops encamped on the frontier into the interior. The regiments which have served in the Caucasus, and which are considered the best in the army, are to be chosen to proceed to the frontier."

Imports of Foreign Breadstuffs.—In our last we gave as the quantity of Indian corn entered at this port for the few days previous, 5550 qrs., 25 sacks Indian corn. Our notice of invoices this morning gives us as entered since then 9,769 qrs. Indian corn, and 4,150 qrs. wheat, making a total landed at Waterford for the past twelve days of 15,319 qrs, 25 sacks Indian corn, and 4,250 qrs. wheat.—*Waterford Mail.*

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 18, 1851.

Extending our Borders.—We have pleasure in offering to our Patrons to-day, an enlarged and improved sheet, we have done thus much to meet the increased patronage we have recently experienced, and with a further promise to enlarge still more at an early day.

SHORT ROUTE TO AND FROM CHINA.

In another column of this impression will be found an article (from a California paper) under the above caption, in which the editor points out the great advantages to be derived to England by their adopting the route via California for the transit of their India and China Mails, and goes on to state the profits that will accrue to the steamers, by bringing passengers and the mails to England, and finishes with assuring his readers that England will not only be beholding to *them* for the accommodation, but will also be glad to pay them a handsome sum for the privilege. Now it strikes us, our Pacific brother of the broad sheet is rather premature in his calculation, and that he has been reckoning without his host. It has been our opinion from the earliest days of that wonder working element, steam, that sooner or later the British nation in order not to be left behind in the race of improvements, would find it indispensable to establish a line of Pacific ocean steamers to ply between Asia and the north west coast of this continent, some where about Van Couvers Island, for the transit of mails and passengers, and to meet a line of Railroad extending from ocean to ocean, and connecting with the Atlantic steamers already in operation. We are aware that to the disciples of the old school, men who never either dream of, or believe in PROGRESS, these remarks will be looked upon as the effusions of a visionary, while at the hands of those who both believe and hope for improvements, gigantic as the scheme may appear, it will be received with a lively hope for its consumation. That such a route is desirable, admits of no dispute, that it is also practicable is equally apparent, and that it shortly will be, if it is not already entertained by the British Government, is our firm belief. With the present facilities for conveying information, and improved modes of transit through the medium of steam, and when the annihilation of space appears to be the goal to which the minds of scientific men all tend, it may not be taxing too much the faith of our readers, if we expect them to believe that the day is not distant when Englishmen will make their first road to their Indian possessions, through their North American Colonies, especially when the many advantages which such a scheme presents are taken into consideration. First then, this route lies from England almost due west, not deviating from the straight line five degrees in its most sinuous part. Secondly, the distance in round numbers is about one third of that now travelled by our steamers bound to China. And last, but least, if money is to be spent for emigration on a large scale, and employment to be found for those emigrants, we are not aware that the great desideratum can be obtained so cheaply, and so advantageously both to the Colonies and the Parent State as by carrying out this suggestion. On consulting British statistics, it will be found that twenty eight millions have recently been collected annually, for the support of the poor of the United Kingdom, it has also been computed that one half of that sum would, with the aid of those who are now fed at public expense in idleness, complete this great design, and when we couple those considerations with the determination of the present Ministry to build a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, and add to that, the consideration that hundreds of miles more of Railroad are now in contemplation, and stretching out in the direction required, we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that the scheme is neither visionary, impolitic, or impracticable. These are great and grave considerations, and will of course require much study before being matured; but that this will become a "great fact," is both our hope and firm impression.

THE MORNING NEWS.

[illegible] Our Sam.

We have frequently been called upon in our editorial capacity, to administer a wholesome rebuke to the troublesome conductor of this silly and malicious journal, and we have good reason to believe, that this important working has produced in some minds some cogitations, yet before its late barely mentioned death the smarting effects of the punishment received, we find him again uttering profane execrations, with his customary trash, his accustomed thoughts about [illegible], Infidelity, and other silly sentiments which, to quote his own *peculiar* expression, "lurk in his murky mind, like a dark cloud in *empty* space!"

On Monday last, we again perceive this ridiculous thing, occupied in his seditious calling, as the columns of the *News* will disgustingly testify, and little dreaming too, that the time of retribution was so near at hand. On the afternoon of the same day however, in the Commercial Bank, and amidst the jeers of some thirty persons, who constituted a meeting of the promoters of the E. and N. A. Railway, was witnessed the richly merited castigation, this soap bubble received. It was a well merited and sound punishment from the lips of John H. Gray, Esq., and such as he will probably recollect to his dying hour. No sympathy whatever was manifested for the culprit, but on the contrary, every one present heartily enjoyed the scene. Never was a poor devil so chop fallen—so taken by surprise. He has now been apprised, and to his face, that his annexation and seditious principles, are held in abhorrence in this community, and in the language of the *New Brunswicker* of Thursday "we trust that he will amend the error of his ways, and become a wiser if not a better man."

The European and North American Rail Road appears to have got its quietus. On Monday last a [illegible] line took place agreably to notice, and anxious y did this community look for a favourable result. The result has transpired and much to the discomfiture of its warm supporters has turned out just as we expected, a failure. That there are good and zealous men connected with the undertaking we feel fully assured, but that there was a mixture of incongruous material in the committee in sufficient quantity to mar the best designed, has made itself fully apparent. We had no opportunity of obtaining a report of the proceedings, and have therefore copied them as given by the *New Brunswicker*, presuming them to be correct. We can fully sympathize with those gentlemen who brought both their influence and ability, to bear in furtherance of the scheme, and at the same time cannot but hope that in any similar undertaking they will be more judicious in chosing their company. There is however one consolation to meet the disappointment, that of the British Government having determined to furnish the means for building both Roads.

A meeting of the subscribers for shares in the European and North American Railway Company, was called by the Railway Committee, to take place in the Bank Parlour, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly after that hour only six gentlemen had assembled. At half past three, their numbers had increased to 31, when the meeting being considered full, D. J. McLaughlan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Butts was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman stated, in the most clear and business like manner, the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the propriety of opening subscription for shares to the extent of £100,000, preparatory to the organization of the Company. After a long pause, Robert Payne, Esq., made some observations as to his desire for immediate organization, when Mr. Thomas G. Hatheway rose and said, that as the Committee who had charge of the American portion of the line had resolved not to open their subscription books until the 20th Aug., and for other reasons, it would probably be expedient to delay further proceedings until that time. Mr. Fenety objected to this delay, and proposed immediate action. Mr. J. H. Gray made an exposition of the present state of affairs as regarded Colonial Railways, more especially the line under consideration. He stated his belief that if the Facility Bill had passed, or if Mr. Howe had not gone to England, the European and North American Railway would have been [illegible] ago. But it was now of no use to conceal the fact, that a great change had taken place in public opinion, not only in the City of St. John but in the southern portion of the Province, which had decidly increased in the Halifax and Quebec Railway. The subscriptions to the European and North American Railway, which were made provisionally before the granting of the Charter, amounted to £30,000 in the City of St. John, and some £20,000 in the County of Westmorland. Mr. Gray doubted if the persons who had provisionally subscribed would now renew their subscriptions, or if the further sum of £30,000, to make up the requisite amount, could be had owing to this great change in public opinion. From information which he had obtained, Mr. Gray said he had no doubt that negotiations were now pending between these Colonies themselves, not only for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, but also for the construction of the European and North American Railway, upon funds to be advanced by the Imperial Government; and he expressed his belief, that in concluding the arrangements, New Brunswick would not be called upon to bear more than her fair share of the expense, or at all events, more than she had already offered to contribute towards these undertakings. Mr. Gray concluded his remarks by saying, that where men thus met publicly together, it was best to speak openly and frankly. He therefore deprecated the course which had been pursued, in the publication of observations which had a tendency to promote a spirit of antagonism between the line in which that meeting was interested, and the Halifax and Quebec Railway; and as Mr. Fenety, the editor of the *Morning News*, to whom he alluded, was present, he would also state his objections to mixing up the question of Annexation with the European and North American Railway, as calculated to injure its progress, because all persons would deny any connection between the two.

Mr. Fenety defended the course he had pursued, he denied that he had ever, in any way, advocated or suggested the separation of these Colonies from the Mother Country, and was proceeding to discuss the delicate question of annexation, when he was in the most proper and gentlemanly manner reminded by the Chairman, that the question before the meeting was, the propriety of opening subscriptions for shares on the proposed Railway then under consideration. Mr. Fenety sat down, and after some further observations from Mr. Tilley, Mr. Robert Payne, and Mr. Hatheway, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Gray, setting forth various reasons why further proceedings should be delayed until the 20th of August. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Jardine, and having passed, the Chairman put the usual question whether he should insert the word unanimously when Mr. Thomas Main, (Commission Merchant) said he could not agree to that—he for one dissented as if that resolution passed, he conceived they thereby abandoned the formation of a Company, and might as well shut up once.

Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting Mr. McFarlane expressed his doubts whether in the present state of the public mind, subscriptions for shares could be obtained, and urged delay; Mr. Tilley and Mr. Fenety opposed this, and pressed for instant action. Dr. Robert Bayard took the floor, and made a strong speech against Earl Grey for trifling with the feelings of Colonists, and urgently and impetuously argued against the insult he had offered to New Brunswick, by refusing to assent to the Facility Bill, which he Dr. Bayard, had read over, and to which he could see no objection.

Meantime, Mr. Gray and Mr. Jardine wrote and re wrote their resolutions several times, and finally passed, setting forth that as the Facility Bill had not received the Royal assent, and as negotiations were in progress between the Colonies and the Mother Country respecting railways; and further, that the Americans did not intend to open their subscription books until the 20th August, it was expedient not to ask for subscriptions until that time, and that books should thereafter be kept open for 30 days, at the Commercial Bank in Saint John, and the Central Bank in Fredericton. When this resolution passed, only 29 persons were present, the rest having left the meeting.

It was then moved by Mr. Fenety, and seconded by Mr. Hatheway, that a Committee should be appointed to prepare a remonstrance to the Queen against the disallowance of the Railway bill to the Facility Bill. [illegible] Mr. Fenety, Mr. Tilley, and Mr. Jardine were appointed a Committee to prepare the Petition, and the meeting adjourned to twenty min ts to six. The adjourned meeting [illegible] Petition to the Queen against the Railway Bill, it was then passed—Dr. Bayard, Mr. Fenety, and Mr. Jardine were appointed a Committee to prepare the Petition, and the meeting adjourned sine die. A motion for the adjournment was made, after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Opening [illegible] of the European and North American Railway Company, in the City of St. John, on Wednesday last, for the transaction of the business of the Company, and the adoption of Dr. Bayard's motion, Earl Grey, this morning would have been character "lost, stolen, and unpreferable." The denunciations against Earl Grey dwindled off into murmurs amongst the nineteen gentlemen who were present at the adjournment, and the meeting seemed rather to fade away, than to break up with the usual hilarities after the transaction of business.

Thus ended the first chapter, of the beginning, of the European and North American Railway Company.

New potatoes, says the "Charlotte Gazette" have already made their appearance this season, from the farm of Mr. McDonald, about a mile above the ledge. They are said to be exceedingly fine.

The Glorious Twelfth.—We are pleased to hear from various quarters of the Province, that the Anniversary of the Boyne was celebrated by our brethren in the usual quiet, orderly, loyal, and Christian fashion, during the preceding twelve months throughout. So far as we can learn no disturbance or interruption took place, to mar the festivities of the day, if we accept a circumstance in our own neighbourhood. A number of the brethren from the City went to Golden Grove, to enjoy the day with the honors, where all passed off with the greatest harmony. On their returning some blood thirsty villains [illegible] upon them from the ambush, one of the brethren named Torry received a shot in the shoulder, which we are happily to say is not likely to prove mortal. We regret to state that no clue hitherto has been obtained as to who are the intending murderers.

ORANGEISM.

It is a trite saying, and one which the experience of ages has fully established, that "when rogues combine, honest men must unite." In this Province and in this City in particular Orangeism has met with much and undeserved opposition, and has been slandered and traduced even by those who should have known better. The same thing has happened in England, Protestants have been but too apt to believe that Papists were sincere in their protestations of good faith, and that the extension of equal political privileges to their Catholic brethren would be the means of establishing harmony and good feeling among all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Under this impression (an allusion as it turns out) every Protestant town, village, and hamlet, set up its voice in petitions for Catholic Emancipation, and with one generous burst of liberality, the disabilities under which Catholics laboured were swept from the statutes of the land. This, one would have imagined, would have produced in the hearts of the emancipated, a generous and a grateful feeling towards the advocates of the measure. But we regret to be compelled to state that such is the principles of that unholy doctrine, that nothing short of universal and tyrannical sway can satisfy the debased and degraded children of Papacy. Their rule is an iron rule, beginning with their head, and extending through all its ramifications. The Pope rules the priests with unquestioned despotism, the priests the people, and the people under the control of their ghostly fathers, stand ready tools to do their bidding even to the shedding of the blood of their innocent fellow man. This is no fiction, but an occurrence that is daily taking place in every country and clime, where Popery is known. In our father land, and on both sides of the Irish channel, the emissaries of darkness have been industriously endeavouring to undermine and annihilate the Protestant faith and the Church, as by law established. They have been incessant, and striving after more power, and such has been the imbecility of Whig rule, that soon after both, has been granted, until nothing would suffice short of parcelling out the British Empire into Sees for the Catholic clergy. This aggression we are happy to state has at last awakened the British people to a sense of the danger to which they are exposed, and to an unmistakable knowledge of the infamous designs of Pope and Popery to enslave the world. The Protestants of England have at length arisen in their might, and repudiating *slavery, racks*, and *dungeons*, have made such a demonstration, as once and for ever to set at rest the question of enslaving Englishmen with Papal fetters.

From the Woodstock Sentinel, July 14.

It gives us great pleasure to see that there is still a growing interest manifested in the advancement of true Protestantism among us. We believe that at no other time in the world's history was there so much need of an unconfounding zeal in Religion as the present. When we see every party identifying itself into all classes and grades of society, every effort should be used by us to drive it from our land. That such is the case will be readily admitted by every one at all acquainted with the present course of events. Protestant British heroism is now the great theatre where is want to be seen the increasing encroachments of the Man-of-Sin. Witness the Parliamentary endowment of Maynooth College—the parcelling of England into Catholic Bishoprics and Archbishoprics—the establishment of a hierarchy in bitter enmity to the principles of the Reformation—many and various defections from our own Venerable Church of England, as well as the number allowed to remain in it, who are working her ruin, and sapping the very foundations of her church polity. In this matter we feel poignantly, knowing that it would be criminal in us to shut our eyes to the sad effects that must follow, if some speedy action is not taken to relieve the episcopal Church from such unhallowed men as Dr. Pusey and his followers, either by the Government or people. We have ceased to hope anything good at the hands of a vacillating and time serving set of men, whose only ambition seems to be to retain place and emolument at all hazards. Our only hope is in the advent of another set of men into the Councils of our nation, who may be more disposed to carry out the principles of our Glorious Reformation. Should this not be the case, we only conceive will that be in England's Queen—Victoria.—Long may she reign! an appeal made to her from her loyal and affectionate subjects, we believe would receive that attention at her hands, which we may naturally look for in one lineally descended from William, Prince of Orange, of glorious and immortal memory. Oh that we all had more of that true protestant spirit, with which he was endowed, more of that uncompromising front to Popery and less of that temporising and expediency which we daily see in those placed over us. When all other means fail, then must the people rise in their strength and shake off the chains that are being imperceptibly wound around them—then must that connection between the Church and State be severed at the risk of every thing. Then must we return to a remodelling of our constitution on another basis in order to secure to us the true principles of our Protestant faith.

What we have said applies to us all as a people of the British Empire—but more particularly to Englishmen proper. We will now say a word or two as respects ourselves as Colonists. The situation of the British Colonial dependencies is different of course from that of the mother country in regard to Church interests. Here we have no established church and consequently no *direct* interference from the Government. Every religious denomination standing on its own merits, and relying on its own people for support, so that the remedy is in our own hands if an *overt act* of Popery is committed.—Yet with all this knowledge and information we daily see a sympathising spirit manifested towards the support and propagation of papal doctrine. Witness the support given to Catholic schools exclusively, a manifest [illegible] representation of the majority [illegible] a refusal on the part of the House of Assembly to grant endowments to the Protestants, that [illegible] to the Catholics, in withholding the Parsonage [illegible] the Loyal Orange Association of this Province [illegible] a matter upon which we feel [illegible] we shall simply our pen more than [illegible] the subject. After mediating upon what we have above mentioned, we may [illegible] the inquiry, [illegible] Protestant [illegible] Romanism [illegible] the bringing of all to acknowledge the Papal supremacy.

Railroads not liable for killing Cattle.—The Newark Advertiser reports a case recently tried in that neighborhood before a justice and a jury of twelve men, in which the plaintiff, Bridget Coyle sought to recover damages against the New Jersey Railroad Company for killing a cow on their track in May last. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants, on the principle laid down in Vaughan vs. Hudson, 2 Zabriskie's Reports 193, viz: "That an engineer in charge of a locomotive engine is not liable for any accidental injury to a cow which is suffered to go at large, and strayed on the railroad. The owner of cattle is bound to keep them in his own close at his peril."

In another column of this impression, will be found the confession of faith by Prince Albert, also a report of a Tractarian Tea Party, which took place recently, at Lewisham, from which the reader may learn the decided hostility manifested towards by the degenerate [illegible] Church, showing that in British hearts will not be readily allayed. A feeling that alike pervades the Palace of the Prince and the Cottage of the Peasant. British Protestants like the emblematic Lion at the feet of Britannia, are passive and perfectly harmless when couchant, [illegible] terrible, invulnerable, and invincible. The articles above alluded to, we recommend to the careful perusal of "the household of the faithful." United we stand, divided we fall.

The Boat Race, not a Race.—To day at the hour appointed, a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the trial of skill between the great rival watermen, when owing to some discrepancy of opinion as to the preliminaries, they separated without coming to action, very much to the disappointment of the assembled multitude.

Fire at Indian Town.—On Tuesday night, an alarm of fire was given, and it was soon discovered that the destructive element had broken out in Indian Town. Thither numbers of the Citizens and three of the Engine Companies (being all which were allowed to leave the City,) proceeded with all haste. When they arrived it was nearly 10 o'clock, and at that time, the fine two wooden building, owned by Mr. David Tapley, were in flames. The Engines, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, were immediately set to work; and through the united exertions of our active firemen, the flames were confined to the buildings on fire, although at one time, it was feared that a much larger amount of property would be destroyed.

The fire was first discovered among some hay in a barn belonging to Mr. Tapley, and as no combustible materials were kept on the premises, it is difficult to assign a cause for the conflagration, some believing that it was caused by an incendiary. Mr. Tapley's loss will amount to about £1200. He was insured for the sum of £700.

The inhabitants of Indian Town appeared to fully appreciate the effective exertions of our ardent firemen, and treated them in the most handsome and liberal manner. We have been requested to state on behalf of No 5, that the disposition manifested by the inhabitants of Indian Town, and the ladies in particular, to administer refreshments, is warmly acknowledged by the members of that company, and we are assured that we may say the same for the other companies which were at the scene of disaster.

Mr. B. Lingley has also generously presented the sum of £5 to each of the Companies present. Such generous conduct on the part of our Indian Town friends will not be forgotten.—*New Brunswicker.*

Launched, yesterday, in Carleton, from the Ship yard of William Olive, Esq., the builder and owner, the new Ship *Alcione*, of 626 tons, O. M. This fine vessel is of a sharp model, is built of American white oak, with pine and hackmatack, and is fully equal to any vessel of her tonnage in the port. The [illegible] was commenced by Captain David W. Crook.—*Ib.*

Logs.—The price of Logs has now reached a point higher than has been known for many years. We learn that as much as 27s. 6d. has been obtained for prime logs.—As might have been expected, summer logging is now going on to an unprecedented extent. The woods from the Bay of Fundy to the Grand Falls, ring with the axe of the lumberer; and, as the late rains have caused the streams to rise nearly to the level of the ordinary spring freshets, such a quantity will probably be got out as will bring the supply and demand more to an equality.

We trust that those who have been in a position to profit by the late rise in prices of Timber and Deals, will be contented to pocket their profits, and, taking warning by past experience, refrain from staking too much on another throw. The Timber trade is at all times uncertain, and, unless pursued with prudence and moderation, like all other trades of the same fluctuating nature, will lead its followers to ruin. We hope our farming friends will not be seduced by the present high prices, to desert or neglect the cultivation of their fields. On a proper attention to agriculture depends our ultimate prosperity.—*Cour.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Wetmore Biles, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Sessions, &c., for the County of Sunbury, in the room of Charles P. Wetmore Esq., deceased.

William A. Gilmore of Marion, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates for the County of Sunbury, in the room of John Hanson, Esq., deceased.

William Wilkinson, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates for the County of Northumberland, in the room of the Honorable T. H. Peters, deceased.

Dr. Robert Gordon and Dr. Samuel L. Bates to be Trustees of the Grammar School for the County of Gloucester.

Matthew Carruthers to be a Rye Road Commissioner in the County of Gloucester, in the room of Francis Ferguson, resigned.

Nathaniel Hubbard to be Commissioner for the Road from Oromocto to Gagetown.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 8th July, 1851.

Mutiny—Confession and Sentence.—On Wednesday evening a private of the 1st Royal Regiment now in garrison here, about to return to England, appeared at the Police Office and voluntarily confessed to having murdered a young woman, about eight years ago, at Norwich, England. The man's name, we understand, is Thompson, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland. The victim of this felony was, it seems, a young woman with whom he had been on terms of intimacy, and the crime was perpetrated in the evening, in a lonely place, by drowning her in a Canal.

The crime had so preyed upon the offender's mind that he at length determined to give himself up to justice, and allow the law to take its course. He was committed, we understand, and will probably be sent to the scene of the offence to await his trial. We have learned that this man has for a good while exhibited symptoms of deep dejection and sadness. [illegible] are the effects of guilt, and such the results, occasionally, of its uncontrollable gnawings.—*Halifax Recorder.*

H. M. S. Cumberland got under weigh from her anchorage at the Dock Yard on Tuesday afternoon last, and proceeded under all plain sail through the narrows into Bedford Basin, where she will remain for about ten days in order to practice her ship's company at the great guns.—*Halifax Chron.*

Military.—The 97th Regt. have shifted from the Apollo Troop-ship, to the Pyramus, receiving ship, at anchor off the Dock Yard. Some of the 97th officers have already or intend proceeding to New Brunswick, where it is we understand intended that the whole will be stationed. The 1st Battalion 1st Royals will we learn embark on board the Apollo on Monday next for conveyance to England. The conduct of this highly distinguished old corps—the oldest in the British army—has, during their sojourn in this garrison, been such as to merit the warmest commendations from the citizens of Halifax. We wish the gallant fellows a prosperous voyage to Old England, and a happy meeting with their friends, from whom they have now been separated nearly sixteen years.—*Ib.*

Rowe and Wilkie Fairchilds in New York.—The New York [illegible] Times says:—"[illegible] Rowe and Wilkie Fairchilds [illegible] Rowe [illegible] Wilkie [illegible]