# The Chronicle.

**SAINT JOHN, JULY 30, 1852.**

## THE FISHERIES.

Very soon after the accession to power of the present Ministry, the treaty rights of our hardy [illegible] became a topic of consideration, and it was immediately determined to secure the enjoyment of them intact, to whom they exclusively belonged. The Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland was promptly assured by the Admiral on the station, that a sufficient force of small armed vessels would be placed on the British North American coasts, with strict orders to prevent any infraction of those privileges, and which hitherto, had been long and systematically violated by citizens of the United States. The rights which it was thus determined to protect, were conferred upon our people by solemn treaty, based upon adequate considerations, and are to last "forever." Of our condition in this respect, the American people, who are naturally cunning and astute, are well apprised, but their long encroachment on the British fishing grounds, and their *unresisted* enjoyment of what does not honestly belong to them, have been construed by some of the more violent partisan journals of the Union, into an absolute relinquishment; but, as in matters of less importance, it is a maxim, that through the continuance of a nuisance, a lawful possession cannot be upheld, so in the present instance, passive submission to the continued infraction of a treaty, must not be reckoned as *prima facia* evidence, that one sentence of the treaty itself has been impliedly annulled.

The Americans assert that the rigid enforcement of the treaty, as insisted upon by Great Britain, will, in a great measure, destroy the prospects of their fishermen, as it is literally impossible for them to pursue their avocations effectually, if this stringency is continued. We are quite satisfied that such should be the case. The wants of our people, their convenience, their trade requirements, when submitted to the American Congress, and reasonable terms proposed, by which all that we can fairly require might be enjoyed, without detriment to any interest of the Americans—have been passed by with silent indifference, and now, that we have Jonathan on the hip in the fishery business, we trust that he may be kept in that dilemma, until his temper is a little more susceptible to rational argument, than it has hitherto manifested itself.

Since writing the above, our attention has been directed to an article in the New York *Tribune* of the 22d instant. After enumerating what has been already done by the British government and the colonies, in order to protect our fisheries, the *Tribune* thus remarks:—

"This course of proceedings is based on the convention of 1818, in which the United States expressly renounced the right *to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America,* except where there was no settlement on the coast. There would seem to be no doubt as to the sense of this stipulation. But it was an oversight on the part of the American minister who made it, and that he did not know that the best fishing grounds were within the bays, and not merely within three miles of the general line of coast, may be the fact, but they do not change the right under the convention.—AS WE NOW UNDERSTAND THE MATTER, THE COLONIES ARE LEGALLY JUSTIFIED IN THEIR PRESENT MOVEMENT. It is one which they have before desired to execute, but until now the home government has not given its assent. They have claimed that our fishermen were encroaching, and that the convention ought to be enforced against them, and now at last they are authorised to enforce it."

The *Tribune* is one of the most influential and widely circulated papers in the United States, and therefore the above candid admission will not be without its due share of influence.

## BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

Jonathan is as fond of pomp and parade as a Frenchman. No election scheme of any magnitude is devised by him, that does not promptly give birth to some species, or other, of celebration, or demonstration, at which there is 'a grand rally' of partizans, who form "a mass meeting," and teach the enemy, what is always taught by 'countless numbers' and 'stump speeches,' whilst the lesson thus imparted, is not effaced until similar tactics are adopted by the opposite side.

There was a "great Scott rally" on the 27th instant, at the Niagara Falls, at a place called Ferry Grove, contiguous to the Cataract, at which much military ardor was exhibited, and patriotism and whiggism oozed out, like Bob Acres' courage, at the finger ends. An American contemporary in speaking of the *locus in quo*, for this recent political demonstration, says:

"This is a fitting occasion, and *these are glorious fields* in which Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the Lake region generally, can assemble by acres to ratify the nominations of Scott and Graham. It is believed *that in reviewing the sanguinary fields of the early glory of our great leader, in sight of the stupendous cataract of Niagara,* new enthusiasm will be aroused among the masses, unity of action secured, and the campaign most auspiciously opened."

Now, "the sanguinary field of the early glory of our great leader" the reviewal of which is so enthusiastically referred to in the above extract, and which is in close proximity to Ferry Grove, is no less than Lundy's Lane, where the battle of that name was fought in 1814, and if General Scott in his present political campaign, is not more fortunate in earning laurels than he was on that occasion, another General will most likely assume the Presidential chair.

We have before us a concise account of this battle, by General Drummond, who on the occasion, commanded the British troops, and from which, we lay before our readers the following extract:—

"Having refreshed the troops at Queenstown, and having brought across the forty-first Royals and Indians, I sent back the forty-first and hundredth regiments to form the garrisons of the forts, and moved with the 89th detachments of the Royals and King's and Light Company of the forty-first, in all about 800 men, to join Major General Riall's division at the Falls.

"When arrived within a few miles of that position I met a report from Major General Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of Lieut. Colonel Morrison's regiment just as it reached the road leading toward Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at Lundy's Lane. Instead of the [illegible] of Major-General Riall's division, which I [illegible] to find occupying this position, I found it almost all in the occupation of the enemy, whose [illegible] were within six hundred yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with [illegible]. The advance of Major-General [illegible] division, consisting of the Glengary Light [illegible] and incorporated militia, having commenced [illegible] upon Fort George, I countermanded [illegible] and formed the Eighty-ninth and [illegible] the left and light companies, in [illegible] on the great road; [illegible] the right, the [illegible] and the detachment of the King's regiment, on the left of the great road; the squadron of the Nineteenth Light Dragoons in the rear of the left of the road. I had scarcely completed the formation when the whole [illegible] was warmly engaged. The enemy's [illegible] were directed against our left and centre. [illegible] the troops on the left [illegible] back, and the enemy gained [illegible] possession of the road. This gave [illegible] advantage, as the troops [illegible] had been forced back formed in the rear of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, fronting the road and securing the flank. It was during this short interval, that Major General Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to rear by a party of the enemy's cavalry and made prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the 89th regiment, the detachment of the Royals and King's, and the light company of the 41st regiment, with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. In so determined a manner were these attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayoneted in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of ours. The darkness of the night during this extraordinary conflict occasioned several uncommon incidents; Our troops having been for a moment pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few minutes in the enemy's hands; they were, however, not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces, a six pounder, and a five and a half-inch howitzer, which the enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with several tumbrils; and in limbering up our guns, at one period, one of the enemy's six pounders was put in mistake upon a limber of ours, and one of our six-pounders limbered on his; by which means the pieces were exchanged; and thus, though we captured two of his guns yet as he obtained one of ours, we have only gained one gun.

"At about 9 o'clock, the action having commenced, at 6, there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up his whole remaining force, and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was everywhere repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period, the remainder of Major General Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting of the 103rd Regiment, under Colonel Scott; the head quarter division of the Royal Scots, the head quarter division of the Eigth, flank companies of the 104th, some detachments of Militia, under Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field Officer, joined the troops engaged. The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued until about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of His Majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest, and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippewa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greatest part of his baggage, camp-equipage and provisions into the rapids; and having set fire to streets, mills, and destroyed the bridge at Chippewa, continued his retreat in great disorder toward Fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry and Indians, are despatched in pursuit to harass his retreat.

"The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action cannot be less than 1500 men, including several hundred prisoners left in our hands; his two Commanding Generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded; his whole force, which was never rated at less than five thousand, having been engaged. The number of troops under my command did not, for the first three hours, exceed 1600 men; the addition of the troops under Colonel Scott did not increase it to more than 2,800 of every description.

Now, this appears to us, to be a queer kind of victory for the *Americans* to celebrate, and the political friends of General Scott must be hard put to it, to turn the affair into political capital. We were always of opinion that the victory belonged to him, who retained possession of the ground after the battle was over, and American writers themselves do not deny the fact, that General Drummond was left in possession of the field, whilst their troops ran away as fast as their legs would carry them!

## ORANGE LODGES.

Some time ago, a Proclamation was published in the *Royal Gazette*, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, placing the ban of the Executive upon the Orangemen, who, it appears, have organised a branch of their patriotic institution, in that Island. We now lay before our readers, a counter proclamation, issued by the Head of the Orange Association on this Continent; and certainly it is a document that at once exhibits the loyal independence of the Order, while it equally exposes the absurd position taken up by the Executive of that Island. The Grand Master is certainly right, to doubt the authenticity of the Proclamation, for a document more replete with absurdities and nonsense, we have seldom or ever read. Sir Alexander Bannerman has had his attention called to a certain anonymous letter, setting forth that certain other documents are true copies of certain qualifications and obligations of the Orangemen, and out comes the denunciation of Her Majesty's Representative, and it is supposed this will frighten the Loyal Orangemen. Did any one ever hear of such a step on the part of the Crown's Representative? Such a want of dignity—such a servile obedience to the trickery of his partizan advisers? No, no! And we say again, the Grand Master was right to doubt the authenticity, and we only regret that his doubts cannot be sustained.

Then Sir Alexander Bannerman is made to feel much astonishment, that the Loyal Orangemen should say, "*that the Institution in these Colonies can never be suppressed, but by means which would subvert the constitution and annihilate the connection with the mother country.*"

A little calm reflection would have satisfied the Lieutenant Governor that this was only asserting that the Society was a Constitutional one; and who can doubt it. Did not the Queen, at her Coronation, swear to maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion; and did not her people, upon her making this covenant with her God, and with them, bind themselves to bear her allegiance. And are Orangemen to be denounced because they say they will uphold the Coronation oath of the Queen.—Shame, cry we, on Sir Alexander Bannerman, and double shame on those who have advised him to this course.

Then how contradictory are the two points: one of which declares there are no laws in the colony for governing such societies, and the other, which says, they are unlawful! How absurd to refer to laws of another colony, and then talk of enforcing them in this. Besides, we have yet to learn, that such a law is in existence, or if it be, that it is not one of these obsolete laws, which no man dares enforce.

Sir Alexander Bannerman knows that the Orangemen, as a body, are loyal men, and true to the crown of Great Britain; and he knows as well that the Ribbon men are disloyal, and traitors to that crown. Let Sir Alexander depend on his Ribbon friends to maintain the Queen's authority, and he will soon find himself minus a territory to govern.

We cannot close this article without bestowing a word or two upon the speech of Mr. Coles. Certainly we desire as much as any one that the peace and good order of the community should be maintained on this Island; and by the admission of the Hon. Mr. Coles, we find that the alarmists are of opinion that they do exist; and yet we have high authority for saying that these Orange Lodges have been in existence in this colony for a long time.—Why then this sudden excitement? What does it mean? Has the Governor had a dream? Have the learned Executive Council become alarmed? Is there a *Potephar* amongst them? If so, let them send for an Orangeman, and his advice will be that of the people of old, "walk in the way of the Law, and ye need not fear." We trust the valour displayed by the Hon. Mr. Coles, will effervesce before the next meeting of Parliament, and that the inhabitants of the colony will not be put to the blush, by the blundering ignorance and intolerance of their officials.—*Communicated.*

MR. HINCKS' LETTER.—We had intended *discoursing* to our readers upon this text to day, but the subject is really not worth the expenditure of powder and shot.

The short and long of the matter is that Francis Hincks anxious to bolster up his crazy popularity in Canada has thrown a handful of mud at the Colonial Secretary. It is hardly necessary for us to add that the *glaur* not only has failed to soil the hem of Sir John Packington's garment, but rebounding has made the face of the assaulter a trifle blacker than before—if indeed such a catastrophe was within the limits of possibility!

It was the amiable intention of the Inspector General to convey the impression that Canada and Canadians were treated with contemptuous disrespect in the colonial office. Most signally has the currish attempt proved abortive! Sir John appears as calm, well bred, impartial cool-headed, fair-play-loving English gentleman; whilst Francis is developed as—himself! Profoundly bathotic would it be for us to add a single word!—*Streetsville Review.*

## RECIPROCITY.

The question of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada, is at length exciting considerable attention in the former country. The Albany *State Register*, a paper of much ability, writing on the subject, says:—

"[illegible] Canada, increases in interest and importance every year. It is one of much magnitude, involving important principles. The rapid advancement of Canada in the development of its resources, and the great increase of its trade, have attracted the attention of the commercial classes in the United States, particularly in those localities whose business relations are intimately connected with those of the Provinces. Boston, since the completion of her railroads to the St. Lawrence, has become greatly interested in the movement, and is putting forth powerful exertions to secure its success. Our Lake Ontario neighbours, particularly at Oswego, are urging the measure with much zeal and energy, and we notice that the Board of Trade of Buffalo has passed a resolution in favour of the treaty of reciprocity. Friendly relations, of business and of social intercourse, have been cultivated between the people of the United States and Canada, much more extensively, during the past few years, than formerly. The railroad connections which have been formed are a strong link in the chain that binds us together, which the completion of the several lines will serve to strengthen. There is no reason why intercourse, commercially and otherwise, should not be as free and unrestrained with her as between New York and Pennsylvania. Although separated from us by a political conventionality, there is no reason why there should be any quarrel between us—for we have no idea that the amicable relations with the mother country will again be disturbed. Both have too many and too important interests in common—there are too many ties that bind us together to render a rupture easy, or scarcely possible. Why then should we not have a reciprocal treaty with Canada? Why may not our free people and her people trade together on a basis so mutually advantageous and profitable to all parties? The political economist, who adheres strictly to the old school, who dwells alone among the things of the past, and does not keep pace with spirit that prompts the relaxation of commercial intercourse, may object to it as an entering wedge to free trade. Well, why not have free trade with your next door neighbour, particularly, if we can make money by it? We expend much treasure and diplomacy to secure favourable commercial treaties with far off countries, even of much less importance in every respect than the Canadas. *We stipulate for a mutual exchange of products—admitting many things free of duty.* This is done for the benefit of the commercial interests, and the country approve of it. Here we have a nation, as it were, at our doors, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and with a rapidly increasing population." It abounds in every element which goes to make up a profitable commerce—excess of the products of agriculture and of the forest, and wanting in the very things which we fabricate, and for which it is important that we find a market. And then, our public works will derive a large revenue from the trade that a treaty of reciprocity will cause to come within our borders—our shippers, &c., will secure additional profits from the business that it will bring them. Why not, then, meet the overtures of the Provincial government in a spirit becoming this age of commercial liberality—why not enter into a compact that shall be mutually beneficial to all parties? The deep interest which is taken in this subject along the frontier, and in the Atlantic cities, will, we trust, cause action to be taken upon it by the general government.

And WE ALSO "STIPULATE FOR A MUTUAL EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS." As for our Fisheries, and the navigation of our Rivers and Bays, the able Editor of the *State Register* does not mix them up with the question—considering very properly that they are entirely different matters; and we trust that these latter points will never be conceded until the Americans can find some equivalent to give us for them in return. Upon the question of Reciprocity we are willing to meet them upon fair and equal terms; but if they will not meet us, then it is to be hoped that our Legislature will take up the American Tariff, and lay on American articles imported into this Province, dollar for dollar and cent for cent that is imposed in the United States upon our produce, &c.—[ED. CHRON.

## Four Days later from England!

The American steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, with Liverpool dates to the 14th July.

The weather was very brilliant in England, with a very high temperature, which has had the effect of depressing the Flour market. Indian corn was in fair request.

The Cotton market continued very quiet.—The sales for the four days previous to the sailing of the steamer amounted to 21,000 bales, with 4,500 to speculators and exporters.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Cotton manufactures throughout England were in a healthy state.—The hands in one of the mills, who had been on a strike for 20 weeks, had resumed work, the masters having acceded to the prices demanded. There was every prospect of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement between the masters and operatives in several other mills.

The steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, the 11th. The City of Glasgow arrived early on Monday morning.

The British parliamentary elections, as far as heard from, up to Tuesday night, foot up 358 members elected, of which 117 are supporters of the Government, 199 opposition, and 42 liberal conservatives, who may be called neutral. The County and the Irish members have yet to be returned.

The West India mail steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with £998,000 in silver, and £400,000 in gold.

A new line of paddle-wheel steamships is to be run between England and Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope, in opposition to the overland route.

The ship Rattler arrived at Liverpool from Hobart Town with 12,000 pounds in gold on freight.

An engineer in surveying the harbor of Plymouth to ascertain its capabilities as a depot for the packets of a new steam navigation company, who are about to establish a line to Australia.

The emigration from Liverpool for the month of July had fallen off 6000 from the previous month's return. The whole number was 20,817, chiefly Irish of the poorest class. There is no abatement in the emigration to Australia, chiefly of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. The American ship Rip Van Winkle was to sail on the 20th, and the steamship Great Britain on the 21st of August—they both having every berth already engaged.

The railway meetings of the past few days have been unimportant. The Report of the Toronto and Lake Huron Company has been adopted, and the directors have been advised to wind up its affairs.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—James St. Albin Quinn, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Train & Co., absconded with £1200 of his employers funds, which he had collected on the freight notes of an inward ship from New Orleans.

### FRANCE.

We learn that the Government exempts the clergy from taking the oath of allegiance.

The 15th of August is to be celebrated in Paris, much as the 10th of May was.

The French Government have started the project of the railway bank, the chief feature of which is to do away with brokers, and hand over their lucrative fees to the Exchequer.

Changarnier was on his return to Munich, the Austrian Government having intimated that his presence at Vienna was not desirable.

Gen. Schramm, former minister of war, Gen. Castellane, commander-in-chief of Lyons, Gen. St. Arnaud and Gen. Magnan are spoken of as likely to be appointed as marshals of France.

It is reported that a certain number of the exiled representatives are to be allowed to return to France, among them Victor Hugo. It is also reported that several more members of the Mountain are about to become supporters of the Government.

M. DeMorny, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been in London for a week, for what purpose has not transpired.

Letters from Rouen state that all descriptions of manufactured goods have further advanced.

### SWITZERLAND.

The late meeting of the Republicans and Royalists in Neufchatel, came off according to programme. Stringent resolutions in favour of preserving the Canton against the claims of Prussia were passed by the Republicans, who far outnumber the Royalists.

### ITALY.

A collision between the people and soldiers took place at Ellera, in Piedmont relative to the cutting down the Commercial forests. Arms were used on both sides, and many were wounded. A reinforcement of soldiers from Savona quelled the riot.

### AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.

The news is of little importance. The Emperor of Austria had left Buda for the mining towns. He is said to have been well received on his recent journey to Hungary.

The Zolverein Congress continues its sittings, but as yet has done nothing important.

It is rumored that the cholera has made its appearance on the borders of Poland.

The remains of the German fleet are to be sold at auction.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia were to leave Berlin on the 10th of July, for St. Petersburg.

Letters from Constantinople state that the relations between the Divan and the Austrian Government are re-established on their former footing of harmony, and the two cabinets are on the best terms.

## THE PROCLAMATIONS—INTOLERANCE.

The recent Proclamation has, as might be expected been laid hold of with avidity as a most glorious windfall for the agitators at the ensuing election. That announcement, it should be borne in mind, is simply a cautionary matter—a warning against the transgression of a law passed years since, and by which parties now loudest in their reclamations were willing to abide. They are now, however offended at being reminded by the royal announcement that such a law as that referred to does exist, and look on the admonition to ecclesiastics and others against either ignorantly or obstinately rendering themselves liable to its penalties, as a specimen of arbitrary power infringing on the religious liberty of the subject.

The walls of our city and neighbourhood have, within the past week been covered with addresses to the "Catholic Electors of Waterford," on this subject, and every term of abuse and vituperation has been made use of to malign the character of the present administration, and brand them as intolerant bigots, enslavers of men's consciences, and persecutors of their fellow man on account of his religious belief; because processions in contravention of law, calculated, from their ostentatious hostility to the administration of the country, to lead to ill feeling, amongst those of a different persuasion, are not permitted to be carried to their utmost limits, and with the most unbounded license. This is "religious persecution" forsooth. In no country on the face of the globe is religious freedom so fully accorded as in Great Britain. Is the Roman Catholic in this country compelled to worship his God in a stable as the Protestant is at Rome? Is the tribute of affectionate faith to the memory of the deceased forbidden to be erected over the grave of the departed as it is to Protestants in the Papal States? Is the bare profession of his faith attended with penal infliction as has been the case with the Madiais in Florence, who, for unobstrusively following the dictates of their conscience, husband and wife, as will be seen in another column, have been sentenced to the galleys? Or is military aid required to ensure the erection of a Roman Catholic edifice, as has been found necessary at Malta, to protect a Protestant church from the bigotry of the Maltese rabble?

Let those who talk about religious liberty and religious persecution ponder over the foregoing, a few of the many similar facts which might be adduced, and compare them with the freedom enjoyed under the rule of the British crown—their position with that of Protestants in Papal dominions, and say where is religious freedom the more fully exercised.

An assemblage of Protestants calculated by their array to give needless offence to those of another creed would justly be decried; and we see no cause why processions in another quarter having a like tendency should be suffered, when their being checked infringes in no degree on the principles, civil or religious, of the party.—[*Waterford Mail.*

"MIRACLE" IN THE CHAPEL OF NENAGH.—The following amusing announcement, under the above heading, appears in the *Limerick Reporter*:—An occurrence took place in the chapel of Nenagh, on Tuesday evening last, which is very generally spoken of, and which is admitted on all hands to be strictly founded in truth. A very religious poor woman, named Margaret Clifford, who had been stone blind these six years past, recovered the perfect use of her sight in the presence of several who were in the chapel on that evening. There was a beautiful picture of the Blessed Virgin in the chapel, which was to be raffled for the advantage of the poor attended on by the Sisters of Mercy, Birr, and this poor woman asked her attendant to lead her across to feel it. She was accordingly brought to the picture by the person who led her to and from the church for a long time previous. The woman knelt down, and, asking to be pointed to the facial part of the picture, she stooped and kissed it reverentially for some seconds, after which she rose up and exclaimed aloud that God, through the intercession of his holy mother, had been graciously pleased to restore her to the full use of her sight. This may appear strange, but it is a miracle which every one who saw the woman going into the chapel, and who knew her to be blind for such a number of years, fully believes in. The woman, whenever she has since appeared abroad, is besieged by a crowd, whom she relates the wonderful manner in which God had removed her blindness.

ROMISH PRAYERS FOR THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

The following prayer was copied by a correspondent of the London Christian Times, from the original in the Church of St. Gregory, in Rome. It was placed in a frame near the chancel: beside the English copy, now given, was another in Italian. It will be observed that the name of God is not once mentioned:—"O, adorable defender and propagator of the Catholic faith, St. Gregory from thy seat of glory in heaven; behold how a great portion of the noblest British empire is without the pale of that holy faith, which through thy zeal, it received from the sons of St. Benedict, sent thither by thee, and how regions of this miserable world are in danger of losing the most precious of Divine gifts. Through that most ardent charity which, during life, animated thee obtain for that kingdom, from the Most High, the increase and diffusion of Catholic faith, and for us the grace that we may never waver in the true faith, which would be the most severe chastisement that could befall us in punishment of our sins. Amen."

SAILING ORDERS FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A paper has been printed by order of the House of Commons, containing the orders given by the admiralty to Sir Edward Belcher, in command of the Arctic Expedition. After setting forth the orders of the Admiralty, urged upon him one object, namely, the safe return of his party to this country:—"We are sensible (concludes the document) however that notwithstanding a wish to keep this part of your duty prominently in view, yet that an ardent desire to accomplish the object of your mission, added to a generous sympathy for your missing countrymen may prevail in some degree to carry you beyond the limits of cautious prudence. You are, therefore, distinctly to understand our directions to be that the several ships under your orders shall each be on its way home and to the eastward of Barrow Strait, whenever their stock of provisions shall have been reduced to 12 month's full allowance, and commending you and those employed under you to the providence of God, we trust that success may crown your efforts, and that you may be the means of affording succour to those of our countrymen whose absence we have so long deplored."

CONVERSIONS.—According to official reports, 848 persons renounced [Roman] Catholicism and embraced Protestantism, in Silesia, last year. Of these 269 were adults, and the remainder had already been confirmed.

## STILL LATER.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The "Europa" arrived at New York on Thursday morning, with English dates to 17th inst.

The Cotton Market was dull, and price had declined 1 16th of a penny.

Wheat had declined 1d. to 2d. per. 70 lbs., and Flour 6d. per bbl. Corn scarce [illegible].

The Political news is uninteresting.

Election returns continue [illegible] and are still unfavourable to Lord Derby's [illegible].

A dreadful party riot had taken place at [illegible] and several lives were lost.

Bassein, (supposed in Burmah,) has been taken by General Goodwin.

THE HERON FAMILY'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These delightful performances have now so thoroughly established their own reputation, as to need no puff or exaggeration in speaking of them. The crowded audiences that every evening [illegible] [illegible] pronounce the performances of the Heron Family, both histrionic and vocal, (and especially when their pleasing intermixture of both,) as decidedly the most delightful and universally gratifying entertainments, which for many years past, have been witnessed in this City. We find it hard to particularize, in speaking of the individual merits of the family; and as it might seem almost invidious to do so, we will only generalize, by observing, that those who have not yet visited their performances, and who can enjoy exquisite vocal music, admirable delineation of character, rich and racy humour, and a perfect picture of genuine Irish drollery, combined in an entertainment of the most elegant, chaste, and innocent nature, must quickly seize the present opportunity. It will be seen by the advertisement, in another column, that the Family will give only three more performances in this City, as they positively leave St. John on Tuesday morning next. We would advise our readers, (especially ladies,) to go early, if they wish to secure a good seat; as the Hall is filled every evening, long before the commencement of the entertainment.

The *Morning Freeman* of yesterday says, as follows:—"Miss Heron, years ago, was called the "Infant Power," and as the "Infant Power" deemed worthy a niche in the gallery of the "Illustrated London News," in we believe 1846." The above date is incorrect; but the Portrait of Miss Heron, as *Dr. O'Toole*, in the Farce of the "Irish Tutor," was published in the "Illustrated London News" of 27th April, 1844.—[*Ed. Chronicle.*]

☞ The present year seems likely to be one of mark in the annals of this city and Province.—Most of the many of our people who engaged in the lumber trade last winter have realised a handsome remuneration from their labor. Sufficient quantities have been got to market to supply the current demand, and enough remains over in available streams to meet the requirements of the fall trade which is likely to be active and remunerative. The agricultural interests of the country have not been neglected, and the accounts from all the districts about us are very favourable. Hay, which it was feared at one time would be short, will be very nearly an average crop. Grains are on all hands promising an abundant harvest, and so far the reports from the potatoes are more satisfactory than might have been expected. Our gardens and orchards are yielding generous supplies of vegetables and fruits. Everything about us is indicative of plenty, and full of incentive to gratitude and hope.

In our City the mechanics and labourers are all employed steadily and profitably. Fredericton is rising renewed from the effects of the fire, and even now presents an appearance of beauty and substantiality which would make us very loath to say (if we could) "as you were" to November, 1850. If the Fathers of the last generation could walk up Queen Street as it is, they would be sorely puzzled to believe themselves in Fredericton, some of their old familiar places have been wonderfully "purified by fire," and the handsome ranges of lofty and elegant brick buildings which Messrs. Barker, Doherty & McTavish, and Hatheway & Small have had the taste and spirit to erect, afford evidence of a large advance upon Fredericton architecture of the last age. Above, and below, and behind these handsome structures, others of less pretentions, yet of very considerable value and beauty abound in great number, and in every stage of progress, attesting the courage and the independence of our people, and proving that as a community we are making a profit of a loss.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

COST OF RAILWAYS.—According to an estimate recently made, after a *reconnoisance* of the route on the North shore, between Quebec and Montreal, of a contemplated railway between these cities, it was estimated by Edward Stavely, Esquire, the engineer employed by the promoters of this scheme that the distance was 157 miles, and the cost for each mile of railway would amount to £3185.—So far as we can ascertain, from the meagre statement before us, this route does not present features more favourable for the construction of a railway, than what are offered by the line already examined for the European and North American railway, in this Province.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The double number of August has just been presented to us by Messrs. McMillan, the agents for the work, in this City. The present number furnishes to its readers no less than *eighteen* engravings, executed in a variety of styles. *The good angel*, in gemography, and the *Opera box*, a line engraving, are very beautifully done, and in themselves are fully worth the price charged for the whole work, which consists of not less than 206 pages. The printed matter is unusually interesting.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—A perfect specimen of the Art is to be seen in Pettingill's Dock, in the shape of a Schooner of about 90 tons—from the hands of Messrs. Stackhouse & McLauchlan, Carleton. She is intended for the American trade, and is owned by Mr. J. V. Troop, South Wharf.

PIC-NIC TO OAK POINT.—A Pic-Nic party under the patronage of St. Patrick's Society, of this City, left here on Monday, in the steamer *Maid of Erin*, for a day's pleasure at Oak Point. The company numbered about 300, who, we learn, passed a very pleasant time, until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when rain coming on, obliged the party to return to town. BUXTON was "at home," and the steamer performed admirable.

☞ Passengers in the *Eastern City*, on Monday last, for Australia, via New York, Messrs. Bond Deveber, Wm. N. Smith, Charles C. Forster, John T. Campbell, Robert Douglas, and John Douglas.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. True, *Eastern City*, and Favor's Express, for late American papers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Lines from Studholm received, and will be attended to.

☞ At the late sitting of the Supreme Court, in Albert County, John Vincent, charged with shooting at a man named Stewart, was discharged, there being no evidence to prove him guilty of the offence.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The undermentioned Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance have filed the Certificates required by the Act of Assembly, 14 Victoria, Chap. 64, as the foundation of their Incorporation:—

Norton Division No. 47, located at Norton King's County.

Upham Division, No. 66, located at Upham King's County.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 27th July, 1852.

[illegible] —*Halifax Br. Colonist.*

[illegible]

☞ Her Majesty's Brig Sappho, Capt. Courtenay, whose arrival we announced in our last, and whose hardy "blue-jackets" have given life to our town at this monotonous season will leave port, we understand, to day, for the fishing grounds to the westward. If there be any defection in the invading of our waters on the part of our wily and too-successful [illegible], by all means let the offenders be punished. [illegible] have them be made to feel [illegible] our privileges must be [illegible] permitted from time to time, to escape the crime, or in other words, the arm of the law, well may he [illegible] and [illegible] and laugh at us for our absurdity! The men-of-war steamers now expected will at once sweep our waters, and, with the combined exertions of the above vessel and the "prevented," already despatched in charge of Messrs. Tobin and Finlay, the best results are likely to follow.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent (noticed under the proper heading) that both fish and caplin have struck in at Bear's Cove. Let us hope that the result of the catch, generally may prove ample for the employer and employed.—*Newfld. Times.*

## ORANGE ASSOCIATION, B. N. A.

*By the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, and Illustrious S. GEORGE BENJAMIN, G. M. and S., of all the Provinces in British North America, with the Dependencies, Colonies, Plantations, and Settlements belonging, appertaining, or adjacent thereto, &c. &c. &c.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Proclamation appears in the *Royal Gazette*, of May the 10th, A. D. 1852, published in Charlottetown, Island of Prince Edward, purporting to come from Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lt. Governor of said Island, and to which my attention has been called, in consequence of said Proclamation being intended to affect the Loyal Orange Association of B. N. A., and more especially those of the Brethren, who have quietly maintained their integrity in Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, aforesaid; *and Whereas* the many glaring absurdities contained in, and set forth by said Proclamation, have created great doubts in my mind as to the authenticity of said Proclamation—not believing that any sane man, who is placed in the position that the veritable Sir Alexander Bannerman has been placed by his Queen, could or would so far commit himself, by the publication of such a document; and for these reasons:

The said Proclamation says, that there are no laws in the colony applicable to such societies, and at the same time calls them unlawful, which is a manifest absurdity, as no society can be unlawful, where there are no laws against it. Then, it is folly to talk of the laws of one Province, and of their penal enactments, to influence the conduct of the people of another colony, as this proclamation does—purporting to be from Sir Alexander Bannerman, where he threatens Orangemen with transportation and imprisonment.

I cannot believe the Proclamation genuine, because it refers to Laws in a neighbouring colony. I cannot believe it genuine, because it confuses the loyal with the disloyal; *Therefore* have I considered it advisable that, in such an emergency, our trusty Brethren, in said colony residing, should receive the best and highest authority for their course of conduct; and I warn them against believing the Proclamation to be the production of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight. He cannot mean to put them down—they know he cannot do it; and if they have said, "the Orange Society cannot be put down, unless the British Constitution be first subverted," then they have said what *is true*: what their rulers must and do know. And I further consider that the call, made by the said Proclamation, upon Justices of the peace, Ministers of Religion, and Civil Officers, prove beyond a doubt, that the said Alexander Bannerman, Knight, is not the author of said Proclamation; for he cannot but know that the Orangemen will render themselves acceptable to the Queen, by doing their utmost to uphold, maintain, strengthen, and spread those principles *which placed the illustrious House of Brunswick on the Throne of Great Britain*; where may God long maintain it. And inasmuch as my Brethren are threatened with the enactment of penal laws, to sustain them in the constitutional exercise of their liberties and opinions. I say, come what will, waver not in your resolutions; let your enemies learn wisdom in season. They cannot put you down. What Great Britain and the Imperial Parliament could not accomplish, may, however, be brought about by that great and most puissant body, the Parliament of Prince Edward Island.—Let them learn that you have long existed amongst them, and they knew it not; and it is therefore clear, their apprehensions of evil can have no ground for existence.

I exhort you, by your duty as Orangemen, shrink not from what is right. Give none offence, as you value the fame of the Order; nor take insult from any, as you would maintain your integrity. And I entreat you, try and believe that the Proclamation is but the invention of an enemy, and not the act of a man, who, by his position, should be unconnected to any party, or any class; rather believe it is the production of some mountebank, who wishes to strut his hour in borrowed plumage, and whose only object can be to estrange your feelings of attachment from your Sovereign and your Queen, whom may God long preserve in happiness, to reign over us.

[L.S.] Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the Order, at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 27th day of May, A. D., 1852, and in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE BENJAMIN, G. M. & S.

### Married.

Tuesday morning, by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Captain George T. Soley, of Truro, N. S., to Miss Eliza E. Fisher, Esq., of this City.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Charles Osburn, of the City and County of St. John, and Miss Matilda Burton, of the Parish of Petersville, and County of Queens.

On Wednesday evening, by the same, Mr. William T. Alline, to Esther M. Mabee, second daughter, of Mr. B. F. Mabee.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. John Marshall, of the Parish of Simonds, in this County, to Mrs. Hannah Magee, of this City.

On Wednesday evening last, in the Centenary Chapel, in this City, by the Rev. John Allison, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Frederick James, to Miss Mary Ann McKillop, both of this City.

By the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, on the 1th ult., Mr. Andrew Gibson, of Simonds, to Miss Frances McManus, of Hampton. On the 28th ult., Mr. John Henry, of Upham, to Miss Amelia Lyons, of the same place. On the 8th inst., Mr. William Dunlap, Norton, to Miss Eleanor McAfee, of St. Martins.

At Broowood Farm, Sheffield, the residence of the bride's father, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. William Stackhouse, Mr. William C. Burpee, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. David Cowperthwaite.

On Tuesday, 20th instant, at St. Ann's Chapel, [illegible] by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Edward Cornwall Leigh, Esq. of High Legh, Cheshire, England, [illegible] to [illegible] Julia, second daughter of the Honorable Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls of this Province.

At Fredericton, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Samuel McElvaine, to Miss Ellen Graham, both of the Parish of Prince William.

On the 22d inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph Anderson, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Anderson, both of the Parish of Douglas.

On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. Joshua Woolands, to Mrs. Elizabeth Shanahan, both of this City.

On the 27th inst., by the same, Mr. James McWiggan, of the Parish of Fredericton, to Miss Eleanor Cowan, of Harvey Settlement, Parish of Prince William.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Thomas [illegible], of the Parish of Fredericton, to Miss Mary Cowe, sister of the above Eleanor Cowe.

By the Rev. W. Smithson, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ross, Lower Horton, Nova-Scotia, on the 19th inst., Capt. D. McLennan, of the ship [illegible], to Miss Jane H. Davies, of [illegible].

At Fort Lawrence, N. S. on Tuesday, 29th June, Mr. Isaac Logan, of Amherst, to Miss Hannah V., [illegible] daughter of Mr. Voce Bent, of Fort Lawrence.

### Died.

On Monday morning, 26th inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Allan, aged 6 years and [illegible] months.

On Friday, [illegible], only child of Mr. Edward Cody, aged [illegible].

On Monday morning, 26th instant, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Allan, aged 6 years and seven months.